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CHRONOLOGY OF REMARKABLE EVENTS.

JANUARY 1, 1849, TO JUNE 27, 1849.

JANUARY.

1.—News of continued gold-finding in California.—Supreme Junta of Government formed at Rome.—News of the capture of the fortress of Arad and the town of Raab, in Hungary, by the Austrians.—Intelligence of the burning of the Park Theatre, New York, on December 16.—Extensive robbery of the mails on the Great Western Railway.—In Belgium the ice became several inches thick in a few hours.—The Pope at Gaëta threatened the Roman rebels with excommunication.

2.—Intelligence of the defeat of the Dewan, by the British, at Moultan.—Outbreak of Cholera at Drouet's Infant Foor Establishment, Tooting.

3.—Destructive fire at the Caledonian Railway Station, Edinburgh.—Intelligence received of the loss of her Majesty's ship *Hydra*, on December 31, at Waldemar, near Vaniko.—Appointment of Prince Bonaparte installed Governor of the Hôtel des Invalides.—The second of a series of theatrical performances before the Queen at Windsor Castle.

5.—Detention of the northern mails by a sudden and very dense fall of snow on the Trent Valley Railway.—Total ordinary revenue for the year ending this day, £48,492,483: increase on the year, £1,333,937.—Revival of old Christmas gambols, in the Free Trade Hall, Manchester.—Great festival at Ravenna and May's establishment, Ipswich.—Surrender of Brada and Pesth to the Austrians.

6.—Extensive seizure of illicit spirits by the Excise, in Lincoln-Gate.—A man hanged at Liverpool for the murder of a woman; and a lad executed at York for a like crime.

7.—A woman, eighty-two years old, found burned to death in a cellar at Leeds.—Derwent Lake frozen over.—Sanguinary engagement between the Queen of Spain's troops and Cabrera and the insurgents: the latter defeated.

8.—Formal deposition of the Pope by the Roman Assembly.

9.—A new cattle market opened at Islington.—Ratification of the Postal Convention between the British Government and Spain.—Report of Committee of Representatives revised upon a bill for abolishing the Slave Trade in Columbia.—Cholera at New Orleans: deaths from fifty to eighty per cent.

10.—Financial Reform Meeting at Manchester.—Further accounts of the flight of farmers, and the abandonment of land in the Island of Ireland.—Opening of the new Commission of Metropolitan Sewers.—Death of Earl Talbot, K.G., aged 71.—Grand Military *Fête* at St. Helen's, Lancashire.—Fifteen persons drowned from off the pier at Peterhead, and eight at Broadstairs, Kent.—Mass meeting in New York, to organise an overland expedition to California.

11. News of the opening of the Legislative Council at the Cape of Good Hope, by the new Governor, Sir Harry Smith: the finances flourishing.—News of the Jamaica House of Assembly having refused the proffered loan recommended by the Governor, and applied for additional compensation for slave emancipation.—Alarm of fire given died in the person of Miss week of Cholera, at Drouet's, at Tooting.—Seizure of the *Gazette de France* and *People* journals in Paris.—Ten persons shipwrecked at Cardigan Bar.

12.—Death of M. Lemercier, at Paris, aged 94.—Vesuvius in eruption, and opened in two parts.

13.—Destructive fire at the Hungerford Water-works: loss, £8000. Other great fires at Spitalfields and Deptford.—Extensive incendiary fires of farming stock at Queen's Charlton, between Bath and Bristol.—Fatal floods in West Yorkshire: a vessel and three persons lost between Brotherton and Castleford.—Wreck of the *Perth* steamer on the Goodwin Sands: 136 persons rescued by the Ramsgate steamer Waterwitch, 16.—Battle between the Austrians and Hungarians, near Asod: Galicia declared in a state of siege, and Count Stadion replaced by Windischgrätz.—Sanguinary battle on the banks of the Jhelum between the army of the Punjaub, under Lord Gough, and the Sikhs, under Shere Singh: the British hardly victorious.

14.—Destructive fire in New-square, Lincoln's-inn.—A Floating Church launched on the Leeds and Liverpool Canal.

16.—A New Reform Association established at Sheffield and Norwich.—Great Dinner of the French and English Journalists in Paris.—Great damage at Vienna from the breaking up of the ice.

16.—Vice-Chancellor Knight Bruce gave judgment in the cases of the Royal Hastings, continuing the injunction upon the defendant Strange.—The Chief Justice gave judgment in the cases of W. S. O'Brien, Meagher, M'Manus, and O'Donoghue, against the writs of error brought to reverse the judgment pronounced at Clonmel.

17.—The removal of the foundation coffer-dam at the New Palace of Westminster commenced.—Part of the jetty at Tréport washed away in a gale.

20.—M. Bonlay (de la Meurthe) elected Vice-President of the French Republic.—A brood of young rattlesnakes received alive from Berlin by the Zoological Society.—Failure of the two Welsh banks at Swansea.—Dreadful accident at Key and Hunt's iron-works, Huddersfield, by the bursting of a cupola of molten metal.—Death of Mr. R. Cuddell, the eminent publisher, at Edinburgh, at the advanced age of 84 years.

21.—About 100,000 tons fell from the chalk rock of Shakspeare's Cliff, Dover.—The Archdeacon of Cardigan preached in Welsh at the Welsh place of worship, the *Tigress* East Indiaman wrecked off the Shakspeare Cliff, Dover.

22.—Two wealthy silversmiths at Bath committed to gaol, on a charge of having received "ball-marks"; tried, and subsequently acquitted.—Sir John Franklin's expedition still unheard of.—The mail steam-ship *Europa* made the passage from New York to Liverpool in eleven days and 20 hours.—The Eastern Counties Railway awarded to pay compensation to two farmers for the damage done by fire from the company's engine.—Surrender of Moultan and its garrison unconditionally to the British.

23.—Coroner's jury's verdict of "Manslaughter" against Drouet, on the Tooting cholera cases.—The City Commission of Sewers fined a dust-contractor £5 for not removing filth in Smithfield.—News of the defeat of the Sikhs, on the Chenaub, by Lord Gough, on Nov. 22: Gen. Cureton, Col. Havelock, and several other officers killed.—Meeting of Irish members in Dublin, in favour of its Poor-law.

24.—News of a riot at Darmstadt, on the first introduction there of trial by jury.—H.M.S. *Dido* arrived at Portsmouth from New Zealand in eighty-one days: the quickest passage on record: Col. Wakefield died at Wellington, in September.—Terrific explosion at the Darley Main Colliery, Barnsley: 79 lives lost.—A miner at the Plymouth Works, Merthyr, rescued from under ground, where he had remained seven days without food.—News of further discoveries in the gold region of California.—News from Labuan: final treaty arranged with the Sultan: the settlement unhealthy.

25.—The last of the series of theatrical representations took place at Windsor Castle.—News of a collision between the Jamaica House of Assembly and the Council.—Attempt to steal the crozier of William of Wykeham from New College, Oxford.—Great floods at Inverness: the old bridge destroyed: £10,000 damage to the Caledonian Canal.—Tremendous explosion of gas at the Edinburgh Company's works: damage, £3000.

26.—Defeat of the Austrians, by General Bem, at Hermannstadt.

27.—Dissension between General Changarnier and the officers of the Garde Mobile, at Paris.—Great Meeting at Leith, in favour of Financial Reform.

28.—A vessel arrived at Liverpool with £150,000 of gold from California.—The names of the deputies elected to the Constituent Assembly proclaimed from the Capitol at Rome.

29.—A vessel burnt on the Yorkshire coast, near Whitby.—Attempted insurrection in Rome suppressed by the Government.—Extraordinary seizure of a portrait of Henry V. by the police, in Paris.

31.—Great Banquet at Manchester in celebration of the final repeal of the Corn-laws.—Return of President Roberts to the colony of Liberia.

FEBRUARY.

1.—The English funds fluctuated greatly during the week, owing to the agitation in Paris.—Parliament opened by her Majesty in person: the Address moved in the Lords by Lord Bruce, seconded by Lord Bateman, and carried by 2 majority: in the Commons, moved by Lord Harry Vane, seconded by Mr. E. Bunbury, and carried without a division.—The second session of the Chambers of Piedmont opened at Turin, with a speech from the King of Sardinia.

4.—Extensive destruction of slave establishments in Gallinas river, by the British squadron.

5.—The Roman Constituent Assembly opened.—Abbas Pacha, the new Governor of Egypt, created Grand Vizier by the Sultan.

7.—Intelligence received of the death of Parish Alvars, the harpist, at Vienna.—Mr. Griffith, the brewer, found murdered, between Dalgarse and Penrose, near Brighton.

8.—The Lord Chancellor gave judgment in the case of the Royal etchings, injunction affirmed, with costs.

10.—Insurrection among the blacks of Santa Cruz.—Five men and several horses killed on the Caledonian Railway.—Failure of the Austrian balloon scheme for the bombardment of Venice.—Intelligence of the successful draining of the silver mines of Sierra Morena, near Seville.

12.—The Consol market not less active than in 1845.—The *bonnets rouges* removed, by order of the Minister, from the Parisian trees of liberty.—Vote for the relief of Irish distress in Committee of the whole House of Commons.

14.—M. Marrast elected President of the French Assembly: the "Orbs" of Paris extinguished by the Republic.—News from New Orleans of the utter failure of M. Cabet's colony of Icaria.—Mr. Labouchere's resolution for the amendment of the Navigation Laws passed in the Commons.—Great revolutionary demonstration at Venice.

15.—The iron ship *Antelope* sailed from Liverpool for California.

17.—Sixty-one persons killed in endeavouring to escape from the Glasgow Theatre Royal, on alarm of fire.—Death of Prince Waldemar of Prussia, at Munster.

18.—Death of Dr. Walsh, the Roman Catholic Bishop.—The Rev. J. Palmer consecrated Abbot at the Mount St. Bernard Monastery, Charnwood Forest.—A Republic proclaimed at Florence: the Grand Duke fled.

19.—Socialist disturbances at Lyons.—The Habeas Corpus Act Suspension (Ireland) Bill passed in the Commons.—The Austrians took possession of Ferrara

21.—A defendant committed to prison by the Judge of the Westminster County Court for seven days, for insult.—Death of Mr. Green, the shipowner, at Blackwall.—The brig *Newcastle* wrecked off Whitby.—The combined forces of Chuttur Singh and Shere Singh defeated near Goojerat.

22.—The Retrenchment Bill in Jamaica rejected by the Council: the House of Assembly again prorogued.—Defeat of the Haytians by the Dominicans.

24.—A Brantford Sheerman fined for having in his possession a set of false weights.—The anniversary of the French Revolution celebrated with great pomp in Paris.

25.—Socialist banquet of 1200 persons in Paris.

26.—Opening of the Prussian Chambers by the King well received.—Mr. Cobden's motion on Financial Reform negatived in the Commons by 275 to 78.—March of the Magyars into Gallicia.—Death of General Dembinski.—A monument to the late Earl of Yarborough completed in the Isle of Wight.

27.—Great Financial Reform Meeting in Marylebone.—Visit of the Prince of Orange-Nassau to Liverpool.

28.—A gentleman found murdered near Penicuvilla Pleasaunce, the valuable brig-rigged yacht *Ann* off the Yarmouth Roads.—Wreck of the *Floridian* emigrant ship on Longsands, near Harwich: nearly 200 lives lost.—General Gilbert, in the Punjaub, defeated by Rhotas. took the town of that name, and then advanced to Rhotas.

MARCH.

1.—Several state prisoners in Kilmainham Gaol liberated on bail.—Dan Gracie banquet of 3000 persons at Lyons.

2.—The first vessel from London sailed for San Francisco, California.—The Prussian Ministry refuse to suspend Berlin from a state of siege.

3.—Loss of the *Woodmans*, Mississippi steamer: nine persons drowned. A few days prior, the *Conway*, with 3000 bales of cotton, burnt: several lives lost.—Conference begun at Gaëta, of France, Spain, Austria, and Naples, to re-establish the Pope.

4.—The Emperor of Austria issued a constitutional code, and dissolved the Diet at Kremsier.

5.—The National Assembly of France met to investigate the conduct of the Ministry in the affair of Jan. 29.—General Cavaignac elected President of the United States, and a new Cabinet formed: 2000 emigrants left for California in three weeks.—Riot among the Negroes at St. Lucia.

6.—Twelve lives lost in an explosion at the Middle Patricroft Colliery, between Wigan and Hindley.—Great Protectionist meeting in London for the repeal of the Malt-tax.

7.—The Government in a minority of 10 upon a division on the Transfer of Real Property Bill in the Commons.—A million of bridge timber thrown into the Rhone at Lyons in three-quarters of an hour.—Surrender of Sikh chiefs: the war in the Punjaub at an end.

8.—Mr. Disraeli delivered in the Commons his great speech upon the burdens on the agricultural interest: debate adjourned.—The Rev. J. Gordon, at the unit of 7000 votes, elected Lord Provost of Edinburgh.—Jubilee of the Society for promoting Christian Knowledge celebrated in St. Paul's Cathedral.

9.—Violent opposition to the Irish Rate in Aid, in the counties of Armagh and Down.—Cholera raging in Paris.—Sanguinary battle between the Imperialists and Magyars, at Debreczin: destructive tornado at Gibraltar.

12.—The Navigation Laws Bill read a second time in the Commons by a majority.—Extraordinary tornado at the Clifton Railway Station, near Manchester.

13.—Mr. Trelawney's motion for the abolition of Church Rates, in the House of Commons, negatived by 55 majority.—The *Great Britain* steam-ship sold for £25,000.—Henry Clay declared for Negro emancipation in Kentucky.—Cholera raging at Cork: 1000 cases: quarantine by emigrant ships; two lost 140 lives.—Brescia, in Lombardy, bombarded and destroyed by the Austrians.

14.—Hostilities renewed between the Austrians and the forces of Charles Albert.—The "ship fever" raging in British emigrant ships to Canada.

15.—Her Majesty's Theatre and the Royal Italian Opera opened for the season.—Mr. Disraeli's Motion in the Commons, on agricultural distress, negatived by a majority: Mr. Hume's amendment negatived by 324 majority.

16.—Death of Cardinal Mezzofanti, the linguist.

17.—Great fire and explosion at the East India Company to Sir Charles James Napier, the new Commander-in-Chief in India.—A salmon 43 lb. weight exhibited in London.—The greatest fatal conflagrant of the year: the murder of General Bréa, and Captain Mangin.

19.—Mr. Hume's amendment in the Commons, for reducing the army, negatived by 142.—The Rev. Mr. Shore imprisoned at Exeter, at the suit of the Bishop of Exeter.—Intelligence of nine days' earthquake at Wellington and Nelson, New Zealand, in October last.

20.—The abolition of the clubs determined in the French National Assembly, by a majority of 19.—Three of the sentences of death hanged at Vienna.

21.—Mr. Macaulay installed Lord Rector of Glasgow College.—Mr. Waddington, M.P., appointed Chairman of the Eastern Counties Railway Company, vice Mr. Hudson, M.P.

22.—Serious riots at Toronto, on the Rebels Payment question.

23.—Poole and Nightingale sentenced to fifteen years' transportation for the mail robbery on the Great Western Railway.

24.—Sir Charles James Napier took his departure for India.—The King of Sardinia, defeated by Radetzky at Novara, resigned his abdication, and his successor, Victor Emmanuel, signed an armistice with the Austrians on the 26th.—Violent tumult amongst the Negroes in Jamaica.

25.—Radetzky entered Paris.

26.—A man executed at Worcester for the murder of a girl; and a similar execution at Pillwell, Somerset.—Death by dog charges, while writing threatening letters to the Queen, proved to be insane.—Continued bombardment of the Hungarian fortress of Komorn.—Peschiera taken by the Piedmontese.

27.—The Queen arrived in the Thames from Norway, with a cargo of ice: 100 tons wrought of ice.—Government aid to Irish railways promised to a deputation of Members of Parliament.—Grand renewal of the baptismal vows, at St. George's Roman Catholic Church, Southwark.

28.—A mother, and her two children and a servant, murdered in the day-time at Liverpool.—Great meeting at Exeter in favour of the Rev. Mr. Shore, and deputation to him in prison.—The Frankfort Assembly elected the King of Prussia Emperor of the Germans.

29.—The Queen's Bench, London, totally destroyed by fire.—Resignation of the Arch-Duke John, as Regent of the German Empire.

30.—The Sikh dynasty declared at an end, and the Punjaub annexed to the British dominions.

31.—Murder of Admiral Stirling of the Captain and chief officer of the *Forth* steamer recommended by the committee of inquiry.

APRIL.

1.—Charles Albert, ex-King of Sardinia, arrived at Bayonne.—Insurrection in Genoa against the Piedmontese.

2.—South Devon Railway opened to Plymouth.—Green peas and new potatoes received in London from Lisbon.—The Lords Committee repudiate the Irish Rate in Aid scheme, and recommend an Income Tax on Ireland.—Deputation to Lord Clarendon, on Mr. Duffy's case.

3.—The King of Prussia refused to accept the Imperial Crown, offered to him by the Frankfort deputation.—The ex-King of Sardinia arrived in Paris.—Close of the trials at Bourges of the fifteen May conspirators, who were found guilty.—News of 15,000 Russians, destroyed by Bem, being replaced by 40,000 Russians entering Transylvania.—Schleswig-Holstein hostilities: renewed attack on Hamburg.

4.—Mr. H. G. Ward appointed Lord High Commissioner of the Ionian Islands.—James Blomfield Rush found guilty of the murders of Messrs. Jermy, at Stanfield Hall, Norfolk, after six days' trial.—The Stonelaigh Abbey trial concluded: Griffin found guilty, and sentenced to two years' imprisonment, securities, &c.—Funeral of the late King of Holland at Delft.—Blockade of Venice by the Austrians commenced.—Arrest of the Conde de Montemolin, half a mile from the frontier of Catalonia.—Explosion of a Danish ship at Eckernförde, 180 killed and wounded.

5.—A large party of persons left London on "a return visit" to Paris.—The quarterly revenue showed a decrease in the Customs and Excise.—Eckernförde bombarded by the Danes.—Bombardment of Genoa by General Marmora: the Genoese repulsed.

6.—Sudden death, by cholera, of Dr. Crolly, Primate of the Irish Roman Catholic Church.—Catania bombarded, by the Neapolitan troops.

7.—The English visitor to Paris, 500 in number, received with great *éclat*.—Great part of a sandstone cliff fell at Sidmouth, Devon.—Conflict between the Neapolitan and Sicilian troops: the latter worsted, and Catania in flames.—The Austrians, under Windischgrätz and Jellachich, defeated by the Hungarians, under Bem, at Waltzen.

9.—Channel Island newspapers (unstamped) forbidden post-free.—Opening of the South Staffordshire Railway at Lichfield, and of the loop line from Lincoln to Gainsborough.—The murderer of Mrs. Grace Holman hung at Exeter.—Mr. Brisbane, the avowed Socialist, ordered by the Government to quit France forthwith.

11.—Great dinner to Mr. Cobden, M.P., at Wakefield.—A Mammoth cheese, value 1000 guineas, presented by the Emperor of Russia to Mr. White, the shipbuilder, of Cowes.

12.—Mdlle. Jenny Lind sang in a classical concert at Her Majesty's Theatre.—The election of Prince Metternich, in Nassau, said to have been seized for taxes.—£500 stolen from the Union Bank, Glasgow, recovered, and the thieves seized.—Death of Sir Andrew Agnew, Bart., aged 57.

13.—Duel at Paris between MM. Ledru-Rollin and Denjoy: neither hurt.—The Spanish Progressista Chief Amedée arrested near London, and confined in Fort Lamalgue.—Conflict between the Danish and German forces at Dilppel.—Reaction at Florence in favour of the Grand Duke of Tuscany.—The Baron d'Ailly, in the East Indian Archipelago, suppressed by the Dutch.

14.—Meeting in the Pauper Asylum, Tooting, tried at the Central Criminal Court for manslaughter, and acquitted.—The Hungarian Parliament proclaimed the deposition of the Imperial family from the throne of Hungary, on the motion of Kossuth.

15.—The Conde de Montemolin arrived in London.

16.—Meyerbeer's opera of Le "Prophète" produced at the Théâtre de la Nation, at Paris.—Mr. F. Scott's motion, in the Commons, for Colonial Inquiry, negatived by a majority of 47.—Reaction at Florence: the return of the Grand Duke solicited.

17.—The new Military School at King's College opened.—Visit of Prince Albert to Lincoln and Great Grimsby, and to lay the first stone of the New Docks on the 18th.—Mr. Hudson, M.P., resigned the Chairmanship of the Midland Railway Company.

18.—The clearance system still pursued in Ireland: the village of Toomevara destroyed, nineteen families houseless.—Meyerbeer's opera of Les Huguenots produced at the Théâtre Royal, Berlin.—Mr. Cobden's motion, for the increased demand for police expense.—The French expedition for the restoration of the Pope ordered to Civita Vecchia.—President Louis Napoleon.—Interview of Irish Members of Parliament with Lord John Russell to explain the Government plan.—Dinner to Mr. C. Doherty, Q.C., on his departure for the Auckland Islands.—The electric telegraph on the South-Eastern Railway greatly damaged in a snow-storm.—The mother of Dhuleep Singh escaped from prison at Chunar in Nepaul.

20.—Embarkation of a French squadron at Marseilles with troops for Italy.—Entry of Duchy troops into Juliana.—The new King of Sardinia arrived at Genoa.

21.—Execution of J. B. Rush at Norwich, for the murders at Stanfield Hall.—The new Presidency of Agra (under the Governor of Rosse) gave his first *soirée* at Somerset House.—The Prussian Cabinet refused to recognise the Frankfort Constitution.—Meeting of parties in the Duma, at Riga.—Surrender of Palermo to the Neapolitans.

22.—The convict John Mitchel sailed from Bermuda for the Cape of Good Hope.

23.—A maiden session at Hereford: the Mayor presented the Recorder with white gloves.—14,000 British seamen deserted during the past year.—The Navigation Laws Bill read in the Commons a third time, and passed by 61 majority.—Cholera raging in several Russian cities: deaths 1000 a day.

24.—The Rate in Aid Bill opposed in Ireland by the East India Company.—M. Eugène Raspail sentenced to two years' imprisonment and 1000 francs fine, for publishing a seditious League, M. Barbès, in the National Assembly.—Thanks of both Houses of Parliament voted to the Army of the Punjaub.—The Magyars entered Pesth.

25.—Mdlle. Alboni presented £200 to the Governesses' Benevolent Institution.—Grand Banquet to her Majesty's Ministers at Guildhall.—Dramatic festival at Munich in honour of Schiller.—Riots at Montreal: the Houses of Assembly burnt by the mob.

26.—Five thousand sheep lost in a snow-storm in New Romney Marsh.—Submission of the whole of Sicily.

27.—Riot and bloodshed at Berlin; barricades attempted.—Severe storm raised at Montreal for riot and arson.

28.—The Carlist chief, Cabrera, utterly disabled by his wounds, took refuge at Tonlon.

29.—The wreck of the *Sawah*, emigrant ship, on her passage from Newry to Quebec: 60 persons perished.—The French troops under General Oudinot repulsed by the Italians at Velletri, with great loss.

30.—The first stone of the Philanthropic Farm School laid by Prince Albert, at Redstone Hill, Reigate.—The new opera season of Her Majesty's Theatre opened with Donizetti's *Linda di Chamouni*.—The Rev. Mr. Shore, and deputation to him in prison.—The Frankfort Assembly elected the King of Prussia Emperor of the Germans.

MAY.

1.—The Steam MSS. bought by Lord Ashburnham for £8000.—The 50th annual meeting of the Church Missionary Society held.—Mr. Ewart's motion for the abolition of capital punishment lost in the Commons by a majority of 24.—Great meeting of the Protectionists in Hyde Park against the Navigation Laws.—Presentation of Sikh guns and trophies to the Governor-General at Simla.

4.—Sudden death of Mr. Horace Twiss.—The first anniversary of the French Republic celebrated with great pomp at Paris.—General Ramorino tried at Turin for treachery, and condemned to death.

5.—Disgraceful scene at a penance in Fen Ditton Church, Cambridge.—Wainwright's sugar refinery burnt at Glasgow.—Sir Charles J. Napier reached Calcutta.

6.—Continued insurrection at Dresden.—The second reading of the Jewish Disabilities Bill carried by a majority of 93.—The free drama of a new Parliament House in Australia for Middlesex laid by Prince Albert, at Colney Hatch.—The second reading of the Navigation Laws Bill carried in the House of Lords by a majority of 61.

9.—Death of General Sir Robert T. Wilson.

10.—Fatal riots in New York, originating in the disputes between Macready and Forrest: 10 persons shot.—Foundering of the *Maria* emigrant ship, on her way to Quebec, on a field of ice: 100 lives lost.—Last appearance of Mdlle. Jenny Lind at Her Majesty's Theatre.

11.—Riot at Montreal: the British-American League increasing.—Father Matthew left Cork to preach Temperance in the United States.—Vote in the National Assembly in favour of confidence in the French Ministry.

12.—M. Blanchon, editor of the *Peuple*, sentenced to five years' imprisonment and 12,000 francs fine, for libel.—Madame Recamier died of cholera, at Paris.—Congress at Berlin of plenipotentiaries from Prussia, Hanover, Bavaria, and Saxony.—Prague placed in a state of siege.

13.—The solemn inauguration of William III., King of the Netherlands.—Death of General the Hon. Sir E. Paget, Governor of Chelsea Hospital, aged seventy-three.—Tranquility restored in Dresden.—New Orleans almost submerged by the overflowing of the river.

14.—A gutta percha boat launched on the Tyne, at Newcastle, and beat a wooden skiff.—Resignation of the French Minister of the Interior.—Russians took the oaths as Governor of Hungary.—Buda surrendered to the Magyars.

15.—Bologna and Leghorn entered by the Austrians, after a sanguinary fight.—Meeting between Lossers and Oudinot.

16.—Meetings in Southwark, Stepney, Whitechapel, and Finsbury, in favour of Financial and Parliamentary Reform.—The *North Star* left the Thames for the Arctic regions, in search of Sir John Franklin.—The fortress of Frederica invaded by the Schleswig-Holstein troops.

17.—Night between a ball and a Bengal tiger at Madrid; 90,000 persons present.—The Duke of Parma took formal possession of his estates.—Vienna still held out against its Austrian besiegers.—The steamer *Empire* sunk on the Hudson River: twenty lives lost.

18.—The new Exchange at Manchester opened.—Distribution of the war medals in progress: 20,969 claimants.—The Port of St. Louis almost destroyed by fire.

19.—Her Majesty fired at by a bricklayer's labourer, on Constitution-hill, in the Green Park: there was neither ball nor shot in the pistol: the miscreant seized on the spot.—Rush's missing blunderbuss found at Potash Farm.—The Frankfort Assembly resolved to elect a Lieutenent-General in room of the Archduke John.—Defeat of the Neapolitans, at Velletri, by the Austrians.

21.—Death of Miss Edgeworth, the Irish novelist.—Lord Stanley's amendment on the Navigation Laws Bill negatived in the House of Lords by a majority of 14.—Resignation of Baron Gagern at Frankfort.

22.—Great meeting at the London Tavern, called by the Financial Reform Association.—Cholera raging at Rotterdam: 80 deaths in one week.—News of the occupation of Peshawur by the British, and the break-up of the Afghan confederacy.—Ramorino, the Piedmontese general, shot at Turin.—Newfoundland surrounded by a vast field of ice, from 60 to 80 miles wide.—Death of Robert Vernon, Esq., aged 75.

23.—Epsom Races: the Derby won by Lord Eglintoun's Flying Dutchman.—The last of the ten new churches founded at Manchester opened.—Close of the general elections in France; 217 Socialists returned.—The French Republic recognised by the Emperor of Russia.

25.—Death of Sir A. D'Urban, Commander of the Forces in British North America.

26.—Seven persons killed in Exmouth Yard Colliery shaft, Glamorganshire.—Opening of the new Euston Station of the London and North-Western Railway.—Death of the Duke of St. Albans, aged 48.—Dissolution of the National Constituent Assembly at Paris.

27.—Four persons drowned while boating at Norwich.—The 300th anniversary of the English Book of Common Prayer.—Marble statue of Dr. Jephson inaugurated at Leamington.

29.—Consecration, at Canterbury, of the new Bishops of Victoria and Prince Rupert's Land.—Death of Sir Edward Thomason, at Warwick, aged 80.

30.—The electric light exhibited, with great effect, in the metropolis.—Splendid stone of Queen Mary's Grammar-School, at Walsall, laid by the Bishop of Lichfield.—The Rev. Mr. Shore liberated from St. Thomas's Gaol, Exeter.

JUNE.

1.—A sturgeon, 6 feet 11 inches long, caught between Maldstone and Rochester.—Opening of the Matlock Railway.

2.—The "Ladies' Wing" of the Licensed Victuallers' Asylum founded by Prince Albert.—£6,000 Scottish dollars from secret service money engaged in the slave trade.—Reconstruction of the French Ministry: M. Odillon Barrot, Justice and President.

3.—Cholera raging in Paris: 119 deaths on this day.—The French troops, under General Oudinot, attacked and carried several strong positions outside the walls of Rome.

4.—Vauxhall Gardens opened for the season.—Cholera raging in Dublin.—Sudden death of the Countess of Blessington, at Paris.—Opening of the Great Exhibition of French manufactures, at Paris.—Foreigners, with slide-arms, forbidden to visit the Tower of London.

5.—Cholera raging in the suburbs of London.—Memorial in favour of the Irish state prisoners presented to Lord Clarendon: sentence of death commuted to transportation for life.—Destructive fire at Constantinople: 33 lives lost.—M. Proudhon arrested in Paris.—Opening of the trenches at Rome, by the French: three days' hard fighting.—Continued defeat of the Austrians, after those by the Austrians.—Dissolution of the Diet by the King of Denmark.

6.—The Parliament removed from Frankfort to Stuttgard.—The Rev. Mr. Shore arrived at Athens.

7.—Ascot Races: the Queen present; the Emperor's Vase won by Van Tromp.—The active American Socialists.—The French Republic to the new Legislative Chamber.—The key driven of the last stone of the High Level-bridge, Newcastle.

8.—Two mountain ponies, with their nest, taken at Elmstone, near Dover.—612 persons died this day of cholera, in Paris.

9.—Death of Marshal Bugeaud, of cholera, at Paris, aged 65.—Fall of snow, at Littleborough, near Manchester.—The insurrection in Baden suppressed by Prussian troops.

11.—Death of Mr. Lee, Principal of St. Bernabas College, Pimlico.—Grand Banquet at Merchant Tailors' Hall; Prince Albert present.—The Lord Mayor's Banquet conducted at Wood Green, Tottenham.—Meeting in Exeter Hall, for the adoption of International Arbitration instead of War.—Violent debates in the French Assembly.—Louis Napoleon proposed the impeachment of Louis Napoleon and his Ministry.—The Parliamentary Oaths (the Jews) Bill passed in the Commons, by a majority of 66.

12.—Notification from the Board of Health of the re-appearance of Cholera: deaths 1000 a week.—Rapid spread of the epidemic at Manchester.—Four newspapers seized in Paris, for prosecution.—The Navigation Laws Bill passed by the House of Lords.

13.—W. Hamilton sentenced to 7 years' transportation, for shooting at the Queen.—Great "red" demonstration in Paris.—Grand Fête des Arts given by the President, Prince Albert.—D'Alton Shee, the 5 last escaped from Paris to Brussels, disguised as a railway stoker.—Martin and John Tupper elected to the Theological Institution at Richmond.—Death of Madame Catalani, of cholera, at Paris, aged 70.

14.—Raising of the Lyons, with loss of life, by the soldiers and people.

15.—Opening of the North Staffordshire Railway.—The Commission for Treason (Ireland) Bill passed by the Commons.—Ancona surrendered to the Austrians after a well-sustained bombardment: trenches still held out.

19.—Visit of her Majesty to the Duke of Norfolk, in St. James's-square.—Law for the suppression of Clubs passed by the French Assembly.—Publication of the Socialists' journals suspended by the President's decree.—Lord Brougham's motion on the affairs of Canada in the Lords negatived by a majority of 28.

20.—Eight men killed by the fall of a newly-built railway pier at Roxburgh.—The first of the four great tubes of the Britannia Railway Bridge floated to its destination.—Scottish *Fête* in Lord Holland's Park, Kensington—continued on the 21st: many thousands present.—Cabrera and Amodeo, the two Carlist chiefs, at Tonlon, set at liberty, by order of the French Ministry.

21.—News of discontent at the Cape, at the prospect of its Constitutional settlement.—Opening of the Leicester Town Museum.—Anniversary of the Battle of Vittoria celebrated by a public dinner at Stamford.—Three treaties in the walls of Rome effected by the French, under General Oudinot, who, however, was shortly recalled.—The insurgents of Baden routed by the Prussians.

22.—The Chancellor of the Exchequer presented to Parliament the Budget for the year.—The Pawnbrokers' Almshouses founded at Lower Clapton, Chesham.

23.—Seven men killed in a colliery explosion at St. Helen's, Lancashire.—The Pope contributed 20,000*l.* for the relief of the starving Irish.—Arrival of the Emperor of Russia at Warsaw. Great mortality among the troops at Rhastadt.

24.—The Dublin and Wicklow mountains covered with hoar frost.—The Fishmongers' Company's new Almshouses founded at Wandsworth.—*Fête* at Belsover Castle, to celebrate the Duke of Portland's birthday.

25.—Messrs. Pelo and Nicoll elected Sheriffs of London and Middlesex for the ensuing year.—Consecration of the new West London Synagogue, Margaret-street.—The Translation for Treason Bill passed in the Commons.

26.—Great Protectionist meeting in Drury-lane Theatre.—The *Sidonia* steamer returned from towing the *North Star* to Cape Farewell.—The Parliamentary Oaths (Jews) Bill rejected by the House of Lords by a majority of 25.—Vote in the French Assembly in favour of the Government: 353 to 162.

27.—Visit of her Majesty to the Marquis of Westminster, at Grosvenor House.—A meeting at the London Tavern on the famine in Ireland.—News from China: entrance to Canton refused, and the Emperor declined to abide by his treaty.

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THE GOLD OF CALIFORNIA.

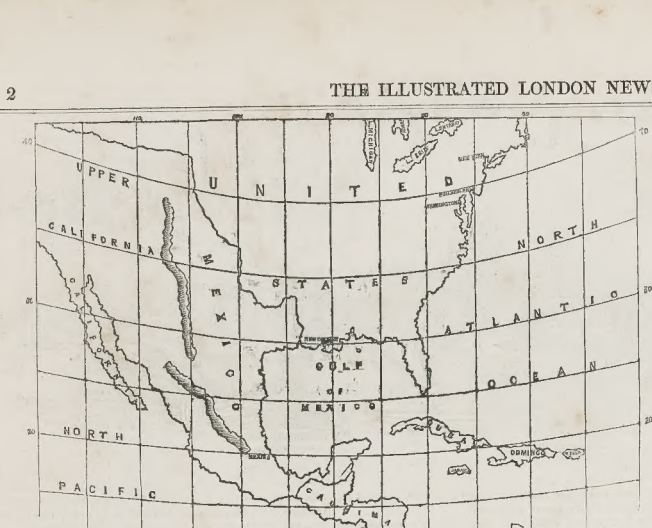
The Dorado of the early Spanish and English adventurers turns out to have been no fable. It was not the mere vision of their too brilliant and exciteable imaginations. It was a palpable reality. The golden region exists—not in the unsubstantial air, in the Atalantis of Plato, or in the Utopia of Sir Thomas More; but in a country to which ships can sail, and to which living men of this every-day world can resort, and pick up the treasure, that smiles at their feet, and wooes them to clutch it. California the Golden is the bright particular spot on the Earth's surface to which all men's attention is directed. It is a new Holy Land for the votaries of Mammon: pilgrims and devotees resort to it from the remotest corners of the globe. The discovery of its amazing wealth is the crowning event in a year of wonders. The year 1848 began in distress and gloom, and lived the greater part of its life amid turmoil and commotion; but it died amid visions of returning peace, reviving confidence, and illimitable riches. A halo of aurean splendour surrounds its memory. It was thought to have accomplished revolutions enough when it changed the political aspect of Europe; but political revolutions, if the accounts received from America are but half true, were the least important of its deeds. A still greater revolution was destined to be commenced within its time—a golden revolution which shall alter the measure of value throughout the civilised world—make the poor rich, and the rich poor—pay off the debts of nations, and start the world afresh in the career of civilisation.

The first feeling excited in Europe by the reports from California was one of incredulity. But the ampleness, completeness, and multifariousness of the details brought over by every succeeding packet, have gradually diminished the doubts of the men of the Old World; and they are now prepared to believe in any marvels that may be reported of the gold of California. Doubt is no longer possible, in the face of such testimony as is daily received. The wonder is, not that the gold is there, but that it should never have been discovered until now. But while the Old World is wondering, the New World is working. The Anglo-Americans have laid hands upon the magnificent prey. California swarms with treasure-seekers; and there is not a man among them that does not find what he seeks. "The sands of the Pactolus," says a letter from San Blas, on the Gulf of California, "have long ceased to be golden; the mines of Mexico hardly pay the working of them; but in the bed and along the banks of the Sacramento, the virgin ore waits but to be gathered in an abundance at present not to be estimated. Lumps of pure gold have been picked up, each large enough to make a diadem. The man who in the morning possessed no property but his labour, no instrument but his unassisted hands, before night saw himself the owner of more wealth than years of labour in any other country of the world could have procured him, and in a few days he became rich, and, if he chose, independent." The manner in which the treasures of the land were first laid bare to the greedy eyes of civilised men is of a piece with the romance of the whole story. Although the traditions reported by Pizarro and Raleigh showed a knowledge on the part of the aboriginal inhabitants of the American continent of the vast stores of gold that lay scattered in some regions, the Dorado had no fixed locality. The Californian aborigines were too unintelligent to be aware of the wealth at their feet. They saw the shining lumps, but did not know them to be gold; and the missionary establishments, under the superintendence of the Spanish Jesuits, who had a sort of nominal possession of the country, were too scanty, too much confined to the coast regions, and too unenterprising, to light on such good fortune. It remained for the industry of the Anglo-American race to discover and to appropriate the treasure. Wherever Brother Jonathan penetrates, he sets to work.

In the course of the winter of 1847-48, a Captain Sutter, one of the emigrants from the United States, or more probably from the adjacent country of Oregon, built a saw-mill on the south branch of the Sacramento river, known as the American Fork, and constructed a mill-race and dam to supply it. "But when it was completed," says an account in an American journal, "it was found that the 'tail race,' or channel whereby the water used to turn the mill is discharged, was too small. To economise time and trouble, the wheel was 'thrown out of gear,' and the whole body of water in

PLAYS AT WINDSOR CASTLE.—SHAKSPEARE'S "MERCHANT OF VENICE," PERFORMED BEFORE HER MAJESTY.—PRODUCED UNDER THE DIRECTION OF MR. CHARLES KEAN.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

[COUNTRY EDITION.]



CALIFORNIA.

the 'dam' passed through the 'race.' The effect of this current was to make the channel wider and deeper; but it had also an additional effect, never contemplated by the constructor, that of disintegrating the soil, and disengaging several large grains of pure gold. These were seen and recognised soon after by Captain Sutter, to whom they had been pointed out by Mr. Marshall, the contractor for building the mill in question. It is supposed that in the interval that elapsed between this fortunate discovery and its publicity, both gentlemen contrived to amass a very considerable quantity of the precious metal. The secret was, however, soon discovered. Within a few months, hundreds of men, Indian and white, were occupied in exploring the circumjacent country. In the beds of the tributary streams, on the shores of the Sacramento river, in the ravines of the mountain torrents, and actually forming 'part and parcel' of the soil of the plains, gold was found in the most extraordinary abundance and of the finest quality. Some of this gold was 'coarse,' that is to say, in large grains mixed with particles of earth; some of it was combined with quartz, in the manner of lamina or plates, while some of it again was mixed with coarse gravel; but the larger proportion of it was 'virgin,' in pure grains or lumps, which varied in weight from one penny-weight to four ounces, or a quarter of a pound each." At present (says a letter from Monterey, the remarkable details of which give a more vivid idea of the golden mania than any language we could employ)

The people are running over the country and picking it out of the earth here and there. Just as a thousand hogs, let loose in a forest, would root up ground-nuts. Some get eight or ten ounces a day, and the least active one or two. They make the most who employ the wild Indians to hunt for them. There is one man who has sixty Indians in his employ; his profits are a dollar a minute. The wild Indians know nothing of its value, and wonder what the pale-faces want to do with it; they will give an ounce of it for the same weight of coined silver, or a thimbleful of glass beads, or a glass of grog; and white men themselves often give an ounce of it, which is worth, at our Mint, 18 dollars or more, for a bottle of brandy, a box of sods powders, or a plug of tobacco. As to the quantity which the diggers get, take a few facts as evidence:—I know seven men, who worked seven weeks and two days, Sundays excepted, on Feather River; they employed on an average 50 Indians, and got out in these seven weeks and two days 275 pounds of pure gold. I know the men and have seen the gold, and know what they state to be a fact; so stick a pin there. I know ten other men who worked ten days in company, employed no Indians, and averaged in those ten days 1600 dollars each; so stick another pin there. I know another man, who got out of a basin in a rock, not larger than a washbowl, 24 lb. of gold in 15 minutes; so stick another pin there. Not one of these statements would I believe did I not know the men personally, and know them to be plain matter-of-fact men—men who open a vein of gold just as coolly as you would a potato hill.

Thus far the gold has been obtained in the most primitive manner, by washing the earth in tin pans, wooden bowls, Indian baskets, &c. The average, I am told, has been sixteen dollars per day for each man engaged, and the deeper the soil is dug the richer it becomes. One man obtained over thirty dollars in one washing—any fifteen minutes. I was told by an old miner that not more than one-half of the gold is secured in the present rude, careless way of working. With a proper machine, and the use of quicksilver, double the amount could be taken from the same soil. The largest piece of gold taken by one person is one of 250 dollars. The pieces are of an extraordinary size, the largest weighing half an ounce. The mountains have been explored on every side, and gold found in every creek. It is the opinion of all that 50,000 or 60,000 persons could be profitably employed on the ground now explored. Nor is gold the only mineral discovered here. Platina has been found in one place in some considerable quantity; and very extensive mines of silver only have recently been discovered within five miles of the saw-mill, and are said to be very rich. Iron is also abundant, and will pay about 85 per cent.

The richness of the soil in the immediate neighbourhood of the mines is most astonishing. Farms can be made in every direction that will feed all the miners that can be employed. The climate is found to be very healthy, and free from the chilly winds that hover around the sea-coast. The granite of the mountains is said to be equal to the celebrated Quincy, and a beautiful quarry of marble has been discovered on the Consumny river, specimens of which well, before many years, adorn the fronts of public buildings in your flourishing city.

"The cry is still they come!" While writing this, two men have just arrived from a valley some five or six miles distant, bringing with them 950 dollars' worth of gold, obtained in five days.

I have heard from one of our citizens who has been at the Gold Placers a few weeks, that he had collected 1500 dollars' worth of the "rock of evil," and was still averaging 100 dollars a day. Another gent, wife, and boy, collected 800 dollars' worth in one day. Another, still, who shut up his hotel here some five or six weeks since, has returned with 2500 dollars in pure virgin gold, collected by his own exertions, with no other aid than a spade, pick, and Indian basket.

As near as I can ascertain, there are now about 2000 persons engaged, and the roads leading to the mines are thronged with people and waggons. The implements used are shovels, picks, tin pans, wooden bowls, and Indian baskets. From one to nine ounces of pure virgin gold per day is gathered by every man who performs the requisite labour. The mountains have been explored for about 40 miles, and gold has been found in great abundance in almost every part of them. A gentleman informed me that he had spent some time in exploring the country, and had cut 93 holes with his butcher's knife in different places, and had found gold in every one.

Several extensive silver mines have been discovered, but very little attention is paid to them now. Immense beds of iron ore of superior quality, yielding 85 to 90 per cent, have also been found near the American Fork.

As a necessary consequence of this astounding plentifulness of gold, the price of all commodities in California has risen enormously. Spades and shovels sell for 9 and 10 dols.; blankets and scrappes, which cost 3 and 4 dols., are selling for 45 and 50 dols.; flour, 60 dols. per barrel; sugar, 1 dol. per lb.; and coffee, 2 dols. per lb. Clothing of all kinds is very high. Horses, which formerly sold for 20 or 25 dols., now command from 100 to 200 dols. Labour, of course, shares in the universal rise. When a man can dig gold, and enrich himself for life in a few months, it is not to be expected that he will renounce the temptation, and render himself useful to his fellows by domestic or other service, except at a price measured by the abundance of gold and the scarcity of hands. A negro waiter at the hotel at San Francisco receives a salary of 1700 dollars per annum. Other service is paid in the same proportion; but, generally, service is not to be obtained. All ranks and conditions of men have been equalised. Gold has done what it was supposed death alone could do. It has brought all men to one level. One passion has taken possession of men's minds, and—

All hearts
Are chill'd into a selfish prayer for GOLD.

A letter from New York, dated the 12th of December, states that twenty-four vessels laden with passengers, all bound for the gold country, sailed within three weeks from that port, and that such was the rush of emigrants that the agents of one vessel were obliged to refuse passage to no less than seven hundred applicants. Overland the rushing swarms are equally numerous, and Europe will soon contribute her full share to the swelling tide of the golden emigration.

But this fever will in due time subside. The very superabundance of the gold will remedy the evil. The precious metal will fall in value all over the world. In California itself, the great seat and centre of the golden madness, it has already fallen; for gold is only precious because it is the means of procuring the real wealth of food, shelter, clothing, and the luxuries and comforts of life. The intelligent author of "The Shipwreck of the *Juno*" relates that he and a score of companions were exposed for many days upon the masts and rigging of a water-logged ship, in the glare of a burning sun, without food, except a very small quantity of bread, and without drink, but such as the chance and scanty rain afforded. The Captain having fallen a victim to his terrible sufferings and privation, his widow came into possession of a large sum in gold, and offered the whole of it for a small crust. The owner of the crust would not be tempted. It was worth to him, in his situation, all the gold of California itself. It was life; and the gold, without it, would have been but a splendid death. Gorgeous, therefore, as are the stories that come to us from California, we must remember that gold is not of itself real wealth under all possible circumstances, and that it is chiefly as the representative of more substantial wealth that it has its value among men. Unless, therefore, more productive work be done, unless more food be grown, more cloth manufactured, more industry employed upon the essential arts of life, the discovery of gold will be but of trifling advantage to the world.

There is scarcely room to doubt, however, that such will be the result. The gold is obtainable in such abundance as to justify the belief that it will have an immense if not immediate effect upon the gold markets of Europe, and that Great Britain, as the chief commercial country of the world, will be the first to feel it. A great impetus to our manufactures cannot fail to be among the first results. A rise in the price of all commodities, and of labour at the same time, will speedily follow. Creditors will suffer; debtors will be enabled to pay their debts in full at half the cost of the present day; annuitants and persons of fixed incomes will be impoverished; but all who depend for their subsistence upon their skill, talent, and industry will be enabled to improve their condition. The public liabilities will be, not theoretically, perhaps, but practically, lightened. The great sum burden of 28 millions annually, which we pay as the interest of our stupendous debt, will press with but half its weight upon the energies of the people, and trade and commerce will take a start unrivalled in the history of the world.

All this is, however, upon the supposition that the accounts from California are not greatly exaggerated. If gold to the value of twenty millions sterling lies on or under the soil of California, it will be a great prize to the finders. It will justify much wonder—perhaps all that has been expressed; but if the supply be not more than four, five, or even twenty-fold as abundant, the consequences upon the trade and social condition of Europe are not likely to be so extensive as those upon which we have speculated in the foregoing sentences. It will doubtless take some time before the real amount of the mineral wealth of California can be correctly estimated. In the meantime, nothing reported of it will cause surprise; and the eager multitude of all nations will rush to share the prize, such as it is, and such as it may be.

THE GOLD DISCOVERIES IN CALIFORNIA.

The following extract from a private letter, dated New York, Dec. 12, 1848, conveys something like a definite idea of those extraordinary discoveries, the accounts respecting which have been so authentically confirmed:—"There is sufficient information in this city to warrant the conjecture that, by the 1st of March, we shall receive three millions, and after that time at least one million a month. You will understand that the surface only of the ground in the valley of Sacramento has been explored; it is possible, therefore, that large mines of mineral wealth may be found in the mountains. This would be to be deplored, as it would turn the whole country of California to the mines, instead of pursuing the peaceful occupation of agriculture and commerce. The effect of all this gold coming into our market will be to turn the exchanges in our favour, and we should keep them so, unless the Americans, not profiting by the experience of '36 and '37, should again import more goods than they can pay for. If this turn out to be the El Dorado, what effect is it going to have on the monetary affairs of England? That is the question which every one now asks his neighbour." The *Daily News* states that from various facts that have come to their knowledge, the gold-finding mania has extended itself to this side of the Atlantic, and emigrants are eagerly looking towards the land of promise. From one such correspondent they have received the following pithy query:—"Mr. Editor,—Please to give your readers an idea of the cheapest and best way to California.—A CONSTANT READER." In reply to this inquiry the editor of that journal writes:—"We believe we may state that the speediest way of getting to California from this country is by the West India mail steamers, which are in monthly communication with Chagres, on the Isthmus of Darien, thence across to Panama. The United States have established a line of packets between Panama and San Francisco, the first of which is advertised to start from the former place this day (Jan. 1). It is reckoned that this voyage along the Pacific coast of the American will occupy 60 days. From the United States there are four routes:—1st. That from New Orleans to Panama, as above. 2nd. That taken by the emigrant column to Oregon, namely, from St. Louis in Missouri, along the Platte River "bottom," across the south pass of the Rocky Mountains, and over the Salt Plain that lies between the western side of this great range and the Colorado river in California Alta. This journey is undertaken by caravans of forty or fifty waggons, and occupies about four months. 3rd. From Louisiana to Mexico, through Texas; but that road is reckoned very unsafe, as it is used chiefly by horse-coupers—half-breed Mexicans—and slave-dealers. 4th. Along the seaboard of the entire continent of America—north and south, east and west—that is from New York to Cape Horn, and from Cape Horn to the Bay of San Francisco, a voyage of 16,000 miles, and which it would take five months to perform."

At San Francisco, at the end of September, a meeting was held for the purpose of devising means to secure a fixed value to gold dust, and to ensure its adoption, in the present scarcity of coin, as a circulating medium in the ordinary transaction of business, at sixteen dollars an ounce.

The following resolutions were adopted:—

"That unless the citizens of California sustain the price of gold at home, it must depreciate abroad. That they look upon every measure calculated to reduce the price of gold as injurious to the best interests of the country. That the citizens of San Francisco will unite in establishing gold dust as a currency, at 16 dols. per ounce. That the merchant who will receive gold dust at 16 dols. per ounce, in payment of dues, shall be worthy of the patronage of the public."

The following is a letter from San Francisco, dated Oct. 12:—"I have little to add to my last, containing a full note of sales to date. I am selling off slowly the heavy part of my cargo, viz. brown shirting, ticks, kerseys, stripes, ducks, Russia sheeting, hardware, &c. All these articles are wanted. The attention of the whole population is entirely devoted to the gold region. They are going to and fro continually, taking up goods, and bringing down gold dust in payment for their purchases. Much sickness prevails, and many die, as much from want of medical attendance and good nursing as from disease; but the truth is, that they earn nothing for comfort, and submit to every privation. You may believe they are so entirely absorbed by the mania for gold, that the most extravagant reports of the abundance of gold on the Sacramento—it is to be hall for digging. Some dig in the water, others in what are called 'dry diggings'—but all are successful, and value money but little. Packages of goods are exposed for days, for want of room and labourers to store them; but this is attended with not little, if any, risk, owing to the general good-conduct of the people. Since I have been here I have not heard of a single breach of the peace. I hope to close my business in a month, and by that time the rainy season will probably drive sailors down to the port—at present they are not to be had. I do not think much change will take place in prices for articles particularly named, unless the supply should be very heavy. The emigration will be large, and their wants must be supplied. Pork has been sold, to arrive from Columbia River, at sixty dollars per barrel. After I despatch the ship from Valparaiso, I shall return here and establish myself in a general commission business, in connexion with the two young gentlemen."

A correspondent from New York says:—"The number of vessels bound round Cape Horn for San Francisco is increasing, owing, no doubt, to the desire many now have to take that route in preference to the Isthmus. * * * * * The doubt which 'gives us pause' is as to the conveyance across the Isthmus. It is expected, from the statements made at the last meeting of the British West India Steam Navigation Company, that it has laid out a considerable sum of money upon a road in New Granada, and that a large quantity of vehicles were sent recently to try upon it. Here we are told that Chagres is a mere negro village; that a night passed there causes certain death to a white; that the navigation of the river up the Chagres is about 42 miles, to be done by canoes through a stream literally covered with snakes and alligators; that from Cruces to Panama the route is mountainous and full of danger, to be traversed only with mules; and that Panama, though quite a respectable-looking city, is already overstocked by a host of the thousand emigrants, who do not know how they are to get up the coast."

In proof of the statement that the "gold mania" has begun to operate in this country, we may mention that within the last few days a Californian expedition has left Greenock, a number of "navvies" accompanying it, armed with a due supply of spades and smelting-pots.

THEATRICAL PERFORMANCES AT WINDSOR CASTLE.

SHAKSPEARE'S play, "The Merchant of Venice," was performed, by command, in the Castle, on Thursday evening, Dec. 28, 1848. The stage for the performance was erected in the Rubens Room.

Her Majesty and Prince Albert, and the Duchess of Kent, and the ladies and gentlemen of the Royal suite in waiting, sat on a raised platform in the centre of the apartment. The guests honoured with invitations to the entertainment were seated on either side, on seats of crimson satin, damask, and gold. The following was the programme of the Royal entertainment, which commenced at eight o'clock:—

"Her Majesty's servants will perform at Windsor Castle, on Thursday, Dec. 28, Shakspeare's play of

THE MERCHANT OF VENICE.

Duke of Venice	.. .. ..	Mr Diddear
Antonio (the Merchant of Venice)	.. .. ..	Mr Rogers
Bassanio (his friend)	.. .. ..	Mr A Wigan
Salanio } (Friends to *Antonio* and *Bassanio*)	.. ..	Mr Bodenhamer
Salarino }		Mr Conway
Gratiano }		Mr Webster
Lorenzo (in love with *Jessica*)	.. .. ..	Mr Leigh Murray
Shylock (a Jew)	.. .. ..	Mr Charles Kean
Tubal (a Jew, his Friend)	.. .. ..	Mr Howe
Launcelot Gobbo (a Clown, Servant to *Shylock*)	.. ..	Mr Keeley
Old Gobbo (Father to *Launcelot*)	.. .. ..	Mr Addison
Leonardo (servant to *Bassanio*)	.. .. ..	Mr Field
Balthazar } (servants to *Portia*)	.. ..	Mr Ciarke
Stephano }		Mr Cox
Portia (a rich Heiress)	.. .. ..	Mrs Charles Kean
Nerissa (her Waiting-maid)	.. .. ..	Mrs Keeley
Jessica (Daughter to *Shylock*)	.. .. ..	Mrs Compton (late Miss Emmeline Montague)
Director	.. .. ..	Mr Charles Kean
Assistant-Director	.. .. ..	Mr George Ellis
Prompter and Stage Manager	.. ..	Mr Frederick Webster

"The theatre arranged and the scenery painted by Mr. THOMAS GRIEVE."

Her Majesty's private band attended in an ante-room.

The company consisted of her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, Lord John Russell, the Marquis of Lansdowne, Lord and Lady Granville Gregy, the Countess of Mansfield, and the (two) Ladies Murray, Lord and Lady Hatherton, Dowager Lady Egerton, Miss Pole Carew, the Right Hon. Henry and Mrs. Labouchere, the Right Hon. Sir William Fremantle, Mr. and the Hon. Mrs. G. E. Anson, Lieut.-Col. the Hon. Charles and Mrs. Phipps, Miss Catherine Anson, Sir George and Lady Cooper, Miss Cooper, Lady Wrayes, Colonel and Mrs. Malcolm, the Dean of Windsor and Lady Charlotte Neville Grenville, the (two) Misses Neville Grenville, the Rev. Frederick Anson, the Provost of Eton and the Misses Neville Grenville, the Rev. Dr. Hawtrey, Dr. Meyer, Mr. Glover, the Field Officer-in-Waiting of the 2d Life Guards (Colonel M'Donald), the Field Officer-in-Waiting of the Coldstream Guards (Colonel Paget), &c.

[The following illustration—the trial scene in the "Merchant of Venice"—is from a drawing by Mr. E. H. Wehnert.]

MESSRS. JONES LOYD AND CO., THE BANKERS, have issued, from their place of business at Manchester, a circular, in which they say:—We think it right to inform you that we have ceased to act as bankers at Manchester, from the 25th Dec., on the business hitherto carried on by us will be continued by Edward Loyd, Jun., in conjunction with Mr. William Entwisle, Mr. and Henry Bury, and Mr. Thomas B. Jervis, as our successors, under the new firm of "Loyd, Entwisle, Bury, and Co." We gladly avail ourselves of this opportunity to make our grateful acknowledgments of the uniform kindness and confidence which, through a long period of years, we have experienced from the commercial community in the town and district generally of Manchester and its neighbourhood; and we trust the same kind encouragement will be extended to our successors, in whose progressive prosperity we shall always feel the most lively interest.—We are, your faithful servants, W. JONES LOYD & CO.—King-street, Manchester, Dec. 27, 1848.

DEATH FROM CHLOROFORM.—The *Glasgow Herald* states that recently a young man named Smith returned from Australia to visit his relations in the neighbourhood of Govan, but before leaving the colony he met with a slight accident in the foot, which being, perhaps, neglected during the passage home, caused the great toe nail to grow into the flesh. To remove the pain and inconvenience, the gentleman resolved to submit to an operation, which a respectable surgeon in Govan was employed to perform on Tuesday last. Preparatory to doing so the surgeon resolved to make use of chloroform; but the patient, after inhaling the gas, almost instantly expired. An investigation of the affair is in progress.

HIGHWAY ROBBERIES AT BIRMINGHAM.—This town and the immediate neighbourhood still continue to be scenes of audacious robberies. On the night of Monday last, about eleven o'clock, a man named Heaton, while passing along the new street, to Faceley-street, was stopped by six men, who threw him down, robbed him of his money, and then so ill-used him, that he remained insensible for nearly two hours. A few days previously, the robbery of a lady was effected in broad daylight, in the fields between Birchfield and Handsworth Old Church. The offender has been apprehended, and committed to take his trial at the ensuing Staffordshire Assizes. A daring robbery was also committed on the high road at Shirley, on the afternoon of Tuesday last. As a dressmaker was taking home a dress, a man suddenly sprung out of the hedge, knocked her down, kicked her severely, and ran away with the parcel.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE

The existance of a Government which is neither provisional nor revolutionary, but fixed and definite, appears to have created a sense of security in Paris to which its citizens have long been strangers, and from which, therefore, they derive increased satisfaction

On New Year's day, which has always been a day of gladness with the Parisians, the streets of the capital were crowded with joyous groups, whose tranquil cheerfulness contrasted strangely with the agonised violence or of dismay alternately exhibited by the crowds that have hitherto thronged the thoroughfares One incident of rather a stirring nature took place about one o'clock, which passed off with the same quiet that characterised the whole of the day. About 50 or 60 old soldiers of the Imperial army, dressed in the well-known uniform which recals the most glorious deeds of modern French history, marched along the Boulevards, accompanying a gigantic bouquet, which was borne on the shoulders of the most robust and the least stricken in years amongst them. The veteran band comprised the representatives of every arm of the old Imperial army. Amongst these might be distinguished the red uniform of the Lancers of the Imperial Guard; the green of the old *Dragons de l'Impératrice*; the light blue and white of the cavalry of that country which first gave the lance to the armies of Europe; and the familiar blue with red facings, turned up with white, of the Old Guard. A party of ten or twelve walked in front of the bouquet, another in the rear; and the *cordons* of the immense box, from which shot up the flowers and shrubs, were held on each side by the oldest of the band. On the sides of the box that contained the offering were traced four or five lines of verse, interwoven in a cipher, and intended to represent the name and rank of the nephew of him whom these veterans had served in other times—the letters were L.N., P.E. The band slowly marched along the Boulevards, and proceeded to the Elysée, the residence of the President of the Republic, for whom the compliment was intended. Large crowds were attracted by the sight, and accompanied the triumphal car Mrs Iadon with flowers to the destination. By the time it reached the Rue Faubourg St. Honoré, the streets in that direction were nearly impassable. Yet, notwithstanding the multitude that formed the *cortège*, not a cry was heard, and all passed off in the most tranquil manner

The President gave a reception, which is noticed elsewhere.

Throughout the day the shops were thronged with purchasers, thus restoring, in some degree, the old pre-revolutionary appearance of Paris.

Short as is the time since the new Cabinet has entered office, it has sufficed to produce some Ministerial changes of consequence, which have been caused by the respective rights and duties of the President of the Republic, and his Ministry not being so clearly defined and comprehended by both parties as to prevent misunderstanding. The resignations and appointments are—1st, M. Léon Faucher, Minister of the Interior, in the place of M. Léon de Malleville. 2nd. M. Lacrosse, Vice-President of the National Assembly, Minister of Public Works, in the place of M. Léon Faucher. And, 3rd, M. Rouher, Minister of Justice of the people, Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, in the place of M. Bixio

The cause of the resignation of M. Léon de Malleville, Minister of the Interior, was understood to be that the President made an attempt to withdraw from the purely belonged to that department; and M de Malleville having refused to countersign it, Prince Louis Napoleon rated him for the act in a letter couched in despotic language *à la Bonaparte*. The appointment proposed by the President, and rejected by M. de Malleville, was that of Count Nieuwerkerke, a distinguished sculptor, to the post of Director of Fine Arts. This appointment was understood to have been proposed at the urgent request of the Princess Demidoff, the President's cousin. It is further stated that the President demanded from M. de Malleville three letters which he had addressed to Louis Philippe after the affair of Strasbourg, and which remain deposited in the archives of the Ministry of the Interior. These letters M. de Malleville refused to give up. It is stated, also, that the President required to have the telegraphic despatches communicated to him, as well as other details of the administration, which M. de Malleville thought it his duty to withhold.

The *Reforme* contains the following version of the cause of the resignation of M. Léon de Malleville:—" According to certain reports, the Minister of the Interior finally refused to deliver up to the President of the Republic the evidence collected relative to the affairs of Strasbourg and Boulogne, because that evidence was collected by a certain Minister of the Republic himself when he was Under-Secretary of State and Director-General of the Police of the Kingdom under Louis-Philippe. Amongst other documents, it is said, were several autograph letters written by police agents against the present President of the Republic. The scruples of the Minister may well be imagined, and that consequently he would rather resign than deliver up his own work

The resignation of M. Bixio arose from his being the only one of the Ministry who approved of the course taken by M. de Malleville.

M. Lacrosse, who has been nominated to the Ministry of Public Works, vacated by M. Léon Faucher, was a strong supporter of General Cavaignac, but nevertheless headed to the moderate party.

The demand for the dissolution of the National Assembly is becoming more clamourous every day, and on Saturday last a proposition on the subject was formally brought forward. It is to the effect that the election of the Legislative Assembly shall take place on March 4th; that that Assembly shall be convoked for the 10th, on which day the functions of the present Assembly shall terminate; and that, in the event of the election not being completed by that day, the functions of the electoral law and the law relative to the Council of State. This proposition has been declared "urgent," has been referred to the Committee of Justice and Legislation.

The great distress which exists amongst the poorer classes at present in Paris, and the non-fulfilment—by any immediate results—of the extravagant expectations which the more humble and numerous classes of his supporters at the late election seem to have formed to themselves of the benefits to be derived from the part of the Prince-President

THE PRESIDENT'S NEW YEAR'S RECEPTION, AT THE ELYSEE NATIONAL.

rounded by the Ministers and Marshals of France, and attended by General Changarnier and a numerous and brilliant staff. He wore the uniform of General of the National Guard, with the Grand Cordon and Star of the Legion of Honour, and stood in the centre of the magnificent saloon on the ground-floor, in front of the Marshals, and uncovered. The company passed him, moving from the left to the right. All the members of the diplomatic corps were in full dress of ceremony. The Pope's Nuncio was the first, the British Ambassador the second; followed, in succession, by the Spanish and Belgian Ambassadors, the Dutch and Swedish Ministers, and the Chargés d'Affaires of the other powers. The President advanced towards the Apostolic Nuncio, and expressed his hope of soon seeing his Holiness re-established in his States. This marked reception seemed to have a lively effect on the representative of the Court of Rome. The President gave all the other Ambassadors assurances of his sincere desire for peace and union.

The other constituted bodies passed the President in the following order:—The old officers of the Empire; the superior officers in non-activity; the Courts of Cassation and Accounts; the superior Council of the University; the Court of Appeal, in their robes, with their first Presidents and Procureurs-Général at their head. The President addressed the first President, M. Portalis, and spoke of the illustrious reputation of his father, and the high esteem in which he was held by the Emperor. On receiving M. Troplong, recently made first President of the Court of Appeal, the President of the Republic expressed his satisfaction at having had to place one of his first signatures to the nomination of so eminent a lawyer, called to that post by public opinion. When the Board of Admiralty came forward, the President addressed Admiral Hugon, and expressed his admiration of his conduct at the Battle of Navarino, the siege of Algiers in 1830, and in 1841, when he commanded the fleet in the East.

ANCIENT AND MODERN ROME.

Rome Imperial! Rome majestic!
Shade of greatness vanish'd all—
Looking down th' abyss of ages
To behold thy rise and fall,
We can trace upon thy forehead,
Queen and order of thy day,
Broadly marked the awful sentence,
"Pass away!"

Great but wicked, fair but cruel,
Sceptre'd mischief, worshipp'd long,
Never yet did men or nations
Prosper finally in wrong.
Justice did her work upon thee,
Mightier than thine own her sway,
'Twas her voice pronounced thy judgment—
"Pass away!'

Modern Rome! thou mitred phœnix!
Risen from those embers cold,
Looking dimly through the future,
The same shadow we behold—
Shadow of a power departing,
Spectre of a great decay,
Bearing on its front the motto,
"Pass away!"

Whither went the ancient Cæsars
With the pomp of peace or war,
Thither go the modern Pontiffs
With dominion grander far.
Papal stole and regal purple
Fall in ripeness of the day,
Cæsar's crown and Pope's tiara
"Pass away!"

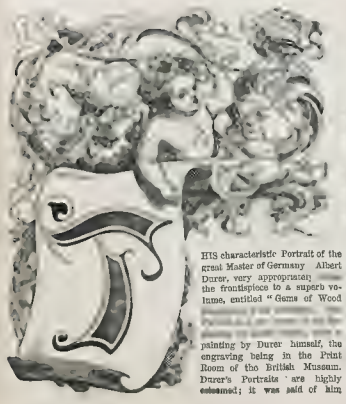
Priestly Rome! thy cup is filling:
In our era dauntless Truth,
Feels her life and struggles upwards
With the energy of youth.
Thou shalt bind her wings no longer,
Never more her progress stay;
Thou hast lived thy generation—
"Pass away!"

If hereafter from thy ashes
A new phœnix shall ascend,
May she learn to dwell with Virtue
And take Freedom for her friend
If as thou she clogs the spirit,
And denies the truth of day,
On her head thy doom be spoken—
"Pass away!"

ROME.—DRAWN BY LEITCH.

F I N E A R T S

ALBERT DURER.—FROM A PICTURE BY HIMSELF.



HIS characteristic Portrait of the great Master of Germany Albert Durer, very appropriately forms the frontispiece to a superb volume, entitled "Gems of Wood

painting by Durer himself, the engraving being in the Print Room of the British Museum. Durer's Portraits are highly esteemed; it was said of him that he not only possessed the talent of catching the exact expression of the features, but also of delineating the different characters and passions. Hence, it is reasonable to infer the Portrait before us to be an accurate

The fitness of this Illustration for a volume of masterpieces of Wood graving, will be acknowledged when the high fame of Albert Durer as an engraver on wood is recollected: his wood-cuts are triumphs of the art, and fered equal to those of Hugh de

poca in the history of wood for no artist of his time more to its advancement. In the pre- graving may be and it is not too

graving. Durer is, indeed, a memory that must ever evoke popular gratitude

The volume of "Gems" before us is a the chef

excellence and variety, only a pleasing recreation to the amateur, but also supplying the artist with interesting subjects of study.

The collection numbers upwards of 90 Illustrations, each, in most cases printed upon a folio page of delicately tinted paper, with a margin of such breadth as materially to aid the artistic excellence of the Engravings. In the diffi-

NEW SCHOOLS AT KENTISH TOWN.

art of what is technically termed "bringing up," in heightening the fine effects of light and shade, the work is an unsurpassed specimen of the printer's art; the breadth and delicacy, in some instances, is truly surprising. The works of the old masters have furnished many subjects, sacred and secular; and the painters of our own time, even to the exh bitions of the last Lond n season, have contributed several charming scenes: in the school of English landscape, as well as of the Marine class, there are some exquisite productions.

Prefixed is a kind of *catalogue raisonnée* of the illustrations, with a few lines descriptive of each subject, its artist, and the manner of engraving of which it is a specimen. Appended is the "History of the Origin and Progress of Wood-Engraving," which originally appeared in this Journal in 1844; to which several additions have been made. We should not omit to mention the illustrative head and tail-pieces, initial letters, &c., as accessories of this beautiful record of art.

As a gift-book for the season, but still possessing more permanent attractions for all who cherish a love of the fine arts productions of the pencil and the graver, the present volume is entitled to foremost rank. Twenty years ago, such a work as the present could not possibly have been produced; and, hence will, doubtless, be awarded to it a high position in the memorials of the art of our time.

KENTISH TOWN NATIONAL, INFANT, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS.

These Schools, which have just been erected in the district of Kentish Town, in the northern part of the parish of St. Pancras, comprise three school-rooms, affording accommodation for 150 boys, 150 girls, and 130 infants, with a suitable class-room attached to each. Every arrangement requisite for cleanliness, ventilation, &c., has been carefully attended to, and spacious play-grounds in the rear of the buildings will enable the children to take recreation without leaving the premises. Three teachers' residences, consisting each of four rooms, form the eastern wing of the building, which is arranged as a quadrangle, the fourth side being open, and facing towards the south. The turret acts as a ventilator to the National Schools. The site, consisting of one acre, has been conveyed, by the Dean and Chapter of Christ Church, Oxford, under the sanction of an act of Parliament, and forms part of a small estate, bequeathed, upwards of a century and a half ago, by the celebrated preacher, Dr. South, to Christ Church, as a foundation for studentships; and, from the conditions of the transfer, this estate will be much enhanced in annual value when laid out as building ground.

The architect is Mr John H. Hakewill, the builders Messrs. J'Anson. The total cost—about £3000—is defrayed partly by grants from the National Society and the Committee of Privy Council on Education, the new regulations of the latter having been scrupulously attended to throughout, so that these Schools form a fair model of what is required and recommended by the Privy Council, and partly by liberal private subscriptions, &c., which still require some additions.

On the 21st ult., the day previous to the opening, the Bishop of London preached in behalf of the building fund, at Kentish Town Chapel, and the collections after his Lordship's and two other sermons amounted to £107. On New Year's Day, after attending service at the chapel, the school children, with the clergy in their robes, the subscribers and visitors, repaired to the new buildings. An appropriate prayer was delivered by the Rev. W. Milner, Minister of Kentish Town, and a hymn was sung by the children. A meeting of the subscribers and visitors was then held, the Rev. W. Milner in the chair; and a report from the Sub-Committee, detailing the present state of the funds, &c., having been read, the meeting was addressed by the Rev. D. Laing, C. Phillips, T. Allinger, E. Lawrence, Esq., James Beaumont, Esq., Harry Chester, Esq., George Hodgkinson, Esq., &c., who strongly urged the support of the Schools by increased annual subscriptions. At the conclusion, the school-children were regaled with a plentiful and substantial dinner of roast beef and plum-pudding, laid out in the National School-rooms, which had been tastefully adorned with evergreens for the occasion. During the whole of the morning and afternoon the rooms were crowded with visitors; and upwards of £200, including the collections at the sermons, have been received towards making up the deficiency.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

JUDGES' CHAMBERS.

M'Kane *v.* Lord Harley. Privileges of a Peer.—On Saturday, an application was made to Mr. Baron Platt for Mr. Cornford, solicitor to the present Earl of Oxford, who was detained in the Queen's Prison as the Hon A. Fred Harley, commonly called Lord Harley, for his discharge, as having succeeded, by the death of his father, to the title of the Earl of Oxford. The necessary documents were produced, and his Lordship, after considering the matter, directed the attorneys of the several detaining creditors to show cause why the Earl of Oxford should not be discharged from custody, he being a Peer of the realm. The summonses were made returnable on Monday, on which day several attorneys attended on the part of the creditors. In some cases the parties appeared, and orders were made for the discharge of the noble defendant; but in the above-named cause the application was resisted by the detaining creditor's attorney. It was submitted that a Peer was not entitled to his privilege of Peerage until he had taken the oaths prescribed.—Mr. Baron Platt said he had no doubt that a Peer was privileged before he had taken the oaths, and requested to be furnished with cases which would show the contrary. After some discussion, His Lordship adjourned the summons for an hour, in order that counsel might appear for the creditor.—At a subsequent period of the day the matter was resumed. A barrister attended, and stated that he had been engaged to state this effect that a Peer was not privileged until he had taken his seat.—His Lordship made the order in this as well as in the several other cases for the discharge of the Earl of Oxford from the Queen's Prison, in this case a point was incidentally mentioned of a moral and important character, namely, whether the discharge would extinguish the several debts of the detaining creditors, or whether the judgments would survive the discharge of the Lordship. It seems that there is no case on the subject, and the question will decide whether an execution by operation of law will extinguish a debt in the same manner as a discharge by the act of a creditor. Orders in the several cases were drawn up, and the Earl of Oxford was discharged from the Queen's Prison.

POLICE.

HAMMERSMITH.

Extensive Robbery of Jewellery.—On Saturday last, *T. Chatsell*, a boy, living at 25, High-row, Knightsbridge, was charged on suspicion of having been concerned, with other persons not in custody, in breaking into the residence of Count Carlo Pepelio, No. 11, St. George's-terrace, Gloucester-road, Kensington, on the preceding Monday evening, and stealing therefrom a large gold colina, and jewellery, &c., to the value of upwards of £200.—Count Pepelio deposed that on the evening mentioned, about half-past eight o'clock, in consequence of an alarm given by one of his servants, he went up to one of the attics, the door of which he found locked on the inside. An entrance was immediately effected, and on going in he found inside two dressing-cases, which had been taken from his and his Consuls' dressing-rooms, where they were also kept. On examining them, he found they had been opened by false keys, and their contents, which consisted of diamond ear-rings, brooches, rings, several gold bracelets studded with precious stones, two rich sparkling portraits of members of the Bonaparte family, several massive and heavy gold chains, numerous other rings and other jewellery, three gold watches, one having on the back a miniature of the Holy Virgin and Child, had all been taken away. Witness also found in the attic a desk belonging to himself, which had been broken open, and about £180 in Bank of England notes, tied together with a number of gold and silver medals, and French and Italian coin, a silver cross of Napoleon, Charles X., Louis XVI., Gregory XVI., Pius IX. &c., stolen therefrom. Among the notes were two for £10 each, and one for £5, numbered 50,117 to 50,134, and dated the 2nd of October, 1848. He likewise saw muddy and sooty foot-marks, which extended from the attic he had spoken of to the bedroom and dressing-room, and back again. On inspecting the premises, and found that there was an empty house in the same terrace, No. 19, which he had also examined, and found certain similar footmarks to those the Count had described in his evidence, which also extended over the leads of the eight intervening houses between the empty house and the Count's residence. He had also ascertained that the ladder had been employed at the empty house on the day of the robbery, to remove some coals, and that the possession of the key for that purpose. He was also seen in the neighbourhood of the Count's house from time to time previous to the robbery, and on the morning after the robbery, and on going in he found inside two dressing-cases, which had been broken open and about eight o'clock in the evening, the robbery being presumed to have been committed between seven and eight o'clock. He had, however, no doubt, from the information he had received, that if the prisoner was remanded for a few days, he should, at the next examination, be able to produce other and important evidence against him. The prisoner said he was quite innocent of the robbery. He could prove that he gave up the key of the empty house when he had removed the coals, and he could also prove that he was at a relative's at Knightsbridge at the evening.—The prisoner was remanded for a week.

Narrow Escape of Charles Cowan, Esq., M.P.—On Thursday afternoon (last week), about four o'clock, while Mr Cowan was driving along in a gig, in the direction of Clerk-street, Edinburgh, in the neighbourhood of the city, the horse stumbled, and becoming frightened, set off at full gallop till it reached Montagne-street, down which it turned. When about twelve or fifteen yards from the bottom of the street, which is closed up by a dead wall, the driver threw himself from the gig, and from the velocity at which the animal was proceeding, fell with some force on the ground, grazing his cheek, and slightly injuring his leg. Mr. Cowan kept his seat; and the animal's course having been stopped by the wall, against which it came with some force, shattering the shafts of the vehicle, he fortunately contrived to get out without injury. He had no sooner accomplished this than the horse again set off up the street in the opposite direction, but, on reaching the top of it, its course was stopped by a fall, when it was secured and taken to Mr. Dick's, veterinary surgeon, Clyde-street. We are happy to state that Mr. Cowan sustained no injury, and that the driver's bruises are slight. The horse, which was a valuable animal, also escaped with all other information, of Lee Secretary.

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THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY-LANE.—CIRQUE NATIONAL DE PARIS.—The Proprietors of the Cirque National de Paris beg leave most respectfully to announce that, on MONDAY, JAN. 8, and during the Week, a variety of NOVELTIES will be produced. On the First Night will be introduced the Pas Ecossais, Pas Andalou, Mabille, Danse Anagelo, &c. &c.; MM. Lolasse Aine, le Petit Loisset (nicknamed in Paris the Little Devil), Schiele, Bertrand, Lalanne, &c. &c., will appear. The Performances will be accompanied by the Eccentricities of Messrs. Auriol, Lonsky, Young Auriol, and Mehemet Ben Said.—Three Grand WORKING PERFORMANCES, Monday, Wednesday, and Friday.

NEW ROYAL SURREY THEATRE.—Lessees, Mr. SHEPHERD and Miss VINCENT.—Last Pantomime, Last Company, and the Most Elegant Theatre in London. On MONDAY, Jan. 8th, and all the Week, the Grand Pantomime, entitled THE WAR OF THE WORLDS, or, the Fall of Babylon, and the Doomed City. After which, Herr Rengler on the Tight Rope. To be followed by an entire change in Auriol's Programme of the Arena, supported by the talented artists of the Establishment. To conclude with Nelson Lee's New Romantic Comic Pantomime of ROBIN HOOD; or, the Pretty Waid of Horn and the Enchanted Palmer. Auriol will perform Feats in which the wonders of the world will appear.—In consequence of the overflow on Thursday Evening, one more JUVENILE NIGHT will take place on TUESDAY NEXT, JAN. 11, 1849.—Box-office open from Eleven till Five.—Stage Manager, Mr. W. Hoyt.

ASTLEY'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE.—Proprietor, Mr. W. BATTY. Enormous hit of the New Grand Comic Pantomime.—The New Gorgeous Spectacle commenly successful.—Second Week of Herr Hengler, the most extraordinary Equestrian Dancer in Europe, and who has been nightly received with unbounded applause.—On MONDAY JAN. 8, 1849, the Entertainments will commence with the New Grand Hippo-Dramatic Spectacle of THE WAR OF THE WORLDS, or, the Fall of Babylon and the Doomed City. After which, Herr Hengler on the Tight Rope. To be followed by an entire change in Auriol's Programme of the Arena, supported by the talented artists of the Establishment. To conclude with Nelson Lee's New Romantic Comic Pantomime of ROBIN HOOD; or, the Pretty Waid of Horn and the Enchanted Palmer. Auriol will perform Feats in which the wonders of the world will appear.—In consequence of the overflow on Thursday Evening, one more JUVENILE NIGHT will take place on TUESDAY NEXT, JAN. 11, 1849.—Box-office open from Eleven till Five.—Stage Manager, Mr. W. Hoyt.

ROBERT-HOUDIN. — ST. JAMES'S THEATRE. — M. ROBERT-HOUDIN will have the honour to repeat his extraordinary SOIREES FANTASTIQUES at this Theatre every TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY EVENING, for a short period. The Programme will be varied, and will include Robert-Houdin's Grand Javanese Conjuration, in addition to several new and Original Experiments.—Doors open each Evening at 8. Stalls and Orchestra Secured at Mr. MITCHELL'S Royal Library, 33, Old Bond-street, and at the Box-Office, which is open daily from 11 till 5 o'Clock.

ROYAL COLOSSEUM.—Now Open, with the following Exhibitions, viz. GRAND PANORAMA of "PARIS by NIGHT;" Museum of Sculpture, Busts Cottage and Mountain Chapel; the Diorama of DESOLATION, Scenes being Taken from the Pre-eminently successful and magnificent Cornish Panorama of HARLEQUIN HOLY LOVELAND and THE LADY OF SHALLOT. Harlequin, Herr Doublo, Columbine, Mdlle. Theodora, Pierrot Jon, Mr. J. H. Johnstone; Clown, by the celebrated Mr. T. Matthews, the acknowledged n.y Clown in London, from Drury-Lane and Covent-Garden Theatres.

ROYAL CYCLORAMA and MUSIC HALL, Albany-street.—A new extensive building, annexed to the Colosseum, IS NOW OPEN, with a colossal Moving Panorama, representing the Grand Procession of PEOPLE and CARRIAGES in PARIS, on the 24th of FEBRUARY, 1848, Designed and produced under the direction of Mr. Wm Bradwell; painted by Messrs. Diamond and Son. The Music Department is under the superintendence of Mr. Bishop. Mr. Bowe grand Apollonicon, producing the effect of a full band.

Open daily at 2, first representation at 2, half-past 3; second ditto, at 4. Evening at 7: first representation at half-past 7; second ditto at 8. A Grand Overture will p[re]cede the first representation.—Admission, 1s.; Children under Ten Years of Age, Half-price. Tickets to the Reserved Seats for four or more, 3s 6d each person. [illegible] will be admitted to the Colosseum at Half-price.

EXETER HALL.—WEDNESDAY CONCERTS.—[illegible] a Series of Concerts will be held on WEDNESDAY EVENING NEXT, JANUARY [illegible] Mr. Braham (the elder) will make his second and last appearance, and will sing [illegible] a new Duet, with Mr. Phillips. [illegible] will be composed expressly for this Concert. Performers: Mrs Alexander Newton, Miss [illegible] Mr. Braham (senior), Miss Novers, Signor [illegible] Mr. Phillips. Conductor, Mr. Benedict. Mr. Braham's appearance. Pianiste, Mr. W. H. Palmer. French Horn, Mr. Vivier (his last appearance). The Orchestra will be complete in every department. Leader and Master of the Band, Mr. Weiss. Tickets 1s and 2s; Reserved Seats, 4s, Stalls, 7s, may be had of Mr. Stammers, 4, Exeter Hall.

EGYPTIAN HALL.—BANVARD'S GRAND MOVING PANORAMA of [illegible] VERY NEXT.—This is the largest Painting in the world [illegible] scenery, extending over two miles of [illegible] Panorama of the Mississippi and Missouri Rivers, through the heart of America. Admission: Lower Seats, 2s; [illegible] Panorama commences moving at Half-past Two and Half-past Seven P.M. Doors open half an hour previous.

PUNCH'S ALMACK BALLS, PRINCESS' CONCERT ROOMS, MONDAY, Jan 8, and every Monday at Almack's. Subscriber of Two Guineas is entitled to admission for Gentleman and lady any six nights during the season. Punch's Band conducted by himself; and Punch's new Mazurka, the "Polonian Polka," "Regent's Opera Quadrille," "Monsman Polka," and Maid of Honour Galop." Mr. C. Mr. Corrie, Quadrille, "Monsman Polka," and Maid of Honour Galop." Mr. C. Mr. Corrie, Pickets, 7s each, at Jeffrey's Music Warehouse, 21, Soho square. Commence at Half-past Nine, and finish at Four.

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.—LECTURES [illegible] Voice, and on the Art of Singing, by Mr. Clifford, Esq., [illegible] Monday, Thursday, and Saturday, at 4 o'clock. Lectures on the Electric Light, on Mr. Backhouse, on Tuesday Evening; Lectures and Experiments on Chemistry by Dr. Ryan, with Brilliant Experiments, daily, and an admirable Entertainment, entitled "Peter Parley's New Year's Morning," on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at Two, and on the alternate Evenings. New Series of Revolving Models, Machinery in Motion, Dissolving Views, and Musical Recreations. Working Models explained. The Music is directed by Dr. Wallis.—Admission to the Schools, Half-price

WHITTINGTON CLUB and METROPOLITAN ATHENÆUM, 149, STRAND.

This institution has been founded with a view to throw open to classes which have hitherto been debarred from their enjoyment those increased physical comforts, and facilities for moral and intellectual education, offered only to the wealthier classes of society, which are the most attractive characteristics of [illegible] civilisation, but which, in the absence of ample pecuniary wealth, occasional visitors alone can command. Its members thus enjoy the advantages of [illegible] and to make themselves more efficient and valuable in their respective occupations, being also to make themselves more efficient and valuable in their respective occupations, being also to make them, [illegible] and rational associations assume a value from the superior wilds, at the same time, [illegible] in a manner at once improving and delightful.

The various departments of the institution are now in full operation. The dining and refreshment rooms (where the members may obtain dinner and refreshments at prices calculated to meet the means of [illegible] the members may obtain dinner and refreshments at prices calculated to meet the means of [illegible] the working classes), reading, writing, and [illegible] newspapers, and [illegible] every morning till night.

Classes are established for the study and practice of languages, chemistry, vocal music, elocution, discussion, singing, dancing, &c.

[illegible] every Tuesday evening, in the library-room, for conversation, discussion, reading, &c.

Concerts, [illegible] every Monday evening, to which the members are free, and every facility is afforded [illegible] Entertainments are demanded by the members.

LECTURES.—The following Lectures will terminate the Session 1848-49. January, 4, 11, 18. 1849. Two Lectures on the Value and Importance of India as an Integral Part of the British Empire. By George Thompson, Esq., M.P.

January 25 and February 1, 1849. Two Lectures on the Progress of Secular Music in England during the 17th and 18th Centuries. By the Rev. Thomas Mortimer, M.A., Rector of Hadley. Four Lectures, illustrations by the Misses Williams, Mr. A. Novello, and Mr. Williams.

February 8, 1849. One Lecture on Social Development. By the Rev. J. A. Baynes, B.A., of Nottingham.

February 15 and 22, 1849. Two Lectures on the Chemistry of the Sun's Rays. By Robert Hunt, Esq., author of [illegible] Researches on Light," "The Poetry of Science," &c.

March 1, 8, 15, and 22, 1849. Four Lectures on Palestine, or the Holy Land. By James Silk Buckingham, Esq.

April 5 [illegible] 1849. Six Lectures on the Physical Structure of the Solar System, with whom negotiations are in progress.

[illegible] By George Dawson, M.A., of Birmingham.

[illegible] bers have free admittance to the Lectures, of which detailed syllabuses may be had on application at the Institution.

The Assemblies take place on the first Monday of each month till May inclusive, and the [illegible]

[illegible] or having a place of business, within seven miles of the [illegible] district, one guinea yearly Ladies' subscription, half-a-guinea yearly. The subscriptions are also payable by [illegible] yearly or quarterly, at the option of members. No entrance fee.

Ladies and Gentlemen desirous of becoming members, may obtain forms of application, and all other information, of Lee Secretary.

P. BERLYN, Secretary

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

Sunday, Jan. 7.—First Sunday after Epiphany
Monday, 8.—Lucian. Plough Monday. The Moon is full at 10h. 50m. P.M.
Tuesday, 9.—The Sun rises at 8h. 6m., and sets at 7h 1 m.
Wednesday, 10.—Royal Exchange burnt, 1838.
Thursday, 11.—Hilary Term begins. The Moon is near Jupiter.
Friday, 12.—Mercury sets at 4h. 14m. P.M.
Saturday, 13.—Cambridge Term begins

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE,

FOR THE WEEK ENDING JANUARY 13

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
M. h m	A. h m	M. h m	A. h m	M. h m	A. h m	M. h m	A. h m	M. h m	A. h m	M. h m	A. h m	M. h m	A. h m
0 22	0 46	1 10	1 34	1 58	2 22	2 46	3 10	3 34	3 58	4 17	4 40	5 2	5 30

* * On Sunday there will be one high tide only, occurring at 31 minutes after Noon.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"*A Correspondent*" will find the constitution of the French Republic translated and printed in the Number of the Westminster and Foreign Quarterly Review just published.

"*A Subscriber.*"—The Panthans Guns are, we think, well described in Captain Simmons's work on "*Heavy Ordnance.*"

"*Peter.*"—We have not room for the Song.

"*A. A.*"—*At her Majesty's Theatre.*

"*Strabo.*"—*Bull, had better apply to Mr. Wyld, geographer, Charing-cross.*

"*Emily.*"—The Magazine of Domestic Economy is a useful work of its class. We question if there has been any better published.

"*Sophia.*"—*Richardson's "English Dictionary," abridged, and Descriptive Geography, in the "Instructor," published by Parker, West Strand.*

"*J. B.*"—*We do not know the address*

"*J. P.*," *Belfast.*—*The impression did not reach our hands.*

"*A Correspondent*" *is thanked for the extract from Pendion's "Telemachus" received, though we have not room to quote it.*

"*Elena*" *is recommended to apply to the Magazines.*

"*A. Z.*"—*We cannot advise you*

"*Trebla,*" *Newport.*—*In the British Museum. See also Sir Rich. Worsley's "History of the Isle of Wight."* *Dr. Beattie's work did not reach us.*

"*A. D.*," *Deborough.*—*Does our Correspondent refer to a letter in charge of the Post-Office?*

"*E. B.*," *Chertsey.*—*Gratis to subscribers.*

"*N. V.*" *Yorkians.*—*We cannot and you.*

"*Enigma.*" *We cannot find room.*

"*A Subscriber,*" *Great Yarmouth.*—*We do not interfere in wagers.*

"*An Expectant.*"—*Apply respecting the cast at a large shop in Dean-street, Oxford-street end.*

"*A. H. W.*" *Wexford.*—*See the "Government Colonisation Circular," to be had at* 90, *Fleet-stre t*

"*Numismaticus*" *The brass coin is not a farthing of Queen Anne, but merely a counter, or token, of that period. The gold coin is an angel of Edward IV., and, but for the hole, would have been worth a trifle beyond its intrinsic value.*

"*Mercury.*" *Apply to a cutler.*

"*R. S.*"—*See the "Illustrated Almanack" for the present year. We have not a copy at hand.*

"*C. F. A. W.*"—*The Lord Mayor is, ex officio, a member of the Privy Council.*

"*X. B.*"—*What is the question?*

"*A Correspondent.*"—*We are happy to be able to contradict the statement, that Brevet-Major Richardson has lost the use of his right hand; the injury being confined to the two middle fingers.*

"*E. W.*," *Gibraltar, is thanked, though we cannot avail ourselves of your offer.*

"*A Jolly Novice.*"—*The process is too long for detail here*

"*J. L. Cut.*" *Gulbridge.*—*We cannot avail ourselves of your proposition.*

"*J. M. W.*," *Bradford.*—*Taylor's "Shorthand," improved by Harding. To be had, by order, of any bookseller*

"*C. F. a Constant Reader,*" *Manchester.*—*Apply at* 90, *Fleet-street.*

"*Veto,*" *Greenwich.*—*The Ophthalmic Hospital is in King William-street. Apply to the Secretary.*

"*Cambridge.*"—*We do not remember the circumstance.*

"*E. T.*," *Belfast, is thanked. The insertion will be gratuitous.*

"*Susanne.*" *The first form of expression would be incorrect.*

"*A Subscriber.*"—*Game, as defined by Statute 1 & 2 Will.* 4, *c.* 32, *s.* 2 (*the late Game Act*), *consists of and includes—pheasants, partridges, grouse, hares, heath or moor game, black game, and bustards. The duties payable under the 4th Certificate of Schedule "A," for taking or killing game, also apply to taking or killing woodcocks, snipes, quails, landrails, and rabbits—subject to two exceptions, one of which is the taking or killing of such animals out of warrens. The Game Act limits killing "game" to certain specified periods, but persons having certificates may take or kill snipes at any time of the year*

"*An Old Subscriber.*" *Greenwich.*—*A double life insurance will answer; i. e. for two lives.*

"*Julie*" *had better see Mr. Taylor's work.*

"*J. H.*," *Kent.*—*Two newspapers may be sent abroad under one cover, provided the postage be paid.*

"*A. S.*," *Jersey, is thanked.*

"*A Young Mechanic,*" *North Shields.*—*The cost of a patent for England is one hundred and twenty pounds*

"*A Correspondent.*"—*The "Lady's Friend," published by Parker, West Strand*

"*W. A. G.*"—*The Anatatic Printing Establishment is in Barge-yard, Bucklersbury*

"*A Subscriber,*" *Edinburgh.*—*Yours is a question not to be replied to in a newspaper*

Heraldic Inquiries.—*Replies to several are, through indisposition, deferred.*

BOOKS, &c. RECEIVED DURING THE WEEK.

Patterson's First Steps to Zoology.

Music.—"Sing me then the Songs of Old."——"Love ne'er fades."——"Come, blushing May."——"When in happier days we wandered."——"Say, will thou roam."——The Princess Louisa Polka.——"Dearest Mae."——"Oh Susanna."——"Stop that knocking."

WITH THE PRESENT NUMBER OF

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

IS PUBLISHED (GRATIS)

A SUPPLEMENT,

Containing Title-Page and Indices to Volume XIII.—A Chronology of the Remarkable Events of the last Six Months.—And the conclusion of "Jerome Paturot," Illustrated by Gavarni.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, JANUARY 6, 1849.

Mr. Cobden's letter to the Liverpool Financial Reform Association, and Mr. Macgregor's address to his constituents at Glasgow, have brought the subject of the National Expenditure somewhat prominently before the public. The question of Taxation and Expenditure is urgent, and had already taken a firm hold of the opinion of the country. No man in the position of either of these gentlemen could fail to attract attention when speaking or writing on such a subject. Mr. Cobden's letter unfolds a bold and striking project. Whether it will be effective, is another question. He finds that the expenditure of 1835 was eleven millions less than that of 1848; and he simply proposes to go back to the estimates of the former period. He asserts that if the smaller sum only be voted by Parliament, Ministers will find no difficulty in raising as well in 1849 as it did in 1835, and supports this view of the case by the high financial authority of the late Sir Henry Parnell. With an expenditure less by eleven millions than it is at present, he would repeal the Assessed Taxes, the Malt Duty, the Duty on Hops, the Excise Duty on Soap and on Paper, and the Advertisement Duty, and would also reduce the Tea Duty to one shilling per pound, besides affording some relief to the great bulk of the consuming and producing community.

The statement is skilfully (the political opponents of the honourable gentleman say, cunningly) contrived, to unite in its support the bulk of the people. The repeal of the Assessed Taxes would be a great boon to all the dwellers in towns; the repeal of the Malt Tax would be considered a boon equally splendid by the agricultural interest; and with these two classes united strongly in support of the scheme, it would be no easy matter for any Ministry to resist its application, daring as the project may at present appear. Mr. Macgregor's exposition is not a new one. It is reproduced mainly from

one of the bulky statistical volumes of the honourable gentleman; but it is none the worse for having been previously given to the public. Mr. Macgregor would abolish all the Customs Duties, except on eight articles: but as these are the most productive, the Revenue would lose but little by the alteration. He would reduce our naval, military, and general expenditure by about six millions only, and would grant relief from taxation oppressive to the poorer classes by increasing the Property Tax to five per cent.

It will be seen that Mr. Cobden's plan is the bolder and abler of the two; but Mr. Macgregor's exposition—after due allowance for its prolixity and bad grammar—will possibly be considered by many as the safer guide. Both of them will be of service to the cause of good government. They will create discussion; and it is high time that the energies of our leading statesmen should be concentrated upon the great task before them. The equalization of income and expenditure must be accomplished; and there must, at the same time, be a remission of taxes that press unfairly and prejudicially upon the industry or health of the people.

It is disgraceful to the civilization of Europe that all its chief States should have acted, and should continue to act, upon principles of financial extravagance, which would entail shame and ruin on private individuals. Great Britain has long been an offender, we will not say against common honesty, but certainly against ordinary prudence; and the adjustment long postponed must come sooner or later. States, like individuals, must set their houses in order, or pay the penalty; for financial difficulties are of a kind that will not be trifled with for ever. The day of reckoning may be procrastinated and reprocrastinated, but it will come at last—all the more gloomily and heavily from the delay. In a time of war, it was impossible to meet our difficulties without contracting debts; but in a time of peace, it is not creditable to our national character that we should have added to our liabilities, and have gone on from year to year increasing expenditure, when we ought to have diminished it; shutting our eyes against unpleasant realities, and trusting to the chapter of accidents to "make both ends meet." There is, however, a fair prospect that the matter will be taken in hand seriously as soon as Parliament shall re-assemble.

THE affairs of the Papal States make little progress towards a satisfactory solution. The Pope remains at Gaëta, surrounded by his Cardinals, and almost daily visited by the King and the nobilities of Naples. Tranquillity prevails in Rome, and a Supreme Junta has entered upon the exercise of authority. The convocation of a Constituent Assembly, to determine the ultimate destination and form of Government of the country, is under consideration; but neither the Pope nor the Junta seems anxious to precipitate matters in the meantime. The spiritual authority of the Pope does not appear to have ceased at Rome, however much his temporal authority may have been denied and resisted. The Christmas mass, which was usually performed at midnight, in St. Peter's, was ordered by the Pope to be performed at daybreak, and it was so performed accordingly, in the presence of a large concourse of the Romans. In anticipation of hostilities with Austria, the Junta is busily engaged in organising an efficient force, and volunteers continue to pour in from all parts of the States. Prince Barberini has left Rome for Gaëta, to attempt a conciliation between the Pope and his people.

COURT AND HAUT TON.

On Saturday last her Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince Albert inspected a finished etching by Samuel Cousins, A.R.A., of the forthcoming engraving from Winterhalter's picture of the Royal Family, which was submitted to them at Windsor.

On Sunday the Queen and his Royal Highness and the younger members of the Royal Family took an early walk in the Home-park. Her Majesty, the Prince, and ladies and gentlemen of the Royal household attended divine service in the Private Chapel. The service was performed and the sermon preached by the Rev. Dr. C. L. Cresswell.

On Monday his Royal Highness, attended by Lord Byron, Sir Frederick Stovin, the Hon. Col. Phipps, and the Hon. Captain Gordon shot in Windsor Forest.

On Wednesday, Prince Albert, accompanied by the Duke of Newcastle and Duc d'Aumale, attended by Colonel the Hon. C. B. Phipps and Captain [illegible]

LORD JOHN RUSSELL returned to his residence in Richmond Park on Saturday from Windsor Castle.

THE QUEEN'S NEW YEAR'S GIFTS AT WINDSOR.—The distribution of her Majesty's New Year's gifts to 500 poor families of Windsor and Eton took place on Monday morning in the presence of the Queen, Prince Albert, the juvenile branches of the Royal Family, and the ladies and gentlemen of the Royal household. At the more gifts from several of the Home counties and others, which are annually distributed, at the discretion of the Queen, to such persons in the neighbourhood of the Castle as are upon which were placed the various gifts to be presented to the poor of Windsor and Eton. These consisted of 500 4lb. loaves, and 750 lb. of plum-pudding, supplied by Messrs. Tull and Pitt; 1300 lb. of beef, supplied by Messrs Hughes and Adams; 650 blankets and three scarlet cloaks, supplied by Mr. Gayley; and 1222 yards of calico and 628 yards of flannel, supplied by Messrs. Bird and Allen. Her Majesty, accompanied by Prince Albert, the Prince of Wales, the Princess Royal, Prince Alfred, and Princess Alice, and Helena, all attended by a numerous suite, left the Castle at the York and Lancaster gateway, walking across the Home Park to the Riding School, and during the distribution stationed themselves in the Queen's closet, which commanded an unobstructed view of the gratifying scene below. Among those who were invited to witness the interesting ceremony were —the Hon. and Rev. Dean of Windsor, Lady Charlotte Neville Grenville and the Misses Neville, the Rev Isaac Gosset, the Rev. Stephen Hawtrey, the Rev. A. J. Gould, the Hon. and Rev C. L. Courtenay, the Mayor of Windsor, and the magistrates of the borough, and the clerical members of the Royal family. The recipients of the Royal bounty were stationed at the western end of the Riding School, where they awaited the arrival of the Court. The distribution occupied upwards of an hour; at the conclusion the Royal party returned across the Home Park to the Castle. Her Majesty looked remarkably well, and in excellent health

SERENADE TO HER MAJESTY ON NEW YEAR'S MORNING.—At the early hour of half-past 6, the band of the 2nd Regiment of Life Guards assembled in the Home Park, and stationed themselves beneath the bed-room window of her Majesty in the Augusta Tower, surrounding the Queen and her Royal Consort with the following music:—Reveille, by Walch; Quick Step, by Kunner; and the National Anthem. Mr. Weiland, the leader, and the whole of the band, afterwards partook of breakfast in the Castle.

[illegible] this kind has been recently erected over the Trent, [illegible] Staffordshire, on an accommodation road leading from Ingestre to Sidrley [illegible]. It is strong, cheap, and durable, although of 190 feet span, without any intervening support.

FIRES IN LONDON DURING 1848.—On Monday Mr. Braidwood, the superintendent of the London fire-engine establishment, made his annual return of the fires which had occurred during the past year in the metropolitan district. The return includes every disaster that had taken place by fire up to twelve o'clock on Sunday night, from which it appears that the premises partly destroyed and considerably damaged were 296. The number of buildings slightly damaged by fire, water, &c., were 309, making a total number of fires of 605. The false alarms to which the engines and firemen had been called were 129. There had been 86 chimneys on fire to which the firemen had given their assistance. The total number of calls for assistance was 1011. There had been 10 fatal fires, and the number of lives lost were 2 firemen and 12 private individuals. The most disastrous fires were those at New-cross, Shadwell, the Surrey and Hatcock, two of the brigade from the Waterloo-square station, were crushed to death by the falling of the floors of a steam corn-mill, owing to the great weight of the machinery in the upper floors; that which recently occurred in Gray's Inn-lane, where a husband and wife perished; the one in the chapel-road, where two persons were burned to death; and the extensive mill in Mary-street, Whitechapel, where a man was killed [illegible] upon him. These [illegible] especially alluded to in the return, the different buildings damaged on that occasion being upwards of 100. The yearly average of fires in the metropolis for the last fifteen years is thus given, which shows a large increase in their number. Premises totally destroyed and considerably damaged, 216. Slightly damaged, 428. The total was, therefore, 644 fires; 75 false alarms, 35 chimneys; and 1.0 total of calls for fires and false alarms 814, showing an increase of 197 this year over the average of former years. During the same period seven firemen had lost their lives in the execution of their duty, and 2.89 private individuals had been burned to death. This return does not include the number of children who annually perish through their clothes taking fire, but merely those who have been known to be burned in the fires attended by the brigade.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

THE EARLY CLOSING MOVEMENT.—Pursuant to directions issued by the Bishop of London, the metropolitan clergy are actively engaged within their respective districts, forming, for the instruction of young men released from business by the progress of the early closing movement evening classes in Greek, Hebrew, Latin, Mechanics, Philosophy, Drawing, &c.; the instructors, chiefly clergymen, will give their services gratuitously. Rewards for proficiency, and honorary certificates for attendance, are to be granted to the young men. Seventeen of these classes have already been established in the metropolis.

OUTBREAK OF CHOLERA AT AN INFANT ORPHAN ASYLUM.—During Tuesday and Wednesday, the members of the boards of guardians of the various metropolitan parishes and unions who farm out their pauper children at Mr. Dronet's Infant Poor Establishment at Tooting, were considerably alarmed on the receipt of information that cholera of a most fatal character had broken out amongst the children. Mr. Dronet has under his care from 1400 to 1500 children of both sexes farmed out to him, under the sanction of the Poor-Law Commissioners, from various metropolitan parishes and unions, for whom each parish pays 3s. 6d. per head per week. The children exhibited their usual healthy appearance up to Friday (last week), when, in some of the wards, several children were attacked with severe diarrhœa, and in two or three instances the cases assumed the form of Asiatic cholera, and were treated accordingly; but, in some few of the cases death ensued in the short space of three hours. Every hour brought new patients, and undoubted evidence manifesting itself that the epidemic was extending its baneful influence to others. Dr. Addison, of Guy's Hospital, was sent for, to consult with the resident medical officers. Up to that time fifty-seven cases and twelve deaths had occurred. Officers from the various parishes were summoned to Tooting, and the establishment was examined, when it was found that the drains of the buildings emptied themselves into an extensive ditch abutting on the ground, and which it was believed might have a prejudicial effect. The united opinion of all the medical gentlemen assembled concurred in stating the disease to have arisen from atmospheric poison, and not from the food the patients had taken. Communication of the occurrence has been forwarded to the Poor-law Board, Somerset-house, as also to Mr. Carter, the Coroner for Surrey, but it is not known whether any official inquiry will be instituted.

MOUNT ST. BERNARD HOSPICE ASYLUM.—The half-yearly report of this institution, which is in connexion with the Roman Catholic Soup Kitchen, states that, from the 16th of July to 30th December last, 80,98[illegible] rations of soup and bread have been distributed to indigent persons. Under the classes to which these wretched recipients belong are some curious entries. There are, of dissenting ministers, 2; surgeons, 2; one chemist; one retired officer; [illegible] weyers, 2; law-stationers, 2; one law-writer; clerks, 36; schoolmasters, 3; one governess; artists, 4; actors, 3; shopkeepers, 9; shop assistants, 10[illegible]; artisans of various trades, 3397 males, 610 females; butlers, 3; and other domestic servants, 121 males, 319 females; gentlewomen, 473; navvy labourers, 59; field labourers, 287; ten dent destitute poor, 7500 males, 14,074 females; wandering destitute poor, 293 males, 509 females; wives [illegible] of artisans, 1990; sailors, 29; firemen, 17 males, 1 female; and [illegible] children of both sexes. In addition to the vast amount of relief afforded to the poor, forty-eight "street orderlies" belonging to the National Philanthropic Association have been provided for during the past year. Not a few of these men have been taken from the workhouses in the metropolis, and the remainder destitute and forlorn wanderers have been furnished with work. In the Refuge belonging to these establishments, since its opening on the 20th of March to the 30th December, 1848, a clean bed by night, with a good supper and breakfast, has been afforded to 4540 men, 1603 women, and 417 children; in all, 6578 persons. Thirty-nine destitute young females, having good references to character, and having been for some time watched over by the matron, have been by her recommended to situations; and no less than 116 other female servants sheltered in this hospice, and evidently rescued from destitution and crime, have by their own exertions obtained situations, and, subsequently visiting the matron, have returned thanks for the kindness afforded them. It is also gratifying to state that 244 artisans of various callings, who have been inmates of this asylum, have since they obtained employment, called to return thanks for the relief they received whilst destitute.

THE CENTRAL CRIMINAL COURT.—The subject of the letting out for hire of the galleries at the Central Criminal Court to a person who regulates the prices of admission according to the nature of the case and the interest [illegible] sation, has been so often brought before the notice of the public by the [illegible] that at length the Sheriffs of London and Middlesex have abolished the old system, and introduced regulations which are calculated to give some satisfaction, considering the feelings the old plan excited. The [illegible] interests rented the galleries from the Sheriffs, at the rate of £2[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [

A GOLD WASHING.

GOLD WASHING.

THE recent discovery of vast deposits of gold in Upper California, with the latest intelligence received by Wednesday's mail from the United States, will be found elsewhere in our present Number. Our object, in this place, is to furnish the reader with correct information as to the mode adopted in washing for gold in other countries—in Brazil, for example; and this we find very minutely described in Mr. Mawe's valuable "Travels in the Interior of Brazil, particularly in the Gold and Diamond Districts of that Country." Mr. Mawe travelled by authority of the Prince Regent of Portugal, and thus enjoyed great facilities for his researches, notwithstanding he, in some instances, endured great hardships. His extensive acquaintance with mineralogy, and his practical knowledge of the science, upon which he has written and published some truly valuable works, fitted our traveller especially for these investigations: and the integrity of his narrative of adventures has been invariably accredited. The first Illustration we have selected is a View of a Gold Washing at Jaraguá, near Saint Paul's, in the Gold District. These mines of Jaraguá were the first discovered in the country; and they were famed for the immense treasures they produced nearly two centuries since, when, at the ports of Santos and St. Vincent, whence the gold was

GOLD DUST.

shipped for Europe, this district was regarded as the Peru of Brazil. Mr. Mawe thus describes the modes of Washing:—

"The face of the country is uneven and rather mountainous. The rock, where it is exposed, appears to be primitive granite, inclining to gneiss, with a portion of hornblende, and frequently mica. The soil is red, and remarkably ferruginous, in many places apparently of great depth. The gold lies, for the most part, in a stratum of rounded pebbles and gravel, called *cascalhao*, immediately incumbent on the solid rock. In the valleys, where there is water, occur frequent excavations made by the gold-washers, to a considerable extent, some of them fifty or a hundred feet wide, and eighteen or twenty feet deep. On many of the hills, where water can be collected for washing, particles of gold are found in the soil little deeper than the roots of the grass.

"The mode of working these mines, more fully to be denominated *washings*, is simple, and may be easily explained.

"Suppose a loose, gravel like stratum of rounded quartzose pebbles and adventitious matter incumbent on granite, and covered by earthy matter of variable thickness. Where water of sufficiently high level can be commanded, the ground is cut in steps, each twenty or thirty feet wide, two or three broad, and about one deep. Near the bottom a trench is cut to the depth of two or three feet. On each step stand six or eight negroes, who, as the water flows gently from above, keep the earth continually in motion with shovels, until the whole is reduced to liquid mud, and washed below. The particles of gold contained in this earth descend to the trench, where, by reason of their specific gravity, they quickly precipitate. Workmen are continually employed at the trench to remove the stones, and clear away the surface, which operation is much assisted by the current of water which falls into it.

FOLIATED GOLD WITH QUARTZ.

"After five days' waiting, the precipitation in the trench is carried to some convenient stream, to undergo a second clearance. For this purpose, wooden bowls are provided, of a funnel shape, about two feet wide at the mouth, and five or six inches deep, called *gamellas*. Each workman, standing in the stream, takes into his bowl five or six pounds weight of the sediment, which generally consists of heavy matter, such as oxide of iron, pyrites, ferruginous quartz, &c., of a dark carbonaceous hue. They admit certain quantities of water into the bowls, which they move about so dexterously, that the precious metal, separating from the inferior and lighter substances, settles to the bottom and sides of the vessel. They then rinse their bowls in a larger vessel of clean water, leaving the gold in it, and begin again.

"The washing of each bowl-full occupies from five to eight or nine minutes. The gold produced is extremely variable in quantity and the size of its particles—some of which are so minute, that they float, while others are found as large as peas, and not unfrequently much larger. This operation is superintended by overseers, as the result is of considerable importance.

"When the whole is finished, the gold is borne home to be dried, and at a convenient time is taken to the permutation office, where it is weighed, and a fifth is reserved for the Prince. The remainder is smelted by fusion with muriate of mercury, cast into ingots, assayed, and stamped according to its intrinsic value—a certificate of which is given with it; after a copy of that instrument has been duly entered at the Mint Office, the ingots circulate as specie."

The second Illustration shows more distinctly this mode of washing with the bowls, or *gamellas*; while the first scene is that of the "Washing," as the locality is technically termed.

SPECIMENS OF GOLD.

We are indebted for the accompanying Illustrations of the conditions in which gold is found to Mr. Tennant, Professor of Mineralogy in King's College, London, who has obligingly placed at the service of our Artist the series of specimens whence these Engravings have been carefully copied.

CRYSTALS OF GOLD.

Rounded waterworn pebble of gold with quartz, weighing 9 oz. 14 dwts; it contains upwards of six ounces of gold. Brazils. (Stowe collection, No. 2734).

Foliated gold with quartz, from Mexico. (Stowe collection, No. 2727).

Flat grains and particles of gold, separated from the alluvial soil by washing commonly termed "gold dust," from the west coast of South America.

Crystals of gold, brought by the late Mr. Mawe from Brazil.

Detached octahedron (2720 of Stowe collection), from Transylvania.

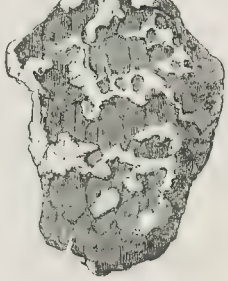
Three of these specimens were in the Mineralogical Collection at Stowe, where they were purchased by Mr. Tennant. Some of the crystals were brought by Mr. Mawe from Villo do Principe. he says, "At a washing about six leagues distant, a lump of gold was found of several pounds weight." From the same place Mr. Mawe procured some above two ounces, and obtained the large crystals, one of which is considered unique.

CHARACTERS OF GOLD.

Mr. Tennant has also favoured us with the following notes on substances resembling gold in appearance; viz. iron and copper pyrites, and mica. Gold differs from them in the following particulars:

In specific gravity: that of gold being seventeen times greater than water, that of iron pyrites 7·5 (or 7½), of copper pyrites 4·3, and of mica 3.

Gold may be cut with a knife like lead, may be bent and beat out into very thin leaves, but iron pyrites cannot be cut or even scratched with a knife; copper pyrites is brittle; mica is foliated and very elastic.



ROUNDED WATER-WORN PEBBLE OF GOLD WITH QUARTZ.

3. Under the action of the blowpipe gold retains its colour, but copper pyrites and iron pyrites instantly lose it; the latter, also, becomes magnetic.

4. Gold is also not acted upon by nitric, muriatic, or sulphuric acid singly; but when the two former are combined it is then soluble. If any of the other three minerals be reduced to powder, either of these acids will readily act upon them.

Next week, we shall resume our Illustration with Views in Upper California where the gold deposits have just been discovered.

WASHING FOR GOLD.

OLD STYLE—THE MAIL COACH.—FROM A PICTURE BY HENDERSON.

THE MAIL COACHES.

O LUXURY of travel! joy refined!
To fly, steam-harness'd, on the ponderous train,
And feel the victory of mighty mind
Over space and time, for uses not in vain!
Yet ever in this world must loss and gain
Balance each other. Is it speed we prize?
'Tis edged with danger, equipoised by pain
And aids our business but to cheat our eyes.
Th' unsocial Rail affords no varied pleasure
Like yours, ye coaches of a former day:
Apt for our haste, delightful for our leisure,
We miss the cantering team, the winding way,
The road-side halt, the post-horn's well-known air,
The inns, the gaping towns, and all the landscape fair.

THE ARRIVING TRAIN.

(*From "Legends of the Isles and other Poems," by Charles Mackay.*)

BEHOLD, smoke-panoplied, the world'rous car,
Strong and impetuous, but obedient still;
Behold it comes, loud panting, from afar,
As if it lived, and of its own fierce will
Ran [illegible] with wild winds blowing shrill!
[illegible] m-rubb'd, of giant le[illegible]h,
Snake-like it comes exulting in its strength,
The pride of art—the paragon of skill,
[illegible] all mat[illegible]
Lo! through the curt[illegible]ng time,
Seen looming palpably 'mid cloud and dark,
[illegible] its sublime,
Rise numerous on the far-seeing ken
Of those who watch, and hope the good of men

NEW STYLE—THE MAIL TRAIN

COUNTRY NEWS.

ROBBERY OF THE MAILS ON THE GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.

A series of robberies of the most extraordinary and extensive character were perpetrated on the up and down mails traversing the Great Western Railway during the night of Monday last.

The mail leaving Plymouth at 8 p.m., and Exeter at 9 p.m., on Monday arrived at Bristol after its usual hour—half-past ten o'clock—without any suspicion having been entertained that the mail-bags had been tampered with, or that any of the letters were missing. Indeed, it had been the practice during the night of the mail-coaches accompanying the mail, and subsequently with the post-office authorities at Bristol, to open the mail-bags for the purpose of taking out the letters addressed to that city.

The discovery, of course, occasioned extreme consternation among the officials. The guard was quite positive the bags were safe when the train left Bridgewater, and as no stoppage had taken place between that town and the city of Bristol, it was self-evident that the robberies must have been effected by some parties travelling by the train, and while it was in motion. After a few moments' consultation, it was resolved to send the mail-guard on bags on to London in the state in which the guard had discovered them; and accordingly the train left Bristol on its upward journey after a very short delay.

On reaching town at an early hour on Tuesday morning the guard proceeded to the Post-office, in Martin-le-Grand, and made a report of the circumstances above detailed. The various bags were immediately subjected to examination, when it was found that the padlock and key had been retained by the letters and bankers' parcels been abstracted, but in some cases the "bills" on which all registered letters and valuable parcels are entered were also missing, so that it is at present impossible to ascertain the plunder from them. As a precautionary measure, information was forwarded by the Post-office authorities to the various City banking-houses, so that they might be put upon the discovery of the robberies. At the same time active measures were taken in order to obtain a clue to the depredators; and in the course of the morning Mr Seymour Clarke, superintendent of the Great Western railway, in company with two officers, made a visit to the Post-office for Bristol, in order to investigate the affair.

In the afternoon Mr Whitty was engaged, with several of his officers, on matters connected with the above affair, information having been received of a second robbery precisely similar in character—perpetrated on the down mail, which left London at seven o'clock on the same evening. The mail-bags on one side of this conveyance were perfect safe on the arrival of the train at Bristol, at a quarter past one, A.M. On the bags being opened at Bridgewater, a scene similar to that which presented itself at Bristol presented itself. Both bags were more or less mutilated and disturbed, and the more valuable contents abstracted therefrom. Happily, in this instance, the virtuance of the parties in charge of the train resulted in the capture of two of them, and there seems great reason to believe that the persons who committed the robbery were also the perpetrators of the second.

The parties alluded to are a man and a respectable appearance, both of whom travelled in a first-class carriage, occupying the next compartment to the Post-office tender. The Great Western carriages have a division in the centre, by which means each compartment is made to form a distinct carriage, as it were, so that no one of this compartment, next the down platform, a gentleman, who stept throughout the journey and is known to be a respectable solicitor, was seated alone. The other side was occupied by the two individuals in question, who had taken care to draw down the blinds of the door of the compartment. Their implication in the affair has placed beyond all manner of doubt by the discovery of a large sized letter and bill-case, the parcels in the carriage in which they rode, undoubtedly upon their apprehension, they were conveyed to Exeter, to be brought up for examination before the magistrates.

The presumption now entertained by those best calculated to form an opinion is that both robberies were effected in the same manner, viz., by parties who rode in a first class carriage next to the Post-office tender. The bags on the down mail, on the train arriving at the Bristol terminus, are thrown from the tender, and then in several carriages in succession, and remain on the platform until they can be to the door, which they cannot be till after they were previously prepared to unload. This would be little difficulty to overcome. The under is always well lighted by a lamp suspended from the centre of the roof, and having once obtained entrance, an expert thief would speedily abstract the booty. In addition to the letters found, a woolstapler's book—which it is supposed was used by the thieves to hang on to the bags—was discovered in the first-class carriage—was also discovered. The ledge along which they must have walked, to obtain entrance to the tender, is only an inch and a half wide. There were a few observed two black marks or dots on the left side of the carriage, and a pair of false moustachios upon one of the two parties apprehended.

The impudence of the second robbery, immediately following that of the first, is unconceivable. It can only be described as one of those short-sighted acts by which offenders against the law very often bring themselves within its meshes. Had the latter known, as in the first, that the mail-bags were left by clerks who travel with the up mail to Bristol with the down mail to Bridgewater, probably they would have been content with their first plunder, and escaped for some time, at least, with impunity.

Doubtless, in future, if the bags from the post-office must continue to be placed in a tender, a guard will be appointed to travel with them.

EXAMINATION OF THE ROBBERS.—The prisoners, Pollard, Exeter, the parties against whom suspicions were brought before the magistrates on Tuesday, and the evidence of Mr. Barlow, one of the Directors of the Great Western Company, was also examined, from London to Bristol, on the down train with the prisoners, of the guards, and of other railway officers, establishing the facts above mentioned, as received.—One of the prisoners refused to give his name, and a gentleman known in connection with the Great Western Railway Company, some time in the service of the Great Western Railway Company as a guard. They were remanded until Saturday (this day)

None of the property pointed from the up mail has yet been found. One of the registered letters stolen from this mail, it is stated, contained £4000, and the loss, so far as at present known, unquestionably amounts to fifty times that sum. Colonel Maberly, the Secretary of the Post-Office, and Mr Peacock, the Post-office solicitor, are engaged in arranging full development of the transaction.

In another part of the paper will be found an engraving which represents a mail-train as it appeared on the Great Western Railway, and its contrast, the old "stage coach" of other days.

A MELODRAMATIC SMUGGLER.—A few days ago, at the Plymouth police court, François Melending, a Frenchman, was charged with smuggling half a pint of French brandy. One of the constables, who had been watching the quay the night before, while the defendant and others came on shore, suspecting Melending, he seized him, and upon his melodramatic start, he thought he had found something of value. Upon searching, he found a pound or more coin, only. The officer, fearing that the wound would be fatal, sent for a surgeon, but to his own surprise, from the [illegible] he found a bladder, which had been full of brandy, but now had emptied of its contents by the ruthless knife. [illegible] to the late surgeon who now produced it. A glass of brandy was then handed round, which was tasted by the officer and the defendant [illegible] stated, through his interpreter, that he did not look like being drowned, and requested the favour of handing a glass. The glass was handed to him, with a similar observation, he placed it to his lips, but soon found it to be other than the glass of brandy. [illegible] from the moral rectitude which to the annals most of the Melendings. He exclaimed, "*Ah! bon! bon! mon cognac.*" The defendant was fined 20s.

MR. BAILY'S STATUE OF [illegible] JUSTICE [illegible] FORD.—The crown of the head has been [illegible] by boiling them [illegible] ves to the paym [illegible] the same time pedding them [illegible] was to assist in raising the remainder of the sum necessary to defray completion. Mr. Baily, for the last and liberal bestowed upon the production. The statue is to be of bronze, three tons of the material, we are informed, being used in the work, and will be placed on a pedestal of stone. Mr Baily has also offered to Oxford, and intends to place in front of the Sheldonian Hall as most appropriate for the statue; but, as the soil belongs to the county, the sanction of the [illegible] for [illegible] piece of ground will be applied for [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

The Consolidated Board of Excise, Stamps, and Taxes, is to consist of the following: Chairman, John Wood, Esq.; Deputy-Chairman, John Thornton, Esq. Commissioners: Hurt Davis, Esq.; Thomas Harrison, Esq.; Henry T. Stephenson, Esq.; Charles John Harries, Esq.; Charles P. Rushworth, Esq.; Charles Prosly, Esq.; Alfred Montgomery, Esq.

The Monmouthshire Railway and Canal Company have recently negotiated a loan of £45,000 for the accomplishment of their useful undertaking, the Newport and Pontypool Railway; and the operations upon the line will be vigorously resumed in a short time.

Llandilo Bridge, Carmarthenshire, a noble structure, is completed. The bridge, which is the third largest in the kingdom, being nearly 150 feet span, is built principally of black marble, at an expense of about £18,000. Gloucester Bridge cost £10,000 more than £40,000.

Some time since, a person at Chelmsford, more ingenious than scrupulous, paid a tradesman for some goods by a bill at two months; but on presenting it at the expiration of that period, the owner found it was payable two months after death instead of after date.

It is stated on good authority that Mr. Amedroz, the venerable Chief Clerk at the Admiralty, having served half a century's service, is about to retire from his arduous and responsible office.

Mr. Crowder, it would appear, is not to be allowed to walk over the course at the Liskeard Election. Lord John Manners, it is said, is to nominate, and intends to contest the election. The writ has been issued, and the election will take place on Monday next.

The office of Clerk of the Peace for the City of Dublin has been conferred upon Robert Dickenson, solicitor, who held the office for some years jointly with the late Mr George Archer.

Count Arese, Envoy of the King of Sardinia, has arrived at Paris to congratulate Prince Louis Bonaparte on his elevation to the Presidency. The King Charles Albert has appointed Count Uring as his representative at the Congress of Brussels on the Italian question.

The present offered to their Majesties of Prussia, on the occasion of the 25th anniversary of their wedding-day, were exhibited to the public at Potsdam for some days preceding Christmas. They occupied a long gallery of the palace, and consisted of every variety of article, from the highest works of art to the offering of the humble workman. The exhibition was a striking proof of the respect and affection which the Prussian people feel for the august couple.

Lola Montes, who some time since caused so great a sensation in Bavaria—consequent on her elevation to the rank of Countess by the ex-King, arrived in London on Friday (last week).

On Saturday week, a male wild cat, measuring four feet from tail to snout, and weighing 9 lb., was taken in a vermin trap by the gamekeeper to Joseph Bushell, Esq., of Bolk, on that gentleman's estate in Lancashire.

An one of the superintendents at the general terminus at Perth was recently crossing the Scottish Midland line, an engine at great speed came up and struck him down. Strange to say, he was laid so flat between the rails, that the engine passed over him without any of the wheels or underworks of the locomotive touching him. With the exception of his being severely cut in the face, and rendered for some time insensible from the shock, he sustained no other injury, and was able to go about his occupation the next day.

The President of the National Assembly of France has given orders for the execution of a portrait of the President of the Republic, which is to be placed in the Conference Chamber of the Palace of the Legislature.

A Paris caricature, just published, represents Louis Philippe receiving a kick from Lamartine, who is receiving one from Cavaignac, who is in turn kicked by Louis Napoleon. Then comes the scroll "Qui finit commence."

It is understood that a new commission is contemplated to inquire into the state of the law respecting the letting and management of ecclesiastical property, with a view to legislation on this important subject. The matters to be investigated are of themselves of a sufficiently extensive and complicated nature to require the deepest attention; and the persons selected for the task will not only interfere with the duties of the ecclesiastical Ecclesiastical Commission, but will be employed upon a field of labour and inquiry entirely distinct.

The treasurer of the county of Middlesex shows in his accounts the sums repaid by him to the churchwardens of the various parishes in the county of Middlesex, for expenses incurred by them in provid ng staves and other necessary articles for the use of the special constables appointed under the 1st and 2nd William IV., in the month of April, 1848, when the peace of the metropolis was threatened to be disturbed by Chartist meetings held at Kennington-common and other places. The total of these sums is £1049 14s. 8d.

At a quarterly general court of the governors and subscribers of the Royal Masonic Institution for Boys, held on Monday night at Bloomsbury-place, Thomas Wagner, Esq., in the chair, 12 boys were elected to fill the existing vacancies in the institution, making up the full number of 70 who receive the benefit of the charity.

An Anti-oath Association has been formed at Edinburgh for the purpose of aiding with advice or otherwise any who may be imprisoned for conscientiously refusing to swear, and especially for some all constitutional means to effect such a change in the law as will assimilate it to that of the United States of America, by which an oath or affirmation is equally admissable false and under either form being liable to the penalties of perjury.

We regret to learn that Viscount Melbourne has been again attacked by severe indisposition; but Lordship continues in a very unsettled state of health. Drs Ferguson and Holland are in attendance on the noble Viscount.

On Monday, at a large meeting of gentlemen connected with various public offices in the City, held at the Pine Apple Tavern, Hungerford-market, it was agreed to commence a subscription, for the purpose of presenting a substantial testimonial to Mr Joseph Crawford, who was the originator of the cheap omnibus fares from Paddington to Hungerford-market.

An extraordinary case of self-destruction has just occurred at Berlin. The clerk of a man was found in custody at daylight, by the constable on a sitting position, on one of the benches in the Tiler Garten. From an examination of it, it appeared that the man must have placed a small packet of gunpowder in his mouth, ignited it, and then blown his head to pieces.

There were *four* King's Scholarships established at the Royal Academy of Music in 1834 (two males and two females), two of whom go out by rotation at the end of two years, unless they be re-elected, as was the case lately.

"The Battle of Hexham," a song made in the time of Edward the Fourth, and lately discovered among some ancient documents at Hexham, has just been reprinted in the old English style, with illuminated initials, at Newcastle. The quaint spelling of the period is preserved throughout, but, where necessary, an explanation is given in the margin.

The Piedmontese Envoys to the Brussels Congress on the affairs of Italy have arrived in Paris during the week.

In the year 1848, 11,075 emigrants only have left Antwerp for Transatlantic countries, whereas in 1847 the number was 16,785. This falling off is naturally attributed to the influence of recent political events.

Fourteen appointments to departmental Prefectures, in which are many well-known members of the Orleans party who had been displaced by the revolution of February, have been made by the New French Ministry.

The King of Belgium has conferred the Order of Leopold upon Capt. Jessen, who commanded the Belg an corvette *La Messe* on the Portuguese coast, when the English vessel, the *Lady Kennaway*, was wrecked, on the 1st of November, 1847, and the passengers and crew (numbering twenty-six persons), who were on the point of perishing, were saved by Captain Jessen, at the peril of his own life.

The Government of France has a number of agents in this country purchasing horses suitable for troops. One agent has bought several in the neighbourhood of Ipswich, and forwarded them for inspection with all possible despatch.

The Archbishop of Paris has issued a circular to his clergy, directing a collection in the parishes for the relief of the Pope.

M. Marrast has announced his determination not to present himself again as a candidate for the Presidency of the National Assembly of France.

Large importations of poultry are taking place from the Continent. The quality of the turkeys imported from France is reported to be excellent, although, generally speaking, not so large and fine as those produced in England.

The public are cautioned not to take £5 and £10 notes of the Bank of England without a previous careful inspection, as there are many forgeries in circulation. At Gravesend, no less than three £10 notes were detected last week as spurious, and have since been branded as forgeries by the Bank of England.

A burglary was committed on Sunday morning at the house of Mr. Josephs, a jeweller and watchmaker, near Zion Chapel, Waterloo-road. The family were aroused by some neighbours, who saw the shop-door open, and it was found that the whole of the stock had been stolen.

The Attorney-General has directed the proceedings against all the parties charged with offences in the New Forest to be abandoned. Mr Bowles, the keeper, and other parties, who have been so long harassed by these proceedings, have been remanded.

Twenty pounds were received as a donation to the poor-box fund of the Greenwich Police Court this week, from the Goldsmiths' Company, with a request that the same be acknowledged through the medium of the daily papers.

On Monday a testimonial of respect was presented to Lieut. Creeton, R.N., superintendent of the passenger department of the Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire Railway, by the officers and servants of that department. The present consisted of a handsome silver tea and coffee service.

A recent ordonnance of the Neapolitan Government prescribes a quarantine of twenty-one days for persons and merchandise from London, Hull, Edinburgh, and Leith, and fourteen days from any other port in England.

The casualties of a bombardment are often strange enough. An English family, on returning to their house lately, at Messina, in Sicily, found the upper part ruined, and forty-one bombs and shells swalling them. On lighting a fire in one of the rooms the smoke would not ascend, and on having the chimney examined, a shell was found in it which had not exploded.

There are one or two facts of which it may be proper to remind our readers at this season, namely, that the January dividends at the Bank are payable on the 5th; and that before the 5th fire insurance policies due at Christmas must be paid.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"*Alpha*," "*Amedee*"—*The contest betwixt Captain Kennedy and Mr. Lowe has terminated, to the astonishment of everybody acquainted with the comparative strength of the competitors, and to none more than the winner, in the Captain's defiance, the score as the end being*: Lowe, 7; Kennedy, 6; *Drawn*, 1. *This unlooked-for result in no respect unfolds on the gallant Captain's claim to be the better player (as, indeed, his opponent admits), since a still fewer than the number on three matches out of four with the same party. We are not aware that any defensive arrangements have been made to bring about the "Chess Tournament" which "Alpha" mentions.*

"*G. S.*," *Douglas.*" *It is curious, and pretty, too.*

"*W. G. W.*" *Your solution in three moves is true enough. The Bishop, perhaps, should stand at Rook's 4th instead of Rook's 3d.*

"*M. U.*" *must be good enough to send a solution, before we can look at his Problem.*

"*Argentine.*" *The publication of "Le Palamède" was stopped by the French Revolution. We are happy to learn, however, that it is about to re-appear, under the able management and editorship of Mr. Kieseritzky, assisted by many of the first players in France and Germany.*

"*G. W. R.*"—*The solution of Enigma No 402 is effected thus*:—1. *Kt checks.* 2. *Kt to Q 5th.* 3. *Kt to Q 8 4th.* 4. *Kt or B mates, according to Black's last move.*

"*J. L. S.*" *We must trouble you to write out the position, not having the opportunity of always referring to back numbers.*

"*A. G.*" *Birmingham, is referred to the next number, or the next but one, of* the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, *to that to which the diagram appeared, for the solution or correction of the Problem mentioned.*

"*Philo Chess*." *The very beautiful Engravings which we mentioned last week, from Frank Stone's pictures, "The Impending Mate" and "Mated," are procurable, we are told, at the office of the* Chess-Player's Chronicle, *King Williamstreet, Charing-cross, as well as of the publishers.*

"*T. C.*"—*We know nothing of the "double game of Chess."*

"*T. W.*," *Alphington. You are certainly mistaken in supposing No. 257 can be solved in three moves.*

"*G. S. S.*," *Liverpool.*—*Received, with many thanks.*

"*J. H.*" *Isle of Wight.*—*They are much too easy, even for beginners.*

"*Mirza*." 1. *Both in regard to the amusing and useful quality of his productions, Mr. Kling stands facile princeps among the constructors of ingenious Chess Problems.* 2. *Alexander's stupendous work, called "The Beauties of Chess," may be got through any foreign bookseller.*

"*W. R.*" 1. *The solution of Problem No. 257 is given in the present Number.* 2. *With respect to No. 258 you are quite right.*

Solutions by "*S. A. G.*," "*C. P.*," "*Woodenblockenia*," "*Pelo*," "*E. P.*" "*S. U.*" "*T. D. B. S.*," "*J. G. R.*," "*Dereham*," "*Discipulus*," "*A. P.*" "*Pellegrew*" "*Gog*," "*A. F. V.*," "*J. F.*," "*J. H. J.*," "*D. P.*" "*Jordan P.*" "*R. E.*," "*S. H. P.*," "*G. G. G.*" "*An Old Subscriber*," "*E. H.*" "*Otho*," "*A. L. M.*" "*P. W.*" "*Bathgene*," "*C. H. Z.*" "*R. H. S.*" "*Mora*," "*Eboracum*," "*M. E. R.*" "*F. S. S.*," "*Pilgrimmaz*," "*E. R. R.*" "*W. A.*" "*Latimeus*," "*Gilbertson*," "*T. W.*" "*F. C.*" "*J. G.*" "*Aslamatos*" *are correct. Those by* "*W. H.*," "*T. M.*," "*Argus*," *are wrong.*

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 257.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. B to Q 8th (ch)	K to B 4th	2. R to R 3d	Kt moves
2. B to Kt 8th (ch)	K to Kt 5th, or (a)	4. Kt mates at Q 5th	

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
(a) 2.	K takes B	3. P to Q Kt 4th	Kt moves	4. Kt mates.	

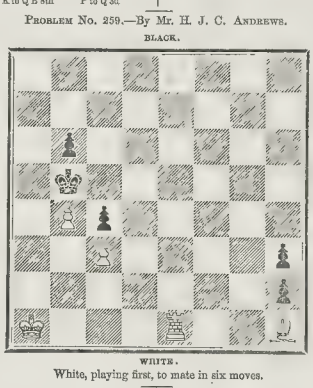
SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 258.

In three moves.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. R to Q 8th	K to Q 8 3d	3. B to Q 7th—Mate	
2. Kt to Q B 8th	P to Q 3d		

PROBLEM NO. 259.—By Mr. H. J. C. ANDREWS.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White, playing first, to mate in six moves.

MATCH BY CORRESPONDENCE

BETWEEN THE CHESS CLUBS OF LONDON AND AMSTERDAM.

WHITE (Amsterdam).	BLACK (London).
23. B to Q 2d	23. B to Q 3d

London to play.

GAME IN THE LATE MATCH BETWEEN CAPTAIN KENNEDY AND MR. LOWE.

BLACK (Mr. L.)	WHITE (Capt. K.)	BLACK (Mr. L.)	WHITE (Capt. K.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	24. K to B sq	Q takes P at Q 3d
2. P to Q B 4th	P to Q B 4th	25. Kt takes Kt	P takes Kt
3. P to K 5 4th	Q Kt to B 3d	26. Kt to Kt sq	B to Q 3 3d
4. K Kt to B 3d	K Kt to B 3d	27. B to K B 2d	K Kt to K B 3d
5. Q Kt to B 3d	P to K B 4th	28. K B to Q B 2d	Q to Q 8th (ch)
6. K B to Q 3d	K B to K 3d	29. K to K 2d	P to K 4th
7. Castles	Castles	30. K to K 3d	Q Kt to K sq
8. Q to K 2d	P to Q 3d	31. Q to K 2d	Q takes Q
9. P to Q Kt 3d	K B to his 3d	32. P takes Q	P to K 4th
10. Q B to Q Kt 2d (a)	Q Kt to Q 5th	33. P to K B 5th	P to K 6th
11. Kt takes Kt	K takes Kt (ch)	34. R to K B 2d	K R to K B 2d
12. K to R sq	Kt to K Kt 6th	35. P to K B 6th	P takes P
13. Kt to Q sq	Kt takes K at P (b)	36. P to Q Kt 4th	Q R to K 4th
14. Q B takes B	Kt takes R	37. Q B to K B 4th	R takes R
15. B to K B 2d (c)	Q to K B 3d (d)	38. Q takes R	R to K 8th
16. P to K 5th	Q to K R 3d (ch)	39. Q B to K 7th	P to Q 7 4th
17. K to Kt sq	Kt to K R 7th	40. K to K 3d	R to Q B 8th
18. Q B to K Kt 3d	Kt to K Kt 5th	41. K B to Q Kt 3d	P to Q 8 8th
19. K P takes P	Q to K B 3d	42. Q B takes Q Kt P	P takes K B
20. R to Q Kt sq	Q to Q 6th (ch)	And White wins.	
21. Kt to K 3d	B to Q 2d		

And White wins.

(a) This move, we have played very ill to advance his K P at this point, because of the advantage it subsequently gives to Black with his Queen at her 5th after the exchange of Pawns.

(b) Black has certainly well played, since it saves at all easy to see how White can possibly save the loss of his two minor pieces for the Rook.

(c) Closing an apparently the only outlet for White's Kt.

(d) It was this mode of escape White foresaw when he took the K B Pawn, and which doubtless has in some measure influenced his subsequent play, and a clear Pawn, to say nothing of the intervening game of position.

BETWEEN THE SAME PLAYERS.

WHITE (Capt. K.)	BLACK (Mr. L.)	WHITE (Capt. K.)	BLACK (Mr. L.)
1. P to Q 4th (ch)	P to Q B 3d	9. B takes Kt P	P takes B
2. P to Q B 4th	P to K B 4th	10. Kt takes K P	Kt takes Kt
3. P to K 4th (b)	P takes P	11. P takes Kt	Q to K R 5th (ch)
4. Q Kt to B 3d	B to K B 4th	12. K to Q 2d	Q to K 2 5th (ch)
5. Q to B 2d (c)	Q Kt to B 3d	13. K to Kt sq	B takes K P
6. B to K 3d	K Kt to B 3d	14. B to Q 3d (f)	Q to K 5th (ch)
7. P to K B 3d	P to K 4th	15. Q to K 2d	B takes B
8. P to Q 5th	Q Kt to Q 5th	16. Q takes Q (ch)	P takes Q

And Black wins.

(a) This was the dazzling game of the contest, and is unquestionably the worst played game of the whole. No one, indeed, acquainted with the best play of Captain Kennedy, could believe it possible that the foolish, purposeless combinations in Mr. Lowe's mind are of use in the tantalizing struggle of a match!

(b) An excellent move when the adverse Q P is not moved, but a very unsafe one in the present state of things.

(c) Even here the P was recoverable by 5. P to K Kt 4th, and then, 6. K B to K Kt 2d.

(d) Worse and worse. From this point, of course, the White game is lost beyond redemption.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

THE NEW GREAT COAT, &c.—We are informed that the projected improvement of the great coat, &c., which will reduce the weight upon the wearer by 5 lb., is the invention of Lord Frederick Fitzclarence, G.C.H., the Major-General commanding the south-west district. This coat will, in addition to its other advantages, form a part of a tent, which a few will complete in all its outward necessaries.

THE STRENGTH OF THE ARMY.—According to the last official returns, the army is composed of 7093 regimental officers on full pay, viz. 56 colonels, 266 lieutenant-colonels, 260 majors, 1827 captains, 2553 lieutenants, 1287 second lieutenants, ensigns, and cornets, 490 regimental staff officers, 185 surgeons, 249 assistant-surgeons, and 36 veterinary surgeons, and 163,145 non-commissioned officers and rank and file. This number includes 12, [illegible] cavalry, [illegible] guards, 13,807 artillery and engineers and marines, [illegible] and [illegible] 11,691 royal marines, [illegible] the Cape Mounted Rifles, which is included in the cavalry return.

The first ship commissioned this year was the *Centaur* steam-frigate (on the 1st instant), at Portsmouth, to carry the broad pendant of Commodore Arthur Fanshawe, C.B., to command in chief on the west coast of Africa, vice Sir Charles Hotham, coming home. The *Centaur* will have a poop, and a complement of 240 total. Captain Buckle will command her.

LOSS OF HER MAJESTY'S SHIP "MUTINE."—Official reports have reached the Admiralty of the wreck of the *Mutine*, 12, on the 21st ult., at Palestrina, about ten miles from Venice. The Commander had gone ashore with despatches, when a terrific gale came on. The lieutenant in charge, Mr. W. J. Curtis, tried every means to recover the ship at her anchors, by cutting away the masts; but, having parted with both chain-cable and hawser, a gun having been sent on to the lazer, to save his ship's company, he preferred to run the vessel on shore, when all the crew were saved, with the exception of four officers and one marine, who have been lost; viz. Edward Whiting (acting mate), drowned in a most gallant attempt to get on shore in the ship's yawl; Mr. Henry E. Charlton (acting mate), dead from exhaustion and intense cold; James Burke (assistant-surgeon), whose death was caused in a similar manner; James Bowse (carpenter), who fell out of the bowline-knot, as they were hauling him on shore, and was drowned; and Edward James (private, Royal Marines), found frozen to death on the beach. Lieutenant Newell, of the *Ardent*, it is said, the intrepid ability of Lieutenant Curtis during the whole affair. The *Ardent*, steam-vessel, Lieutenant-Commander Newell, has taken to Naples the officers and crew, who were, after the Mount-murrial as soon as landed, and were relieved from their distress, after which they were to be sent home. The *Mutine* is the second of the five experimental brigs that has been wrecked; for the *Osprey*, it will be remembered, was lost at New Zealand.

ONE of the projects lately presented to the French National Assembly, and intended as a substitute for the income-tax, is as follows:—1. All persons who shall use a dress coat (*habit*) shall pay a tax of 100 francs, to be collected within the first fortnight of January. 2. All persons who shall wear a shall pay twenty francs, payable in the same manner. 3. All persons who shall wear a frock coat (*redingote*) shall pay a tax of five francs, to be collected in the same manner. 4. The wearers of uniforms, civil or military, the blouse, the jacket, the cap, shall be exempt from taxes. This project has been referred to the Committee of Finance.

LOSS OF THREE PILOTS.—On Friday (last week) a Cowes pilot boat was seen standing off Freshwater Bay. It afterwards appeared that she had on board four men, one of whom, a Dual pilot, named Johnson, had been received into the Cowes boat from one of the Channel vessels, which he had piloted. Johnson wished to land in Freshwater Bay, and the small boat, with two sailors and himself, left the pilot boat for the purpose of coming ashore; but a powerful ground swell running into the bay, the boat was unhappily capsized, and the unfortunate mariners were drowned. Two of the bodies were picked up in the course of the evening, and the other next morning. The Cowes pilot, who witnessed the unfortunate accident, contrived to work his vessel, alone through the Needles, where he was met by another boat from Yarmouth, which he reached without further accident. The two Cowes sailors have left families, one of seven, and the other of eight children.

EMIGRATION.—PLYMOUTH, JAN. 2.—The *Spartan*, Captain Pain, from London, with about 120 passengers, left the Sound on Thursday last, for Adelaide and Port Philip. The *Ambassador*, Captain Burn, from London, having on board 84 free emigrants, sailed for Hobart Town on the same day. The *Lady Amherst*, Captain Mylrid, is now in the Sound, taking on board her passengers; she will take in 180 adults, and not in a day or two for Sidney. The *Lord Metcalfe*, of London, Captain Sparks, is daily expected; 164 free emigrants are waiting here at the *depôt*, and when these are put on board she will sail direct for South Australia. The *John Mitchell*, a private passenger-ship, from London, is now in the Sound, and will sail for Adelaide to-morrow, should the weather prove favourable. The *Sir George Seymour*, Capt. Millman, is hourly expected from London, and the emigrants, who are nearly all free, are ready to be put on board. The *Pemberton*, from London, is expected on Monday next; she will take 340 unmarried females from Ireland to Sidney. The *Incomstant*, a fine vessel, now casting in the port, will take another batch of unmarried women to Adelaide early in February.

THE "MEANEE" LINE-OF-BATTLE SHIP.

A BOMBAY Correspondent has favoured us with the following account of the launch of this magnificent vessel

In March, 1840, Sir James Graham, the First Lord of the Admiralty, in giving a statement of the strength of the Royal Navy, mentioned that there were two line-of-battle ships then building in India, but which had not at that time been named, leading to the inference that there were on the point of coming on the strength of the navy. The *Meanee* was not laid down till two years afterwards. The other line-of-battle ship is not named; and notwithstanding there has been given that no more vessels will for the present be built in India for her Majesty's service. In 1841 and 1842 three sets of ships were built, and the construction of line-of-battle ships. Enormous quantities of teak had for some time before this been collecting for the use of [illegible] dockyard, the 84-gun steam-frigates *Semiramis* (1105 tons, and 360-horse power) and the *Feroze* (1500 tons, and 400-horse power) being in process of construction, along with the liner already named, and the brigs *Jumna* and *Nerbudda*

The keel of the *Meanee*, or, as she was originally intended to be called, the *Madras*, having been laid some time previous to the year 1849, the usual ceremony of driving the silver nail into the keel was performed in November, in presence of the Governor, Sir George Arthur, and his Lady; the Commander-in-Chief, Sir Thomas Mc[illegible], and his family; the Superintendent of the Indian Navy, Sir R. Oliver; the Judges of the Supreme Court, and other distinguished persons in the Presidency. The ceremony consists in driving a silver nail, with a silver hammer, into the stern of the ship, with sundry invocations to the native language, calling for the blessings of the Almighty on the future ship. The head builder immediately afterwards covers the head of the nail with a wooden plug. The ceremony concludes by the Governor conferring a present of shawls on the master-builder and his chief assistants, with betel nut and leaves ornamented, and rose-water sprinkled over those present, to whom bouquets of flowers are also presented by the master builder.

The building of this magnificent vessel now proceeded steadily and auspiciously, and as rapidly as circumstances could be supposed to proceed. In 1840, Mr. Layhard, ship-builder to her M jesty, and his assistant, Mr. Bilfield, arrived in Bombay with plans from the lords of the Admiralty, and managed all the arrangements. These gentlemen having found it necessary in 1843 and 1846 to return to England because of sickness, were succeeded by Mr. Turner and his assistant, Mr. Ladd, under whom matters were brought to an auspicious conclusion in November, 1848. Mr. Ladd was also appointed by the Admiralty at the same time to building or repairing ships of war. The *Meanee* was originally named the *Madras*; on Lord Ellenborough being appointed First Lord of the Admiralty, and Sir Robert Fe[illegible] Governor, after his return to the latter state of Madras, had been prepared before the alteration occurred, and still remains, though no longer appropriate to a vessel.

At Bombay, spring tides rise to the height of sixteen and eighteen feet during the day and night, repeatedly long highest during the day, when the sun is to the north of the line, or from April to September, and during the night when the sun is to the south of it, from September to April, or during the cold weather season. The arrangements requiring to be made for the launch of such a ship were so many and so complex, that the day-tide was fixed on for this occasion, and it turned out low by nearly two feet than the night tide; as it was considered, and as it appeared correctly, that there would even with this be water quite sufficient to float off the ship, the 11th of November was accordingly fixed on for the great operation in question. On the day preceding the vessel was raised off her blocks, and placed in the cradle; some 2000 tons of [illegible] were [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

LAUNCH OF THE "MEANEE," 80 GUNS, AT BOMBAY.

water, she scarcely occasioned any ruffle or surge, and that no swell or perturbation was apparent as the sea closed up behind her; though some three thousand tons of water must have been displaced by her, the displacement was so gently effected as scarcely to occasion a swell. After the launch was over, a party of about three hundred partook of an elegant *déjeûné*, provided for them by Commodore Hawkins. All the arrangements were as perfect as might be, and the most made, by the excellence of the accessories, of a spectacle which in itself was peculiarly imposing. The following are the dimensions of the *Meanee*:

	Feet	Inches
Length of the Gun Deck	186	6
Ditto of Keel for Tonnage	155	3
Extreme Breadth	50	0
Breadth for Tonnage	46	9
Ditto Moulded	45	3
Depth in Hold	23	4
Burthen .. .. about 2600 Tons.		

In person, Cursetjee Rustomjee is of the middle height, with a remarkably pleasing and intelligent countenance, and possesses great activity, notwithstanding his increasing years (his age being 63). He is deservedly treated with the greatest consideration by the Government that he has for so long a period faithfully served.

With respect to the noble 80-gun ship, of which there are two Views, the *Meanee*, although a superintendent was appointed by the Lords of the Admiralty (Mr. George Turner), with an assistant (Mr. William Ladd), to overlook the work and give the lines, the whole of the laborious part of the building of the ship was performed under the directions of Cursetjee Rustomjee and his assistants, Jehangeer and Herjeebhoy. The *Meanee* is built of packed timber, and very highly finished.

We are indebted for the accompanying Views and Portrait to Daguerréotypes, cleverly taken by Mr. A. J. Roussac, of Bombay.

THE FARSEE HEAD BUILDER

Cursetjee Rustomjee Waddia of the Honourable Company's Dockyard, Bombay, was born in 1783; and entered the yard under his uncle, Framjee, then Master Builder, in 1800, as an apprentice in the shipwrights' line. He was promoted to Fourth Assistant Builder in 1805, in which capacity he had the superintendence (in conjunction with the other assistants) of all ships building and repairing in the Bombay docks. In 1812 he was raised to the situation of Second Assistant; and, in 1817, to that of First Assistant. In 1821 became Second Builder, and as such, in 1831, received, as a mark of approbation, from the Honourable Court of Directors, a silver rule, in token of their estimation of the value of his services; and, finally, in 1844, was promoted to the very responsible situation of Head Builder at Bombay; his services embracing thus a period of nearly half a century.

CURSETJEE RUSTOMJEE, HEAD BUILDER OF THE H. E. I. COMPANY'S DOCK AND SHIP BUILDING YARD AT BOMBAY.

In the course of this period upwards of one hundred large and small ships have been built for the Honourable Company, whilst for the service of the Crown there have been no less than ten line-of-battle ships, five frigates, and six brigs, also for his Highness the Imaum of Muscat one line-of-battle ship, two frigates, and five sloops, besides numerous vessels for the merchant service.

On the occasion of driving the silver nail in her Majesty's brig *Goshawk* (afterwards *Norbudda*), he had the satisfaction of receiving a silver hammer from one of the senior members of the Government, the Honourable Mr. Jugues Henry Crawford.

THE LAMB AND FLAG RAGGED SCHOOLS, CLERKENWELL.

THE Committee of this excellent Institution having decided again to appeal to the subscribers for funds to enable them to furnish the children with a good Old English entertainment, accordingly set on foot a subscription the same time announcing that the balance would be appropriated towards the establishment of an Infant School. The result of this appeal to the good-feeling of the public at this season of hospitality has exceeded the most sanguine expectations of its promoters; for it is stated, that, after paying all expenses, the balance will be sufficiently large to induce the Committee at once to establish an Infant Day-school. Among the subscribers to this fund are Lords Ellesmere, Ashley, and Harrowby; Mr. Justice Erle; George Hitchcock, Esq.; Messrs. Nicholson, of St. John-street, distillers; H. B. Ker, Esq., &

Tuesday, the 2nd, was appointed for the Christmas festival, and all was bustle and animation in the miserable courts and alleys surrounding the Schools. The three School-rooms were tastefully decorated for the occasion; and conspicuously were displayed some handsome maps, objects in natural history, &c., presented to the Schools by the Committee of Council on Education; while the silk banner of the institution, the gift of a member of the Committee, with its motto, "Ecce Agnus illa Dei," suggested to the contemplative mind feelings of the most grateful character to the Giver of all Good for the origin of an institution so well calculated, under his blessing, to train up the children of the poor in the way they should go.

The following was the bill of fare.—190 lb. of fine roast beef, 12 plum puddings of 16 and 18 lb weight each, 2 cwt. of the best potatoes, 9 gallons of table ale, bread, &c. The puddings were composed of 77 lb of plums, 25 lb. of currants, 7 lbs. of candid peel, 1 gallon of milk, 14 lb. of spice, 10 quarterns of flour, 8 lb. of bread, 240 eggs, and 24 lb of suet.

At twelve o'clock the children began to assemble; by one no less than 296 were seated; and a most gratifying spectacle it was to behold these poor children all decently clad—here and there some poor tattered and shoeless child proclaimed the nature of the institution in which they were assembled; but all were clean, forming a most powerful contrast to the state they were in before the schools were established.

The children being seated, and prayer having been offered to the Giver of all Good, they chaunted grace before meat with admirable precision; and in a few minutes all were engaged in despatching the good things before them; the lads of the committee, teachers, and friends rendering all the assistance in their power to the enjoyment of their poor fellow-creatures.

Dinner being ended, and the children having chanted grace after meat, they were briefly addressed by Mr Watts, the superintendent, who pointed out the great advantage of attending school, and of cultivating a religious education. The proceedings terminated by the children singing "God Save the Queen," each child being presented, on leaving the School, with a penny, as "a Christmas-box."

In the evening the children were again assembled to witness the exhibition of a magic lantern on moral and religious subjects, accompanied with suitable remarks by Mr. Stephen Shirley, of Drury-lane, who, unsolicited, placed his services at the disposal of the committee. And thus ended the third Annual Festival of the Lamb and Flag Ragged Schools.

"THE LAMB AND FLAG" RAGGED SCHOOLS.

THE CIRQUE NATIONAL, AT DRURY-LANE.

THE very clever performances of the equestrian *troupe* from the Champs Elysées, now at Drury-lane, are attracting nightly crowded and fashionable audiences; and the "Clowns of the Ring" bring down as hearty bursts of laughter as their clever *confrères* in the pantomimes. Although there is not much that is absolutely new to an English audience in the acts of horsemanship or drollery, yet the neat style in which everything is done—the attention to little matters—and the exceeding beauty of the costumes (depending generally more upon taste than spangles for their effect) produce an *ensemble* that cannot fail to attract. Mdlle. Caroline and Mdlle. Palmyre Anato are charming representatives of the different schools of equestrian performances; and M. Weil and the Siegrists (an entire family) are daring to an almost fearful degree.

The forces combined are seen to the best advantage in an act called "La Lutte des Voltigeurs," which we have this week represented, and in which the new addition to the company, Mahomed Ben Said, performs some marvellous leaps and somersaults. The effect they produce in rapidly flying over the horse, one after another, until a continuous circle of vaulters is formed, is really exciting, and brings down thunders of applause.

The *protéques* Messrs. Auriol, father and son, and Leclair—fill up the intermediate time, between the different acts, with great *éclat*. Those who have not seen the latter performer strive to pick up his handkerchief, when he is upon stilts, and supposed to be slightly intoxicated, have still a hearty laugh in store.

A word for little Marie Anato, who is an exceedingly graceful dancer on horseback; and also for the general arrangements, which, under the superintendance of M. Dejean, are as perfect as could be desired.

"LA LUTTE DES VOLTIGEURS," AT DRURY-LANE THEATRE.

CHARLES LAMB'S HOUSE,

COLEBROOK-ROW, NEAR ISLINGTON.

THIS was Charles Lamb's holiday house, the scene of the first substantial enjoyment of leisure, on his emancipation from the desk at the India House, and that routine of drudgery of which, in his own way, he writes thus:—"Confusion blast all mercantile transactions, all traffic, exchange of commodities, intercourse between nations, all the consequent civilization and wealth, and amity, and link of society, and getting rid of prejudices, and knowledge of the face of the globe, and rot the very firs of the forest, that look so romantic alive, and die into desks." This event occurred in 1825, and with the accompaniment of a handsome pension, the entire control of his own time, and a new sense of independence, may well be supposed to have proved, at first, somewhat perplexing, after the routine of Leadenhall-street, and the matter of fact entries of those "merchants and their spicy drugs, which are so harmonious to sing

CHARLES LAMB'S HOUSE, NEAR ISLINGTON.

of." "The incomprehensibleness of my condition," he says, "overwhelmed me. It was like passing from life into eternity. Every year to be as long as three, that is to have three times as much real time—time that is my own—in it. I wandered about, thinking I was happy, but feeling I was not. But that tumultuousness is passing off, and I begin to understand the nature of the gift. Holidays, even the annual month, were always uneasy joys, with their conscious fugitiveness, the craving after making the most of them. Now, when all is holiday, there are no holidays. I can sit at home, in rain or shine, without a restless impulse for walkings. I am daily steadying, and shall soon find it as natural to me to be my own master as it has been irksome to have had a master." Lamb had but little enjoyment in the country: his paradoxical genius had a proneness to convert poetical things into matters of fact, as it had to elevate the common-place into something which, by its rackness and geniality, was near akin to poetry

Colebrook-row seems a spot ordained for Lamb, and it has just sufficient of the *rus in urbe*, without too much to separate it from a neighbourly character. There is a tree, but it is a true London willow—something not unlike that which grows upon a dinner-service of the "willow pattern." The waters, too, of the New River, which flows close by, are not of a volume to oppress the mind by its immensity, and here they are trimly carbed by a border of brickwork; one side affording a pleasant walk along its limpid margin, or where the disciples of Walton enjoy the harmless part of the angler's recreation, in patiently watching a tranquil float. Here Lamb enjoyed his dearly-earned leisure, with that sister who is known to the indifferent reader merely as Bridget Elia, and whose part in the Holborn tragedy only endeared her the more to him, in compassion for the mental disorganisation that precipitated it, while it brought out the generous and manly qualities of his nature, in the protection which her helplessness demanded; an act well repaid by a life of affection and kindly association afterwards.

The rails shown in the Cut (opposite the house) are those which Lamb had set up directly after, under his own careful inspection, in order to prevent the repetition of such a catastrophe for the future. The house is scarce y changed since Charles Lamb passed what may be considered the pleasantest portion of his life in it, and from this place issued some of the raciest of those conceits, and rare combinations of heterogeneous whims and fancies, which—sparkling in his matchless correspondence—give an importance to the most ordinary topics, and shed a grace over whatsoever they embody.

A NEW ANIMAL.—M. Antoine d'Abbadie, writing to the *Athenæum*, rom Cairo, gives the following account of an animal new to European science, w hich account he received from Baron Von Müller, who had recently returned to that city from Kordofan:—"At Meigen, in Kordofan," said the Baron, "we are I stopped some time to make my collections, I met on the 17th of April, 1846, a man who was in the habit of selling to me specimens of animals. One day he asked me if I wished also for an A'naas, which he described thus:—'It is of the size of a small donkey, has a thick body and thin bones, coarse hair, and tail like a boar. It has a long horn on its forehead, and lets it hang when alone, but erects it immediately on seeing an enemy. It is a formidable weapon; but I do not know its exact length. The A'naas is found not far from bero (Melpes), towards the S.S W. I have seen it often in the wild grounds, where the negroes kill it, and carry it home to make shields from its skin.' —N.B. This man was well acquainted with the rhinoceros, which he distinguished under the name of Fertit from the A'naas. On June 14 I was at Kursi, also in Kordofan, and met there a slave merchant who was not acquainted with my first informer, and gave me spontaneously the same description of the A'naas, adding that he had killed and eaten one not long before, and that its flesh was well-flavoured." "Herr Rüppell and M. Fresnel," adds M. d'Abbadie, "have already spoken of a one-horned African quadruped; and I have also some notes which tend to establish the existence of, perhaps, two different kinds."

BLACKWALL EXTENSION RAILWAY BRIDGE

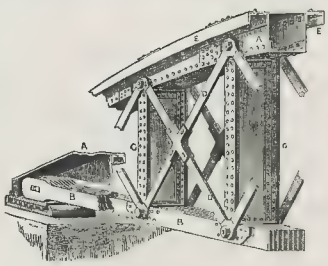
OVER THE COMMERCIAL-ROAD EAST.

AN interesting festival, in celebration of the completion of Mr. Brassey's contract on the railway works of the Blackwall Extension, was held at the London Coffee-house, Ludgate-hill, on Wednesday last. Joseph Locke, Esq., M.P., presided, supported by the Chairman and Directors of the Blackwall Company, the East and West India Dock Railway Company; W. Chaplin, Esq. M.P.; R. D. Mangles, Esq., M.P., and a large number of gentlem en interested in railway business. Mr. H. E. Burt officiated as Vice-President.

The object of this new link in the metropolitan system of railways is to bring the Eastern Counties and other lines, now terminating at Shoreditch, more immediately into the City, which is effected by a branch from the old Blackwall Railway at Stepney, to join the Eastern Counties line at Old Ford.

We have engraved the most remarkable work—the Bridge by which the line crosses the Commercial-road East.

The peculiar construction of this Bridge will be understood by reference to the annexed diagram. The front end shows a section through the trussed girder at 1, 2 (see large view). The strength of the Bridge depends upon the rib or arch A A, and the tie-bars B B, by which the extremities are held together. The vertical stays, or pendant (C C), support the tie-bars (B B), and connect and distribute the weight of the floor equally throughout the entire arch; they also give great longitudinal and transverse firmness to the structure. The diagonal braces, D D, prevent undue deflexion when the girder is unequally loaded. The arch is strengthened laterally by the overhanging of the top rail, E E. The whole arch and stays are constructed of hollow-plates and angle iron. The tie-bars are each 8 inches wide, and 1 inch thick, and as many are used as will bear the requisite strain. One foot of the arch is fixed in the masonry, but the other as is shown, is fitted with a sliding shoe on rollers, to admit of expansion, &c.



It was constructed by Messrs. Fox, Henderson, and Co., under the direction of Mr. Lock, M.P.

BLACKWALL EXTENSION RAILWAY BRIDGE, COMMERCIAL-ROAD EAST.

RAILWAY INTELLIGENCE.

SHEFFIELD, ROTHERHAM, BARNSLEY, WAKEFIELD, HUDDERSFIELD, AND GOOLE RAILWAY.—Since the meeting of this company, last week, at Wakefield, for altering and modifying the terms of lease to the Lancashire and Yorkshire Company, the directors, at the request of the proprietors, issued, on Saturday last, a financial statement of the company's affairs, from which it appears that the total payments, as per agreement at the Railway Clearing, amount to £73,738, and, together with subsequent payments of £21,420, to a total of £95,158. The future liabilities of the company, under the contract, are as follows:—Messrs. Miller and Co.'s contract for works, including all contingencies, £146,234; less amount paid, £54,412; total, £91,843—to which are to be added, land agreed for, £4201; material for permanent way, timber, rails, &c., £7,691; interest on sinking fund, £4883; directory, £200; engineering, £4700; making a total of £127,967. The estimated future liabilities not under contract are:—solicitors' charges, £500; land agreed for and compensations, £11,841; office charges, £500; material for permanent way, and cost of stations, not contracted for, £18,000—total, £30,331; or a grand total of £251,456. The directors observe, that as this exposition they have distinguished the liabilities which are of certain amount, from their being under special contract, from those to which some contingency may attach. The amount of items under the latter head is so comparatively small as to call for little or no remark; and that the estimated expense of £2,000/. for which the Lancashire and Yorkshire Company's guarantee of 5 per cent. and half-profits provides, will be more than sufficient for the completion of the entire works of the railway, which they calculate the contractor will have no difficulty in accomplishing by December next, if supplied with the necessary funds.

EAST LOTHIAN.—The shareholders intend to apply, next session of Parliament, for a dissolution of their company.

FRENCH RAILWAY REGULATIONS.—The Central Railway Committee has ordered that for the future the various companies shall adopt the system of communication established on the Orleans and Verron lines, between the conductors who sit behind and the engine-men in front. This system consists in placing behind the tender a species of sentry-box, facing the driving-seat and wagons, with whom the other conductors placed at the extremity of the train are to correspond by means of a flag during the day, and a coloured lantern by night. In case of any signal of an accident, the conductor near the tender, shall consequently close to the engine-man, can ring an a arm-clock.

THE SOUTH-WESTERN RAILWAY AND PERIODICAL PASSENGER TICKETS.—The following statement is circulated among the season regular passengers on this line has been published:—"Certain resolutions were passed at a meeting of railway passengers on the 18th Dec., held at the Hero of Waterloo Tavern, the month of which conveys the resolution of those attending, the meeting: "That they will support and adopt, as far as possible, other modes of traveling, if a more reasonable dealing with the public cannot be maintained. It appears that the contract for issuing season tickets, from the 1st inst., and afford a person whose daily occupation leads him to town the means of traveling by express or any other train in a first-class carriage, at the rate of 1d. per mile, is to be carried by any signal of an accident, the conductor near the tender, shall, consequently close to the engine-man, can ring an a arm-clock.

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ADVERTISEMENTS.

TO ADVERTISERS — As we restrict the Advertisements to one Page only, to prevent disappointment two or three days, notice is necessary to ensure the insertion of an Advertisement. The Exhibitions will be found on page 5.

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"I love thee, I love thee, in all and in part,
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[illegible]
[illegible]
[

MOSAIC JUST ADDED TO THE BRITISH MUSEUM COLLECTION.

MOSAIC AT THE BRITISH MUSEUM.

THIS beautiful specimen of Mosaic has lately been brought from Athens, and has been presented to the Museum by Mr. Hudson Gurney. It is placed in the central Grand Saloon of Antiquities.

When received in this country the slab was broken, but it has been very carefully restored by Sir Richard Westmacott. It measures 8 feet by 7 feet 6 inches, and bears the representation of a Water Deity. (*Jupiter Pluvius.*) The general colour is a reddish brown; but the hair and beard are dark green, and resembles sea-weed.

The Museum has been closed during the past week for the usual vacation, but will be re-opened on Monday next, the 8th. During the four days the Museum was open in Christmas week, the number of visitors amounted to 37,260: of which, on Tuesday, the number were 12,875; Wednesday, 14,435; Thursday, 2231; and Friday, 779; in all, 37,260, which, considering the shortness of the days and the inclemency of the weather, is a much larger number than usual.

M. T. BAINES, Esq.—We mentioned last week that Matthew Talbot Baines, Esq., Q.C., the eldest son of the late Edward Baines, Esq., of Leeds, had been appointed President of the Poor-Law Board, in the place of the late Charles Buller, Esq. Mr. Baines, who is one of the representatives of Hull, has since issued an address to the electors of that borough. He says:—"The office upon which I am about to enter has been offered to me spontaneously. It has not been sought or solicited by me in any way whatever, and, least of all, has it been earned by any political subserviency, unworthy alike of you and myself. I have accepted it, not because I was ignorant of the difficulties and labours by which it is and ever must be attended, but because I thought it presented opportunities of doing good, which I could not have hoped for in a merely private station. * * Should I have the honour of being re-elected, I may promise myself the pleasure of being able to do this more efficiently hereafter, inasmuch as I shall no longer be obliged to absent myself from London during any part of the session of Parliament (which the pursuit of my profession has hitherto rendered necessary), but shall always be upon the spot to watch over your interests and to promote them by every means in my power." The election will not take place until after the meeting of Parliament.

THE POPE AND THE BELGIANS.—The Belgians are circulating a respectful address to his Holiness Pope Pius IX., dated Christmas-day, in which, after reminding the Pope of the respect, submission, and loyalty evinced by the Belgians at all times for his Holiness, they highly deprecate recent events, which compelled him to flee from the patrimony inherited from St. Peter; and offer their persons and property, in order to re-establish, wholly and intact, the exercise of the spiritual and temporal authority of the Holy See. In any other [illegible] this, every true Catholic [illegible] such acts, and would have come [illegible] quarter under Heaven to re-establish the Pope [illegible] rights. They entreat him, in conclusion, to extend [illegible] reduction to his faithful Belgian children, and that hand from which the Angel of the Lord caused the chalds to fall, in the night in which he led him through the midst of the guards who were watching him in his captivity. This address was got up, in the first instance, by Count L. T. Ratsbon, of Boortsick. It has already obtained numerous signatures.

EXTRAORDINARY TELEGRAPH FEAT.—President Polk's cumbrous Message, containing upwards of 50,000 words (!), was flashed all the way from Baltimore to St. Louis in twenty-four hours, and this, too, with the minutest punctuation mark in the document. Copies were also dropped, on the way, at York, Harrisburg, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Bedford, and Pittsburg, in Pensylvania; Massillon, Cleveland, Zanesville, Columbus, Dayton, and Cincinnati, in Ohio; Madison and Evansville, in Indiana; Louisville, in Kentucky; and Saline, in Illinois. The gentlemen who accomplished this wonderful mental, mechanical, and electrical feat are Messrs. O'Reilly, of the Atlantic and Lake Telegraph Company, and H. J. Rogers, of the American Telegraph Company, who wished to prove beyond all cavil that the lightning line can be made available for the transmission of large documents as well as for short messages, and we think they have pretty well satisfied the public of their ability to do it. Messrs Reddish and Hough, of Philadelphia, connected with the O'Reilly line, were detained for the most important part of the duty to be performed, that of writing the entire document in Baltimore. Their arduous task was begun on Tuesday, shortly after the Message came to hand, and at a few minutes before two o'clock on Wednesday afternoon finished their almost Herculean undertaking at which hour the signature of James K. Polk, and the Washington date, were written as plainly and legibly as the caption had been 24 hours previously. The two operators were at work, relieving each other occasionally, during the entire time, with the exception of a couple of hours, when they were interrupted by a storm at the western end of the line.—*New York Express*

WRECK OF THE "GLENBERVIE" WEST INDIAMAN

ON Saturday morning, the 23d ult., the ship *Glenbervie*, 390 tons register, left Bathurst Basin, Bristol, for the purpose of proceeding to Newport, there to take in a cargo of coals on a return voyage to the Havannah.

The captain at first took a pilot; but the crew being all his own countrymen, and not very readily understanding English, the pilot said he must have an assistant. The captain refused to comply, and the pilot, accordingly, would not undertake the charge of the vessel; when the captain told him that he might go ashore, for he (the captain) could manage without him. The pilot then left; but the captain had not got his vessel much below the toll-gate, when she took the mud off Acraman's works, and soon heeled over, losing her masts, and blocking up the navigation. Every effort was made to raise her, but, for a long time, without success; we learn, however, that she has since been raised, and taken into Cumberland Basin to repair.

The charge for an assistant pilot would have been 3s. or 4s.; the expense of raising and repairing the *Glenbervie* will cost, probably, more than as many hundred pounds, to say nothing of the inconvenience and loss of time.

The vessel was grounded on a slip of mud and stones, represented by the dark mass abreast of her. She remained fast, as the tide was falling rapidly: and when the tide had almost left her dry, she fell over; her masts broken off by contact with the opposite bank of the New Cut. It should be observed that she ought not to have been taken down this river, or rather the New Cut—which is not the usual channel for large vessels, but for coasters and small craft only.

ANCIENT FONT IN ST. JAMES'S CHURCH, TAUNTON.

THIS curious baptismal vessel, after having been for many years half hidden in a recess in the wall of the south-west corner of St. James's Church, at Taunton, has just been removed to be placed in a position in which its sculptural enrichment is seen to proper advantage.

In form this Font is octagonal: it is of Gothic design, and each compartment has canopied niches, filled with statuary. Three of the compartments are so mutilated as not to be deciphered, but these are to be carefully restored after the pattern of the other five, which are in very fair preservation. The massive pedestal that supports the basin is also octagonal, and is decorated with bold-sculptured quatrefoils; and in the centre of each is a boss. The rim of the basin (above the figures) is ornamented with a row of quatrefoils. The base or steps no longer remain.

If we except the hexagonal form, the octagonal is the most usual in which fonts occur: the latter is the most appropriate, as well as the most beautiful. It is symbolical, according to the ancient method of spiritualising numbers, of the new birth in baptism, the seven days creation of the natural world being symbol sed by the number 7, and the new creation by Christ by the number 8, in allusion to the eighth day on which He rose again from the dead.

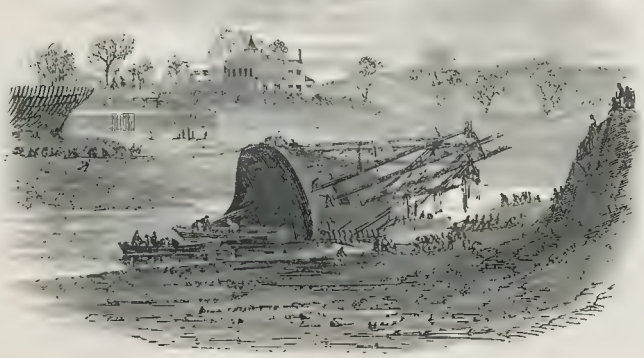
The Font is evidently of the same age as the church, which was built in the 13th century. Two of the figures on the Font correspond with the remaining two in the niches of the tower, which are supposed to be St. Peter and St. James, or St. Peter and St. Jague. Very accurate drawings of the Font and its ornamental ornaments have been made by Mr. A. A. Clarke, the clever artist, of Taunton, who has obligingly forwarded the Sketch whence the annexed representation has been engraved.

We hope to hear of this fine Gothic relic being perfectly restored, and placed upon steps in its fitting place, near the principal entrance of the church. The Font has been very badly treated, not so much by the Puritans of old as by the apathists of modern days, who have suffered the vessel to be much mutilated in its various shiftings: at one period it was placed near the altar, next under the organ gallery, and then, as if it took up too much room for the great pews, it was thrust back into the south-west corner of the church, in a deep recess in the wall. A better taste has, however, been shown of late among the parishioners, an enlightened few having taken up the restoration of the Font, which we hope will be efficiently executed.

The figures can with care be de[illegible]. The figure of Saint James the

ANCIENT FONT AT TAUNTON.

Greater appears with staff and scrip, on the right hand of the Sketch, and corresponds with a figure of St. James, the patron Saint of the church, which round is in a niche in the tower. Figures of St. Bartholomew, St. James the Less, and St. Thomas, likewise appear in the portion of the Font shown in the Sketch. Upon one of the panels or faces is sculptured the Crucifixion; but it is much defaced. St. James's was originally the conventual church of the priory of the order of St. Augustine; but the only or principal portion remaining of the ancient structure is the square tower, to which we have referred.



WRECK OF THE "GLENBERVIE," WEST IND[illegible]

THE WEATHER.

The weather, during the latter part of the week, has been severe; the direction of the wind has been E., and the average temperature has been below that of the season. The following are some particulars of each day:—Thursday, the sky was partially clear during the day, and overcast at other times; the direction of the wind was N., and the average temperature of the air was 40½°. Friday, the sky was overcast, the direction of the wind was N., and the average temperature was 39½°. Saturday, the sky was mostly overcast during the day, and it was cloudless at night; a thin rain was falling in the evening; the direction of the wind was N, and the average temperature was 36°. Sunday, the sky was [illegible]; the direction of the wind was N.E., and the average temperature was [illegible]. Monday, January 1, 1849, the sky was overcast till late in the evening, the direction of the wind was E, the day was [illegible] average temperature of the air was 31½°. Tuesday, the sky was [illegible], the direction of the wind was E., the air was very cold; its average value was 2[illegible]. Wednesday, the sky was nearly cloudless till the evening; at night it was overcast; the temperature of the air was low all day, and did not exceed 27½° till towards 8 P.M., when it increased to 30°; the average value for the day was 25°, and that for the week ending this day was 33½°.

The following are the extreme thermometrical readings of each day:—

Thursday,	Dec. 28	the highest during the day was 44 deg., and the lowest was 37 deg.	
Friday,	Dec. [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Saturday,	Dec. 30	[illegible]	34½
Sunday,	Dec. 31	[illegible]	32
Monday,	Jan. 1, 1849.	[illegible]	30
Tuesday,	Jan. 2	[illegible]	29
Wednesday,	Jan. 3	[illegible]	30

Blackheath, Thursday, January 4th, 1849. J. G.

LONDON: Printed and Published at the Office, 198, Strand, in the Parish of St Clement Danes, in the County of Middlesex, by WILLIAM LITTLER, 198, Strand aforesaid.—SATURDAY, JANUARY 6, 1849.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

No. 353.—Vol. XIV.] FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, JANUARY 13, 1849. [Sixpence.

THE FINANCIAL REFORM MOVEMENT.

THE Financial Reformers have at length taken the field in earnest. The tracts of the Liverpool Financial Reform Association, and the letter of Mr. Cobden to the Chairman of that body—themselves but the signs and results of a steady public opinion pointing in the same direction—have prepared the country to expect that some constitutional agitation would be shortly commenced in furtherance of the great objects of economy and reduction of taxation. It was scarcely expected, however, that the old Anti-Corn-Law League—another in name, but the same in form and spirit—would be revived, to fight a new battle. Such, however, is the case. The agitation for an extension of the suffrage, and for a better adaptation of the representation to the present circumstances of the country, flashed in the pan during last summer, and was no more heard of. But the same parties are still active and vigorous. They professed only to desire political changes for the sake of securing good government. The events on the Continent, however, have proved so satisfactorily, to the great majority of thinking men in this country, that political changes—especially if they are of an extensive or organic kind—do not always produce good government, but very frequently the reverse, that the legislative reformers have been induced to change their tactics. They have seen that no merely political agitation, however excellent it might be in theory, is expedient at the present time. They have, therefore, taken their stand upon a wider and a better principle, and will endeavour to secure good government by means of the agencies which are constitutionally at their command. They have not formally renounced the intention to struggle for changes in the machinery of the Legislature: they would, we think, have shown more prudence, if they had done so. Whatever may be the anomalies of our legislative system—whatever may be urged against the absurdity of allowing as many representatives to Harwich as to Manchester, to Lymington as to Glasgow—whatever may be said for the ballot, or against it—for an extension of the suffrage, or for shortening the duration of Parliaments—there is no disputing the fact that, as a nation, we enjoy the blessings of rational freedom to a far greater extent than any other in Europe.

We can bear a few anomalies and absurdities—we can tolerate a Constitution that may not be theoretically perfect—if, in spite of the anomalies and absurdities, we are freer and happier than our neighbours; and if, notwithstanding the faults of its theory, the practical working of the Constitution is such as to secure to every man, freedom of thought, speech, and action within the limits of the law. The country, in fact, is averse from political changes, however loudly an extreme party may clamour for them. The hard-working merchants, manufacturers, and operatives of Lancashire and Yorkshire, in taking the lead in a new agitation for the reduction of expenditure, should confine themselves to that one great and essential point, if they wish the country generally to second their efforts; and if they desire, as we must suppose they do, the success of the cause to which they have devoted themselves.

We dwell at length upon this part of the question, because, at the great meeting held at Manchester, with all the *éclat* and with all the machinery of the old Anti-Corn-Law League, we do not see that simplicity of plan which we trace in the tracts of the Liverpool Financial Reform Association, and in the letter and speeches of Mr. Cobden. Of the three resolutions passed at that assemblage, the first and the last were alone to the purpose in hand. The second was but a hankering after a new Reform Bill, which the country is at present in no mood to demand, and the enactment of which might not secure the important, if not vital, purpose which is the main plea and only justification of the present agitation. The first resolution, moved by Mr. Cobden, was—"That this meeting resolves to co-operate with the Liverpool Reform Association and other similar bodies, in their efforts to reduce the public expenditure to at least the standard of 1835, and to secure a more equitable and economical system of taxation." The third, moved by Mr. Bright, was to the effect that the meeting approved of the course pursued by the late Anti-Corn-Law League in the extension of forty-shilling freeholds, and their system of watching the registries, and authorised the formation of an association for carrying the present question by the same means. Now, an agitation for a reduction of expenditure, inaugurated by the first of these resolutions, and wrought out on the principles and by the agencies alluded to in the third, and strictly confined to these, is one, we think, which will command very extensive support throughout the country. Manufacturers and agriculturists, employers and employed, landowners and land occupiers, Whigs and Tories, Conservatives and Liberals, may all unite in a project for equalising the revenue and the expenditure of the country, and for increasing the number of *bonâ fide* forty-shilling freeholders. The object and the means are alike good. They are both desirable, both safe, and both strictly constitutional. But the second resolution of the Manchester meeting takes up a different ground, and has reference to a wholly different question. For that reason, we think the projectors of the meeting would have evinced more judgment if they had displayed more singleness of aim, and if they had postponed to a fitter time the consideration of topics which may excite animosity, and which cannot fail to excite difference of opinion. It was moved by Mr. Milner Gibson, and was to the effect, "That no permanent reduction of taxation could be effected until the people obtained a more direct control over the House of Commons by an extension of the system of electoral representation." If, by means of constitutional agitation and of the machinery alluded to in the third resolution, Financial Reform can be carried—as we think it can, and as the projectors of the meeting seem to think it can—why embarrass the question? Why repel men who might feel inclined to aid it? why run the risk of dissension, by introducing such a resolution as the second? As Mr. Cobden said, in his very effective speech, "We must have a simple point of faith, or we cannot march together." Let the Financial Reformers look to it in time. Let them take Mr. Cobden's advice. It was one point of faith, and simplicity and earnestness in adhering to it and struggling for it, that enabled the Anti Corn-Law League to triumph over all discouragements, to conquer all difficulties, to make converts of men in high places, and to establish their principle as the law of the land. The financial question is one of still greater simplicity. It will require the undivided energies of all its friends to carry it to a successful issue; and the circumstances of the country are such as to render it a question of more immediate urgency than the relaxation of our protective system could ever have been considered. Union is the one thing needful, and it is to be hoped that the

THE BAY OF SAN FRANCISCO, UPPER CALIFORNIA.—FROM AN ORIGINAL SKETCH.—(SEE PAGE 18.)

Financial Reformers will not be seduced by any predilections however strong, any eloquence however impressive, any temptation however great, to mix up the question with others which are either irrelevant or inexpedient at the present time.

It appears that the Manchester meeting is to be the first of a series, and that the agitation has assumed a form which cannot fail to have a large influence upon the public mind, and upon the deliberations of Parliament, now so soon to re-assemble. We need not enter into any discussion of the various items in the bold plan put forward by Mr. Cobden in his now celebrated letter. We gave a list of them in our paper of last week. Mr. Cobden's speech at Manchester ran over the whole of them again, and was in the main rendered so familiar by his League orations [illegible] subsequently effective. The Hon. Gentleman as-

Anti-Corn-Law agitation, that so far from being [illegible]s, he was one of their best friends. He did [illegible] Sheffield [illegible] convention [illegible] the turners of the truth of the [illegible]ssertion, but now that he proposes a plan by which the land be entirely relieved of the burden of the Malt Tax, the farmers, we suspect, will be more inclined than formerly to believe in his professions, and to aid him in his objects. It is not, however, as a boon to any particular class that the success of this financial agitation should be desired. To reduce expenditure within just and proper limits—to put an end to waste and extravagance—to relieve the nation of taxes that interfere with the public health, injure the public morals, or cramp the national industry—is to confer a boon [illegible] lass alone, but on all classes.

It is strictly Conservative movement; and as such, without pledging ourselves to the details, or admiring Mr. Cobden's estimate of possible reduction as strictly correct and practicable, we wish it success. We have lived, as a nation, the life of the spendthrift for a period far too long. It is high time that we should turn over a new leaf, and "balance our ledger."

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

There is little news of interest this week from our versatile neighbours. There were several rumours afloat during the week as to the probability of an impending Ministerial crisis, which were strengthened by the circumstance of M. Marrast, the President of the National Assembly, having paid a visit to the President of the Republic, with the object of offering the services of the Cavaignac-Marrast party to carry on the affairs of Government, instead of the present neutral section, to which the Odilon Barrot Cabinet belongs, or of the Bonapartist party, which recognises M. Thiers as its head, and which, it is expected, must shortly come into power, at least previous to the accession of the "pure Republicans," M. Marrast and his friends. The President, it is understood, declined M. Marrast's offer.

The affair of M. Léon de Malleville's retirement has occupied the journals a good deal, and formed the subject of a debate in the Chamber on Saturday, in the course of which M. de Malleville showed great moderation, and declared that [illegible] Cabinet would make no difference in his future position, both in affection and opinion with his late colleagues.

The following is the letter of Prince Louis Napoleon to M. Malleville, which caused the resignation of the latter:—

"Elysée.—Monsieur.—I have asked the Prefect of Police if he did not consider it necessary to open a correspondence by the mail in the affirmative, and has told me that he thought that the course of a despatch of this kind [illegible] articles which are essential to me: that was not done so under Louis Philippe, and it must not be so now. For these reasons, also, I have not caused the irregular despatches to be opened, a precaution very useful in the circumstances when I have names which would mean me as if the famous Constitution of Sieyes were in force; but I will not suffer it. Moreover, Monsieur le Ministre, I am aware of your sentiments of high delicacy.

"P.S.—I forgot to say that there are still at St. Lazare eighty women in a state of arrest, of whom only one has been brought before a council of war; that I have the right to have them set at liberty; for in this case I shall give the order at this very instant."

Petitions continue to pour in from all quarters of the country, calling upon the Legislative Assembly to dissolve.

On Monday, in the National Assembly, there was a discussion on foreign affairs, particularly in reference to the approaching Congress of Brussels, respecting the neutrality of Northern Italy, in the course of which an hon member said that the Congress was shamefully managed.

M. Drouyn de Lhuys, the Foreign Minister, declared, in reply, that the negotiations were actively and seriously commenced, notwithstanding the assertion of the hon member to the contrary. The Congress for the mediation would certainly take place; and the present Cabinet, like its predecessors, would endeavour to have the question of Italy settled by pacific means. Until the negotiations had got further, the Government would observe the most severe neutrality. His language [illegible] reminded the Assembly that the Provisional Government had transmitted two systems of policy—the one an open and pacific one, the other [illegible] and policy of intrigue. The present Cabinet would follow out the first, and would never descend to the second.

[illegible] to be admitted [illegible] M. de Lamartine to the tribune He considered, with the eloquence which is natural to him, that the policy proclaimed by the Minister was the result of well considered patriotism. In that [illegible] there was neither disloyalty nor agitation. It was a policy worthy of the Republic, its [illegible]nument, and the Assembly. This short speech was received with loud cheering.

The Commission [illegible] Agricultural Bill, adopted, by a large majority, the following project of decree:—

"Dating from Feb. 1, 1849, foreign [illegible] shall be admitted into France on the following conditions:—

"By sea, and in the ports [illegible] and of the Channel, under French flags, for a duty of 100 francs per 100 kilog.; under foreign flags, 21 francs.

On Tuesday, in the National Assembly, [illegible] annulled the election for Corsica of M. Louis Lucien Bonaparte, on the ground of irregularity. M. Lucien Bonaparte, who much resembles the Emperor, entered into explanations, and declared that he would [illegible] present himself to the electors for their votes, who would, he was sure, return him by a large majority.

The [illegible]s of Le Sage, whose arrival has been for some time expected, had not arrived [illegible] Government, has arrived in Paris; and [illegible] in the *Constitutionnel* that she is to do the honours of the President's palace [illegible] M. Guizot, "De la Démocratie en France," which has appeared within [illegible] days, forms the subject of comment with the leading [illegible]. The speech of it at great length, and in terms of the highest [illegible] further than *Journal des Débats*. To the exhortations of M. [illegible] that [illegible] should [illegible] reserves, amongst the moderate party, [illegible] we have the firmest con-

[illegible]

From Galita we learn that on Christmas Day, the Pope having celebrated the second mass in his private chapel, at which the King, Queen, and Royal Family of Naples assisted, and received the Holy Sacrament, his Holiness repaired in state to the cathedral, where he was received by the Bishop, at the head of the [illegible]. The [illegible] diplomatic body [illegible] were all in attendance [illegible] Ambassadors [illegible] afterwards. The Pope [illegible] mounted a chair [illegible] chapels, proceeded to the grand altar and [illegible] Divine Service [illegible] afterwards retired to the Bishop's Palace, which is contiguous to the church, and the [illegible] arrived in the same state to his residence, where, at noon, the diplomatic corps, which was joined by M. Creptovich, the Russian Ambassador at Naples, waited on his Holiness, and the Ambassador of Spain read to him an address to that [illegible] congratulations of his Holiness. The Pope having returned a suitable [illegible] corps diplomatique, afterwards paid its homages to the King and Queen of Naples, and ultimately visited the Senior Cardinal Bishop.

VENICE.—The Provisional Government of Venice has issued a decree, establishing a permanent Assembly of the representatives of the state of Venice, with the power of deciding upon everything relative to the [illegible] or external condition of the state. The representatives are elected by [illegible] universal suffrage, in the proportion to the population of 1 to 1500. All citizens 21 years of age and upwards are electors. The electors will [illegible] 20th of January, and the representatives will meet immediately [illegible] to last six months.

AUSTRIA AND HUNGARY.

The news from the seat of war is meagre, and is not always to be relied on; even the official bulletins of the military commanders being marked by a want of candour that is contemptible in the extreme.

The head quarters of Prince Windischgratz were on the 3rd inst. at Bicske, and on the 4th at Buda, about 12 miles from Ofen (Buda-Pesth), the capital of Hungary.

On the first-named day the Hungarian Parliament sent a deputation to the Prince's head-quarters at Buska. The Prince refused receiving them, and gave orders they should be made to understand, in a sort of unconditional surrender would stop the effusion of blood on either side.

After the battle of Moor, Jarom Jellacich brought his corps forward to Lovas Berenny. Ofen is consequently surrounded by the Austrian outposts on the right bank of the Danube.

At Vienna, General Welden had rendered the state of siege more stringent, in consequence of the political influence contained to be exhibited by the Viennese.

UNITED STATES.

The [illegible] from the United States by the Cambria, [illegible] is by no means so interesting or so voluminous as that received by the last mail; and in Congress there had occurred nothing decisive touching any branch of general affairs.

A committee had been ordered to report a bill to abolish the slave trade in the districts of Columbus.

There was no abatement in the gold mania; immense numbers were flocking in the direction of California.

Yellow fever was on the increase at New Orleans.

It is stated in a letter from Washington, that the postal arrangements had not been completed; there were yet some points of difference.

CENTRAL AMERICA.

We have received advices from Panama, to the 22nd of November. There was at that place her Majesty's schooner *Bacchante*, with stores and provisions for the surveying-ships *Herald* and *Pandora*: the first from the edge of the ice, where she had been in search of Sir John Franklin and his party; the other from Vancouver's Island and the Sandwich Islands. These vessels were expected at Panama momentarily. The *California*, the first of the American line of steamers to ply between the port of Panama and San Francisco, in California, was expected to arrive about the beginning of January, and would take the mails for the north-west coast, to be brought to Chagres by the first of another new line of steamers between New York and Panama, which thereafter became the general mail in the Pacific, whence would depart the steamers to these sixth as far as Valparaiso, and to the north up to Oregon, as from San Francisco there was to be a branch to the southward, also, and China and the Isle of Sandwich running the American lines to the westward. The rates to the Crescent City were to commence on the 1st of January; the Royal Mail Steam-packet Company having advanced the Government of New Granada a liberal sum for this purpose, the latter providing a corps of 200 sappers to do the work. The seaports on the Isthmus are free, and vessels could go into and remain in them free of duties. The duties on all goods arrived were reduced to the nominal rate of [illegible] of a real per lb. weight, or less than 1 per cent on the value of an assorted cargo. The only exception to that rate was on spirits, on which a duty of 11 reals per dozen bottles was imposed. Tobacco, cotton, &c., in bales, were not permitted to pass in transit. Clears could only be imported [illegible] high duty of 10 dollars per 1000. With the advantages of this Law and extensive means of communication diverging from a central point, there appeared to be a fair opening for business in Panama.

THE GOLD MINES IN CALIFORNIA.

The American Governor of California made a visit to the washings lately, and his suite were employed in collecting the nuggets and gold dust collected at 2,300,000 dollars a month by the present imperfect mode of working. As yet, the washing is free to the exertions of all who may choose or risk to seek their fortunes in New El Dorado. An eye-witness, just returned from the scene, describes the bands of wreckless desperadoes there collected as something horrible. They are more to be likened to bands of pirates than to anything else. The masters of vessels in the Bay of San Francisco find it impossible to retain their sailors on board: they all run away to the gold-washing, and the captain of a Chilian vessel was under the necessity of paying labourers in Ireland and to hire his vessel with a crew of his own. All the other resources of the country are abandoned for gold-washing. Flour, provisions, and goods have risen to extravagant prices; and immigrants are daily pouring across the Rocky Mountains continually in one unbroken stream of fortune-seekers.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

Accounts received this week state that the Legislative Council met on the 1st of November. Sir Harry Smith, in his opening address, observed that half the war was caused with the Boer tribe in consequence of the profound ignorance he regretted his Lordship had of the question of emigration to the Cape.

Sir Harry then enumerated the measures which he should adopt. The Kaffirs on the eastern frontier were to be compensated for loss of territory, and [illegible] Bridges were to be restored. Free, wandering, and located. [illegible] to be [illegible] the introduction of the [illegible] agent. A liberal bill is to be introduced to relieve the colonists. Restrictions on holding public meetings [illegible] to be removed, and municipal laws amended. He proposed to raise a supplementary estimate of £72,000. The colony, he said, was only chargeable with £6,000 for putting down the insurgent boers. The Boers had been heavily fined, and had already paid £4,000.

WEST INDIES.

The usual monthly mails have been received during the week.

From Jamaica the accounts are of some importance, arising from the recent [illegible] in that island, which had required to avail itself of the proffered loan of £6,000,000 offered by the mother country for relief of the colony, the borrowing of which was only recommended to the House in the speech of his Excellency Lord [illegible] [illegible] House of Lords, to be subject, adopted on the 8th inst., that "it [illegible] on would be loan is called for by the Imperial Parliament [illegible] for the revolution of the 11 Vict. c. 14th, cause it is unwise to [illegible] the [illegible] capital."

On the same day the [illegible] appointed a committee to take into consideration the best mode of a [illegible] not to [illegible] [illegible] the owners of property [illegible] the abolition of [illegible] and compensation for [illegible] [illegible] by the unfair competition to which [illegible] of estates is [illegible] exposed by the sugar Bounty Act [illegible] [illegible] has just been [illegible] a still more costly [illegible] [illegible] Office, and not content with [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] establishment of an island bank for all [illegible] not which most favourable terms the House that [illegible] appointed to consider its practicability [illegible] on the subject.

[illegible] into the earliest means of withdrawing [illegible]

[illegible] Several other deaths of persons [illegible] in the Island [illegible]

[illegible] Learn that there had been a serious [illegible] at Antigua, were caused by mountains [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

matters. Was positive that the second prisoner was the same man who came by the up-train and returned by the down-train. The other (Poole) had on the Jim Crow hat, which witness noticed coming out and in, and believed to be the same hat.

Jane Crabb, barmaid at the Talbot Inn, Bath-street, Bristol, recollected the night in question. Two men came to the house that night, from ten to twenty minutes past twelve. They went into the bar, and called for two small glasses of brandy and water, which witness, after showing them into an adjoining room, served them with. The one nearest me I don't know so well; but the second I am positive of being one of the men. He had on a dark coat, something like Chesterfield, or it is hat. The other wore a dark cloak, with a stand-up collar gathered round, old-fashioned, and like the one produced, and with a dark low-crowned hat, no cap, and wide rim that hid his face. His head was rather large, so that the collar and hat completely h d him. The one with the cloak, when they came in, appeared to have something under it, carrying in his hand, like a carpet-bag. They remained until one o'clock, and then came to the door of the room and I opened it. They neither left the room until they went away. They could walk from thence to the station in ten minutes. The one with the cloak and the same hat that he had on going in; and the other appeared to have something in his hand.

The prisoners were remanded to Saturday (this day).

It is suspected that all the property and valuables abstracted from the up-mail is secreted somewhere in Bristol; and a most rigid search is being instituted.

COUNTRY BANK NOTES.—Tradesmen cannot be too much on their guard in taking the notes of provincial banks, of the character of which they are ignorant. Last week a tradesman in Bristol was victimised by a respectable-looking person, who described himself to be a captain of the port of Gloucester. He made a small purchase, and entered into conversation on free port matters with much ease and gentlemanly bearing, ultimately tendering a £10 note of the Gloucester Old Bank, dated Nov. 1842, against which he received £9 14s. in cash. The Gloucester Old Bank stopped payment some thirty years since, and, upon subsequent examination, the date 1842 is evidently a forgery. Strange enough, this very note afterwards passed through several hands without suspicion, nor was its worthlessness discovered until paid into one of the local banks.

REPRESENTATION OF THE CARDIGANSHIRE BOROUGHS.—The death of Pryse P se, Esq., has caused a vacancy in the representation of the Cardigan Boroughs; and, it being understood that it is not the intention of the eldest son, Mr. Pryse, to come forward as a candidate, it is the opinion of gentlemen that there will be a contested election. The late member for Coventry, Mr. W. Williams, is gomoken of as Aberystwith, as a likely man on the Liberal interest. The candidates on the Conservative side are named as being Major Harford, Esq., of Bristol, and W. H. Lewis, Esq., of Clynfiew. The latter is considered to be the most likely person; the former was defeated by Mr. Pryse at the last contested election. Nothing certain is known as yet of the movements of either party, no gentleman having announced his intention of coming forward.

THE STANFIELD-HALL MURDERS.—On Monday, James Blomfield Rush underwent another examination at the Castle of Norwich. Throughout Emily Sandford's presence at the various examinations of the prisoner, he evinced the most bitter and vindictive feelings towards her, as also to the magistrates. On this occasion, however, his conduct was quite the reverse; and although her testimony was quite new to him, and certainly more conclusive as regarded his guilt than he had as yet heard, he omitted all that violent cross-examination and blasphemous expressions which so greatly afflicted his unhappy victim, and created so much indignation amongst the magistrates; indeed, his demeanour in this instance to the poor woman was so calm and mild as was boisterous before. Her examination in chief being closed, he abandoned him putting any questions to her, and she having duly signed her additional deposition, was conveyed back to the Wymondham Bridewell. Rush's behaviour in the gaol exhibits almost the same coolness as he displayed when first accused of being concerned in perpetrating the murders. He is constantly engaged in writing, putting up his own defence, and is frequently visited by his eldest daughter, a fine young woman about 18 or 20 years of age. Mrs. Jermy and the maid, Eliza Chestney, are progressing most favourably. As soon as practicable, it is the intention to remove Mrs. Jermy to London.

EXPERIMENTS WITH THE SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH.—Some interesting experiments were made on Wednesday, at Folkestone, under the auspices of the South-Eastern Company, to test the practicability of laying down a wire from Folkestone to Boulogne, and thus establishing a complete line of electric communication between Paris and London. The only preventive difficulty to be overcome in establishing such communication, is to procure perfect insulation of the wire, the fact being, as is well known to scientific persons, that the slightest approach of moisture interferes with the conveyance of the fluid. This inconvenience is also felt in the tunnel, where the constant humidity frequently causes interruption of the communication. The company, therefore, in proceeding the present experiments, had a double object in view—that of a complete their inland, as well as to establish a submarine, telegraph. The wires used were those recently patented by Mr. Forster, of Streatham, being ordinary copper wire, but completely encased in a thick composition of gutta percha and sulphur, the former ingredient being considered more impervious to water, and less liable to abrasion from contact with rocks or sand than India rubber, and the latter being a non conductor of electricity, and also an excellent preserver of vegetable matter. The original intention was that one coil and batteries should be taken on board one of the company's vessels, and carried two or three miles out of the harbour, the experiment then to be tried of signalling electrical communication from thence to the metropolis; but the bi terness state of the weather made it necessary that this part of the plan should be abandoned. Under these circumstances, the wire was taken on board the steamer *Mary*, at her berth, and from thence gradually uncoiled, and carried round the harbour, taking a sinuous course to the extent of two miles, the wire being attached to the London signal post. Three batteries of twenty-five pairs each were then put in action, and the needles being set to work, several questions were sent to London, and the immediate response of appropriate answers indicated that the submarine communication, in so far as the transmission of verbal messages was concerned, was completed. Subsequently it was attempted to ring the electric bell, but this was a comparative failure, attributable, it was supposed, to the wire not being sufficiently insulated, and that some portion of the communication between Folkestone and London had been interrupted by an accidental cause. The main principle, however—the perfect insulation of the wire when under water—was completely established, leaving its extension across Channel merely a question of detail. When we reflect that the distance between Folkestone and Point Grinez (the part of the French coast contemplated) is only 30 miles, and that the depth of water across Channel varies from 14 to 17 fathoms, with a good bottom all the way, it hardly too much to expect that at no distant day the telegraphic communication between London and Paris will be completed. The expense of laying down the wires, according to Mr. Forster's method, is estimated at £3000.

IRELAND.

MR. DUFFY'S TRIAL.

The proceedings in this protracted case were resumed on Friday se'nnight, when the Court gave judgment on the demurrer, which the prisoner's counsel had entered to the whole indictment, and in which quarter the Attorney-general had joined issue. The indictment contained six counts—the first four charging several distinct publications of seditious acts, by which the composing in each was alleged to be expressed, and the fifth and sixth charging publication, but more generally, several publications as overt acts.

The decision of the Judges, chairman, the Right Hon. Joseph Napier, Q.C., M.P., Lord Chancellor of Ireland, Right Hon. Thomas Berry Cusack Smith, Master of the Rolls, Right Hon. Francis Blackburne, Lord Chief Justice of the Queen's Bench, Right Hon. Maziere Brady, Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer, Right Hon. Joseph Devonport Pennefather, Judge of the Queen's Bench, Right Hon. Edward Sugden, Lord Chancellor of Ireland, Right Hon. Richard Pennefather, Judge of the Exchequer

VIEW NEAR SAN FRANCISCO, UPPER CALIFORNIA.

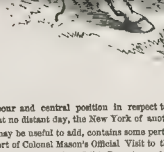
which, from its harbour and central position in respect to the Gold Mines, is destined to become, at no distant day, the New York of another Empire State."

The pamphlet, it may be useful to add, contains some pertinent prefatory observations; the Report of Colonel Mason's Official Visit to the Gold Region, in July last, several letters corroborative of this Report; an interesting picture of the gold-finding; and a variety of information on the soil and agricultural productions of the country.

We now come to the localities we have illustrated, which we find thus cleverly described in the geographical memoir upon Alta-California, addressed by Lieutenant-Colonel Fremont to the Senate, at the last session of Congress:—

BAY OF SAN FRANCISCO, AND DEPENDENT COUNTRY.

The bay of San Francisco has been celebrated, from the time of its first discovery, as one of the finest in the world, and is justly entitled to that character, even under the seaman's view of a mere harbour. But when all the necessary advantages which belong to it—fertile and picturesque dependent country, mildness and salubrity of climate, connexion with the great interior valley of the



LUMP OF GOLD JUST RECEIVED FROM CALIFORNIA.

Sacramento and San Joaquin, its vast resources for ship-timber, grain, and cattle—when these advantages are taken into the account, with its geographical position on the line of communication with Asia, it rises into an importance far above that of a mere harbour, and deserves a particular notice in any account of maritime California. Its latitudinal position is that of Lisbon; its climate is that of southern Italy; settlements upon it for more than half a century attest its healthfulness; bold shores and mountains give it grandeur; the extent and fertility of its dependent country give it great resources for agriculture, commerce, and population.

The bay of San Francisco is separated from the sea by low mountain ranges. Looking from the peaks of the Sierra Nevada, the coast mountains present an apparently continuous line, with only a single gap, resembling a mountain pass. This is the entrance to the great bay, and is the only water communication from the coast to the interior country. Approaching from the sea, the coast presents a bold outline. On the south, the bordering mountains come down in a narrow ridge of broken hills, terminating in a precipitous point, against which the sea

HEAD OF A SACRAMENTO INDIAN, UPPER CALIFORNIA.

breaks heavily. On the northern side, the mountain presents a bold promontory, rising in a few miles to the height of two or three thousand feet. Between these points is the strait, about one mile broad in the narrowest part, and five miles long from the sea to the bay. Passing through this gate, the bay opens to the right and left, extending in each direction about 35 miles, having a total length of more than 70, and a coast of about 276 miles. It is divided by straits and projecting points into three separate bays, of which the northern two are called San Pablo and Suisson bays. Within, the view presented is of a mountainous country, the bay resembling an interior lake of deep water, lying between parallel ranges of mountains. Islands, which have the bold character of the shores, some mere masses of rock, and others grass-covered rising to the height of three and eight hundred feet, break its surface, and add to its picturesque appearance. Directly fronting the entrance, mountains, a few miles from the shore, rise about two thousand feet above the water, crowned by a forest of the lofty cypress, which is visible from the sea, and make a conspicuous landmark for vessels entering the bay. Behind, the rugged peak of Mount Diavolo, nearly 1000 feet high (3770), overlooks the surrounding country of the bay and San Joaquin.

The immediate shore of the bay derives, from its proximate and opposite relation to the sea, the name of Contra Costa (counter coast, or opposite coast). It presents a varied character of rugged and broken hills, rolling and undulating land, and rich alluvial shores, backed by fertile and wooded ranges, suitable for towns, villages, and farms, with which it is beginning to be dotted. A low alluvial bottom land, several miles in breadth, with occasional open woods of oak, borders the foot of the mountains around the southern arm of the bay, terminating on a breadth of twenty miles in the fertile valley of the St. Joseph, a narrow plain of rich soil, lying between ranges from two to three thousand feet high. The valley is openly wooded with groves of oak, free from underbrush, and after the spring rains covered with grass. Taken in connexion with the valley of San Juan, with which it forms a continuous plain, it is fifty-five miles long, and ten to twenty broad, opening into smaller valleys among the hills. At the head of the bay it is twenty miles broad, and about the same at the southern end, where the soil is beautifully fertile, covered in summer with four or five varieties of wild clover several feet high. In many places it is overgrown with wild mustard, growing ten or twelve feet high, in almost impenetrable fields, through which roads are made like lanes. On both sides the mountains are fertile, wooded, or covered with grasses and scattered trees. On the west it is protected from the chilling influence of the north-west winds by the Cuesta de los Gatos (wild-cat ridge), which separates it from the coast. This is a grassy and timbered mountain, watered with small streams, and wooded on both sides with many varieties of trees and shrubbery, the heavier forests of pine and cypress occupying the western slope. Timber and shingles are now obtained from this mountain, and one of the recently discovered quicksilver mines is on the eastern side of the mountain, near the Pueblo of San *José*. This range terminates on the south in the Anno Nuevo point of Monterey, by and on the north declines into a ridge of broken hills, about five miles wide, between the bay and the sea, and having the town of San Francisco on the bay shore, near its northern extremity.

Sheltered from the cold winds and fogs of the sea, and having a soil of remarkable fertility, the valley of St. Joseph (San José) is capable of producing in great perfection many fruits and grain which do not thrive on the coast in its immediate vicinity. Without taking into consideration the extraordinary yields which have sometimes occurred, the fair average product of wheat is estimated at fifty-fold, or fifty for one sown. The mission establishments of Santa Clara and San *José*, in the north end of the valley, were formerly, in the prosperous days of the mission, distinguished for the superiority of their wheat crops.

The slope of the alluvial land continues entirely around the eastern shore of the bay, intersected by small streams, and offering some points which good landing and deep water, with advantageous positions between the sea and interior country, indicate for future settlement.

The Strait of Carquines, about one mile wide and eight or ten fathoms deep, connects the San Pablo and Suisson bays. Around these bays smaller valleys open into the bordering country, and some of the streams have a short launch navigation, which serves to convey produce to the bay. Missions and large farms were established at the head of navigation on these streams, which are favourable sites for towns or villages. The country around the Suisson bay presents smooth low ridges and rounded hills, clothed with wild oats, and more or less openly wooded on their summits. Approaching its northern shores from Sonoma, it assumes, though in a state of nature, a cultivated and beautiful appearance. Wild oats cover it in continuous fields, and herds of cattle and bands of horses are scattered over low hills and partly isolated ridges, where blue mists and openings among the abruptly terminating hills indicate the neighbourhood of the bay.

The Suisson is connected with an expansion of the river formed by the junction of the Sacramento and San Joaquin, which enter the Francisco bay in the same latitude nearly as the mouth of the Tagus at Lisbon. A delta of twenty-five miles in length, divided into islands by deep channels, connects the bay with the valley of the San Joaquin and Sacramento, into the mouths of which the tide flows, and which enter the bay together as one river.

Such is the bay, and the proximate country and shores of the bay, of San Francisco. It is not a mere indentation of the coast, but a little sea to itself, connected with the ocean by a defensible gate, opening out between 70 and 80 miles to the right and left, upon a breadth of 10 to 15, deep enough for the largest ships, with bold shores suitable for towns and settlements, and fertile adjacent country for cultivation. The head of the bay is about 40 miles from the sea, and there commences its connexion with the noble vallies of the San Joaquin and Sacramento.

The View of the Town and Bay of San Francisco, upon the front page of our present Number, is from a Sketch brought home by an officer of her Majesty's ship *Modeste*, lately returned from the Pacific station, and obligingly placed at our disposal by a Correspondent, who remarks: "San Francisco bids fair to become, at no distant period, the New York of the West. The bay is one of the finest in the world; certainly, the safest, and most capacious between Cape Horn and the Straits of St. Juan de Fuca: while, like the harbour of Rio de Janeiro, its entrance could readily be made impregnable."

The Second View shows the mountainous scenery in the neighbourhood of San Francisco, and with it the celebrated feat of throwing the lasso. This has been copied from one of the Illustrations of Captain Beechy's "Narrative of a Voyage to the Pacific," &c.

SPECIMEN OF THE GOLD.

We have been favoured, by the gentleman to whom we are indebted for the loan of Foster's pamphlet, with the sight of a lump of gold, of the weight of four English sovereigns. We give its exact outline.

SACRAMENTO INDIAN.

This portrait sketch has been copied from one of the illustrations of "Wilkes's Exploring Expedition." The Indians dwelling on the banks of the Sacramento are represented by Wilkes as friendly and docile, and their faces are said to be marked with an expression of good-humour. Most of them go naked, others wear a piece of deerskin thrown over their shoulders. Some wear their hair long, extending below the neck, and divided from the top; but it is most commonly worn drawn back, and gathered in a bunch behind, where it is fastened with a string of deer-sinew, and the top ornamented with coloured feathers. They paint their faces, especially the forehead and the cheek (the latter in the form of a triangle), with a blue-black colour, mixed with some shining particles resembling pulverised mica.

We conclude with a list (from Foster's pamphlet) of

ROUTES TO CALIFORNIA.

	Dollars
From New York to San Francisco (by steam, round the Capes)	380
From New York to Chagres (by steam)	150
From Chagres to Panama, across the Isthmus	20
From Panama to San Francisco	200
From New York to Chagres (by sailing vessel)	80

"The time of the voyage is as follows:—

From New York to Chagres	12 to 15 days
From Chagres to Panama	2 "
From Panama to San Francisco	20 "
From New York to San Francisco (round the Capes) ..	130 "

"San Francisco is on the sea-coast, twenty miles from Sutter's Fort, where the lower mines is situated, and about forty miles from the upper one. Gold, however, has been found plentifully on all the streams in the region indicated in our map, and even far higher up the valley of the Sacramento is supposed to exist in large quantities.

"A specimen of the Californian gold has been assayed by the United States Mint in Philadelphia, and has been officially declared to be considerably purer than the gold of the American coinage, requiring about 5 per cent. alloy to fit it for being converted into legal currency.

"In addition to the above route, *via* Chagres, are two others, which it will be proper to indicate. The first of these is from New York to Vera Cruz, and across Mexico (five days by the *Diligencia*) to Acapulco, on the Pacific. Here all the northward-bound vessels touch; and the route, were it not for the danger (or rather certainty) of being robbed on the road from Vera Cruz to Acapulco, would be preferable to any other

"The other route to the Gold Mines is the overland route, by way of Independence and Santa Fé: From Independence you follow the regular waggon and caravan track to Santa Fé; thence, in order to avoid the vast desert of the Rocky Mountains, you make a long *détour* to the south, and strike the Pacific at San Diego, and thence work upwards to San Francisco and the Mines. This route requires about five months."

MAP OF THE GOLD REGION, IN UPPER CALIFORNIA.

THEATRICAL PERFORMANCE AT WINDSOR CASTLE, BEFORE HER MAJESTY

THEATRICAL PERFORMANCES AT WINDSOR CASTLE.

THE second of a series of dramatic representations took place on Thursday night, the 4th inst., at Windsor Castle, before her Majesty, Prince Albert, the Duchess of Kent, the Duchess of Cambridge, and the Princess Mary, Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, the Princesses Amelie and Elise of Hohenlohe-Schillingsfürst, and a distinguished circle of guests. The Queen, accompanied by the Royal party, and attended by the ladies and gentlemen of the household, entered the theatre at a few minutes past eight, and the performance immediately commenced.

The following was the programme of the evening's entertainment:—

By Command.

Her Majesty's Servants will perform, at Windsor Castle, on Thursday, January 4, 1849, a Comic Drama, in Two Acts, adapted from the French, by [illegible] Bourdcault, entitled

LIED UP

Sir Charles Coldstream, Bart.	.. ..	Mr C Matthews
Sir Adonis Leech ..	.. ..	Mr Granby
Honourable Tom Saville	.. ..	Mr Bellingham
Worrel (a farmer)	.. ..	Mr P Cooke
John Frentrice (a blacksmith)	.. ..	Mr Howe
Mr Fennell (a lawyer)		Mr Bonner
James		Mr Clarke
Mary		Mrs J Barrow (late Miss J Scrutell)
Lady Clutterbuck	.. ..	Mrs Humby

After which, a Farce, in One Act, by John Maddison Morton, entitled

BOX AND COX.

A Romance of Real Life.

John Box (a journeyman printer)	Mr. Buckstone
James Cox (a journeyman hatter)	Mr. Harley
Mrs [illegible]	Mrs Stirling

Director .. Mr. Charles Kean.
Assistant-Director Mr. George [illegible]

The theatre arranged and the scenery painted by Mr. Thomas Grieve.

Upon leaving the theatre, the Queen was pleased to command that the expression of her Majesty's approval of the exertions of the different performers should be conveyed to the director, Mr. Charles Kean. Refreshments were served in the Throne-room. Her Majesty's private band was in attendance, and performed in the intervals of the different pieces.

The company present were—the Queen, Prince Albert, the Duchess of Kent, the Duchess of Cambridge and the Princess Mary, the Princesses Amelie and Elise [illegible] hohe-Schillingsfürst, Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, and Madame Van de Weyer, Chevalier Bunsen, Viscountess Canning, Lady Fanny Howard, Lady Augusta Cadogan, Lady Caroline Cocks, Hon. Miss Pager, Marchioness of Waterford, Countess of Mansfield and two Ladies Mu[illegible]; [illegible] Mrs. G. F. Anson, Colonel and Mrs. Phipps, Hon. Mr. and Mrs Ashley, the Lord in Waiting, the Groom in Waiting, the Equerry in Waiting, Sir George, Lady, and Miss Couper, General and Lady Isabella Wemyss, General and Mrs. Scott, Col. and Mrs. Challoner, Baron Stockmar, General Bowles, Captain F. Seymour, Mr. and Miss Meynell, Mr. and Mrs. Seymour, Mrs. Crutchley, the Equerry in Waiting on [illegible] Albert, Baron Knesebeck, Hon. and Rev. C. L. Courtenay, Dr. Meyer, Mr. Glover, the Commanding [illegible] officers of the Second Life Guards, the Commanding Officer and two officers of the Coldstream Guards, Miss Hilyard, Madame Roland de la Lunas, and Mdlle. Grunor.

THE QUEEN'S TWELFTH CAKE.

HER MAJESTY'S TWELFTH CAKE.

WE give a representation of the Twelfth Cake prepared for her Majesty, which graced the Royal table at Windsor Castle on Saturday last (Twelfth Night).

This superb Cake was designed and carried out by her Majesty's confectioner, Mr. Mawdlit. The Cake was of regal dimensions, being about 30 inches in diameter, and tall in proportion: round the side the decorations consisted of strips of gilded paper, bowing outwards near the top, issuing from an elegant gold bordering. The figures, of which there were sixteen, on the top of the Cake, represented a party of *beaux* and *belles* of the last century enjoying a repast *al fresco*, under some trees; whilst others, and some children, were dancing to minstrel strains.

The repast, spread on the ground, with its full complement of *comestibles*, decanters, and wine-glasses (the latter, by the way, not sugar glasses, but real brittle ware), was admirably modelled, as were also the figures, servants being represented handing refreshments to some of the gentlemen and ladies, whilst some of the companions of the latter were dancing. The violinist and harpist seemed to be thoroughly impressed with the importance of their functions, and their characteristic attitudes were cleverly given. As a specimen of fancy workmanship, the ornaments to the cake do credit to the skill of Mr. Mawdlit, the Royal confectioner.

COURT AND HAUT TON.

THE COURT AT WINDSOR.

On Sunday the Queen and Prince Albert and the younger branches of the Royal Family, walked early in the morning in the Home Park. Her Majesty and the Prince, and the ladies and gentlemen of the Royal household, attended divine service in the private chapel at the Castle. The service was performed by the Hon. and Rev. C. L. Courtenay, who also administered the holy communion.

On Wednesday Prince Albert went out shooting in the course of the morning. Prince Lowenstein and the Earl and Countess of Fortescue arrived at the Castle in the evening, on a visit to her Majesty and the Prince. The Royal dinner party included the Duchess of Kent, the Princess Amelie of Hohenlohe-Schillingsfürst, the Princess Elise of Hohenlohe-Schillingsfürst, Prince Lowenstein, the Marquis and Marchioness of Douglas, Lady Fanny Howard, the Earl and Countess Fortescue, the Earl of Carlisle, Lord James Murray, and the Rt. Hon. Sir Robert and Lady Peel.

QUEEN ADELAIDE.—Some of the houses connected with "King William's Naval Asylum," at Penge, near Norwood, founded and endowed by Queen Adelaide, being now completed, her Majesty has been graciously pleased, through Lord Howe, to nominate to two of them the widow of a commander of 36 years, who entered the navy in 1772, and the widow of a master, who at his demise held the office of master attendant at one of our Royal dockyards. Each widow will also be entitled (on a certificate signed by a beneficed clergyman that they are of sober life and conversation, and members of the Church of England) to an annuity of £30, payable half-yearly at Messrs. Coutts's.

His Royal Highness the Prince of Parma left London on Monday to spend a few days at the Earl of Chesterfield's, at Bretby Park. On the return of his Royal Highness, the Prince and Princess will pay a visit to the Queen Dowager, at Sunmore Priory. On the 22d inst. their Royal Highnesses are invited to the Duke of Beaufort's at Badminton, to meet their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Cambridge.

ST. JAMES'S THEATRE. SEASON 1849.—FRENCH PLAYS and OPERA COMIQUE. [illegible]

Subscriptions for the Season may be arranged at Mr. Mitchell's Royal Library, 33, Old Bond street; and at the Box-Office of the Theatre, which is open daily from Eleven till Five.

NEW ROYAL SURREY THEATRE.—Lessees, Mr. SHEPHERD and Miss VINCENT. The Most Attractive Entertainment in London.—Splendid Novelty.—On MONDAY [illegible] World.—On MONDAY [illegible] Mr. Lyon [illegible] Miss Lovatt [illegible] Mr. Vincent [illegible] and Mr. Shepherd [illegible]

ASTLEY'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE.—Proprietor Mr. W. BATTY. Commencing [illegible] and continues to attract [illegible] SALE, or, the Licensed Lady [illegible] Mr. Batty [illegible] which is [illegible] BOLD ROBIN HOOD; or, the Days of Archery. [illegible] Mr. Batty [illegible] Mr. W. West.

MDLLE. JENNY LIND at EXETER-HALL.—Mr. BALFE will give a Grand CONCERT on MONDAY EVENING, JANUARY 15, on which occasion (in addition to her sole engagement) Mdlle JENNY LIND will appear in a New Ballad, composed expressly for Mr. BALFE, entitled "The lonely rose."—Mdlle. Vera Miss Bassano, Miss Durlacher, Signor Belletti, Signor F. Lablache, and Signor Lablache will assist. M. Thalberg will perform Two of his most esteemed compositions. The Orchestra will be selected and conducted by Mr. Balfe.—Tickets 10s 6d each; Reserved Seats, Pit omitted, 21s each; Boxes, to contain Four persons, 2l 2s; Second-tier Boxes, 1l 1s; and Grand Circle, 1l 1s each. Tickets to be had of Mr. Beale, at the principal Music-sellers, at the office of the Society, No. 8, Exeter Hall; or of Mr. Bowley, 53, Charing-cross.

THOMAS BREWER, Hon. Sec.

EXETER-HALL.—WEDNESDAY CONCERTS. The SIXTH SERIES of Fifteen will be held on WEDNESDAY EVENING next, JANUARY 17, [illegible] Misses A. and M. Williams, Poole, and Dolby, Mr. Wallworth, [illegible] Mr. Thalberg. Solo Oboe Mr. Nicholson. The Orchestra will be complete [illegible] under the direction of Mr. Willy. [illegible] Conductor, Mr. Hullah. [illegible] Monday, and 15th.

ROYAL CYCLORAMA and MUSIC HALL, Albany-street.—A new and extensive building, arranged in the Colosseum, IS NOW OPEN, with a Moving Cyclorama, representing LISBON, and DESTRUCTION of the CITY by the EARTHQUAKE in 1755. Designed and executed under the direction of Mr. Wm. Bradwell; painted by Messrs. Danson and Bell. The Views are illustrated by appropriate Music, by Mr. Pierson, on the new grand Apollonicon, rendering the effect of a full band.

Open daily at 2 for [illegible] Admission—Half past 2 second division 1. Evening at 7 for representation at 8. [illegible] Admission—Half past 8 second division 1. Stalls, 3s. Children under 10 years of age, half price to all parts. Tickets to be had of Mr. Bradwell, [illegible] Visitors to the Cyclorama will be admitted to the Colosseum [illegible]

ROBERT-HOUDIN.—ST. JAMES'S THEATRE. M. ROBERT HOUDIN will have the honour to give his extraordinary SOIRÉES of ANCIENT and MODERN MAGIC at the Theatre on [illegible] JANUARY, and EVERY EVENING for a short period. The [illegible] will be varied and will include Robert-Houdin's Grand Tour de Prestidigitation, in which [illegible] several new and original Experiments. Admission to the Stalls, 5s; Boxes and Stalls, 3s; Pit, 2s; Gallery, 1s. Orchestra Stalls and Boxes may be secured at the Box-office, which is open daily from 11 till 5.

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION, LECTURES on the CULTIVATION of the VOICE in SPEECH and SONG, by [illegible] Esq., illustrated with various Illustrations on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at Two o'Clock, and on the Evenings of [illegible] ELECTRO-MAGNETISM, by Dr. Bachhoffner, on Monday, Tuesday, and Saturday Evenings; on CHEMISTRY, by Dr. Bachhoffner, on Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday Evenings, at Eight o'Clock. Public Days [illegible]

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, Jan. 14 Second Sunday after Epiphany.
MONDAY, 15 Oxford Term begins.
TUESDAY, 16. The Moon enters her last quarter at 6h. 54m. A.M.
WEDNESDAY, 17 The Sun rises at 8h. 1m., and sets at 4h. 21m.
THURSDAY, 18 St. Prisca. Old Twelfth Day.
FRIDAY, 19. Day breaks at [illegible] and Twilight ends at 5h. 23m.
SATURDAY, 20. St. Fabian.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE, FOR THE WEEK ENDING JANUARY 20

Sunday		Monday		Tuesday		Wednesday		Thursday		Friday		Saturday	
M.	A. M.	M.	A. M.	M.	A. M.	M.	A. M.	M.	A. M.	M.	A. M.	M.	A. M.
h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
5 40	6 0	6 20	6 37	7 2	7 23	7 50	8 15	8 39	9 3	9 16	9 37	10 0	10 20

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"T. C. T."—The Archimedean Root Washer figured in our Journal of Dec. 9, 1848, may be had of Mr. Cross, [illegible] near Hull

"[illegible]."—The Cottage for Civil Engineers, Putney

"[illegible] Cork.—The subscription to our Journal is regulated by Numbers—not dates

"[illegible] shortened; but we have not room for the Music.

"L. J. T."—See the Postal Information on the Illustrated London Almanack.

"A Subscriber."—The Reform Club House is described in the Companion to the Almanack for 1838 and 1839.

"H. O," near Blackburn, is thanked for the Sketch, which is at the Engraver's.

"[illegible] Glasgow, is thanked.

"[illegible] Nottingham.—The Burlesque may be obtained at the Theatre.

"[illegible] is thanked for the scraps about the Sea-Serpent: we cannot print them.

"[illegible] We cannot accept ourselves of your favour.

"[illegible] Z." should apply to [illegible]

"W. R.," Leeds.—[illegible]

"G. P.," Belfast.—[illegible] the Memoir of Smith O'Brien will [illegible] Journal

"[illegible], Ireland.—[illegible] English Dictionary"

"[illegible].—We have not room for it, [illegible]

"A H Z."—Apply to Mr. Van Voorst, 1, Paternoster-row

"S. M."—The Manchester papers of the same date a very full report

"[illegible]."—Our Chairman Marshall was elected Lord Mayor in 1839; Alderman Pirie in 1840

"Amicus."—"A person who has obtained a decree in Act of Parliament can marry again. A single paragraph in the Times would be sufficient." [illegible]

"H. B. F. D."—Both [illegible] would be improper to seal after the second marriage

"Sub rosula."—"[illegible] what arms were borne by the late Mr. Smith, the publisher. An application at the Heralds' Office will ascertain if any be registered [illegible]

"[illegible]."—"A lady cannot, under any circumstances, bear a crest.

"T. H. S., Exeter."—A passport is necessary.

"A Subscriber."—"[illegible] as a single woman, to all intents and purposes, with the exception, that she cannot marry her deceased husband's brother.

"Delta."—"All the sons of an heiress are equally entitled to quarter their mother's arms. The eldest son would have the best claim to assume the maternal grandfather's surname, but still any of the sons might, under particular circumstances, obtain a Royal license. After the change has been gazetted, no necessity occurs for assuming the former surname. Application should be made at the Heralds' Office, to G. R. Harrison, Esq. The cost of a simple change of name is about fifty guineas.

"C. R.," Framlingham.—"The officer in waiting, Heralds' Office, [illegible] to-day, [illegible] before

"Rhododendron."—"[illegible] wife of Edward the Black Prince [illegible] Princess of Wales, [illegible] Kent, [illegible] Joan, [illegible] Maud, [illegible] Margaret, [illegible] Isabella, [illegible] Blanche, [illegible] Mary, [illegible] Eleanor, [illegible] Elizabeth, [illegible] Philippa, [illegible] Anne, [illegible] Catherine, [illegible] Isabella, [illegible] Constance

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

THE NEW COMMISSION OF METROPOLITAN SEWERS.

[illegible]'s Commission for carrying into effect the New Metropolitan Sewers Act opened on Wednesday, at the Sewers Office, Greek-street, Soho-square. Among the Commissioners present were the Earl of Carlisle, who presided; Lord Ebrington, M.P.; the Very Rev. Dr. Buckland, Dean of Westminster; Dr. [illegible]

consequence of local and technical hindrances, the Commission had not been opened long ago, and all they could now do was to strive to make up for that time which had been irrecoverably lost. (Hear, hear.) They were not commencing their labours at [illegible]

though as yet the metropolis had not been heavily visited by the cholera, they could not be sure that its energies were not pent up by the strong hand of winter, and that when loosened by the spring it would not come amongst them with tenfold power. (Hear, hear.) They might learn a great deal by what had recently happened at Tooting, and should take care that the worthiness and usefulness of its enterprise were carefully examined. They were aware that Government had constituted a general Board of Health, and, considering the character of that board, he thought it highly desirable that at least one officer should be connected with both bodies, for the business of the present Court would be conducted by committees and sub-committees. Perhaps he might be allowed to state, that the extent and variety of attainments and reputation in the [illegible] the commission rendered it desirable that there should be, on some points, a discrepancy of views and a conflict of opinions. Let him be allowed to express his earnest wish that all would work in the spirit of modesty, candour, and forbearance towards one another, and care for nothing but the truth. He should also recommend them to combine with a strict attention to the [illegible]

[illegible] fixed.

On the motion of Mr. Bailey, the rates made by the late commissions were received by this court.

On the motion of Lord Ebrington, it was agreed that the ordinary courts should be held on the first Thursday in every month.

It was ordered that a book should be kept at the office, to receive any complaints that might be made regarding the sewage of the metropolis. Some conversation on the subject then ensued, and it was resolved that the book should be open to any one.

Mr. Hume hoped that persons making complaints would be informed whether or not they were attended to, and what steps were taken to remedy the evil, as they were it would prevent the members of the commission individually from being applied to to know what had been done.

Mr. Hartnell said, that recently any one making a complaint had subsequently been informed of what was done in reference to it, and that practice would continue.

The Court then adjourned

ROYAL HUMANE SOCIETY.—The usual half-yearly meeting of this society took place on Tuesday, at the office, Trafalgar-square; Mr. B. B. Cabbell in the chair. The secretary gave a summary of the cases in which the efforts of the society had been instrumental in the saving of human life during the past season: 196 persons had been taken from the water by the Society's assistants, of which number 185 had been [illegible] by the exertions [illegible] awards: A gold medal, to Capt. Mu.man, 4th Foot, for his gallant exertions by which several lives had been preserved during the progress of the Great Exhibition; Mr. W. Lucy, John Heslop, and John Grange, seamen aboard H.M.S. *Acorn*; Mr. M'Cann, surgeon, for his exertions in restoring persons supposed to be drowned to animation; S. Sims, master of *Watermen's Arms*, Gravesend; Eugene Blaquiere, R.M.S. *Ferret*; J. Robinson, seaman, H.M.S. *Sea Lark*; J. Field, H.M.S. *President*; and Mr. J. Smith. The above persons having on various occasions during the year been instrumental in the saving of human life. Awards of £1 each to the men of the Society employed during the late frost in the parks completed to-day, they having been instrumental in saving thirty one persons on the 4th, 6th, and 7th of the present month. The amount of subscriptions received during the year was £1830 10s. 3d., and the expenditure £1822 18s., leaving a balance in favour of the Society of £7 11s. 3d. All the officers of the past year were re-elected, except the vice-president, who resigned in favour of Mr. Thomas Haines.

THE NEW CITY PRISON.—On Monday a meeting took place at the [illegible] in Aldersgate-street, for the purpose of [illegible] the inhabitants present, which was accounted for by some members of the ward upon the ground that no general notice had been given, and by others that the ward placed so much reliance upon the representatives of the citizens of London in the Court of Common Council, as to render any [illegible] pretty fully, a resolution, inviting the representatives to advocate the postponement of the erection of the new prison until the question should undergo further consideration, was agreed to by a small majority.

OPENING OF ISLINGTON MARKET.

The business of this market was commenced on Tuesday. The number of cattle, sheep, and pigs—to which description of stock the market was limited—fell short of what the proprietors and promoters had reason to expect: but it was considered, however, from the readiness with which sales were effected, the presence of a large number of respectable buyers and graziers, and the fact of so many attest personally their desire to support the undertaking, that its ultimate, if not immediate, success, was pretty certain. The locality and space it occupies, the several easy and spacious ways of access to it, and the advantages it secures not only to the seller, but to the consumer, lead to the indulgence of sanguine hopes that its opening, particularly at the present moment, when sanatory measures are so much looked for, will end in the fulfilment of one of the avowed objects of its supporters "the removal of Smithfield market"—and will entitle it to the name assumed in the prospectus of "The London Cattle Market."

As the business of the day was drawing to a close, the buyers were invited to partake of a cold collation in the board-room, where they assembled in successive groups of 30 and 30.

THE NEW ARRANGEMENTS OF THE CONSOLIDATED EXCISE AND STAMPS AND TAXES DEPARTMENTS.—It is stated that the appointment of Mr. [illegible] (late Board of Excise) as one of the commissioners under the united board, will be only of a temporary duration, viz. until July next, when the hon. deputy chairman will have completed a service of 25 years, and will then be entitled to the highest retiring allowance. Admiral the Hon. W. H. Percy also retires on the superannuation allowance, added to his pay of retired admiral; and Mr. Charles Ross, the junior commissioner, has been appointed one of the commissioners for carrying into effect the Act for the Improvement of the Health of Towns. Several other changes are spoken of, and it appears still to be an unsettled question whether Somerset House or the present Excise offices will be selected as the head locality, for the joint department.

THE OFFICE OF PRINCIPAL HARBOUR-MASTER OF THE PORT OF LONDON has become vacant by the resignation of Captain Fisher, R.N., who has held the important post for thirty years. The appointment of his successor is vested in the Lord Mayor.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—Some doubts appearing to exist whether inland postage is to be taken in the United Kingdom upon letters addressed to be conveyed between the United Kingdom and foreign countries, by the contract packets belonging to the United States Government, it should be understood that no postage whatever is to be taken in this country upon the letters in question, as the postage due for their conveyance is to be collected in the United States. Letters forwarded to the United States by the British contract mail packets, or by any private ship, are liable to the same rates as heretofore.

SALE OF THE STOWE LIBRARY.—The sale of the Duke of Buckingham's library, removed from Stowe, was commenced on Monday, at Messrs. Sotheby and Wilkinson's rooms, in Wellington-street. There was a very large attendance of purchasers, including all the eminent booksellers in London, either in person or by their representatives. Sir George Warrender and several private collectors were also present. There is little in the character of the [illegible] books from various libraries, which in course of generations have descended to the Buckingham family. There is, in consequence, an absence of that complete[illegible] the presentation copies of rare works are exceedingly numerous. The prices fetched were pretty good.

WHITTINGTON CLUB.—The first anniversary of the Whittington Club [illegible]

[illegible] tions, the pressure would have been almost incommodious. The festival commenced with some music, vocal and instrumental, ably executed; then came a course second, a variation of "Hox and Cox," enacted by the Messrs. Grossmith [illegible] the evening, recitations, displaying very considerable [illegible] and delineations of the attendants, by [illegible] The arrangements in this respect were very well [illegible]

[illegible] Clerkenwell, on Tuesday, and [illegible] kind or another, whereas there have been every facility for a pleasant evening. The admission to members was but 2s. 6d., and 1s. 6d.; and the supper came within the reasonable limit of 1s. 6d. Fully 1600 persons were present.

very extensive trade in illicit distillation, was effected by a Custom-house officer named George George, who is now stationed at the West India Docks. From information George received, he proceeded with three police-constables, all well armed with pistols and cutlasses, to the houses No. 22, Catherine-street, Limehouse-fields. Two of the constables were placed in front of the house, while George and the other constable [illegible] the adjoining premises, and proceeded to the [illegible] tradesman illicit distillation. There was also found on the same room 200 gallons of wash, in a state of fermentation, and several bladders which had contained illicit spirits. A man and two females were the only persons found in the house: [illegible] only lodgers in the house. They were quite ignorant of the still being in the kitchen. George seized the still, spirits, and all the utensils, and conveyed them to Bow-street.

FRIGHTFUL ACCIDENT.—About nine o'clock on Monday evening, as two gentlemen were proceeding in a gig down Ludgate-hill, the horse, having taken fright, dashed off at a fearful pace, the driver losing all command over the animal, which dashed along, crossing Farringdon-street and up Fleet-street, till, on arriving exactly opposite the *Punch* office, the vehicle came in contact with a [illegible] cart, when the violence of the concussion threw both gentlemen from their seats. One alighted head foremost against the kerb-stone, where he was found to all appearance quite dead. He was directly removed to Mr. Hutchinson's surgery in Farringdon-street, where five injuries were declared to be of too serious a character for temporary assistance, and, by the orders of that gentleman's assistant he was at once conveyed on a stretcher by the police to St. [illegible] Hospital, in a state of [illegible] fortunate man presenting all the appearance of [illegible] been broken in. His [illegible] a few slight contusions, and was con[illegible]

[illegible] skaters visited the Parks. In St. James's-park the ice was very dangerous, and notwithstanding the cautions issued numbers crowded on: the consequence was that the ice gave way, and 13 persons were immersed. They were, however, rescued and restored by means of the Society men, and the remedies at hand in their tent. On the Serpentine also the ice was very dangerous, the only practicable part being near the fountain. The firemen were on duty, and rescued several persons. In Kensington-gardens, on the Round Pond and Long Water, the ice was tolerably firm, and there was a large assemblage of skaters, including the members of the Skating Club, who had their tent erected on the north bank. Here no casualty occurred. In the Regent's park, where also large numbers assembled, between 16 and 20 persons were in the water at one time.

TWO DESTRUCTIVE FIRES IN BETHNAL-GREEN.—On Saturday last two serious fires broke out in the parish of Bethnal-green, which were both attended with a considerable destruction of property. The first occurred upon the premises of Mr Charles Long, a cabinet-maker, No. 112, Church-street. The flames originated in the workshops at the rear of the dwelling-house. In spite of the most strenuous exertions of the firemen, Mr. Long's workshops were totally destroyed, the back window sashes of the dwelling burned out, and the furniture extensively damaged by fire. The other, No. 111, in the same street, belonging to Mr. Robert Chesmore, corn-chandler, and No. 113, in the tenure of Mr. Joseph Newport, are also materially damaged by fire, water, and the hasty removal of furniture. How the fire commenced is unknown. The second [illegible]

[illegible] were completely burned down. Perhaps, also with the exception of [illegible] loser, was not insured.

CHOLERA AMONG THE PAUPER CHILDREN AT TOOTING.—Since last week, the greater portion of the children have been removed to their respective unions; but we regret to have to state that the epidemic has manifested itself amongst them at the various places to which they have been removed. The total number of cases since the commencement at Tooting was, up to Thursday, 294; deaths, 118; convalescent, 34.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS, &c.—The deaths registered in London during the week ending Saturday last numbered 1131, or 31 under the average. Sixty-one deaths are returned as arising from cholera, 81 from scarlatina, and 56 from typhus. The births during the week were 1312.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT OF BANKRUPTCY.

IN RE JULLIEN.—On Saturday last, there was a meeting under the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] merly acted as the professional adviser of M. Jullien), in consequence of the latter having seized £16.0 worth of furniture in Harley-street, and appropriated eight bills of £100 each, in liquidation of his own debt, which were given to the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

THE "BRITANNIA" TUBULAR RAILWAY BRIDGE.

COLOSSAL LIONS FOR THE PEDESTAL OF THE BRIDGE.

HIS magnificent structure, which is now rapidly advancing towards completion, S, as our readers are generally aware, intended to carry the Chester and Holyhead Railway across the Menai Straits. Like the beautiful Bridge at Conway, it is on the tubular principle, but on a much grander scale, and is also designed and erected under the superintendence of Robert Stephenson, Esq.: when completed, will be at once the most ingenious, daring, and stupendous monument of engineering skill which modern times have seen attempted.

In our large representation, we give a general view of the Bridge in its present state of progress, taken from the base of the Anglesey Abutment, and showing the immense masses of building, and the scaffolding between the abutment an the pier. The whole of the masonry (except the backing up inside, which is Rancorn stone) is of Anglesey limestone, in such immense blocks, that, to the eye of the

CONSTRUCTION OF TUBES ON THE CARNARVON SHORE.

PRESENT STATE OF THE "BRITANNIA" TUBULAR RAILWAY BRIDGE, ACROSS MENAI STRAITS, FROM THE ANGLESEY ABUTMENT.

uninitiated, it seems almost impossible to move them; yet they *are* moved with perfect ease; for such is the ingenuity, simplicity, and strength of the tackle used, that it amounts to no matter of small moment whether a block of stone weighs one ton or twelve tons.

The pile of masonry seen on the extreme left, in the large Engraving, is on the Anglesey side of the Straits, and is called the Anglesey Abutment. The masonry of this is completed, and the scaffolding removed: it is 143 feet 6 inches high, and, from the front to the end of the wing walls, is 173 feet. These wing walls resemble in pedestals, on which repose two colossal lions of Egyptian character, and to which we shall refer presently. The space between the Anglesey Abutment and the Anglesey Pier (viz. 250 feet) is now being filled up by an immense scaffolding, 96 feet in height, of the same description, in its multifarious uprights, stays, braces, and sills, 70,000 cubic feet of timber having been made use of. This mode of construction is remarkably ingenious, and exhibits great strength.

It is intended to connect the pair of tubes which form the first grand link in the connecting chain between the Anglesey and Carnarvon shores on this scaffolding, which will of course be removed as soon as the tubes are completed.

The second pile of masonry adjoining this scaffold is the Anglesey Pier. This pier is at present about 197 feet high; the level of the bottom of the tubes being 124 feet above low water. The dimensions of the pier are 80 feet wide, by 352 feet long. The total height, when completed, will be 195 feet.

In the middle of the Menai Straits stands the Britannia Rock (from which the tubes receive their name), and on this rock the Britannia Pier is erected. This

Is not quite so far advanced as the other work, but is nevertheless in a forward state, being now built to the height of 131 feet above low-water mark, or 7 feet above the bottom of the tubes. The bulk of the masonry is 148 feet long by 46 feet by 46 feet, and the total height when completed will be 240 feet. It is equally distant from the Anglesey and Carnarvon Piers, being 460 feet in the clear from each, and will sustain the four ends of the four long tubes which span the distance from shore to shore.

The Carnarvon Pier is next in succession, the masonry of which is nearly completed. It is the same in every respect as the Anglesey Pier.

The Carnarvon Abutment is also of a similar character to the one on the Anglesey shore; but the ground at the place being much higher, the masonry is not of that immense altitude which makes the Anglesey Abutment so conspicuous an object. The span between the Carnarvon Abutment and Pier is 230 feet, and is intended to be completed by two tubes, which will be supported by temporary timber scaffolding now in course of erection, of precisely similar characters to that shown in our Engraving, on the Anglesey side

The contract for the masonry has been undertaken by Messrs. J. Nowell and Co., who have also executed the immense timber scaffolding, platforms, &c. required for building the tubes upon, and which of the massive form a considerable portion of the architectural characteristics of the work have been designed by Mr Francis Thomason, of Peckham, the resident engineer of the work being Mr. Frank Forster.

It will be gathered from the foregoing description, that the two pairs of short tubes, which are 230 feet long, including their hold upon the masonry, and which span the spaces between the Anglesey Abutment and Pier and between the Carnarvon Abutment and Pier, are intended to be built on scaffolding at the proper height, and in the exact position which they will be required to occupy when completed, the scaffolding being then removed from under them. The two pairs of long tubes, however, which fill up the spaces between the Anglesey Pier and Britannia Pier, and Britannia Pier and Carnarvon Pier, and which are each 470 feet long, including their hold upon the stone-work, and which are in a very forward state, are being built on platforms erected along the Carnarvon shore; and a view of the busy scene on the platforms we place before our readers, showing the men at work upon the tubes, &c.

We shall not here enter into their constructive details, as the tubes are perfectly similar to the one at Conway, a minute account of which will be found in our Number for the 11th of March last, the only variation being that these tubes are 88 feet longer and three feet higher, and, consequently, in so much greater the arrangements for floating and raising are also similar.

The four colossal lions which adorn the pedestals at either end of the Bridge are as we have before observed, of Egyptian character, and are truly admirable in design and workmanship. They are each 25 feet 6 inches in length, and 12 feet 6 inches in height, by 8 feet in width, and are 87 tons in weight. Two thousand cubic feet of stone were required for each lion, and from these statistics some idea may be formed of the prodigious scale on which even the decorative part of the bridge is carried out. The lions were modelled by Mr. J. E. Thomas, and prove the versatility of his genius, inasmuch as these specimens in bronze, so fine as any of the numerous works by him we have had occasion to notice, in our representation we show the lions in the workshop, one of them being in an unfinished state; and space left at the end of the shed for Leo Colossus to enter, and behold what our sketch we take

It is not to be understood to mention here that the original intention was to have crowned the masonry of the Britannia Pier with a colossal seated figure of Science. This figure was to have been 50 feet in height, on a base of 30 by 26, and seventeen thousand feet of stone would have been required for it. Unfortunately, however, the degree dearth of the railway interests in the country caused this railroad to relinquish this truly grand design; but we must hope the idea is only postponed, not finally abandoned, and that Mr. Thomas will yet be called on to add this feature

The contractors for the tubes are Messrs. Mare and Co., of Blackwall, London, and Messrs. W. J. and J. Garforth, of Dukenfield, near Ashton-under-Lyne; the whole being under the immediate superintendence of Mr. Edwin Clark, who, under the direction of Robert Stephenson, Esq., so successfully built and placed the Conway tube in its present position, and which so fully meets the expectations of all its most sanguine supporters, at the same time putting to flight the groundless apprehensions of many

It is impossible to conceive anything so wonderful as the works of these huge piles of iron. Tramways are laid on the platform, along which, mounted upon with bar and sheet-iron, of different fashions, are constantly being urged to the points where they are required. Steam engines are continually at work, pouring their dense smoke into the air from the tall chimneys, while machinery worked by them, the whirr of the many wheels moved by them, and the Lord's-King of the hammers of the blacksmiths at work upon the rose-bolts along the tubes, caused by the riveters closing the seams of the iron work, produces such an union of discordant noises, that to imagine its equal is impossible, as for as sound is concerned. Here it possibly forms a fitting type of the multifarious engines, of unique design and requirements, which occur at almost every step, and all perform unexampled operations with the most scrupulous exactitude. Nor are the workmen less striking and peculiar than the machines and implements they guide and wield. Strong and sinewy, and thoroughly armed with smoke and dirt, more fitting representatives of Cyclops could not easily be found; and the ease with which the most unwieldy instruments are heaved by them attest their prodigious strength. The procession displayed by the boys employed in hurling the rivets to the riveters engaged in fastening the seams is truly wonderful. Taking a bolt, red-hot, in a pair of pincers, with a jerk they land the bolt to the exact spot where the riveter stands; and, whether the latter is on a platform working at the sides of the tube, or on the top of it, the bolt falls close to his side with the most unerring precision

We close our description with a brief summary of the leading statistics.

The total quantity of stone contained in the ridge when completed will be 1,400,000 cubic feet; the timber used in the various scaffoldings for the masonry, platforms for the erection of the tubes, &c., is 450,000 cubic feet; the weight of malleable iron in the tubes is 10,000 tons; the total length of the whole length of the entire bridge, measuring from the extreme point of the wing walls of the Anglesey Abutment to the extreme of the Carnarvon Abutment, is 1833 feet; its greatest elevation, say at the Britannia Pier, being 240 feet above low-water mark

In order to carry out this vast work, 80 houses have been erected for the accommodation of the workmen, and which, being entirely detached cases and not particularly remarkable for picturesque appearance: amongst them are seen butchers', grocers', and tobacconists' shops, supplying the wants of a numerous population. A day-school, Sunday-school, and meeting-house complete the establishment. Workshops, steam-engines, storehouses, offices, and other buildings meet the eye at every turn; one is led to conclude that a considerable time has elapsed since the works were commenced, yet it is little more than two years ago. A stranger on coming on to the ground is struck with wonder, when for the first time he obtains a general view of these vast piles of masonry towering majestically above all surrounding objects; strange as the pile of timber, which will be soon destroyed, and apparently as endurable, his eye wanders instinctively to the ponderous tubes—those masterpieces of engineering constructiveness and mathematical adjustment: he shrinks into himself as he gazes, and is astonished when he thinks that the whole is but the developed idea of one man, and carried out, in the face of difficulties which few would have dared to encounter.

THE BEST MEANS OF PRECAUTION AGAINST CHOLERA One Roman sentence embodies nearly all that is useful for the prevention of pestilence. "Cold, excessive heat, watching, long fasting, exhaustion, debauch, vomiting, purging, are all bad; increased repose of mind and body, that is quiet, moral and physical tranquillity, are good for all persons; for cheerfulness (to form its secretions, promote digestion, and increase the vitality of the blood: exercise of protracted moderate nature the various poisons the blood, as show, by the state of the breath, and such diminution of vitality lessens man's power to antagonise epidemic influences. With regard to preventive remedies, our countryman, Dr Heberden, as all the best authority on cholera Mr Annesley, as also a whole nation, the Dutch, particularly exposed to malarial influences, all advocate warm bitters, as cordial doses: and the two above-named eminent authorities give the preference to Peruvian bark in its salt, the sulphate of quinine, exhibited in any cordial vehicle, such as the tincture of orange-peel, proposed by Sir Henry Halford, or orange wine, proposed by the author; or, for colder or more tonic

for the poor, half an ounce of bark and a broken

had a bottle of port (or brandy) wine-brandy, and taken in the

wine; of cayenne pepper, and taken in the

tail, 1 oz. of soft sugar, 1 lb. flannel

vessels, &c. which, from the

Dr Cullen.

On Tuesday, the Lord

Councillors for the

the members of the British

Lord Wrottesley has accepted the Presidency of the Local Council for that purpose.

MUSIC.

SACRED HARMONIC SOCIETY.

Handel's oratorio, "Judas Maccabæus," was performed on Monday night. Costa conducting the work for the first time. Exeter Hall was crowded to excess, as much was anticipated after the improved interpretations of Mendelssohn's "Elijah," and Haydn's "Messiah." The audience at the last execution were not disappointed. Never had this great work the most dramatic in character of all the sacred compositions—been rendered so effectively: it was, in fact, a new work to the public. The grandeur of the warrior-*Judas* is contrasted with the pious zeal and resignation of *Simon*, his brother; and superb solo pieces depict the domestic feelings of the Israelites.

The principal singers were Miss Birch, Miss A Williams, Miss M Wilkinson, Mr Reeves, Mr T Williams, and Mr. Phillips. Mr. Reeves was so hoarse in the first part that an apology was made to excuse his singing in the second. The miserable was, therefore, without its *Judas* on the occasion; and the quintette of the second part, Mr. T. Williams, do not, sadly his singing at present in Exeter Hall. Mr. Phillips gave the music of *Simon* impressively. The other solos were sung by Miss Birch, Miss A Williams, and Mr. Phillips. The choruses were delivered in the magnificent style of which the numerous choirs were capable. The power and brilliancy of her voice, a marked improvement in her intonation, and a surprising precision in her execution, rendered her vocalisation in the song, "From mighty Kings," truly delightful; and the manner in which she gave the air "Father of Heaven" secured to Catalani and Mrs Billington in executive display in this air. Miss Birch also sang the charming song, "So shall the lute," with exquisite taste and feeling. Miss A. Williams's interpretation of Handel's "Wise men flattering," was efficient and finished; and the incidental air, duo, "O lovely peace," between her, and her sister Miss Martha, the contralto, commanded an irresistible encore, so perfect was the execution.

For the admirable execution of the overture and accompaniments (the same in the former was attacked with amazing point and spirit), and for the grandeur and precision with which the numerous choruses were delivered, no eulogy can be too strong. "Mourn, ye afflicted children," "For O no immortals!" "Disdain'd, slighted," "Thus your harps," "We never will bow down," "Shout unto God," with all splendidly done; but the triumphal "See, the conquering hero comes," quite electrified the auditory, so soul-stirring was the effect. The performance was conducted with much spirit by Costa, and by the Conductor's mind the mingled voices and instruments reached a climax of overwhelming force. There is unusual difficulty in many of the choruses; but the intelligence of the singers mastered them, and, with the influence of the mastermind wielding the *baton*, the unity and impulse were unerring

The patriarch Lindley obtained his usual burst of applause by his long-drawn violoncello cadence, in the accompaniment to the air, "O Lord!"

The oratorio is to be repeated on the 19th instant

MOLLE LIND.—The concert given at Liverpool, on Saturday morning, at the Amphitheatre, in aid of the funds of the Southern and Toxteth Hospital, was brilliantly attended; and it is stated that £1200 will be realised. Mdlle. Lind, who gave her gratuitous services, sang seven times, and encored three, ending with a verse of the National Anthem. The band of the 46th Regiment played overtures. Mdme. de Lozano, Signori Belletti, and Labitzky also assisted the arrangements. Mr. F. W. Hall was the leader of the theatre gratuitously, and the prices were one guinea, half-a-guinea, and five shillings. In the evening the President and Committee of the Hospital presented at the Theatre Royal a complimentary benefit to Mdlle. Lind, which took the next town in which Mdlle Lind will sing prior to Balfe's concert on the 6th, at Exeter Hall. In February Mdlle. Lind will sing at Worcester and Norwich, for the Musical Festivals.

MUSICAL LECTURES.—On Monday night, Sir H. R. Bishop gave his first Lecture on the Secular Vocal Music of the 17th and 18th Centuries, at the Marylebone Literary Institution. The songs, glees, madrigals, &c. were illustrated by Miss Rasano, Miss Messent, Mr. A. Novello, and Mr Herbert. On Thursday Sir H. R. Bishop, at the Crosby Hall Literary and Scientific Institution, delivered a lecture on "Music and Musical Composers."

BUNN *v.* LIND.—This action, in which Mr. Bunn recovered a verdict with £2500 damages against Mdlle Jenny Lind, on whose behalf a writ of error was moved, has just been settled, the plaintiff receiving £2000 instead of £2500 (Mdlle Lind's original offer) in settlement of his debt and costs. The cause had been pending since March, 1847.

MUSICAL EVENTS.—We understand that the French Opera season will commence, at the St. James's Theatre, with Paer's "Maître de Chapelle" and Auber's "Domino Noir." Mdlle. Charton, Mdlle Gaichard, M. Beaucé, and M Coudere will appear in the former piece, which will be followed by the "Ambassadrice" at the Music Hall, Store-street.—On Thursday next will be celebrated the 103th anniversary of the Madrigal Society; Lord Saltoun in the chair.—Since the 9th of February, at the Hanover Square Rooms, and at the meetings of the Philodicts' Club, at which Thalberg and Vivier will be present.—The second performance of Handel's "Judas Maccabæus," by the London Harmonic Society (formed), was on Tuesday last, at Exeter Hall. The principal singers were Mesdames Vulcan" and " Beauties, have you seen a toy?" and secretary of the Gentlemen, injured deceased.—Owing to the detention of Lablache in Paris, his place in the "Seal Song" was filled by Mr. Lawler.—Mr. Mellon's Musical Union, on Tuesday, by Herr Schonhoff, a singer who is known as Herr Haas in Germany, and whose debut in England at the eighth London Wednesday Concert.—Mr. Casolina, the celebrated violinist, has been lately in London for his health, but is expected to return to London for the season.—The Western Madrigal Society held their meeting last week at the Mdme Anne Romer's second *Soirée Musicale* was given on Thursday in Berner's-street.

MUSICAL DATES.—Amateurs and professors will be aided in making their engagements, by remarking the following dates of various meetings for the season:—Philharmonic Society—Mondays, March 12 and 26, April 16 and 30, May 14 and 28, June 11 and 25. Ancient Concerts—Mondays, April 23, May 7 and 21, June 4th and 18th and July 2. Wednesday, June 20. The rehearsals will be on the preceding Saturday mornings, except for the concert on the 20th of June, when it will take place on Monday morning, the 18th. The rehearsal and performance of the "Messiah" on Friday, April 6th. Sacred Harmonic—On the 25th for the former, and 27th the latter. The Choral Harmonists will meet on the 15th of January, February 5th, March 5th, April 9th, and May 7th. Mr. Case's Society Meetings will take place on the 13th (this evening). The Madrigals (1741) meet on the third Thursday in every month, until June. The Melodists (1825) meet the last Thursday in every month, until June. The Catch Club (1762), removed to Gresham's Hall, Old Broad-street, on the 1st of every monthly, on Saturdays, until May. The Amateur Musical Society, on Wednesdays, March 7 and 21, April 4 and 18, May 2, 16, 30, and June 13.

MUSIC ON THE CONTINENT.

(From our own Correspondent.)

PARIS, Wednesday Night

The review of the year 1848 in matters of art is dismal enough. The Revolution, under the new directors, up to the Revolution, had three months of glorious success, but since the days of February there has been nothing but ruin! In addition to the loss of money from the theatres, actors and actresses have had salaries cut down throughout the establishment; but the management is still in most serious state of embarrassment, and it is doubtful whether MM. Duponcheil and Séveste will be able to continue their duties for the remainder of the season. The opera of the "Prophète," on which the hopes of the Théâtre de la Nation now depend. The new works given in 1848 were "Griseldis, ou les Cinq Sens," "Naïda, ou la Nymphe de la Fontaine," "Les Premières Armes de Richelieu," in two acts, by Benoist; "Eden," a mystery, by Felicien David; and "Jeanne la Folle," a five-act opera, by Capfigeon three operas

The Opéra National, rival to the Académie Royale, ceased to exist in the first days of the Republic. The Opéra Comique, with a change in the managerial dynasty, and its firmness revived by Halévy's "Val d'Andorre." The novelties produced in 1848, in addition to this popular work, were "Nuit au Noel," Grisar's "Gilb Ravisseur," Leprevost's "Revoir evéillé," Potier's "Signor Pacardo;" and Poisot's "Ma Bonne."

As regards the Italian Opera, Vatel returned from the direction, leaving it in the hands of M. Bagioli, the brother-in-law of Scribe. He kept the theatre open for about two months, and then was compelled to shut the doors. After long negotiations, Signor Ronconi, of the London Royal Italian Opera, has been granted the privilege, for the remaining three months of this year, up to the end of March, and for 1849. He has engaged about to re-open on occasion "Otello" with Lablache, Madame Castellan, Madame Ronconi, Middle Basto, Signor Bordas, Signor Soldi, Signor Morelli, and Signor Arnaldi, compose the *troupe*

Mdlle. Jan, in 1846, removed Lumley's Theatre in Mdme. Ullmann. Habeneck has finally retired from his glorious career at the Conservatoire on certain reasons

remarking, that a very pretty opera, entitled "Le Cadi," has just been produced at the Opéra Comique, the music by M Ambroise Thomas. We are looking anxiously for Meyerbeer's "Prophète," an important question has been made in the engagement of Mdme. Castellan to fill one of the principal parts. The cast will now include Mdme Viardot, Castellan, M. Roger, M Levasseur, M Brémond &c Mdme Castellan

Berlin to last week. Mr. Balfe Maisel, a tenor, formerly of Lumley's Opera Comique who has lately been at the Milan Scala, is also engaged at the Théâtre de la Nation. Such is the future condition of musical art in Germany, that the *Allgemeine Musikalische Zeitung*, after having been in existence to make of half-a-century, is to cease to appear. Local causes to be the contrary of death. Calcutta Grisi and Lucca Grisi are dead.

Manchester, was thrown open to foot-passengers, without the payment of any toll.

THE THEATRES.

HAYMARKET.

The announcement of the first appearance of so popular an actor as Mr. Wilkie, after his late severe indisposition, which it was at one time feared, would incapacitate him from performing again, was sure to attract a crowded house; and, accordingly, the Haymarket was filled to the cellar on Tuesday evening. The adaptation of "Don Cæsar de Bazan," formerly played at the Princess's Theatre, was chosen for the occasion; and the entrance of Mr. Wallack as the hero, was the signal for four distinct bursts of applause, which would have been continued, had he not commenced speaking through it. We rejoice to say that he was looking remarkably well—better indeed, if anything, young and fresher than when we last saw him, and played with more than his usual spirit in this, one of the best constructed dramas ever written. The piece was otherwise well cast. Miss Adelaide Bernett was an interesting *Maritana*, a part we would rather see her in (get sparkling comedy than characters of a pathetic kind; and Miss P. Horton performed the boy *Lazarillo* exquisitely. The applause was renewed at the fall of the curtain, and Mr. Wallack was called for and received again with the heartiest enthusiasm.

LYCEUM.

Mr. Charles Dance is the author of a very elegant little piece produced here on Thursday evening, called "Who Speaks First?" which, without aiming at any intricacy of plot, is so neatly written, and so full of sparkling repartee and pure dramatic effect, that it cannot fail to become a favourite. The situation is a pair of lunatics for a very pleasant three-quarters of an hour. Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Maltravers (Mr. Roxby and Mrs. Yates), having had a difference, agree not to speak to each other. In this situation, Captain Charles (Mr. Charles Mathews) arrives; and, in a very cool, off-hand manner, makes each party believe that he is a friend of the other. Some unusual familiarities, however, between the Captain and Mrs. Maltravel bring on a terrible riot, and a duel is about to be fought, when the Captain pulls off a wig, and discovers himself to be the brother of the lady, long abroad, and almost forgotten. All parties make peace friends; and a happy family dinner is in anticipation at the fall of the curtain

Mr Charles Mathews had one of those lively characters assigned to him, in all cases of *Dazzle* in "A Roland for an Oliver," which he can always render bustling and unblushingly impudent. Mrs. Yates looked and acted charmingly; and Mr. Roxby's bursts of jealousy were exceedingly amusing. We must not omit to mention Mr Meadows and Miss Bourne—the former a feeble old servant, in love with the latter, a flippant lady's maid; both acted to perfection. The applause at the conclusion was most enthusiastic; and Mr. C. Mathews, Mr. Roxby, and Mrs. Yates were called for and appeared. The piece was first in London; and when it commenced there was not a spare seat in the house.

MARYLEBONE.

Mr Davenport and Mrs. Mowatt commenced a fresh engagement at this elegant theatre, on Monday, in Searle's "Shadow on the Wall," to a crowded house, notwithstanding the exceedingly unfavourable state of the weather. Mrs. Mowatt's Adelaide was a very effective performance—as forcible as was Mr. Davenport's spirited rendering of *Luke Eccles*. They were both loudly and deservedly applauded throughout the drama; and, at its conclusion, honoured with a call, and greeted on their appearance with renewed acclamations. They are evidently great favourites with their audiences. Miss Sanders and Mr. Herbert brought down roars of laughter in their comic scenes; and Miss Oliver and Mr. Johnson contributed to the perfect ensemble of the piece, which was put upon the stage with all that attention to little points so characteristic of everything produced at this house; and for which the management is so deserving of the highest praise. The pantomime concludes the entertainments, to the litter ly screaming delight of everybody. It is very good, now that everything is in quick working order

A new play, written by Mrs Mowatt, who, as we have before stated, in addition to her histrionic abilities, is a lady of high literary talent, is in rehearsal, and will be produced, in a very finished manner, on the 15th of this month. Both Mrs. Mowatt and Mr. Davenport will appear in it.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

STEAM RESERVE.—The Admiralty are understood to have decided upon forming a reserve of steam-vessels at Devonport, on the same plan as under the same arrangement as that of Portsmouth, which will be under the superintendence of a captain well versed in steam, and a staff selected for similar acquirements. Mr. Atherton, late chief engineer at Woolwich, is appointed Superintendent of Steam Establishments at Devonport.

THE WAR MEDALS.—We have been given to understand that there is no chance for a distribution of the long-promised medals for at least two or three months longer—the shrewdness of whom has been confided the task of getting them out having disappointed the authorities in their estimate of the time of delivery from the Mint by a long term. If the parties were fined £10 for every officer entitled to the medal who dies since Christmas, without receiving his long-earned distinction, there is little doubt but that the decoration would be ready for distribution in many days.

NAVAL PENSIONS FOR WOUNDS.—Two pensions for wounds, amounting to £182 10*s.* per annum, have fallen in hand during the week by the deaths of Commander (1841), and Lieutenant Heward Moore (1814). The former was a Trafalgar officer, and one of the last survivors of the long-course medals

RELIEF FOR THE WIND-BOUND IN THE CHANNEL.—Her Majesty's ship *Rover*, Commander Johnson, was despatched on Saturday last from Devonport to the Channel with an extra supply of water and provisions, to relieve any merchantmen in need of succour in that respect, whom she might find detained by the easterly winds.

PEMBROKE DOCKYARD.—The Lords of the Admiralty have of late turned their attention to the unprotected state of this important arsenal. The martello towers have been completed; a large number of workmen are busily employed in excavating the foundations for one, and the preparations for the second are likewise in a forward state. The buildings are well situated for the defence of the Dockyard. A detachment of the Royal Engineers has been placed here to assist in the superintendence of the fortifications contemplated and in hand. A working party of the Engineers has been established under Capt. Nelson, at Pembroke.

NUMBER OF REGIMENTS OR BATTALIONS SERVING ABROAD.—Cavalry regiments (all in India); infantry, 71 battalions or regiments—19 regiments in India; or 8785 cavalry, and 30,304 infantry. The total, in round numbers (officers and men), may be stated at 54,000. It is very difficult to give an exact total, as so many casualties are continually occurring.

ODD WAGER.—Lieutenant Sir James Delaval laid a wager of a thousand pounds that he would make "the proud Duke of Somerset" do him precedency; but that was judged impossible, as his Grace was full seven and more than a man on occasion. Delaval, however, having one day obtained information of the precise time when the Duke was to pass a narrow part of the road on his way to town, stationed himself there in a coach emblazoned for the day with the ducal arms, and surrounded by many servants in livery of the head of the house of Howard, who called out, when Somerset appeared, "The Duke of Norfolk!" The former, fearful of committing a breach of etiquette, hurried down a bank, and thought he was to be sooner safely fixed, than Delaval passed, who, leaning out of the carriage, bowed with a familiar air, and wished his Grace a good morning. He indignantly exclaimed, "It you, Sir James?" "Yes, your Grace, I thought I was Duke of Norfolk." The wager, thus fairly won, was paid, and the town made merry with the stratagem to gain it.—*From Burke's "Anecdotes of the Aristocracy;" a very pleasant book of gossip from authentic sources.*

BUILDERS' BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION.—The first anniversary ball, in aid of the funds of this institution, took place in the hall of the Freemasons Tavern, Great Queen-street, on Wednesday last, and was numerously and respectably attended. The ladies were elegantly dressed, and among the company were Lord Dudley Coutts Stuart, M.P., and most of the influential builders of the metropolis. The dancing commenced at half-past eight, and was kept up with spirit and animation until a late hour. The amount realised by the proceeds of the ball, and by the liberality of the company, will be considerable.

RAILWAY ROBBERIES.—Letters have been recently received from Maynard and from Garratt, at Bermuda (who, with others, were convicted in 1846-47 of robberies on railway property), stating that they had carried on an extensive system of plunder of railways and steamers, and much property restored), in which several disclosures as to the mode of operation and the parties implicated are made, and others are promised; and it is stated that the right parties are not yet in custody. Williams and Dalton are out there. Maynard is at present schoolmaster on board a hulk. Three of the six who were convicted of these nefarious practices were non-commissioned officers, and not "practised London thieves," and they have intimated that railway servants were "more deeply implicated than themselves." A thorough inquiry into the security afforded to passengers and property on railways is expected, and will be used

The extreme penalty of the law was inflicted on Saturday upon Jas. Reilly, convicted at the Assizes at Liverpool for the murder of Rika Belk on the Liverpool and Manchester Railway, committed in the previous autumn. The execution took place at Salt-hale Gaol, in presence of an immense number of persons. The criminal was only in his 24th year. On the scaffold, he said, also, there was an execution at York that had left 17 years of age, named Mallin, in presence of upwards of 12,000 people. The convict died very penitent; the crime for which he suffered was the murder of a policeman named Ellis, at Ilkeston, at Leeds

THE POPULATION.—The number of persons who have emigrated from the United Kingdom during the year 1848 is as follows:—To United States, 247,581; North American colonies, 39,995; West Indies, 1,294; Australia, 298; Home Colonies, 1,842; foreign States, 12; total, 15,421. Last year the number who emigrated to the same places was 129,851, as near as may be. The Canadas, in their wisdom and generosity, had only 4,577 to receive this year, against 31,678 in 1847.

A SERIOUS accident from the escape of gas occurred on Friday even

in the house of Read, by which a house-keeper and a female servant were suffocated. The latter was found in bed, and the former in the act of dressing. Both were in their night clothes. Their injuries being more dangerous than those sustained by the other inmates, a medical man was sent for, who pronounced them to be in a dangerous state. The alarm was given by the cries of the servant, who, on attempting to open the door, found it locked, and, on looking through the key-hole, saw the house-keeper lying on the floor. The door was then burst open, and the gas turned off.

OUR MAGAZINE COLUMN FOR JANUARY.

IS THE SEA-SERPENT AN ENALIOSAURIAN?

Who shall say that a tribe of animals is extinct? Does not the crocodile occur in the swollen, cheek-by-jole with the plesiosaurus?—and do not crocodiles still exist? Is not the elephant both fossil and recent? Is not the hyena fossil and recent? Do not insects, scarcely distinguishable from our own, exist in the secondary series? We have seen the impressions of the wings of dragon-flies that would defy the scrutiny of an entomologist to distinguish them from those of recent genera. Hence we infer, that although certain species, now found in a fossil state, may perhaps no longer exist in a recognizable form, there is no law of nature, no analogical reasoning, which should forbid the existence of their congeners. Although we may not, perhaps, have the identical species of plesiosaurus discovered by Miss Anning, and described by Mr. Conybeare, yet there is nothing to forbid the existence of a cognate species! So that it is perfectly consistent with the profoundest discoveries of the zoologist to imagine the enaliosaurian sailing in their pristine glory. All that geology would require is, that the Norwegian species should not be identical with those of the Ilas or the wealden Seeing, then, that unquestionable evidence obtains before us an animal, a revival in our methods; seeing that this animal presents many points of similarity to the enaliosaur; seeing that geology offers no impediment to the supposition that enaliosaur still exist;—we trust that it will neither be considered impossible nor improbable that, in certain unknown forms of the enaliosaur, a key to the mystery of the sea-serpent will eventually be found.—*Westminster and Foreign Quarterly Review.*

LONDON FROM THE "CROW'S NEST."

Whatever may be the future fate of this great city—whether it return to comparative nothingness, or become once more the site of meadows and corn-fields, surely none since the world began has ever offered to the observation of the beholder such a wonderful aggregate of man and his labours. London is not London. It is the central point of the civilized universe, towards which rays converge from every zone and meridian. London is a part of England, of Europe, of America, of Africa, and of Asia. Beneath our feet is the focus within which are concentrated the hope, fears, rivalries, and jealousies of all the other nations of the globe. Briarian London reaches all with its outstretched arms, sufficiently to crush them all. The eye fell from the plane where we stood upon magazines of wealth that were not the property of Englishmen, but placed in their hands for security or profit by those who could trust them nowhere else. Kings and queens were in the [illegible] pearl, as well as for monarchs dethroned and ministers [illegible]. The riches of realms "Cæsar never knew" were deposited there; and productions of the earth, even in regions of which Greece and Rome had never heard. The wealth that [illegible] all the markets of the globe—all that can stimulate ambition or gratify luxury, existed below us in profusion, either for good or evil. From what [illegible] these besides, since man has emerged from savage life, could such a scene have been presented?—*Fraser's Magazine*

DEATH OF THE POET KEATS.

In the last hour that awaits every man, the embraces of friends to be seen no more, the consciousness of friendless abandonment, and the thought of being after death in the memory of men, are not enough, cannot reasonably be enough to satisfy the parting spirit. We would hope that Keats was not without that "faith which looks through death." It is on feeling hearts, fine sensibilities like his, that the simple and sublime words of Scripture work with most effect. Nor is it easy to suppose that a mind so gentle and so tender could have contemplated the divine love incarnated in the lowly Jesus without emotion and gratitude But his end was peaceful and happy; nor was that lovely imagination extinct in lingered to the last. "Severn," said he, in one of the latest words heard, "I feel the flowers growing over me; and there they do grow, even all the winter long, making one in love with death to think that one should be buried in so sweet a place."—*Dublin University Magazine.*

ALGERIA UNDER THE FRENCH REPUBLIC

All the inferior offices, and some of the higher, though not supreme, are filled by the natives themselves. This is done with a view to extract the taxes or impose as severely as possible; to bleed, as it were, the Arab and Moslem into seeing that they are paying directly towards the support of the "Infidel Christian," which is merely akin, in their estimation, to the rejection of their own creed. But the French attempt to levy the taxes by means of foreign officers, of course would be the immediate consequence, and another unceasing struggle commence. If the German element is more conducive to conciliating the minds of the indigenous natives, they must lay as few burdens upon them as possible may, they should go further, and lay none. At the best of times, the Arabs are but poorly able to contribute to the support of so expensive a colony as this. In present time, when their country has been devastated, their commerce unpeded, and vast sums of wealth extracted from them, the smallest oppression, will excite private them, and drive them to an open opposition.—*Dalman's Magazine.*

LORD JEFFREY

If Asmodeus possessed the power to unroof every house in Edinburgh, we doubt if he would bring to light any great amount of hidden talent. All our little celebrities put together are unable to establish the Horatian point in the Modern Athens. As for our great ones, Jeffrey himself is—not to speak evil of dignities—an ens penal. The honourable Lord still dresses well, adjusts himself admirably in the midst of wealth, and is a favourite with the ladies; and occasions the homage naturally offered at the altar of his literary fame. He frankly and courteously discharges all the duties of his position; and, with equal facility, extends his hospitality to the illustrious literary stranger, and expostulation to the unfledged aspirant after literary renown. Dickens, when last in the Scottish metropolis, was Lord Jeffrey's guest. And we have repeatedly seen instances in which Lord Jeffrey gracefully and humanely took the trouble to consider and criticise volumes of youthful poetry not the most promising. But, save on the judicial bench, his Lordship seldom makes public appearance. Only a year, perhaps, he presides over the distribution of prizes at the Association for Promotion of the Fine Arts. But we hear of little, if anything from his pen beyond a few and frequent notes on an advising or a declining character, and the *Judex damnatur* of the blue and brimstone cover of the *Edinburgh Review* has become with Lord Jeffrey something more than a figurative, and has proved itself a prophetical expression. On the bench of the First Division of the Court of Session, Lord Jeffrey occupies the extreme left of the Lord President Boyle; Lord Mackenzie, the son of the "Man of Feeling," and probably the most esteemed of the Scottish Judges, intervening; whilst Lord Robertson is seated on the President's right hand. Lord Jeffrey incessantly takes notes and asks questions. The habits of the critic have accompanied him to the bench, and admirably serve to tease the ingenuity of the learned counsel at the bar.—*Tait's Magazine.*

MUSIC AS A PART OF EDUCATION.

Of all the follies which came to their height in the last century, the p[illegible] notion on the value of music as a part of education was one of the most truly absurd. It was a part of "the wisdom of our ancestors" to look upon the cultivation of music as *unsexual!* Happy generation, indeed! which could tolerate every vice under the sun in Church and in State, in public and in private, in politics and in literature, at the supper-table and on the stage, while it shuddered at the idea of studying the mysteries of crotchets and quavers; and devoutly believed that the surest way to ruin a boy, both in body and soul, was to teach him how to sing and play.

THE DUEL BETWEEN JERICHO AND DR. DODD.

The ball that went through Jericho's heart killed Doctor Dodd's reputation. The doctor was one of those stiff necked men who will believe their own senses in opposition to their own interests. He was signally punished for his credulity, and we trust, will stand pilloried in these pages as an instructive example of misfortune, bigoted to a faith in its own eyes, ears, and understanding. Why—with a wife and increasing family hanging at his coat pockets—why would Doctor Dodo, in defiance of the world, insist upon enjoying his own convictions? How many men have been ruined by the extravagance; nevertheless, huddling simplicity will not take warning! Doctor Dodo declared that he had been bred to the ground—the Battersea Waterloo—and therefore was under no professional pledge of silence. Again, the gun-shot wound enjoyed by Jericho—as Dodo sincerely phrased it—was superabundantly, so marvellous, since the ball of man was no worse for it—that, with trumpet-voice, the case must sound an alarm to the world. If men were to live with holes in their hearts, there was an end to the delicate mystery of anatomy. Man became no jot more dignified than polypus.—*A Man Made of Money.*

INSIDE COACH PASSENGERS

Our acquaintance, Major Arthur Pendennis, arrived in due time at Futtoaka, after a dreary night passed in the mail-coach, where a stout fellow-passenger, swelling preternaturally with great-coats, had crowded him into a corner, and kept him awake by snoring indecently; where a widow-lady, opposite, had not only shut out the fresh air by closing all the windows of the vehicle, but had filled the interior with fumes of Jamaica rum-and-water, which she sucked perpetually from a bottle in her reticule; where, whenever he dropped into a brief moment of sleep, the twanging of the horn at the turnpike-gates, or the scuffling of his huge neighbour, wedging him closer and closer or the play of the widow's fan on his own under lobe, speedily woke up the poor gentleman to the horrors and realities of life—a life whilst has past away now and become impossible, and only lives in fond memories. Eight miles an hour, for twenty or five-and-twenty hours, a tight mail-coach, a hard seat, a gouty tendency, a perpetual change of coachman, grumbling because you did not fee them enough, a fellow-passenger partial to sturgeon-and-anchovy, who has not borne with these evils in the jolly old times? and how could people travel under such difficulties? And yet they did, and were merry too."—*History of Pendennis.*

CHANGES IN AMUSEMENTS.

Not only in its increase, but in the character of its economy, yachting within the last half-dozen years has assumed an importance that was not even dreamt of in the days of the Sailor King. We have now our pleasure craft circumnavigating Arabia, and we have our squadrons of gentlemen-cruizers that put the old pay and political chiefs to utter shame. The Royal Victoria Club House at Ryde would have opened the eyes of the celebrities of White's and Brooks's of the good old times. Suppose Isaac Walton had been invited to join a salmon fish or party for a fortnight's foray among the fjords of Norway, e would first have asked permission to make his will. The descendants of the aspiring sportsmen who took the town by storm when they mastered the harrowing accidents among the Scottish hills, now take their pleasure among the lions of the Orange river, or the tigers of Mysore. You meet young fellows every day in St. James's-street, who have shot their dozen or two of pinnatus—animals that were considered fabulous when Colonel Thornton wrote his book "as big as all the sickness," and who have as much to say to the grouse in a good season as the most consummate old sportsman of the last generation.—"*Cravens*," in the *Sporting Review*.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

ST. GEORGE'S CHESS CLUB.—*The present being the most eligible period of the year for commencing subscription to this excellent club, we seize the occasion to direct the attention of those members to the advantages it presents. By a recent resolution of the Directors, the number of members is limited to 300, and the annual subscription of each (without any entrance fee, or other liability) is fixed at three guineas for town members, and one guinea per for country ones. For the trifling yearly payment, a member enjoys the use of a splendid suite of rooms in Crockford's, [illegible] with all the [illegible] periodicals, and new works; has the privilege of a private entrance to St. Alkmar's [illegible] these inducements, with its highly interesting Lectures, Music, and varied attractions, have an undoubted claim on the liberality of Chess-practice, at all times, with the finest players in England.*

"*Theta.*" *Harrow.*—*The maximum number of members to the St. George's Chess-Club, as we have said above, is 300. There are still some vacancies. Candidates for admission should apply immediately to Mr. Appleton, Secretary, 5, Cavendish-square.*

"*Woodstockiensis.*"—*We are sorry to say the first is not at all adapted for publication; the last received shall be examined. Two solutions of the problem you mention have been published, if we are not. The greater is*—1. *B to B 3rd*; 2. *B to K B 3rd*; 3. *B to Q 7th*; 4. *Kt to B 3d (ch)*; 5. *B mates*

"*W. H. M.*" *Yeovil.*—*Your mate in four moves is unquestionable.*

"*W. G.*" *York.*—*If we are not mistaken, the two Problems received have before been published.*

"*H. T. V.*"—*The whole of the games in the great match between Messrs. Staunton and St. Amant can be got in Vol. V. of the* Chess-Player's Chronicle. *Apply to Hastings, Carey-street, Lincoln's-inn-fields.*

"*J. W. B.*"—*As in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred, the amateur who advertises in our columns for a competitor is quite unknown to us, it is impossible to resolve his degree of strength, as you suggest*

"*You.*"—*A King can Castle after he has been checked, provided neither he nor the Castle has been moved*

"*D. S. C.*"—*We believe there is a Chess-club at Ramsgate, but we do not know the address or name of any players there.*

"*G. STARK.*"—"*G. F.*" *"Ver-non," and others, are all mistaken. Problem No. 247 cannot be solved in less than [illegible] moves.*

"*H. H. C.*" *Berkhamsted.*—*An egregious mistake. Pray look again.*

"*Legal Lucy.*"—*Your solution is that vs the fewest moves.*

"*C. L.*"—*Far too easy for our columns.*

"*T. H. P.*"—*The Rook gives check with his R, as you propose in No. 254, his adversary interposes his B (the ch), and then mates next move.*

"*Pawn.*"—*See notice above to "G. Nibble" and others.*

"*J. E.*"—*A. could not take B. in the situation given. Get a cheap elementary work on the game, and thoroughly acquaint yourself with the technical terms there.*

"*Ludimagister.*"—*1. There is no difference except in the denomination, which is adopted for distinction. 2. The Indian Problem has been solved by thousands in Europe. 3. Grenus, although a most extraordinary name has, "Deschamps," takes the highest rank among the old players; but he does so from the subtle and brilliant qualities of his games, rather than the profound and scientific.*

"*F. S.*" *Bolton.*—*It shall be reported on next week.*

"*G. M.*," "*C. F.*"—*Too ample.*

"*Mona.*"—*Your second diagram utterly confounds the first. By any favour us at once with a distinctly-drawn diagram of your "grip!" Perhaps, with the conditions lightly written, and of it is at all deserving publication it shall have it.*

"*Sorry brief*" *communication will not suffice to do this; so that it will be quite unnecessary to use them paper, from which only the writing is obliterated before it reaches us.*

"*E. F.*"—*We have not space or time to answer the heap of five our questions you have crammed into your epistle*

"*F. R. S.*" *The London Chess Club is held at the George and Vulture Hotel, Cornhill*

"*Question.*" *If a player, after [illegible] change his mind before he quits his hold of the piece, he is permitted [illegible] that piece touches.*

"*H.*"—*An explanatory note was forwarded by post.*

"*Hesiodus.*" *Communications should be sent as early as possible in the week Thursday is too late. The solution you speak of reached us, but was [illegible] too.*

"*C. E. H.*"—*Your solution is correct. That of Enigma No. 401 is*—1. *Q to K Kt 3d*; 2. *Q to Q B 3d (ch)*; 3 *Kt to Q Kt 5th.*

"*E. W.*"—*Get the "Handbook," published by Bohn, of Covent Garden.*

"*F. C.*"—"*Five Pawns*" *on Problem analogous are quite unsuited to our columns.*

"*Dumus.*"—*The solution of Enigma 376 is as follows*:—White—1 *Q to K B 6th.* Black *Bishop to K Kt 7th; or K B 6th (Black has other modes of play, but none by which he can delay the mate).* 2. *Q to K 3d.* 3. *Anything. A quotes.*

We have not room to give the others this week.

"*F. W. C.*" *It has not been forgotten*

"*J. B.*" *Gray's Inn.*—*Mate cannot be effected in your Problem in the way proposed, since Black for his 2nd move could play P to Q B 4th, and escape*

Solutions by "*J. S.*," "*Legal Diary*," "*Alpha*," "*C. P.*," "*T. L.*," *Magnorth*; "*S. L.*," "*Bath Duo*," "*G. A. B.*," "*F. W. A.*," "*Try It.*" "*An Ardent Student*," "*Ladimagister*," "*Schachspieler*," "*P.*," "*J. H.*," "*Woodstockiensis.*" "*F. G. R.*" "*Gosa.*" "*Clapton.*" "*C. E. H. B.*" "*W. L.*," "*P. P.*," *are correct. Those by "Hesiodus," "P. T.," "Philo-Chess," "Fo dunand," are wrong.*

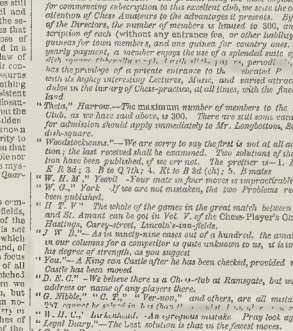
SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 259.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. K to Kt 2d	K moves	4. B to Q 7th (ch)	P to Q Kt 4th
2. R to Q R sq (ch)	K moves	5. B to K 4th	P to K R 8th
3. R to Q R 4th	K takes R	6. B mates	

PROBLEM NO. 260.

By W. H. C., of King's College, Cambridge.

BLACK



WHITE.

White, playing first, to mate in seven moves.

MATCH BY CORRESPONDENCE

BETWEEN THE LONDON AND AMSTERDAM CHESS CLUBS

WHITE (Amsterdam). BLACK (London).

23. P takes P

Amsterdam to play

CHESS ENIGMAS.

No. 404.—By Mr. A. LULMAN

White: K at K Kt 4th, R at Q sq, B at K sq, Kt at K B 3d, P s at K Kt 5th, K B 4th, and Q B 4th.

Black: K at his 5th, P at Q 6th.

White to play, and mate in three moves.

No. 405.—By the same.

White: K at K R sq, R at K 8th, B at K B 8th, Kt at Q 2d; P s at K B 3d, Q 4th, and Q Kt 3d.

Black: K at Q 4th, P s at Q 2d and Q B 3d.

White to play, and mate in four moves.

No. 406. By the same.

White: K at his R sq, Rs at K R 2d and Q Kt 5th, B at K 4th, Kts at Q 3d and Q R 5th, P s at K B 2d and Q Kt 2d.

Black: K at Q 5th, Kt at Q B 2d, and Q Kt sq, Bs at K B 2d and K 3d, Kts at Q B 4th and 8th, P s at K B 2d and K 3d.

White, playing first, to mate in four moves.

DIMINUTION OF CRIME.—At the Quarter Sessions for the borough of Buckingham, held on Tuesday, there was but one prisoner for trial, a man for fowl-stealing. The Recorder, in his charge to the grand jury, stated that it gave him great pleasure to congratulate them on the state of the calendar, and more especially when it appeared that there had been there in the county during the last calendar, no less a district, and a proof that the law, at least, was respected.

THE EARLY CLOSING MOVEMENT.

THE YOUNG MEN'S PETITION TO THEIR EMPLOYERS

We form no vain capricious wish,
No idle words deliver.
The boon we want is small to grant—
A trifle to the giver;
But great to us as health and strength,
And sweet as virtuous pleasure—
A little time at evening chime,
An hour or two of leisure.

We ask it not that we may throw
A burden on a neighbour;
Nor seek it, coward-like, to shun
Our share of honest labour.
We feel and cherish the belief,
That were the gift accorded,
We'd work with double energy,
And earn it ere afforded.

Nor do we crave those evening hours
For idle dissipation,
For lure of vice, for cards or dice,
Or worthless conversation.
We wish to breathe the breath of
Heaven,
When summer airs invite us,
Or when in wintry nights the cooks
That teach us and delight us.

[illegible] new-born work of mind
Our work of hand shall fetter.
'Tis wise ambition to aspire
From petty things to the better
Not that we'd soar above the shop,
Or scorn our means of living;
Though life had something else to give,
As greatly worth the giving.

Oh, no! we'll not neglect the round
Of still recurring duty;
But see and love in leisure gain'd
The charm of moral beauty.
And hope shall make us better men—
Be you the impartial judges;
And wealth as grow in self-respect,
In ceasing to be drudges.

[illegible]
We [illegible]
Hi[illegible]
Its rightful [illegible]
Fifteen hours' toil of thankful hearts
Is better than recruiting,
Than toil of ten and five enforced,
'Mid discontent and grieving.

That we may know the sympathies
Mid ceaseless toil denied us;
That we may taste the mental stores
Which books and men provide us;
That we may share the boundless wealth
Of intellectual pleasure,
Give us, we pray, at close of [illegible]
An hour or two of leisure

So may your wealth, from year to year
Increase like corn-fields growing,
So may your cup of mortal joy
Be full to overflowing;
So when the [illegible] compunctious throb
Disturb your contemplation—
Tf it you refused your fellow-men
The chance of relaxation.

CHARLES MACKAY.

THE MORNING MAILS FOR 1849.—Notice has been issued at the General Post-office, St. Martin's-le-Grand, that the following places have been added to the list of post-towns to which letters and newspapers are forwarded by the morning mail trains as well as evening, and also those towns to which the morning mail has been discontinued, viz.—Blandford, Bodin in Brunswy, Camelford, Chipping Norton, Eccleshall, Ekcdnridge, Enstone, Evesham, Falmouth, Frazeley, Harwich, Helstone, Henley-on-Thames, High Wycomb, Horsham, Kerring, Leatherhead, Llaneast, Newchhiel, Mennigton, Marlow, Mevasbury, Moreton-in-Marsh, Northwick, Oldham, Penrhyn, Penzance, Pershore, Redruth, St. Austle, St. Columb, St. Neot's, Tenterden, Tetbury, Truro, Winchfield, and Woodstock. The following have been discontinued:—Bangor, Beaumaris, Bolston, Carnarvon, Conway, Holyhead, Holywell, Mold, Pwllheli, Salisbury, Shudhill, Simon-yard, St. Asaph, Wednesbury, Wellington, and Sa[illegible]. No alteration in the mails to Ireland and Scotland. For all the above places the letter boxes at the receiving-houses will be open till 7 o'clock A.M. for newspapers till a quarter before 7 A.M., and for letters till 8 A.M. At the General Post-office, St. Martin's-le-Grand, and the branch office in Lombard-street, the boxes will close for newspapers at a quarter before 8 A.M., and for letters at half-past 8 A.M.

REMARKABLE METEOR.—Tuesday night, about half-past 7 o'clock, a very singular meteor made its appearance in the south-west at a considerable elevation. It seemed to emanate from the atmosphere, and gradually assumed a very brilliant luminosity, in shape like a comet with a long tail; and, as near as could be judged, the main body was at first about one-third the size of the apparent diameter of the moon. The meteor passed very slowly to the southward of the zenith, and disappeared altogether in a few moments.—*Edinburgh Advertiser.*

REVIVAL OF OLD CHRISTMAS GAMBOLS AT MANCHESTER.

A VERY interesting fête, in that vein of revivalism which characterises the present age, was given at Manchester yesterday week, Old Christmas Eve, which, as the address, we think, beyond even what its most sanguine promoters could have anticipated. The scene of this resuscitated revelry and pageant was the Free-Trade Hall, at Manchester. The fête was the annual party given by the Directors of the Manchester Mechanics' Institution, and the subject, the Celebration of Christmas in the Olden Time, and in no State has humidity pictured in his "Mansions of England," with its pageantry, picturesque and grotesque: its revel rout, and roysatings; its mirth and mummings; and all the accessories that were wont to walk their glorious halo of hospitality around its meetings and hops.

The Christmas parties of the Manchester Mechanics' Institution are now of 14 years' standing. To a considerable extent, the exhibition of [illegible] work was a reproduction of those of former occasions. Subsequent efforts, of inferences to main features; but in the details there were many improvements introduced; whilst the whole of the representations, in variety, elegance, and finish, far exceeded those of any former occasion. In picturesqueness of effect, the processions were admirable; and the mummers and revellers played their parts with a simulated earnestness and a breadth of rude hilarity which gave to their acting a smack of the true antique. Some members of the upper dramatic character of the forthcoming show had gone abroad; the successful efforts of former years were remembered by thousands; and the result was so great a demand for tickets, that not one was to be procured at the Institution on Friday morning. Hundreds of persons applied in vain; and the competition of the disappointed enhanced the price of a ticket from 5s. or 6s. to 20s. This [illegible] have been sold, was in many instances paid. The number of tickets issued was 3200.

The decorations of the hall were far more elaborate and beautiful than they had been on any previous occasion. Festoons and wreaths of evergreens, flags and banners, coloured draperies, scenes and properties, stags' heads and antlers, and scores of other little devices to captivate the eye and give a look of festal elegance to the place, were lavishly employed; and the brilliant light brought out everything with a sharpness which was quite delightful. The company began to arrive shortly after 8 o'clock, and before 9 nearly every seat was occupied. The scene was truly magnificent when the whole of the gay company had assembled. Never did baronial hall entertain so vast a multitude, and in modern times there have been few occasions which have brought together so large a Christmas party

After a flourish from the President, Mr. A. Turner, the heralds entered, and proclaimed, "The high and mighty Prince, the Master of all Revels." The Prince, with a dignity befitting the occasion, advanced to the dais which adjoined the platform, and was duly inaugurated amidst the acclamations of the company and the merry strains of the band. The Prince addressed the audience, distributed his gifts, and the revels began with "The Procession of the Yule Log." The yule minstrels and other followers of the procession were very numerous; they sang the yule song with a lusty vigour which made the hall ring again.

"The Procession of the Months" was this year substituted for that of "The Seasons," and it was not on y a more complete and elegant pageant, but it had about it a variety which rendered it more pleasing. Each month was typified by some well-known emblem, custom, or observance of rural life. The implements of husbandry peculiar to each division of the year were borne in the long procession; and on the banners and flags were imprinted snatches of old rhymes and popular adages. A maypole, "wreathed with garlands gay," was erected in the centre of the hall; and Maid Marian, as "Queen of the May," awarded her presents and favours. The "morris-dance" was performed by about twenty rustics, decked with ribbons, bells, sashes, and other badges; and as they danced, they sang a portion of an old song. So well was this dance itked, that it was loudly encored. "The sword dance," which still lingers as a Christmas custom in the counties of Northumberland and Durham, was given by a number of youths in appropriate attire, decorated with ribbons of the gayest hues. The "waits" formed part of the procession, performing the carol of December, and they sang a blythesome old carol, "I saw three ships come sailing in." The Manchester hand-bell ringers also formed part of the throng.

Next came "The Procession of the Boar's Head," a large and veritable one, duly bedecked with "garlands gay and rosemary," and served up in formal style with minstrelsy. The antique furniture employed last year to fit up the hall was also used on this; and the "Boar's Head Carol" was again sung. Next in order were "The Presentation of the Wassail Bowl," and "The Procession of Old Father Christmas, his children, and his mummers, with snapdragon," which were got up with increased splendour

On the invitation of the Christmas Prince, Old Father Christmas called around him the actors, and the motley band performed the ancient Christmas play of "St. George and the Dragon." The "pictures of the olden time" terminated with the festive dance of "Sir Roger de Coverley," in which all the non-actors, amateurs, &c. joined.

All the processions of the evening having terminated, Mr. J. A. Turner vacated the chair, which was taken by Mr. Alderman Armitage; and Mr. Alexander Henry, M.P., briefly proposed what he was sure would be the heartiest thanks of the whole assembly to the estimable gentleman who had presided over the festivities, for the very admirable manner in which he has discharged the duties of the president, and for the uniformly kind interest he had taken in promoting the prosperity of the Manchester Mechanics' Institution. He was sure all would join him in wishing Mr. Turner many happy returns of the [illegible] year, in health, peace, and prosperity.

Mr. M. Rose seconded the vote of thanks, which he trusted would be carried by acclamation.

Mr. Alderman Armitage, in putting the motion, said he was sure all must feel grateful to Mr. Turner for his excellent address, and his conduct in the chair. The resolution was carried by acclamation, followed by three hearty cheers; and it was briefly acknowledged by Mr. Turner, who said he hoped that none of their guests had found anything exceptionable in the proceedings, and that they would be as willing to come again, as the members would be glad to welcome them, to many future Christmas parties, and super-late the [illegible] of the season in the same manner as at present. (Applause.)

The process of clearing the hall of forms and tables then commenced, in order

REVIVAL OF OLD CHRISTMAS FESTIVITIES AT MANCHESTER.

CHRISTMAS PLAY OF "ST. GEORGE AND THE DRAGON."

that the spectators themselves might have an opportunity of joining in the dance. Dancing commenced about 11 o'clock, and proceeded with great vigour until a late hour.

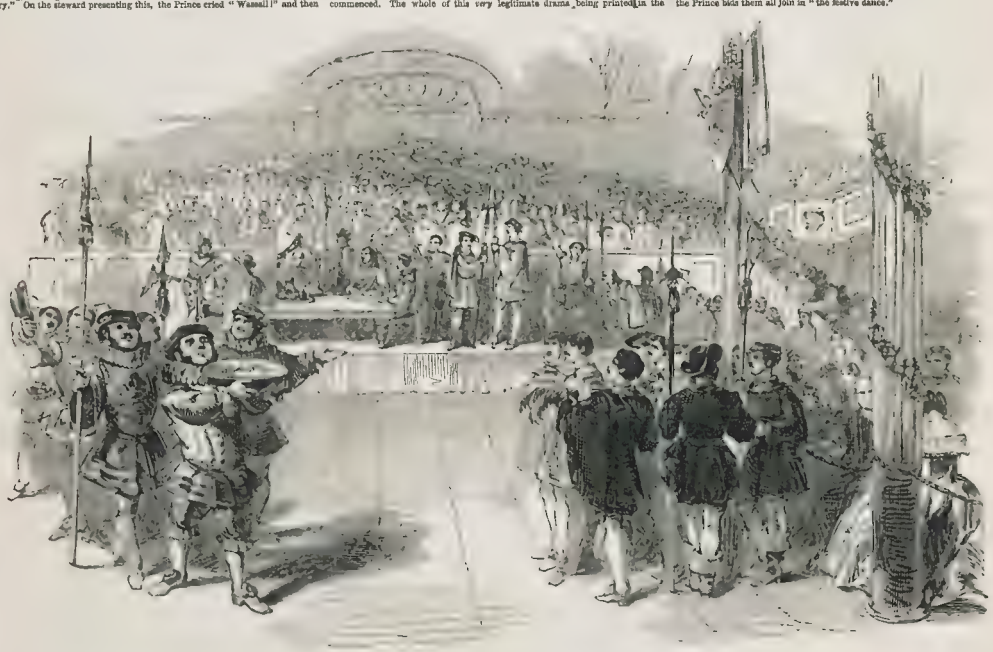
The *fête* was, throughout, very successful; and it was impossible not to regard it as a quaint, yet a picturesque relief, to the grave utilitarian purposes to which the Free-Trade Hall is generally appropriated.

We have engraved two of the scenes from this "rights merrie" Christmas festival. First is the *Procession of the Wassail Bowl*, after the Boar's Head had been deposited upon the table; when there, the Prince, having cut portions, by his heralds called for wassail, and the cry was re-echoed by the throng of rustics entering, bearing the wassail-bowl, wreath-d with "garlands gay and rosemary." On the steward presenting this, the Prince cried "Wassail!" and then drank of the bowl; the retainers giving nine hearty cheers, mingled with cries of "Wassail!" We believe the following is the most approved recipe for its concoction:—To a bottle of good ale, add a bottle of old port and a bottle of good old rum, with sugar, spices, &c. (as Mrs. Glasse would say) "to your liking." This is made hot, and roasted apples, slices of lemon, &c. float on the liquor. The Prince and his court then partook of the boar's head; the rustics retiring to prepare for the last procession.

The second Illustration shows the closing glory of the night; when Father Christmas, having exchanged greetings with his guests, recognised the Prince, and tendered for the Royal solacement and gratification the performance of the ancient miracle play of "St. George and the Dragon." This was accordingly commenced. The whole of this very legitimate drama, being printed in the "Book of the Christmas Party," from the Cornwall copy of the most approved text, we need not describe it at length. Suffice it to say, that St. George proved himself, in "fast" phrase, "a regular brick," slaying Turkish Knight, Giant Turpin, "paynim and infidel," and, though last, by no means least, the mystic and terrible dragon"—

A Dragon you shall see,
And a wild worm for to flee.

On this, Old Father Christmas lastly calls for the doctor, and pays his fee beforehand, after bargaining for a cheap cure; and the learned son of Esculapius, with the magical touch of his little finger, resuscitates the whole of the *dramatis personæ*, conquerors and conquered; and to carry out the humour of the piece, the Prince bids them all join in "the festive dance."



PROCESSION OF THE WASSAIL BOWL.

QUEENWOOD COLLEGE.

ABOUT four miles from the Dunbridge Station, on the line from Bishopstoke to Salisbury, stands this handsome building, to the present uses of which we made allusion in a leading article of this Journal on the 30th of September last. We mentioned, in writing on the subject of Agricultural Colleges, and the advantages they afforded to the country, that Queenwood College was one of them. The statement, however, requires a little explanation, as Queenwood is not an exclusively agricultural seminary, but a college in which every branch of education is taught; and which, in addition to the usual course of classical and commercial study, provides, on a farm of 800 acres, for such young men as

QUEENWOOD COLLEGE.

wish to turn their attention to agriculture, an opportunity to make themselves acquainted with it, both practically and scientifically. Its principal who was employed in Russia by the Emperor Alexander, in the reclamation of waste lands around St. Petersburgh—is not merely an agriculturist, but an experienced teacher, who is imbued with a deep consciousness of the importance of school, as an introduction to life. The celebrated establishment of M. de Fellenberg, at Hofwyl, is the model, to a great extent, of Queenwood College, as far as the principles upon which it is conducted are concerned. Like M. de Fellenberg, the principal of Queenwood is of opinion that the first business of an educator is to develop the various faculties of the youthful mind fully and harmoniously, and that the next is to give these faculties a proper training, with strict reference to the future destination in life of the pupil. We have not space, however, to enter at length upon this subject; but, having set ourselves right upon the point of agriculture, must confine our notice of Queenwood, as a public seminary, to the fact, that it is one of a kind of which we should rejoice to see many in England. The building itself (of which an Engraving appears above) was constructed under the superintendence of Mr. Robert Owen, and is in fact the famous "Harmony Hall," where that philosopher, if such he may be termed, attempted to carry out on a small scale his views for the regeneration of society, and to establish the Millennium. On the gable of the building appears the inscription, inlaid with flints, "C. of M., 1842." On inquiring the meaning, we were informed that it signified "Commencement of Millennium, 1842." The Owenite Millennium, however, was but of short duration. The disciples consumed more than they produced disputes arose—Harmony became Inharmonious, and the fine building and farm on which large sums had been expended, became an unprofitable speculation. The result was that the establishment was broken up for the benefit of its creditors—that the brethren were dispersed—and that Harmony Hall was shut up, and remained for a considerable time without either a tenant or an offer. Ultimately Mr. Edmondson, of Tulketh Hall, near Preston, was induced to take a lease of it, to carry out on a more extended scale the educational principles for which he is celebrated, and which he had so successfully wrought out in the former establishment. He restored the ancient name of the farm, and under his auspices Queenwood College promises to be one of the most valuable seminaries in the kingdom.

MILLARD FILLMORE.

THIS gentleman, who has lately been elected to the office of Vice-President of the American Union, to succeed George M. Dallas, upon the expiration of his official term, March 4, 1849, is a native of the State of New York. He was born on the 7th day of January, 1800, at a spot named Summer-hill, in Cayuga County.

MILLARD FILLMORE, VICE-PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

The birth-place of his father, Nathaniel Fillmore, is Burlington, Vermont; and the venerable sire now looks back with fondness, from his well-cultivated farm in Erie County, N.Y., to the Green Mountains intersecting his native State, and shadowing the humble home of his childhood, while he tells of the year 1771, as the one in which he drew his first breath. Then he points to the proud eminence on which stands his own son, Millard, whose boyhood was propitiated by very few of the opportunities enjoyed by those who are fostered by wealth

Millard Fillmore has risen by his own unabated exertions. He was apprenticed to the wool-carding business in Livingston county, N.Y.: he performed with alacrity the duties of the "industrious apprentice" during the hours of day; and at night he repaired to his room, and studied hard as a relief to his daily occupation. Thus was Fillmore employed from 1815 until 1819, when he yielded to the solicitations of the late Walter Wood, and, throwing aside the carding of wool, he studied with his benefactor law and surveying, until the year 1821. During the latter two years he supported himself by his earnings as a school-teacher.

Removing to Erie County, N.Y., he entered the office of a lawyer in Buffalo, and, under his supervision, continued his legal studies until 1823, when he was admitted to practice in the Court of Common Pleas. From that hour his career has been rapid, equalling alone his uprightness and consistency.

Millard Fillmore was elected to the Legislature of the state of New York in 1827, and the two succeeding years again to the same honourable body. He commenced practising first as a lawyer in the village of Aurora, Cayuga County; thence he returned to his present residence in Buffalo in the year 1830.

In 1832, and also in 1836, he was elected to the American Congress. As an able representative, he enrolled his name among those of the most enlightened American statesmen, by his report on the New Jersey Election controversy. From personal motives, Fillmore declined re-election at the close of this Congress, and resumed his practice at the bar, applying his energy and talents to the faithful discharge of his profession.

In 1844 the Whig party of New York decided upon his nomination as a candidate for the Gubernatorial Chair of the State, opposed by the late Silas Wright, the nominee of the Democratic party; when the latter became Governor.

About a year since, Millard Fillmore was elected Comptroller of his native State. His financial prudence has been proved, on many occasions, since his elevation to that office.

Thus, we see Millard Fillmore, in 1815, the apprentice; the school-teacher in 1821; the lawyer in 1823; in 1827, the legislator, the Congressman in 1832; in 1847, the state comptroller; and may exult in 1849, to append, in addition to what precedes, the merited title of "The Vice-President of the United States of America."

STATUE OF THE LATE EARL OF AUCKLAND.

THIS noble Statue of the late Lord Auckland has been executed in bronze, by order of his Lordship's friends, public and private, in India. The subscription for this purpose, amounting to upwards of £2000, was raised on the Earl leaving India, at the close of his Governorship. The Statue was sent out from England early in September last, in the ship *Marlborough*; and has, consequently, in all probability, arrived about this time at its destination. The site chosen for the Statue is an open space on the Esplanade, in Calcutta, between the fort and town, facing the river, from which it will be seen as a prominent object. The height of the Statue itself is about 8 feet 6 inches, and of the whole, including pedestal, upwards of 20 feet.

The casting, as well as the model, was carried on in Mr. Weekes's Studio and Foundry, in Belgrave-place.

BRONZE STATUE OF THE LATE EARL OF AUCKLAND, BY WEEKES.

FUNERAL OF THE LATE EARL OF AUCKLAND

The funeral of the late First Lord of the Admiralty took place on last Saturday forenoon, when the remains of his Lordship were removed from the Admiralty for interment in the family vault in Beckenham Church, near Bromley, Kent.

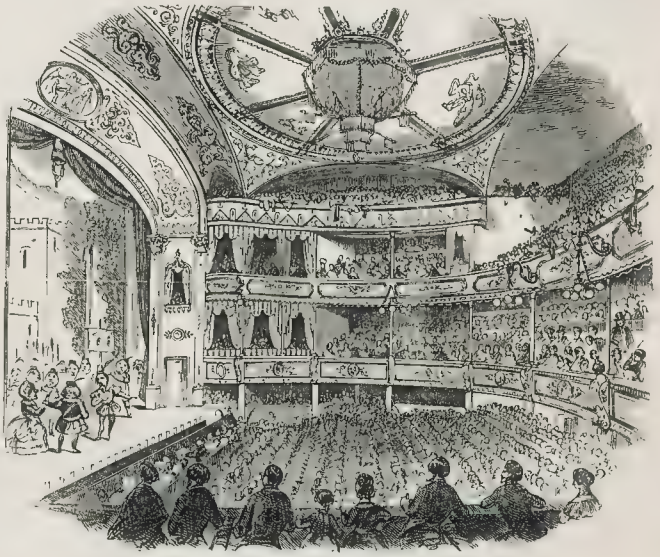
Shortly before ten o'clock, the hour appointed, Rear-Admiral James Deans Dundas, the Hon. Wm. Cowper, Captain Milne, and the other Lords of the Admiralty; Mr. Ward, M.P., and Captain Hamilton, the Secretaries to the Admiralty; the principal clerks, and the large master and assistants in their liveries, connected with that department of the state, assembled in the inner hall and vestibule of the First Lord's official residence, and formed in line on each side, through which the coffin and mourners passed on their way to the hearse and the mourning-coaches. There were three mourning-coaches and four, containing Lord Auckland (the Bishop of Sodor and Man), the Hon. Frances Eden, the brother and sister of the deceased Earl, and other relatives of the deceased, domestics, &c. The funeral was quite private. The Queen, the Queen Dowager, and other members of the Royal Family, the Marquis of Lansdowne, and the members of the Cabinet, made applications to be allowed to send their respective equipages, but the offers were respectfully declined, as it was believed to be in accordance with the previously expressed wishes of the deceased.

The *cortège* proceeded without interruption to Lewisham, where the funeral procession was joined by the carriages of the Countess of Buckinghamshire and Lord Bexley. On reaching Beckenham Church, at half-past twelve o'clock, the body was received at the church gate by the Rev. A. Brandram, the rector of Beckenham, who performed the service. The coffin having been deposited in the family vault, situate in the aisle of the sacred edifice, the funeral service was concluded, and the mourners immediately afterwards retired.

The usual respect to the memory of the late Earl was observed in the Royal Dockyards and naval establishments, agreeable to an order from the Board of Admiralty.

THE SURREY THEATRE.

IN our account of the re-opening of this Theatre, on the 26th ult., we briefly stated that the interior had been entirely re-decorated. We now give an Illustration of the superb renovation. The whole has been designed and carried out by Mr. R. W. Withall, architect, Cheapside, and does much credit to his taste and



THE SURREY THEATRE, RE-DECORATED.

judgment. The stage, which is perfectly new, is 65 feet in depth, having what is technically termed a practicable stage of 30 feet. The pit, and calling, and dome are also new; and the boxes and gallery have been entirely remodelled, and painted and decorated in a light and exceedingly elegant style. The decorations are the work of Mr. Burwell, known as an artist who has been similarly employed on several of the metropolitan theatres. The house is lighted by a magnificent cut-glass central lustre, and ormolu chandeliers around the circle. The whole of the refinement is very tasteful, and bespeaks the liberality of the lessees. The performances, since the re-opening, have been very successful, the Pantomime being an especial favourite with the holiday visitor.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

[illegible] ture, we shall not, shortly, have a rasher on the coals for [illegible]

THE "Racing Calendar" of the 6th instant contained nominations for a great number of influential races, the entries for which closed on the first day of the new year. These add to the interest and sporting excitement during the current week, which being, moreover, barren in any event of account, afforded I am sure for canvassing such a catalogue of racing items as the turf had never known before. In these days of progress, when we select some especial case for observation, we are as insensible of the pace as those who travel by an express train and avoid looking out of the carriage windows. A few instances will, perhaps, serve to put this in sufficiently palpable relief. Let us contrast the strength of some of the great betting races in 1849 with those events ten years ago.

The nominations to the Chester Cup in 1839 were forty-three; this year they are *two hundred and nine*. In 1839, the Great Metropolitan Stakes were [illegible] twenty-three. In 1849, [illegible] ninety-four subscribers. In 1839, the Newmarket Handicap has but recently made its *début*; the nominations have already reached fifty-nine. The Cesarewitch and Cambridgeshire last year produced a numerous insurrection on the betting with the handicaps, to short *nonnes*. Now that the very general taste for speculating in the odds has brought this to pass, there can be no question—this is said without any reference to the consequence—if we have not once more a race for every day in the week as was the case of years ago, the cock-pit has disappeared—once as popular a resort as the course itself. Indeed, all gambling, except that on the issues of races, has ceased; so that the account fairly stands, we are gainers on the whole. Such a state of things, of course, generates ill weeds; but their very offensiveness ensures their speedily being rooted out. For example, a scheme is announced, whereof the provisions are, that the nominators will pay the public the round sum of *one hundred and forty thousand pounds* again-t certain horses for the Derby, the proviso being that the public *taking* the odds shall deposit a certain sum that they may take with the layers, while the latter get credit for their share of the bargain; or, to make the contract simple, the terms are, that an individual back, as an outsider at 50 to 1, any horse over a field of 200 runners, laying the odds in ready money for the *promise* of £101, should he win; it being held in especial recollection that the transaction is altogether illegal, and the parties laying the odds only incurring a debt of honour. Between friends this won't be rather sharp practice, with a stranger, such a "deal" might be more appropriately expressed in stronger language.

These outrageous ventures in gullibility must, however, cure themselves: there will be an explosion, and that will clear the atmosphere. Racing is in more prosperous condition than ever it was, if not quite so fashion-d in all its circumstance as we have seen it. The Landlord is in a very slow to the profession of the jockey. Man cannot, unless they be *lusus naturæ*, ride under 8st. 7lb. the top weight in the majority of instances. Monster studs too—particularly professional establishments—are against the spirit of the sport. What chance is there, with half-a-dozen horses, of winning a good stake in five years? Lord Cotham ran, last year, nine and twenty horses for 123 races, and Mr. Benjamin Green nineteen horses for 112—one of them, [illegible] ran sixteen times! Lord Exeter's, too, was a lavishian stable, in [illegible] aces headed by the Marquis and the Marquis and 25 horses for [illegible] —three animals for 47 of them! These statistics tell their own story—as will the entry for the Chester Cup, with half-a-score in Mr B. Green's account. Betting has now begun upon a scale befitting such a field for speculation. Had *Lacaville Gobbo* lived to launch his quips on the taste at Tattersall's, instead of his allusions to rashers, we should have had him talking about "going the whole Leg."

TATTERSALL'S.

MONDAY.—The betting this afternoon, although moderate in amount, showed a great tendency to back Mrs. Taft, Flying Dutchman, Fly by Night, and Nunnykirk, all of whom left off at a slight improvement on the previous quotations

CHESTER CUP.

25 to 1 agst Cossack (t)	50 to 1 agst Mrs. Taft (t)	66 to 1 [illegible]
40 to 1 ..... The Tartar (t)	50 to 1 ..... Hustler (t)	66 to 1 [illegible]
50 to 1 ..... Chanticleer	50 to 1 ..... Escape (t)	66 to 1 ..... Clerk
50 to 1 ..... Great Western (t)	50 to 1 ..... Kebole (t)	

METROPOLITAN HANDICAP.

20 to 1 agst Bandolier (t)	25 to 1 agst The Tartar (t)	33 to 1 agst Lugar (t)
	40 to 1 agst Cabal (t)	

CRAVEN.

9 to 2 agst The Flying Dutchman (t)	12 to 1 agst Honeycomb (t)	40 to 1 agst The Knout (t)
7 to 1 ..... Fly by Night (t)	20 to 1 ..... Strongbow (t)	50 to 1 ..... Rifleman
7 to 1 ..... Nunnykirk (t)	20 to 1 ..... Nimpidikk (t)	100 to 1 ..... Phillis

DARLEY STAKES.

10 to 1 agst British Yeoman	20 to 1 agst The Iron Duke (t)	25 to 1 agst [illegible]

THURSDAY.—The limited and unimportant character of the business transacted this afternoon renders it unnecessary to give more than a list of the closing prices

SUBSCRIPTION HANDICAP.

30 to 1 agst Tartar (t)	30 to 1 agst Logar (t)	50 to 1 agst Frye (t)
	40 to 1 agst Cabal (t)	

METROPOLITAN HANDICAP.

40 to 1 agst Mrs. Taft	50 to 1 agst Chanticleer (t)	100 to 1 agst Inverior Dale
50 to 1 ..... Fitzpatrick (t)	50 to 1 ..... Derailleur (t)	..... Lansdown)

DERBY.

5 to 1 agst Scott's lot (t)	30 to 1 agst Bloodhound (t)	33 to 1 agst Nunnykirk
	40 to 1 agst Lugar (t)	

OAKS.

5 to 1 agst Escalade (t)

THE MARKETS.

CORN-EXCHANGE.—Since our last report the arrivals of English wheat received up to Mark-lane have been on a very limited scale, and of but middling quality. On the whole the demand for the article has ruled dull, and prices have been well supported. The [illegible] foreign wheats have sold to a fair extent at full prices of currency. The middling and inferior kinds have ruled steady. Rather more business has been done in barley, the purchases having been to a moderate extent, and prices have undergone little change. The large imports of foreign barley the harbor rules as to make it difficult to [illegible] at a decline in value. Of beans, to [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

ADVERTISEMENTS.

TO AUTHORS.—[illegible] where the insertion of an Advertisement [illegible] will be found on page 22.

MR. COLBURN WILL PUBLISH IMMEDIATELY THE FOLLOWING NEW BOOKS:—

I.
THE CONCLUSION of KING ARTHUR.

II.
MORDAUNT HALL; or, A SEPTEMBER NIGHT. A Novel. By the Author of "Emilia Wyndham." [illegible]

III.
THE CASTLEREAGH LETTERS. [illegible]

IV.
CHARLEMAGNE'S KNIGHTS OF GOD. [illegible]

V.
SAM SLICK'S NEW WORK, "THE OLD [illegible]

VI.
THE NEW NOVEL, "LUCILLE BEL[illegible] 3 vols.

[illegible]

By RICHARD DOYLE. [illegible]

[illegible] published in Almanacks [illegible] Periodical Department, by JAMES GLAISHER, [illegible]

[illegible] PACK is forwarded [illegible] postage-free,

THE LADY'S ALBUM of FANCY WORK, and Useful Designs in Knitting [illegible] Printed in Colours, with Directions.

JULLIEN'S ALBUM for 1849. [illegible]

THE PIANISTA, for January, No. 1[illegible]

LA PRESSE, Journal Politique et Litteraire. [illegible]

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FESTIVAL AT MESSRS. RANSOME'S AND MAY'S, AT IPSWICH.

(*Continued from page* 30.)

morning 180 gallons of pea-soup, and the fragments of the feast, were distributed among the workmen's families.

BURNING OF THE PARK THEATRE.

THE intelligence of the destruction of "the Park," the principal Theatre of New York, was received by last week's mail; but our Correspondent's sketch of the catastrophe did not reach us in time for engraving in our last Number.

The fire burst forth on the evening of Saturday, December 16, at about a quarter past six o'clock, an hour before the time appointed for the performances to take place. About that time smoke was seen to issue from the rear part of the establishment, which abutted on Theatre-alley, a small street running in the rear of Park-row, from Ann to Beekman-street. The alarm was given immediately, that the Park Theatre was on fire; and in a few minutes the smoke poured from every window and sky-light in the building. Soon flames shot forth from the windows; and in an inconceivably short period of time the whole building was enveloped in fire. When this occurred, the scene was frightful. The dark heavy clouds, which were hurried across the sky by a strong easterly wind, reflected the illumination and lighted up the city so fully, that a person could read ordinary-sized type at a distance of half a mile from the scene of the conflagration. Crowds of persons, far and near, attracted by the glare, hurried to the scene; the fire-bells pealed the alarm, and the whole metropolis was in a state of commotion.

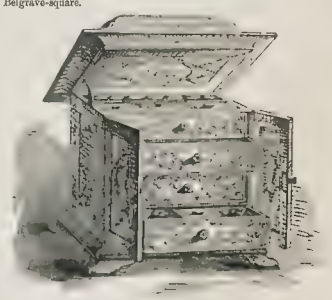
The firemen were on the spot with their accustomed and praiseworthy alacrity. Their efforts were of little avail, and in about half an hour the burning rafters were visible. All hopes of saving the theatre were then abandoned, and the firemen directed their attention to prevent the adjoining houses in Ann-street, Beekman-street, and Park-row from being destroyed; and their efforts were successful. The flames, however, communicated to Earle's Hotel, adjoining, the rear of which was partially destroyed. The injury to the house is, probably, 2000 dollars, which is insured. The fire also communicated to Clarke's House, which sustained trifling damage. They are both five-story houses, which was the cause of their taking fire so quickly. The Park House, a five story building, was at one time thought in imminent danger, though, by the exertions of the firemen, it sustained very trifling damage. The Fountain House, adjoining the east end of the theatre, took fire, but was extinguished without material damage.

In one hour and three-quarters from the time the fire was discovered, the flames were subdued, with a loss of property to the amount probably of 60,000 dollars. It is twenty-eight years since the Park Theatre was burned. There were several reports about the origin of the fire; but it is now ascertained beyond a doubt, that it originated by one of the young ladies belonging to the ballet, while looking at some bills hanging near the prompter's box, pushing several of them against one of the gas-lights, when they instantly took fire, which communicated to the adjoining scenery. Instead of pulling down the whole bundle when they first took fire, she ran from them, and before another could reach the spot, the scenery was in flames, which could not be arrested.

BURNING OF THE PARK THEATRE, NEW YORK.

CABINET PRESENTED TO MDLLE. JENNY LIND.

THE pure and disinterested benevolence of Mdlle. Lind in devoting her charming talents to the aid of the charitable institutions of Manchester and Birmingham, would have impressed the public with a due sense of the generosity of this excellent lady, even had she not given several other instances of her sympathetic nature. This kindly devotion of the fair songtress has been marked at Manchester and Birmingham by the presentation of elegant and costly testimonials, accompanied by letters of thanks, from the Committees of the Charities so largely benefited by Mdlle. Lind's liberality. At Birmingham, the present consists of a very appropriate specimen of one of the most beautiful manufactures of the town—a Papier-Maché Cabinet, from the establishment of Messrs. Jennens and Bettridge, whose London *dépôt* is in Halkin-street West Belgrave-square.



CABINET PRESENTED TO MDLLE. JENNY LIND.

This Cabinet has been purchased by subscription amongst the joint Committees of Queen's College and Hospital; and was presented to Mdlle. Lind immediately after the Concert given by her in aid of the Queen's Hospital, in the Town Hall, Birmingham, on the 28th ult. The form of the Cabinet is square, the panelling ornamented by Watteau-like pictures, and the scrolls exquisitely relieved by pearl. The upper compartment, from which the cover of the Cabinet rises, contains work-table materials. The trimmings are of white satin, the mountings of silver; and on a plate of the same metal, inserted in the interior of the lid, is engraved the following inscription:—

To Mademoiselle Jenny Lind, from the Lord Principal and Council of the Queen's College and Hospital, Birmingham, as a small testimony of their sense of obligation for her very noble and gratuitous services at a Concert held in the Town Hall, in behalf of the funds of the Queen's Hospital.—December 28, 1848.

The drawer beneath is also lined with satin; and the lower compartment is occupied by a neat writing-desk, trimmed with crimson velvet. Mdlle. Lind was pleased to express her great satisfaction with the beauty of the gift, and subsequently visited Messrs. Jennens and Bettridge's establishment at Birmingham.

The following is a copy of the address presented to Mademoiselle Jenny Lind. It was written by the Rev Chancellor Law, and engrossed on vellum. A translation of the address into Swedish, by Dr. Raphall, accompanied the English document:—

Mademoiselle,—The Mayor of Birmingham, the High and Low Bailiffs, and the Members of the Council of the Queen's College and the Queen's Hospital, have accompanied me here that we may unite in paying you respect and honour. We are convinced that we speak the unanimous voice of our vast population when we tender to you our heartfelt thanks for your very valuable gratuitous services in singing at the concert at the Town Hall this evening, in behalf of one of the most useful and deserving of our public institutions—the Queen's Hospital, founded by our townsman, Mr. Sands Cox. Happy is it when it pleases God to grant exquisite talents, such as yours, to one disposed to make such a use of them as you do; for we have heard of other acts of your charity as disinterested as your favour to us. We do not wish you to forget us, as we will not forget you; and we beg of you to accept, as a pledge and a small token of our gratitude, this casket, which we have selected as a specimen of the ingenuity of our manufacturers.

May health, happiness, and success ever attend you in your onward course o usefulness!

London: Printed and published at the Office, 198, Strand, in the Parish of St. Clement Danes, in the County of Middlesex, by WILLIAM LITTLER, 198, Strand aforesaid.—SATURDAY, JANUARY 13, 1849.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

No. 354.—Vol. XIV.] FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, JANUARY 20, 1849. [Sixpence.

THE TYRANNY OF PARIS.

France has gained Universal Suffrage by the Revolution of February, 1848—and Universal Suffrage has gained a Bonaparte; but both gains, as all the world knows by this time, may be set down at very little. She has also gained a new motto for the national coat of arms; but it is a motto which, like many others, used by individuals as well as by nations, is more remarkable for fine words than for practical truth. We do not at present intend to speak of these fine words in their aggregate; we confine ourselves to one of them—*Liberty*—leaving the as yet impossible *Equality*, and the *Fraternity* which is shown by mutual hatred, jealousy, and ill-will, to the calm consideration of all over-ardent friends of humanity, who would begin the political and social regeneration of mankind at the wrong end. The example of France has shown how mischievous it is to speak of equality to an ignorant and violent mob; and how necessary it is to instil, by education, precept, and religion, the sentiment of fraternity in the heart of the people, before expecting it to influence their conduct, their manners, and their laws. As regards liberty, it cannot be denied that the French have made many sacrifices for it. No people in the world ever struggled harder to obtain it, or ever paid a more tremendous price for it. But their present as well as past history shows how valueless is the mere abstract love of liberty among a people who will not condescend to understand and to practise its first principles; and who, notwithstanding all their love of it, consent, either from ignorance, from indolence, or from terror, to be oppressed by the caprices and turbulence of the literate and illiterate mobs of the capital. The provincial French have many virtues; but until they learn to act for themselves, to think for themselves, and to take a share in the management of their own affairs, their private virtues will be of little public avail, and France will continue to groan under a despotism.

The tyranny of the capital dates from the Revolution of 1789. It has been continually on the increase. The Parisians, it is true, are tyrants in practice only, and not in theory. They love liberty with a devotion that has an air of intensity; but they do not in reality know what it means. They are willing to lay down their lives for it; but they have no correct notions of the duties that liberty imposes upon those who would enjoy it. They can neither bear, nor forbear. They often form correct ideas; but they are not contented unless they can cram those ideas down the throats of all who dissent from them. They utter high sentiments; but they seem to have no faith in their vitality, or any expectation that truths can make their way in the world except by the aid of the sword and the musket. In fact, the Parisians are tyrants. Their military education, predilections, and traditions have made them so. Their pride and vanity have confirmed them in the delusion that all the wit, all the virtue, all the worth of France—if not of the whole world—are concentrated between the Arc de Triomphe and the Place de la Bastile on the one side, and between the Panthéon and the windmills of Montmartre on the other. But although they are essentially tyrannical themselves, they will not tolerate the tyranny of others. They have too much pride and high spirit to be contented slaves. Liberty, or something which they depict to themselves under that name, is their own particular idol; and, if all the world do not bow down and worship it, they are prepared to invade the liberty of all the world, and to exclaim like Mahomet—

Believe our book, ye millions, or ye die.

The measure which the Parisians would mete to others they will on no account submit to be measured by themselves. The history of France since the commencement of the reign of Louis XVI. proves how intensely they have hated all tyranny—except that of the military conqueror, who caused them to forget his despotism in the gorgeousness of his victories, and who flattered their national vices so successfully as to make them pardon his attacks upon their national virtues. His was the only tyranny which the Parisians and the French generally could endure. Charles the Tenth was a tyrant, and they expelled him. His successor thought it necessary to become a tyrant also, and they expelled him in his turn. The Republicans avowedly thrust the Republic upon an unwilling people. They established it, as they maintained it, by terror and coercion. The Provisional Government was a tyranny of the worst kind, and it sunk amid the universal hiss of unpopularity and contempt. General Cavaignac could not preserve society from dissolution without becoming a tyrant; and in his place, five or six millions of voters elected for their President a man whose only claim upon their confidence was his hereditary connexion with a tyrant. The people chafe at and overthrow tyranny; but having withdrawn their necks from one yoke, they thrust them into another. In all their revolutions they but change the tyrant: the old form still subsists, and the phantom of liberty eludes their grasp.

But a light has begun to dawn upon the French, and a new struggle will sooner or later take place. The sober people of the provinces are opening their eyes to the fact that neither Charles X. nor Louis Philippe was so great a tyrant as the city of Paris; and that this kind of tyranny—of which Europe offers no other example—is not a necessary consequence of their civilisation, but an excrescence upon it which must be removed before real liberty can be secured. Paris has never paid any deference to the wants, the ideas, or the rights of the provinces. It has laughed them to scorn; and all the Governments that have succeeded each other since the days of the first Republic until those of the Republic of 1848, have, by their system of action, and by their concentration of all administrative functions in Paris, confirmed and extended the unwholesome ascendancy of the capital. They have pampered a tyranny which, though sometimes less, sometimes greater than their own, has eventually become their master. The unhappy Girondists saw the evil, and attempted to combat it; but they adopted the wrong means, and perished in the task. No real attempt has since been made to grapple with it. Napoleon strengthened it; Louis XVIII. and Charles X. continued it; Louis Philippe and M. Guizot extended it; and the Republicans, whether under M. de Lamartine, General Cavaignac, or M. Louis Napoleon Bonaparte, have acted as if they would perpetuate it. Paris cannot be forcibly taught the wrong she has committed against the general freedom of the nation; but the provinces, by insisting upon decentralising the Government, and spreading the functions of administration over the whole country, may at length succeed in depriving the capital of those arbitrary powers, which, whether exercised by her mobs or by her statesmen, have been oppressive to the whole people.

The importance of this fact has at length struck M. Guizot. This gentleman, while he was a responsible Minister, ruled the French upon the old tyrannical principles, and, as a necessary consequence, produced a revolt, and then a Revolution, in the capital. He has, however, discovered in his exile that excessive centralisation of the functions of Government is not good. He has become convinced that the apoplexy or furious insanity of the nation is the common result of this weakening of the extremities, and this forcing of all the blood to the head. In his recently

[Country Edition.]

The Islington New Market.—(See next page.)

published pamphlet on Democracy in France, he has tacitly condemned his own system, by admitting that the centralisation of Paris has operated injuriously upon the general interests of the country, and that rational freedom for all the French can be better secured upon the English system of local self-government, than upon the French system of over-governing all things from the capital. The remedy is a sound one, though likely to be of tardy and difficult application amongst a people who have so much political knowledge to acquire as the French have. Had M. Guizot acted upon that principle, and endeavoured to extend it through France during his nine unhappy years that he was in power, Louis Philippe might still have been King of the French. It is well, however, that experience has taught him his error, because the authority of his genius is still great among the French: and it will be still better for the French if they will take his advice to heart; learn toleration for the opinions of each other; master the simple and elementary principle, that one portion of the natural freedom of each man in society must be surrendered for the sake of society itself, and that too much government is but another name for despotism. But, while the friends of constitutional liberty cannot but be gratified at the new light that has dawned upon M. Guizot, they cannot but feel surprised that so acute a man should have fallen into the mistake of blaming "Democracy" alone for the misfortunes that have befallen France. "Democracy" is his nightmare; but, at the very moment when he condemns it, he vaunts the great democratic principle of local self-government as the best of remedies for the evils of his country. M. Guizot forgets that Paris has in reality been an aristocrat—not a democrat. Paris has invariably spoken democracy, but she has at invariably acted aristocracy. She desired the Government of the "best;" and the best, in the estimation of Paris, was only to be found in Paris. The extension of those English principles, the local management of local affairs, the diffusion of municipal, parochial, governmental, and other functions to the remotest corners of the land, to be administered by functionaries not altogether dependant upon the central power, which M. Guizot recommends—all these, in fact, are extensions of democracy. Thus, M. Guizot blames democracy in one breath, and recommends it as the only salvation in another. This, however, is merely an error in terms. The good advice of the great ex-Minister remains in all its integrity; and there is some probability that the industrious and deserving people of the French provinces have been already predisposed, by sad experience, to take a similar view of the remedy for the evils of France. Should they succeed in distributing over the land the powers and functions now wielded exclusively in Paris; should they acquire those municipal and parochial rights of self-government which the English people exercise; should they learn "to bear and to forbear;" should they be able to meet in public, and discuss their grievances, real or imaginary, without resorting to violence; should they succeed in getting up such a meeting as took place in Manchester last week, without attempting to brew a revolution out of it, they will have made a great advance in constitutional freedom; and, whatever the nominal form of their Government may be—whether a republic, a limited form of the monarchical, or an equally limited Imperialism—they will be, what they are not at present, and what they never can be under their present system—*a free people.*

ISLINGTON NEW MARKET.

THE removal of the Cattle Market from Smithfield—and, with it, the discontinuance of the nuisance of driving cattle through the crowded streets of the metropolis—has long been an object of public concern, but has been thwarted by interests which ought long since to have yielded to the convenience as well as health of the people. The scene pictured upon the preceding page illustrates a step just taken towards this very desirable improvement.

The Sketch represents the New Cattle Market, situate on the Lower-road, Islington, which was re-opened on the 8th inst. for the sale of cattle and other live stock; the establishment having been recently, at a very large outlay, put into complete order. The area within the walls is fifteen acres, around which are spacious sheds, upwards of 3300 feet in length, and 20 feet wide, having room for 3000 cattle and 56,000 sheep—the entire span of the property being about thirty acres, comprising the Market-house, seven public-houses, thirty dwelling-houses, with all the substantial buildings in the Market, &c.; spacious covered lairs, pens, stalls, stables, offices, four banking-houses, wells, ample water-tanks, with a plentiful supply of water laid on from the New River Company's mains. 5 & 6 Will. 4, c. iii, conferring the privilege of holding the market, taking tolls, slaughtering, &c.

This market was projected and the act of Parliament obtained, by the late John Perkins, Esq., of Bletchingly, Surrey, at an enormous outlay; and would, no doubt, long ere this have superseded Smithfield as the metropolitan cattle market, had it not been for a prejudice which got abroad, that, while opposing the monopoly which had for centuries existed at Smithfield, Mr. Perkins was seeking to establish another at Islington. A totally opposite course to this will be adopted by the present proprietors, who express their determination of discountenance anything like monopoly, not only in the monetary arrangement of the company now forming for carrying out the purposes of the new market, but, as regards the public, to remove every error which past experience has pointed out. These instances may be cited in proof—1. The contemplated establishment of a carcase market adjoining the cattle market. 2. Permission to slaughter in the *abattoirs* of this establishment by the company's servants, or by the servants of the different carcase-butchers, as they may prefer, or at their own slaughter-houses. And, 3, every accommodation will be offered, and every facility given, to all persons connected with Smithfield Market, either as graziers, barkers, salesmen, or drovers, to transfer as much, or the whole of their business, as they may think proper, to the new market.

The days of holding the New Islington Market are Tuesdays and Thursdays for cattle, sheep, pigs, &c., and Wednesdays for horses

The situation of the market at Islington is well chosen, as well as for the purposes of an *abattoir* and dead meat or carcase market, as it is central to all the great leading roads to the metropolis from the Northern, Eastern, and Western counties of England, and by its elevation well calculated for drainage, it being 63 feet above the level of high-water, or Trinity mark. At the time it was erected, fifteen years since, there were no main sewers near it. But now that there is a first-class sewer within 100 feet of the eastern entrance, and 70 feet lower than the surface of the market, it will be an easy matter to drain it of the surface and waste water.

It is proposed to erect very extensive and complete *abattoirs* in connection with the market, which will have an ample supply of water, extensive stallage for cattle, storehouses, &c.

Connected with the above, extensive accommodation will be provided for a dead meat or carcase market. The arrangements for pig and horse markets are complete, as also for hay and straw, for which sheds, and stabling for the horses, will be erected, so as to keep it until or after the days of sale.

At present there is a railway in course of construction, from the Camden Town station of the London and North-western Railway through Kentish Town, near the Model Prison, through Highbury, Kingsland, Dalston, Hackney, to the north and east of Victoria Park, through Bow, to the East and West India Docks, and which can be connected with the Great Western, London and North-western, Great Northern, Eastern Counties, and Northern and Eastern, and Blackwall Railways. From this new railway it is proposed to run a short junction branch of about 380 yards, from near King Henry's Walk to the Market, by which means cattle, sheep, horses, &c., will be brought at once from all parts of England and the Continent, without traversing the roads of the metropolis.

The best plans of markets and *abattoirs* on the Continent will be adopted as models for this new establishment, under the superintendence of Mr Grantham, Civil Engineer, whose Treatise on Public Slaughter-houses has pointed him out as well qualified for the task.

STATUE OF SIR MICHAEL O'LOGHLEN.—This work of art was placed on its pedestal on Monday, and obtained much admiration, though it is not exactly what was anticipated. It is a graceful and finely conceived work, executed with much skill and judgment. The Judge is represented in a sitting posture, and the drapery of his robe falls negligently about his person, which is easy in its pose. As a portrait, the work is not of so much value, as the artist has not done justice to the intellectual and lofty brow of Sir Michael O'Loghlen. But there is an ease and lightness about the whole statue which is [illegible] and the sculptor's genius has produced a work fully justifying [illegible] etc. Mr. M'Dowall is the artist of the O'Loghlen testimonial. The [illegible] in the Hall of Courts, looking towards the [illegible] ...ved the Hall. The inscription on the O'Loghlen testimonial [illegible] ...ge of the Judge [illegible] ...ts, however, occupied [illegible] ...ng Richard Hussey O'Loghlen, Bart., Master of the Rolls. [illegible] ...ded Sept. 28, 1842.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

The speedy dissolution of the National Constituent Assembly, which continues to be urged on its members by petitions and remonstrances of the most pressing character from all the provinces, has occupied the attention of the Assembly itself, the result of which has given a great impetus to the probable accomplishment of that measure within a comparatively short period. On Friday, the 12th, the following propositions formed the order of the day for discussion, the question to be decided being whether it should be taken into consideration by the Assembly, or should be at once rejected:—

"Art. 1. The Legislative Assembly is convoked for the 19th March next. The powers of the National Constituent Assembly shall expire on the same day

"Art. 2. The elections for the nomination of the 750 members, who are to compose the Legislative Assembly, shall take place on the 4th March, 1849. Each department shall elect the number of representatives determined by the table annexed to the present bill.

"Art. 3. Until the period fixed for the dissolution, the National Assembly shall confine itself to frame the electoral law, and the law relative to the Council of State."

After a lengthened debate, remarkable for the brilliant speech of the famous legitimist orator M. de Montalembert, who is advocating the immediate dissolution of the Assembly, took occasion to pass a bitter encomium on the conduct of General Cavaignac in at once retiring from supreme power on the expression of the will of the people, a division took place, which gave a majority of four in favour of taking the proposition into consideration, the numbers being 399 against and 400 in favour of the motion. The proposition was accordingly set down for consideration on a future day, and a committee appointed to report upon its expediency.

M. Marrast, notwithstanding the rumours of his intention to give up the Presidency of the Chamber, has been again elected to fill the chair.

Much speculation has been afloat during the week as to the person on whom the office of Vice-President of the Republic will be conferred, but all doubts on the subject will be set at rest in a day or two

Notwithstanding the vivid interest which domestic matters excite, the affairs of Italy again begin to claim public attention in Paris, awakened by the circumstances of orders having, at the commencement of the week, been transmitted to Toulon, to prepare a steam-vessel of eleven war steamers without a moment's delay. The expedition for which they were intended was kept secret, but it was generally understood it was intended for an armed intervention in favour of the Pope. The Marseilles mail that the great Powers have given their assent. The preparations were going on day and night

A letter from Marseilles announces the passing through the city of M. de la Tour d'Auvergne, attached to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, on his way to Toulon, where a steam-vessel was waiting to convey him to Gaëta. M. de la Tour d'Auvergne is accompanied by M. de Corcelles on his mission to the Holy Father

The *Times* correspondent supplies the following details on this subject:—"Some time since a convention, or circular, was addressed by the Spanish Government to the Catholic Powers, deploring the scandal to Christendom in the abasement of the capital of the Christian world by the Holy Father, and proposing that assistance should be rendered to enable him to return to his dominions. Subsequently, a more formal proposition was made by the Austrians to the French Government, inviting it to co-operate in restoring his Holiness to 'the free exercise of his powers as head of the Church.' This proposition, however limited in its extent, and however well it may have been received by the French Cabinet, was one which, in the actual state of this country, required the most careful deliberation before any steps could be taken. The question was one of considerable difficulty; and in the Cabinet it was asked how a country, where the right of the people to change a Monarchical for a Republican form of government had been so lately acted upon, could well interfere in effecting a 'restoration' of a foreign Prince in any sense? If I am rightly informed, the 'restoration' was only with a view of enabling the Pope to exercise, without restraint, his spiritual powers; and in this, as it was urged, all Catholic countries, of whatever form of government, had an equal interest. I believe it was at the same time added, that the question of temporal right would not be touched. A similar communication was made by the Spanish Government.

"The President of the French Republic was understood to have expressed his desire to co-operate in such a measure, but before anything could be done, it was considered necessary to communicate with his Holiness, and ascertain his wishes on the subject. M. Latour d'Auvergne was despatched on a mission to Gaëta, and until his return it is not probable that anything will be done.

"With respect to the expedition itself, these preparations are less the result of any specific plan, than for the purpose of watching what course events may take."

General Pelet, of the War-office, is to set out immediately for Turin as Envoy Extraordinary from the French Republic charged with a special mission. No man could be chosen who can give such valuable information to the King. Charles Albert, whether his object be peace or war, as General Pelet.

Internal dissensions appear to menace the existence of the Socialist fraction of the Republicans. A duel took place on Wednesday between M. Pilhes, ex-Peer of France, and M. Charles Delescluze, chief editor of the *Révolution Démocratique et Sociale*. Count D'Alton Shee was seconded by his friend, and M. Delescluze in the arm. The cause of the quarrel has not transpired.

Judging by the result of some recent elections in the provinces to the National Assembly, the "Democratic and Social Republic" is on the wane in the minds of the *ouvriers*. At the election of the Indre, the Marquis de Barbançois, the son of a former tutor of the Duke of Bordeaux, was returned last week by a great majority. In the department of La Nièvre, likewise, the representative returned is an old Legitimist, an ex-Peer of Charles X. The former election is looked upon as especially important in its result, as the locality has hitherto been regarded as one of the strongholds of the Socialists.

In the metropolis, also, the progress of events by no means favours the *ultras* The retrospect of their past brief hour of turbulent authority discloses a state of things in no degree relished by the financial world, namely, a deficit. The Budget of the city of Paris, made up to the 1st inst., shows a deficit of 18,000,000 francs, 3,000,000 of which are not justified by any vouchers. "This," observes the *Réformateur*, "is legacy of the Provisional Government, and of the Republicans *de la veille*."

The published returns of the receipts of the indirect taxes and revenues of France, in 1847, amounted to 676,790,000 francs, showing a diminution, as compared with those of 1846, of 146,501,000 francs, and of 1847, of 143,863,000 francs.

A grand dinner was to be given on Saturday last by M. Falloux, Minister of Public Instruction, to the President of the Republic. Amongst those invited independently of the Cabinet Ministers, were Count Molé, MM. Thiers, Berryer, Count de Noailles, d'Escayrac, Sir Pinson, and the representative of some of the most distinguished Legitimist families now in Paris. The list of the guests was submitted to the President of the Republic. He smiled, and replied that he should feel most happy in the society of persons bearing such names

The preliminary proceedings in the case of Barbès, Blanqui, Flotte, Martin (Albert), Sobrier, Raspail, Louis Blanc, Courtois, Cassaignac, Villain, &c., have at length been concluded, and these persons are ordered for trial before the Assize Court of Paris.

Business appears to be on the increase in the French seaports. On Friday (last week) business in this article to the amount of two millions of francs was done at Havre, principally in cotton and sugar. A letter from Lyons, in the *Patrie*, says that trade is still very dull there, in consequence of the doubts that exist as to the state of things generally, and the bad disposition of a portion of the working population, who have their minds poisoned by Socialist publications. The best firemen in the manufactories are stated to have emigrated to Piedmont, Holland, and England. The letter adds that the elections at Lyons are already preparing for a new election, and that the names of candidates most spoken of as likely to succeed are those of M. Martin and M. Jaubert. We read in the *Courrier de Lyon*:—"The roundsmen of Charleville and the Ardennes have, within a short time, purchased in the Lorraine nearly 5,000,000 kilogrammes of castiron, cast for wood-furnaces. Orders are coming in in rapid succession, and the foundries in our country are in great activity."

SPAIN.

Accounts from the frontiers of Catalonia of the 11th inst announce that a sanguinary engagement between the Queen's troops, commanded by General de la Concha, and the insurgents, headed by Cabrera, took place on the 7th inst., between Vich and St. Hippolyte. The latter had been forced to retire, after an obstinate resistance. Between 600 and 700 men are stated to have been killed *en combat*. On the 10th the sister of Cabrera, Donna Jose Arnau, arrived at Madrid on her way to Teruel, where her husband was confined ever since his submission to the Queen.

PORTUGAL.

The Queen opened the Cortes at Lisbon on the 23 inst. with the usual formalities. The Royal speech contained nothing of interest.

A shock of an earthquake was experienced at Campo on the 23d ult., and about a dozen heavy surges were observed in the bay, rolling over the break water on the 1st inst., which undoubtedly were produced from a similar cause.

ITALIAN STATES.

ROME.—The Supreme Junta having issued a decree for the convocation of the Constituent Assembly, the purpose for which it had been called into existence, has resigned. In the evening of the 8th inst., a grand demonstration in favour of the Constituent Assembly took place. The population, the Civic Guards, and the troops of the garrison assembled on the Square of Venice, and thence marched down the Corso to the Square of the People, preceded by banners, torches, and military bands. From this last square the *cortege* repaired to the Capitol, crying "Long live the Roman Constituent, the Italian Constituent, and the Independence of Italy!" There all the banners were placed round the statue of Marcus Aurelius; and the Abbé A. Rambaldi, having ascended the pedestal, read the decree for the convocation of the Assembly, and delivered a spirited address against the cowardice of the Sovereign Pontiff.

The first general meeting of the Roman Electoral Association was held on the evening of the 6th, in order to choose a committee to propose the candidates for the Constituent Assembly. The crowd was immense, and 24,000 votes were given. A committee of twenty-four members was appointed, which immediately commenced its labours. A letter from the Pope, dated Gaëta, 1st inst., had been received, announcing the rebels with excommunication

The Grand Duke of Tuscany opened, on the 10th inst., the session of the Legislative Chambers with a speech from the throne, in which he explained himself favourable of the war against the Austrians in Lombardy, and the union of Italian States.

Advices from Bologna of the 9th inst. direct attention to the movements of the Austrians, who are concentrating large bodies of troops at Piacenza, Modena, and Ferrara, supposed to be with a view of armed intervention in the Roman States.

PRUSSIA.

Our intelligence this week from Berlin states that the Government had, by a decree, abolished the forced labour exacted from the villagers and towns lying on the line of the country roads for clearing away the snow and keeping the communications open. The work will in future be done by paid labourers.

The election was proceeding with great activity, the regulations of the state of siege having been suspended to enable the public meetings to be held without restriction.

The Minister of Justice had formally contradicted the rumours that the Government had ordered the pending political prosecutions. The courts of law have acted wholly on their own authority.

AUSTRIA

The Imperial Diet, which has again assembled at Kremsier, and the Ministry have assumed an attitude of hostile opposition to each other, in consequence of the latter having declared that the first section of the fundamental law (which has been already read the first time) had given rise, as a theory, to rebellion and murder, because the section had set forth that the people is the source of all power, a principle which, unassisted, caused the murder of Latour in Vienna! On the 8th instant a discussion took place on the subject, and a motion to the effect that the ministerial declaration was a breach of the privileges of the House, was carried by a majority of 156 to 99; after which the assembly broke up in a state of great excitement.

At Vienna much dissatisfaction had been caused by the Ministry having suppressed the *Wiener Zeitung*, a popular daily journal of liberal politics, called the *Ost-Deutsche* (*East German*) *Post*, because it contained an article which the Cabinet deemed revolutionary in its tendency.

HUNGARY

The news this week from the seat of war is of much interest. The two Hungarian capitals, Buda and Pesth, have been taken by the Imperial army. Upon its near approach, a deputation from the Hungarian Diet, consisting of Count Louis Batthiany, the ex-Premier of Hungary, the Bishop of Lonorita, Count Mailath, and M. Deak, formerly a member of the Cabinet, arrived at headquarters to treat for the surrender of Pesth. Terms of some description apparently refused to receive these gentlemen as a *deputation*, but he accorded them a private interview, from which, however, Count Batthiany was excluded, and in which they were given to understand that there was no course short of unconditional surrender would be listened to by the Prince. The deputation took this answer back to Pesth; and when the Imperial troops advanced on the morning of the 5th inst., they did not meet with the slightest resistance. Buda and Pesth, the two towns surrendered at once. The Magyar forces had evacuated them upon the approach of the Imperialists. The democratic leader, Kossuth, fled to Debreczin, with the specie of Hungary in bank notes and gold. He was subsequently joined by the Committee of Defence, and by those members of the Diet who had declared the throne of Hungary vacant; his partisans are said to be some 19,000 strong. On the 6th inst. the first army corps, under Prince Windischgratz peremptorily

COUNTRY NEWS.

FINANCIAL AND LEGISLATIVE REFORM.

MEETING AT NORWICH.—The Ward committees of the Reform Association met on Monday evening at the Old Library Room, Norwich, for the purpose of adopting measures to further the movement in favour of financial reform J. Colman, Esq., presided at the chair. [illegible] of the committees from all parts of the city [illegible] unanimously adopted; [illegible] this committee will [illegible] operate with the Liverpool Financial Reform Association, and with every other movement for the promotion of national economy, in order to secure not only a [illegible] of the public burdens, but also their fair and equal distribution." It was also determined [illegible] weekly meetings in large central rooms, to create a strong public opinion in favour of this object. An address was ordered to be issued to the public.

MEETING AT SHEFFIELD.—A numerous and enthusiastic meeting of the inhabitants of Sheffield was held on Monday evening in the Council Hall, for the purpose of establishing a New Reform Association in Sheffield, to co-operate with similar societies established in Manchester, Liverpool, and other towns, with a view of promoting financial and legislative reform. Mr. Joseph Hunter was called to the chair, and stated that the meeting had been called for the following objects:—1. To establish a new Reform Association in Sheffield; 2. [illegible] and determine respecting a request for the co-operation of the Sheffield Liberals throughout the West Riding, which has been agreed upon by the central committee at Normanton. The plan which was proposed for the Sheffield district was very simple in its character. Its objects would be to look after the registration of those who already possessed votes, and see that they were properly registered; to attend to the registration of those electors who have not yet been put upon the register; and to assist and promote the formation of new freeholders, with a view to an increase of the number of county votes. The following sketch of the proposed constitution of the New Association was submitted to the meeting, which declared that—"The objects of the association would be to promote free trade, the ballot, extension of the suffrage, financial reform, and to oppose all extension of taxation whatsoever. That a committee be appointed, whose powers and duties would be to attend to the registration of voters; to appoint honorary or paid secretaries and agents, to examine and prepare lists for election purposes, and defend claims, or make objections to the revision courts; to promote new associations, to administer the funds of the society; to suggest or institute such public proceedings by public meeting, petition, &c., as in their judgment political events, and the state of great political questions may render desirable; and by all legal and constitutional means within their power to promote timely political reforms, and a just and economical administration of the national affairs. Resolutions in accordance with the objects of the meeting were passed, and the proceedings terminated.

STORM, AND LOSS OF LIFE AND PROPERTY.

Last week the eastern coast of Scotland was ravaged by a violent storm. At Aberdeen, it blew a gale; the sea rose to a fearful height, and the consequences to shipping were serious. The *Ocean*, of Stonehaven, was wrecked at the mouth of the harbour. The *Mansfield*, of Sunderland, from Hartlepool, shared the same fate among the rocks. Brotherton: the *Hebrew*, on entering the harbour, considerably injured; the *Venus*, Henderson, [illegible] from London with a cargo of grain, was obliged to put back, and, on entering the harbour, had her rudder and rudder-post carried away. Throughout the day and night the storm somewhat abated, but towards night renewed with, if possible, increased violence, and was again attended with melancholy results. [illegible] was a strong gale from S.E., the sea running so [illegible] some distance from the shore no vessel could approach [illegible] on Wednesday afternoon, several vessels were discovered in the distance, struggling very hard with the wind and waves. The *Isabella*, of Dundee, having got ashore on the beach, the life-boat was immediately got out, and succeeded in rescuing the unfortunate crew. Shortly afterwards, the *Rebecca*, of and from Aberdeen, came on shore, and before she struck, the captain, mate, and [illegible] of the vessel and drowned, leaving on board only two [illegible] saved all by the pilot.

On Friday morning, the *Dahlia*, of Newcastle, coal laden, was also stranded on the same beach [illegible] Friday afternoon, a man named J. Miller, while sauntering on the pier, was struck by a wave, and before any assistance could be rendered he was lost sight of. Another person, in going along the pier, was [illegible] a wave, but fortunately returned to [illegible].

Along the coast the damage done has been great. At Stonehaven, the lower part of the town was inundated, and considerable injury done in consequence. At Boddam, on Wednesday morning, a brig of about 140 tons burden was driven [illegible] and all hands perished. [illegible] Head, the *Mary*, of Fraserburgh [illegible] about half-past two o'clock, the sea making a complete [illegible]. A part of the crew were drowned in the sight of hundreds of spectators who could render no assistance. Four men were rescued from the wreck. The vessel, supposed to be the *Hermione*, of Aberdeen, has foundered near Skaus [illegible] all hands, seven in number, were lost.

[illegible] vessels proceeded to the north pier at Peterhead, for the purpose of securing some vessels which had broke from their moorings [illegible] sea ran very high, when suddenly all of them were swept off [illegible]. Captain Ross and Captain Watson were among the number. The other account represents the number at seventeen. The vessels which the north harbour were thrown down by the violence of the waves, and the destruction of [illegible] in both harbours is described as being very great.

The disastrous consequences of the late [illegible] remain on the Eastern Coast of Scotland, where navigation is so difficult in a tempestuous sea, have thus been sadly increased. At Peterhead as many as [illegible] of upwards of 120 miles, there is no shelter afforded for vessels in distress [illegible] there been a harbour of refuge at Peterhead on Wednesday, the vessels now lying on the shore there would have been safe, and the destruction several of the others now wrecked on the coast would also have managed to run to it for shelter. The case before this is certainly of the necessity for such a harbour, and it is generally admitted that at a comparatively small expense [illegible] could be constructed [illegible] ent to accommodate some hundreds of vessels with [illegible] We trust the Admiralty will have the humanity [illegible] this deficiency.

THE MAIL ROBBERY ON THE GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.

The second examination of the prisoners took place on Saturday last, when they were fully committed for trial. There was only one brought out at this hearing, except that Poole's accomplice, who had refused to give his name, was identified. On this point,

R. Langley, a detective sergeant in the Metropolitan Police, who was brought from London to identify [illegible] accomplice, stated: I know the prisoner [illegible] one who refuses to give his name. I have known him eight or nine years, but I have lost sight of him the last [illegible] years. His name is Edward Nightingale. I know his father; his name is George Nightingale.

Nightingale, who had shown considerable *hauteur* during the proceedings, seemed somewhat struck by this testimony. He said he should be heard, and seemed to think that his last rope was gone. Poole also appeared to be considerably unnerved. Neither, however, made any observation.

It was stated that the officers who had been sent down by the Post-office authorities, Mr. Inspector Field and Mr. Sergeant Langley, had made a thorough search over the whole of the Bristol station, where it was supposed that the bulk of the property stolen from the up-mail had been secreted. It was shown that there was no time for the prisoners to have gone further than the public-house, and yet nothing could be found on the search is to be continued.

Soon after the discovery of Poole's connexion with the recent robbery [illegible] was searched by the police, but scarcely a piece of paper containing any memorandum was found, all such documents having evidently been burnt. On his person, however, were found several [illegible] O U's for £20, £30, and £75, showing that since he came into possession of his money (now accounted for), he has had some pressing wants. Poole belongs to a most respectable family at Taunton, but has not been on friendly terms with them since he commenced his present plundering pursuits.

A Sunday paper states that the prisoner Nightingale carried on the business of a horsedealer at Hoxton, near London. His father, George Nightingale, has been dead about six months, obtained considerable notoriety by his [illegible] transactions at Goodwood and other races, where he and one was allowed to have a booth, and where he acted in the capacity of banker.

PORTSMOUTH ELECTION.—The Right Hon. Sir F. Baring has issued an address to the electors of Portsmouth, in which, after [illegible] his appointment as First Lord of the Admiralty, [illegible] that of my colleagues must not give way to my own inclinations. I shall have to enforce economy [illegible] which I have always [illegible] how painful the task of reduction always is, and how heavily it presses on personal interests. I must not [illegible] to the duty of [illegible] exempt Portsmouth on personal grounds. Lord Auckland [illegible] respecting promotion in the yard. I concur in the principle of this [illegible] namely, that, when [illegible] a man should be promoted by his conduct and not by favour, merit or political interest. I will endeavour to give effect to the principle as fully at Portsmouth as elsewhere. [illegible] engage in a galland profession will be entirely [illegible]. I will not consent to make [illegible] gratify my own personal feelings [illegible] ship, much less to injure those who may not have served me, though they have served their country."

CAERNARVON BOROUGHS ELECTION.—Three candidates are in the field, the Hon. Mr. Vaughan (brother to the Earl of Lisburne); Mr. John S. Harford, of Bristol (who was defeated in 1841 by the late member); and Mr Pryse, who has been invited by the Conservatives. The decision of Mr. J. S. Harford were at Aberavon on Wednesday last, he having arrived [illegible] Tuesday. The whole of Cardigan has been canvassed by him. That [illegible] It is not expected the Hon. Mr. Vaughan will proceed to the poll, his supporters being so few.

PROPOSED CONFERENCE WITH THE LANCASHIRE OF COUNTY RATE-PAYERS.—There was a large delegated meeting of the boards of guardians from all parts of Lancashire at Newton-le-Willows, on Monday afternoon, to discuss the question of county-rate expenditure and the best means of effecting a more economical arrangement of it. Mr. [illegible] Parker, a magistrate, occupied the chair, and showed that the question of economy had been unsuccessfully pressed at various periods by finance committees of the magistrates themselves. [illegible] clerk to the Rochdale board, [illegible] instrumentality the meeting had been called, then addressed the assemblage at great length, and [illegible] from documents which had been published for the private use of the [illegible] rates, and from evidence taken before committees of the House of Commons more than ten years since on county-rate expenditure and the state of prisons, that it was manifest there was great extravagance in Lancashire in all departments of expenditure—in the county constabulary, in the salaries of coolers and chaplains, in the repair of bridges, in prison dietaries (which cost more than that of any other county), in the expense of coroners, and in prosecutions. He also showed that all attempts, however respectfully intended, to bring the matter under the consideration of the magistrates by deputation or memorial, had been contemptuously repulsed, and concluded that, if those who paid the money wished to obtain any control over its expenditure, they must seek it through the Legislature. He quoted a resolution, in 1836, reporting to the House of Commons on county-rate expenditure, observed, "That the plan of applying the machinery of the New Poor-Law to the controlling of the county expenditure appears to us to be not undeserving of attention." A series of resolutions were ultimately adopted by the meeting, to the effect that, in consequence of the serious amount at which the gross county rate had arrived, they felt it necessary to take steps for a more economical expenditure in future; that the irresponsible power of the magistrates to contract debts and charge them on the ratepayers was a principle so unjust as to call for the interference of the Legislature to give it some retrospective control; that, such control would be best obtained by county boards, composed of magistrates and elected members from each of the boards of guardians; and recommending petitions from every union and township to Government, praying for a legislative enactment to constitute such boards.—The meeting lasted till five o'clock in the evening. There was thorough unanimity in the proceedings.

ADDRESS TO BOROUGHS ABOUT TO ELECT [illegible] REPRESENTATIVES.—The National Confederation of Liverpool, at their general meeting on Tuesday evening, came unanimously to the resolution of forwarding addresses to those boroughs which are about to elect their representatives, suggestive of the necessity of electing only those candidates who express desires of introducing reforms into the present system of government, more especially a change in the present [illegible] raising the revenue of the country. Those who will favour the principle of direct taxation are regarded by the confederates as most eligible.

SEVERN SALMON FISHERY.—Salmon fishing in the Severn commenced again with the new year. The fishermen in the neighbourhood of Worcester have resumed operations with the net with good success, notwithstanding the severity of the weather. Many very fine fish have been taken, varying from 10lbs. to 25lbs each. In the neighbourhood of Gloucester, on account of the fishery has been very unsuccessful. The Severn Fisheries Protection Association are taking every means in their power to prevent the destruction of the old fish, as upon their preservation depends the ensuing summer's supply.

SHIPWRECK AND LOSS OF TEN LIVES.—On Thursday, the 11th inst., which blew a violent gale from the north-east, about 3 p.m. a large brig, the *Agnes Lee*, of North Shields, John Clarence, master, bound from Alexandria with wheat, ran into the breakers at Cardigan Bar. The sea beating very high, no boat could go out to render assistance, although several attempts were made. There is no life-boat at Cardigan. The crew launched the jolly-boat, which, being filled with eleven of the crew, the captain, his wife and child (one of the crew, taking to the rigging, was rescued next morning in a very exhausted state), was swamped after leaving the vessel. The fishermen, boatmen, and others on the shore, under the direction of Mr. George Bowen, master mariner, joined hands, and went into the water at the risk of their lives, and saved one of the unfortunate individuals, who were brought on shore quite insensible. The rest were drowned. If a life-boat had been there, the whole of the crew would have been saved.

DISTRESSING SHIPWRECK.—The *Albion* lugger left the harbour of Broadstairs with a crew of nine men on Wednesday (last week) in pursuit of herrings. On its afford aid to vessels in distress, or to save the lives of ship-wrecked seamen. On her return on Thursday afternoon, when [illegible] miles from shore, a heavy sea struck her, she filled, went down, and all her crew, [illegible] save one (clung to the keel of the punt for twenty minutes, and was picked up by a Yarmouth boat), perished in sight of their homes. The eight persons drowned were all married: [illegible] left widows and twenty-five children. For these a subscription has been set on foot at Broadstairs, to which place it will not be confined. be confined.

INCENDIARY FIRE OF FARMING STOCK.—Late on Saturday night, portions of the cities of Bristol and Bath were illuminated by the reflection in the horizon of an extensive conflagration midway between the two cities. The fire took place at the village of Queen's Charlton, where a number of the wheat-ricks and barley-mows had been set on fire by incendiaries. The flames were not extinguished until one large wheat-rick and two barley-mows had been entirely destroyed, consisting of about forty ricks of wheat and ninety sacks of barley. The flames were discovered in all the ricks at the same moment, and the fire to have been the work of incendiaries. It appears that, about a twelve month six barns were taken by a Mr. Forsyth, who became almost immediately unpopular in the neighbourhood, in consequence of his having introduced an improved system of agriculture on his farm. The immediate offence, it is supposed, was that a new threshing-machine had been erected to thresh the wheat now burnt, and which was to have been used for the first time on Monday last. The property was fully insured.

FATAL FLOOD.—During the night of Saturday last some very heavy rain fell in the [illegible] parts of West Yorkshire, by which the rivers were much swollen. Owing to the force of the current between Rotherham and Castleford, a little before the confluence of the river Aire and Calder, a barge, laden with wool and a general cargo of drysalteries and groceries, named *The Yorkshireman*, of Bradford, and belonging to Mr. Wood, of Bradford, broke from her moorings in the night, and, with a new threshing-machine on board, was carried down the river with great impetuosity, and was eventually sunk, the captain's wife and two children who were also on board, being drowned.

ROBBERY OF FIVE HUNDRED POUNDS.—On Saturday morning last, about half-past 11 o'clock, a very daring and dexterous robbery was effected in the Union Bank, Ingram-street, Glasgow. Donald Campbell, the porter of the bank, had been out collecting bills in the business way, and on his return previous to the shutting up of the premises at the usual hour on Saturday, and in the course of his out-door visitations he had received payment of a bill for £500, the money consisting of five £100 notes of the Clydesdale Banking Company. With this sum he returned to the bank, which at the time was much crowded, and after enclosing the notes in a pass-book, threw them over the counter to Mr. M'Arthur, one of the tellers, who was at the time actively engaged in some of the business. Ten or fifteen minutes are said to have elapsed from the time of the pass-book being thrown upon the counter until it was taken up by the teller, when the pass-book was found to contain no money of any description whatever [illegible] inquiries have been set on foot by the police, but as yet without any successful result.

BANK CLERK ABSCONDED WITH BETWEEN £700 AND £800.—In the village of Carluke, Lanarkshire, there has been for a number of years past a branch of the British Linen Company's Bank. The manager is Mr. J. Gilchrist, of Gilfoot; and for some time past he had had for his assistant and clerk a young man named Robert Wylie, from Edinburgh. Wylie lodged in the house of Dr. Fairbairn, and on Friday morning, when he left his lodgings, about the usual time, he remarked to the servant girl that he would not return till the next morning. This struck the girl as being something singular, and she afterwards mentioned the circumstance to her mast; but Wylie having been rather irregular in his habits of late, it did not make any particular impression on his mind. On Saturday, however, Mr. Gilchrist asked Mr. Bookless's to inquire after his clerk, he that morning having received a letter signed "Somerville," but without a date, intimating that his friend Wylie had received an accident to his ankle, or something of the kind—on the writer's stair, but that he would be able to be at the bank on Saturday evening in time to assist in balancing for the bank on Monday. The receipt of the letter, combined with the reasons given by Dr. Bookless's servant Wylie left the house that morning excited a suspicion that something might be wrong; and on Mr Gilchrist going to the bank, he found that a tin box, placed in the safe on Thursday night, had been rifled of the contents, to the amount between £700 and £800, and information taken away consists of Bank of England notes for £5, £10, and £20; and gold to the amount of £100. It is also supposed that he may have notes with him of the British Linen Company's Bank, which he may have exchanged for specie.

EXTENSIVE ROBBERY OF JEWELLERY AT BIRMINGHAM.—On Wednesday, at the police-office at Birmingham, two men, named Isaac Jacobs, a hawker, and Thomas Beach, were charged with the following robbery:—Mr. F. Webb, jeweller, of Hockley, on the evening of the 10th inst. sent his shopboy, named John Horton, with a case of jewellery, consisting of gold brooches, shirt-pins, studs, and bracelets, of the value of between £50 and £60, to the house of Mr. Webb's house. The boy Horton accordingly left with the parcel, and as he was going along the street he was met by a young man near St. Paul's-square. The man asked him if he was out of work, and after referring to the [illegible] man he worked for Mr. Webb; on which the man said, "I know him very well." The man then asked how much he got from Mr. Webb, and in replied, "Two shillings a week;" when the man said, "All the boys at my shop have 4s. 6d. a week, so shop is in Great Charles-street; and if you have a mind to work for me, I will give you 4s. a week, and a pair of boots every two months for running errands." He [illegible] the man what he worked at, and he answered that it was guard chain [illegible] for watches, and that he would come to his (the boy's) brother on the following Sunday, and ask her if she would let him work for him. The man then wished witness to go with him and see the kind of work he had for him to do, when they went up an entry, and as they were going up, the man said to him, "The will be after asking you the name of a gentleman in Hall-house Lane," on which Horton asked him if he would take care of the parcel while he went up to see the work in the shop. He man said he would do so, and that he would stay at the bottom of the entry. The lad then gave him the parcel, and he said he would stay there till he came back again. The man told him to ask for a gentleman in the shop; but when he went to inquire for the person, he was told there was no such person. The man came back, and told the boy the man was gone. Horton at the court identified the prisoner Beach. Policeman Tandy, after producing a number of brooches and two pair of bracelets, stated that on Friday night he apprehended the prisoner Jacobs at Hall-House Lane, Lodge-street; and, on searching him, found upon him a pair of bracelets and a large brooch in a case, these now produced. The prisoners were committed for trial.

EXAMINATION OF ARTICLED CLERKS.—The examination of persons applying to be admitted attorneys will take place on Tuesday, the 23d instant, at half-past nine in the forenoon, at the Hall of the Incorporated Law Society, in Chancery-lane, and will commence at ten o'clock precisely. The articles of clerkship and assignment (if any), with answers to the questions as to due service according to the regulations approved by the judges, must be left with the Secretary on or before Thursday, the 18th inst. Where the articles have not as yet, but will expire during the term, the certificate may be examined forthwith, but the articles must be left within the first seven days of term, and answers up to that time.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

OXFORD.—Mr. Francis Henry Trithen, of University College, Phil. D., was admitted on Monday last, being the first day of Lent Term, before the Vice-Chancellor, in the Professorship of [illegible] vacant on the foundation of Sir [illegible] The Regius Professor of Divinity will begin a course of lectures on Monday, the 19th of February, at one o'clock, at Christ Church [illegible] Professor of Pastoral Theology intends to begin his course of lectures on the [illegible]

CAMBRIDGE.—The following are the subjects given out by the Examiners for the examination in the last week of the Lent Term, 1850:—1. The Gospel of St. John. 2. Paley's Evidences. 3. The Old Testament History. 4. [illegible] of Euripides [illegible] ar do Bello Gallico, lib. I. The examiners are, the Vice-Chancellor (Dr. Cockburn); Professors Ollivant, Malkin, Blayland, and Schofield; and the Public Orator, Mr. Lamb. [illegible] subjects for the Ordination Examination, Michaelmas Term, 1849, Tuesday, the 16th of October, and the succeeding days, are, the Greek Testament; the Apology of Tertullian, from the 17th section inclusive to the end; Ecclesiastical History, [illegible] Articles of Religion; and the Liturgy of the Church of England. Such students who pass the above examination, and offer themselves for examination in Hebrew, have for their subject the Book of Judges. The examiners are the Regius Professor of Divinity, the Margaret Professor of Divinity, and the Regius Professor of [illegible]

THE BISHOP OF EXETER AND MR. GORHAM.—On Monday last, the Attorney-General applied to the Court of Queen's Bench for a writ to be directed to the Archbishop of Canterbury, to inquire into the truth of the matters stated in a libel has been joined in a *quare impedit* by the Crown against the Bishop of Exeter, for refusing to admit the Rev Mr. Gorham to a living in the diocese of [illegible]. The Bishop alleges that he has examined Mr Gorham, and found that he held certain doctrines contrary to those of the United Church of England and Ireland. The particular case in point is, the doctrine of spiritual regeneration [illegible] sacrament of baptism. This Mr. Gorham is said to deny, and the Archbishop will be called upon to decide as to the correctness or incorrectness of Mr. Gorham's opinion.

THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND IN SOUTH DEVON.—His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury has a somewhat lengthened reply to the memorial addressed to him by the lay members of the Church residing in Plymouth and [illegible] on several alleged innovations of some of the [illegible] clergy, and some questionable doctrinal sentiments of the Rev. W. Maskell, [illegible] Chaplain to the Bishop of Exeter. The Archbishop thanks the memorialists for [illegible] the Church: [illegible] clergy, to whom the Bishop of the diocese [illegible] brethren of the present day, so as to acquiesce in those slight deviations from the Rubric which [illegible] has sanctioned, and which had not been reproved by competent author [illegible] standing to a wish of the memorialists that the attention of the Legislature should be called to the subject, his Grace proceeds: "[illegible] time may possibly arrive when such a change as you contemplate [illegible] effected without occasioning far greater evils than those which it [illegible] to remedy. It is, however, by no means to be acknowledged that such a time is not yet [illegible] a season of excitement is no season for reasonable deliberation." The Archbishop concludes: "I can scarcely hope that these remarks will prove satisfactory to those who seem to have expected more from my interference than I possess the power, or see the possibility, of accomplishing;" and adds an entreaty that all would unite with him in supplicating the Great Head of the Church to grant to every [illegible] of the same spirit of a sound mind and a [illegible] judgment." The meeting at which the reply was read, was, as the Archbishop expected, dissatisfied with the result of their memorial; and came to a determination to address the Queen on the subject.

FOUNDATION OF THE "MEDICAL COLLEGE HOSPITAL," AT CALCUTTA.

By the last received Overland Mail, we were favoured by a Correspondent with the accompanying Sketch of a very interesting ceremony in Calcutta, on Sept. [illegible] number of the Foundation-stone of a large Hospital, which, when completed, will add even to the architectural beauty of the City of Palaces." The ceremony was performed with masonic honours by the Earl of Dalhousie, the Governor General; and we are happy [illegible] commemorate the [illegible] by a view of the spot, accompanied by a Portrait of his Lordship.

The site of the new building [illegible] of ground due east of the Medical College. The visitors began to arrive about [illegible] and before the appointed time, 5 o'clock in the evening. Among them were Major-General Sir J. H. Littler and Dudley Hill, Bishop Wilson, the Hon. Mr. Bethune, the Hon. Mr. Millett, Mr. H. M. Elliot, Mr. Halliday, Mr. Busbby, and others. A quarter of an hour prior to the arrival of the Governor-General, the brethren of the masonic [illegible] assembled from the Medical College [illegible] where the ceremonies were to take place, and drew up in front of the platform which was to form the basis of the corner-stone.

His Lordship upon his arrival was led by Mr. Longueville Clarke, as Grand Marshal, and by the Hon. Mr. Bethune, Mr. Elliot, and others, to the throne in the pavilion that had been erected for the occasion, the band playing the national air. The brethren of the mystic tie also all hore the Royal Arch Apron of a sublime order their own fashion, by [illegible] both hands high in mid-air, and the bringing them down again [illegible] with a most distinct stroke.

After this, Dr John Grant (as Grand Master of the [illegible] and its temporary [illegible] conducted his Lordship to a seat on the eastern side of the platform which was to receive the [illegible] and stone [illegible] and the ceremonial of the [illegible] one brother produced a small square parchment containing the current coin of the country, another, a second bottle, containing the plan of the hospital and the local publications of the day, [illegible] Star and [illegible] a third (Dr. Mouatt), the silver tablet; and a fourth, the silver trowel. Each article in turn was touched by his Lordship; the inscription upon the tablet also read, at the request of the Grand Master, who then proceeded to place the two first into recesses formed in the platform for the [illegible] and [illegible] Grant] an opinion as to whether or not they would be laid in high estimation two or three thousand years hence.

The tablets were next presented to Major-General Sir J. H. Littler and Dudley Hill, the Bishop, and the members of council present, to be read.

This done, the Grand Master said that nothing remained for him to do but, with the consent of the Governor-General, who had been pleased to do honour to the occasion by his presence, to lay the corner-stone of the [illegible] hospital. The act, however, must be taken to be essentially that of his Lordship himself, who was to the east of the platform, and he (Dr. Grant) must be regarded as only the medium of its performance.

The Grand Master then called for the cement; but, before proceeding to use it, he remembered [illegible] tables which they have just read, and demanded to know whose Brother Henry Elliot was, that he might be called upon to discharge the office.

Mr. H. Millett responded from the midst of a crowd, saying he was without an apron.

A [illegible] Master summoned him forward notwithstanding, saying he was a right sterling man and mason, apron or no apron.

Mr. Elliot complied, reading the inscription as follows:—

INSCRIPTION ON THE PLATE DEPOSITED IN THE FOUNDATION-STONE OF THE MEDICAL COLLEGE HOSPITAL.

In the Reign of Her Most Gracious Majesty Victoria,
the Fourteenth Session
MEDICAL COLLEGE HOSPITAL
was laid with Masonic Honours, this Eighth Day of [illegible] 1849,
JAMES ANDREW, EARL OF DALHOUSIE, K.T.,
Most Grand Master of Scotland, assisted by
JOHN GRANT, ESQ.,
Provincial Grand Master of all the Territories,
Supported by a numerous and [illegible] deputation of the Craft in the presence of the Hon.
J. P. Bethune, Esq. and the Members of the Council of Education,
[illegible] Secretary of the Committee of Subscribers to the Hospital,
On Saturday, the Thirtieth Day of September, A.D. 1849 (A.L. 5849)
The Hospital is designed for the Reception of Sick Poor of all Classes and Creeds in the City of Calcutta and parts hereby for [illegible] afflicted with Epidemic disease
[illegible] EDUCATION
COUNCIL OF MEDICAL COLLEGE
Presidents, Hon. J. P. D. Bethune, Esq. M.D., F.R.S.
J. W. Colvile, Esq. J. Jackson, M.D.
H. M. Elliot, Esq. H. H. Goodeve, Esq. M.D., F.R.S.
H. Millett, Esq. Alan Webb, Esq.
H. Woodrow, Esq.
[illegible] Esq. F.R.C.S.
[illegible] *Trustees and Secretary*
[illegible] Mouat, M.D., F.R.C.S.
Members, Burn and Co. Architects
Fred. J. Mouat, M.D. [illegible] OF THE PLATE.

The money for building the Hospital was [illegible] partly by public Subscriptions, three Monthly Allowances [illegible] Fund, and the Government [illegible] rupees [illegible] 30,000. A further sum of Co [illegible] 000 was contributed to this purpose [illegible] 50,000 was a munificent donation for the benefit of the City, by Baboo Peruth Chunder Mookerjee [illegible] a sum of money raised by Lottery for the improvement of Calcutta. The ground on which it stands, of the value of rupees 12,000, was generously given by Baboo Maity Lo. Seal.

The Grand Master now, stepping with cement the recesses into which the glass bottles had been put, placed the tablet over them, and covered it with mortar likewise. He then plunged the trowel, used in tin, into the mortar, which I spread over the stone in the proper manner; after which he drew the silver trowel out of its tin sheath, and presented it to his Lordship, expressing a hope that it would long be an heir-loom in his family.

The instrument is set in an ivory handle, having a view of the Fever Hospital, his Lordship's arms, the Collar and Cross of the Order of the Thistle, and several masonic devices upon it; and, considering the short, very short space of time in which it was got ready, it does the greatest credit to the artistic skill and taste of the Messrs. Lutty brothers.

[illegible] at the Universal Grand [illegible] which we have now laid, and that we may be enabled, by his Providence,

to finish this and every other virtuous undertaking." The brethren replied with the masonic answer, "So mote it be."

The Grand Master next poured a cornucopia full of corn, a vase filled with wine, and another containing oil, all of which had been previously touched by Lord Dalhousie, upon the corner-stone, exclaiming, "May the all-bounteous Author of Nature bless this city with corn, wine, and oil, and with all the necessary conveniences of life." The brethren replied, as before, "So mote it be."

The Grand Master, then addressing himself to the Governor-General and the rest of the company, feelingly expressed the gratification he had experienced in taking part in the ceremony, and characterised "the design of founding so noble an institution as one of the most eminently palpable and satisfactory proofs that a great, wise, and liberal Government could give of its deep anxiety for the welfare of the people. The building, of which the corner-stone had been laid this evening, is supplemental to the Medical College, and will prove a sanyium that was much needed for the sick; while it will, at the same time, prove instrumental in the advancement of science. In proportion to the amount of civilisation in any country will be found the solicitude for human suffering. Tell me," said the Grand Master, "of any country where the sick and the poor are not cared for, and I will at once say, that, whatever its pretensions, it is a country or city in a low state of civilisation. (Hear.) It is a subject of honest pride to us, that the founding of such edifices as hospitals and infirmaries, and the establishment of funds for their due maintenance and support, is a feature of Christian civilisation, and of Christian civilisation alone. I hope that the spectators of this scene do not consider it as an idle pageant, but one fraught with a moral meaning.

"I consider," added the Grand Master, specially addressing Lord Dalhousie, "it to be a happy omen for your Lordship, that the very first appearance which you have made in public before the people of Calcutta, has for its object the foundation of an institution which is to prove a temple of piety, of peace, and of mercy, to the hundreds of the sick, the homeless, and the friendless. When the generation that is now standing around me will have long passed away, the significant ceremonial of this day will still have a meaning and a moral, and be gratefully appreciated in the recollections of the living. It has been a ceremonial of forms; and I am aware that in those forms were many things which appeared without a purpose to the crowd at large assembled here to-day: but let them receive the assurance from me, that every one of those forms which, as a mason, I adopted to-day, is pregnant with a meaning expressive alike of our hopes for the future and of thanksgiving to God for the bounty which He bestows upon us, for the peace which He suffers us to enjoy, and for the illustrious Head and Governor whom He has given us, in whom we place the most implicit trust and confidence." (Hear, hear.)

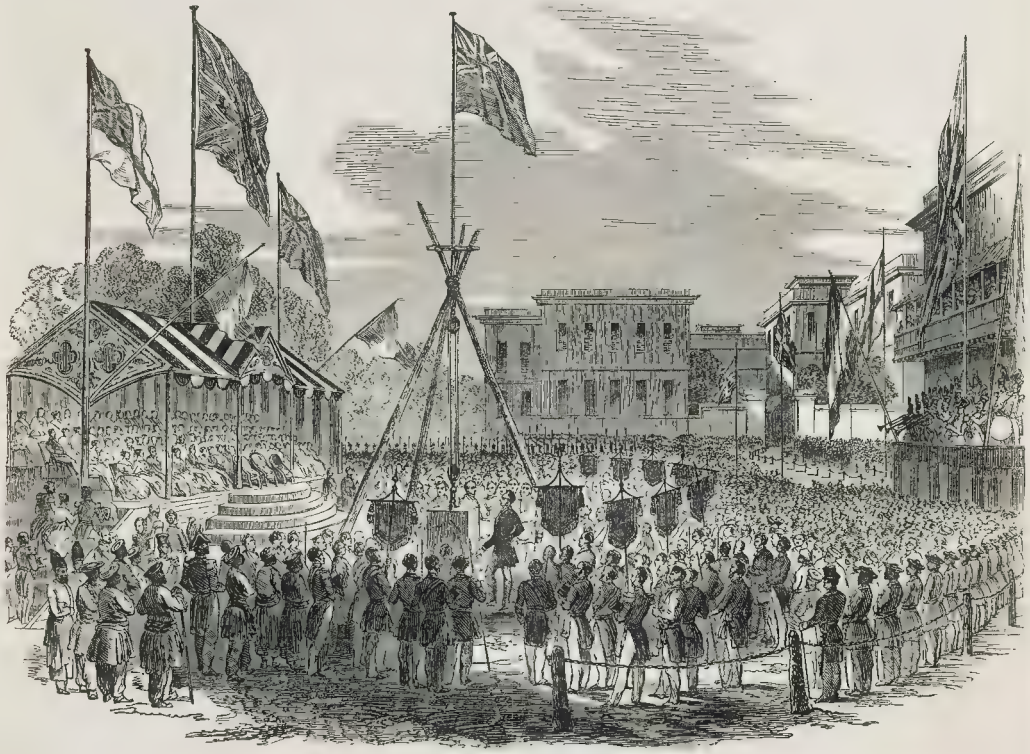
The Governor-General now rose and said:—"Right Worshipful Provincial Grand Master, Right Worshipful Senior Grand Wardens, and brethren all: It is a matter of the highest gratification to me that it has been in my power to be present to bear a part in the proceedings of this evening. It is gratifying to me equally in my capacity of a public officer in this country, and of a brother of the masonic craft. It is in the highest degree gratifying to me, that, having been, from circumstances connected with public duties, deprived for some years of the opportunities of social intercourse, and the exercise of the functions of a member of the masonic fraternity, I find myself, thousands and thousands of miles away from the point at which I left them, called upon to renew my communication with friends in private life, and aid, as a brother mason, in works of public charity and beneficence. Ages and ages have passed away since you, my brethren, have ceased actively to engage in the practice of your arts; but, though magnificent monuments of your skill cover the face of England and Europe in edifices and buildings more noble, of superior architectural beauty, and of more extended usefulness than the Calcutta Fever Hospital may be, you will have more reason to pride and congratulate yourselves, regard being had to circumstances, upon the share you have taken this evening in the discharge of your Masonic duties in laying this corner-stone for an hospital for the poor. I venture to express to this assembly the high admiration I felt upon learning, from the records of the Indian Government, of the liberality of this community in contributing so princely a fund to the laudable and admirable purpose of founding a charity Fever Hospital for the poor of this land; and I beg to offer the tribute of my humble, but just and sincere, admiration, to the honourable gentleman who placed so large and munificent a donation at the disposal of the Government, and, upon the part of the Government, to tender to him my warmest thanks for the ready and cheerful acquiescence which he gave to its being applied in furtherance of the project of founding a Fever Hospital for Calcutta."

His Lordship then explained that he had proposed that the funds left at the disposal of the Government should at once be added to the contributions raised for the Calcutta Fever Hospital, so that the aggregate might be adequate for the completion of the building. "Now that the corner-stone has been laid," said his Lordship, "I hope that, when I return among you after the temporary separation which the exigences of the public service require, I shall find that the edifice itself will have far advanced towards completion, holding out an object of emulation to the wealthy inhabitants of Calcutta, as an institution which will help to spread the best for the poor in sickness, afford a home to the houseless, give skilful friends to the friendless, and extend the hand of succour and protection to the afflicted and forlorn. (Hear, hear.) The implement, Right Worshipful Grand Master, which you have presented to me, I shall retain with great and constant satisfaction; and if it shall please God to preserve my life, it shall serve to recal, years hence, the grateful memory of the imposing and most interesting ceremony of the laying of the corner-stone of a public fever hospital for the capital of British India, which I have witnessed this evening." (Loud cheers.)

At the conclusion of his address, his Lordship was conducted by the Grand Master and his brethren to his carriage, as was the Bishop and Sir John Littler; and the assembly dispersed.

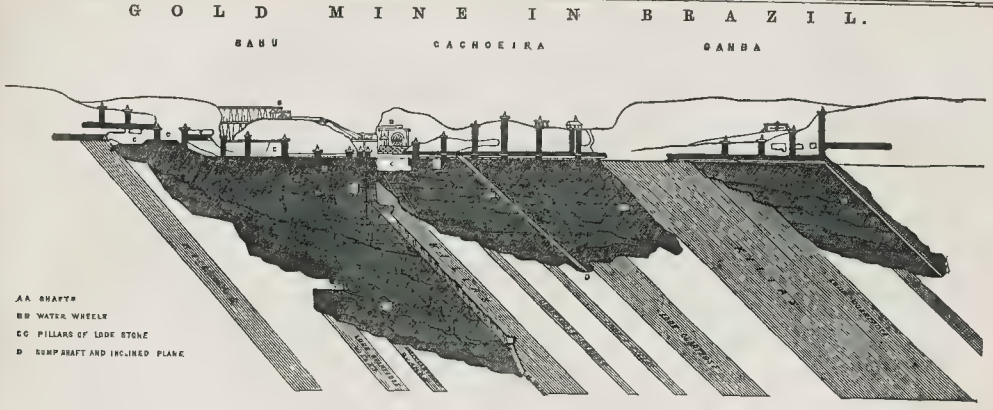
The ceremony must, altogether, have been a splendid spectacle. In the *Indian News*, whence we have condensed our report of the proceedings, it is stated that "the concourse of people collected on the occasion was immense. The scene that presented itself was altogether highly picturesque and imposing, and must have been particularly so to those who had never before witnessed anything of the kind. The Masonic brethren, all arrayed in their richest costumes, with the setting sun glinting upon their glittering decorations; the thousands of natives grouped around them; and, though last not least, the ladies, who, seated in a raised pavilion, graced the ceremony with their presence, all combined to produce an effect which it is easier to imagine than describe."

THE RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF DALHOUSIE, GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA.



THE EARL OF DALHOUSIE LAYING THE FOUNDATION-STONE OF THE MEDICAL HOSPITAL, AT CALCUTTA.

GOLD MINE IN BRAZIL.



THE MORRO VELHO MINE.—STOPING SECTION.

THE gold deposits in California—it has been remarked by our contemporary, the *Mining Journal*—bear considerable resemblance to those which enriched the Paulistas in Brazil. Hence, an illustrated description of the most productive of the latter mines may be interesting to our readers; and for this purpose we select the Morro Velho, in the province of Minas Geraes, about 300 miles distant from Rio Janeiro. It is only in comparatively recent times that attempts have been made to work the mines in the mountains of Brazil; and the Morro Velho has proved a rich reward for British enterprise.

The Mine of Morro Velho was worked for several years by the Padre Freitas, who sold the property, about twenty years since, to the late Captain Lyon, R.N., and partners; and these gentlemen, in 1834, transferred the mines, estate, &c., to the St. John del Rey Company. On their taking possession, the lode was worked like a quarry, the ore being above the level of the road. The ground worked by the old proprietors has, however, been considerably opened out in length, and other lodes immediately contiguous to it added.

The depth of the mines is about 60, 40, and 40 fathoms, respectively; and the pumping and hauling arrangements are most complete and efficient. There are about 1100 persons now employed; and monthly about 6000 tons of ore are stamped by 96 stamp-heads, moved by six water-wheels. The ore is crushed by iron stamp-heads, weighing about 200 lb. each, each head giving from sixty to seventy blows per minute. The stone, as it is pulverized, is washed by a stream of running water through very fine copper grates, and then is carried down a slightly inclined plane, covered with hides, which arrest the gold, and the heaviest particles of the sand, while the earthy matter passes away.

The skins or hides are taken up every two hours, and washed in separate boxes. The sand of the three head skins (those next the grates) is sent direct to the amalgamation house. The lower skins, being much poorer, are again passed over the strakes.

The process of amalgamation is very simple. The sand is put into barrels with quicksilver, and revolved quickly by a water-wheel for twenty or thirty hours, until minute examination proves that all the gold has been taken up by the quicksilver. The contents of the barrels are then gradually poured into the saxe (a long inverted box moving horizontally in a trough), in which the quicksilver (or rather amalgam) is deposited, the sand being washed away at either end. Every ten days the saxe is opened, and the quicksilver (or amalgam) is passed through chamois leather, which retains the amalgam, and this is burnt off in a furnace, yielding from 20 to 35 per cent. of gold.

The number of shares in the St. John del Rey Company's possession is 11,000 scrip; and the annual profits are stated at £40,000.

We find the position of the company thus given in the *Mining Journal* of the 6th inst.:—"This company work three mines contiguous to each other, and drained by the same water-wheel; the lode in two of the mines varies in width from 8 feet to 32 feet, averaging 14½ feet; and the third, the Gamba, 4 feet 7 inches. The lodes dip bodily at an angle of 46°, at which incline the pumps are carried, and on the same plane the kibbles from the stopes under the inclined shaft are hauled to surface. There are two water-wheels for drawing stuff; one for the saw-mill; and one at the reduction-house for working the amalgamation barrels; and six others at the stamping-mills, working 96 heads. The whole body of the deposit between the walls gives gold, yielding in different sections ⅛ to ⅝ oitavas to the ton, 104 oitavas being equal to 1 lb. troy. In the Gamba Mine, lines of quartz, running into the country, broken for the convenience in working, give 1 to 1½ oitavas: each section of the mine is very regular in its contents. The average produce for 1847 was 4·21 oitavas per ton, which was worth, in London (reel), 7s. 7d. per oitava, or £39 16s. per lb. troy. A cubic fathom of the deposit contains something more than twenty tons; and each fathom sunk in the three mines admits of about 9000 tons being broken, and the stopes kept in order. Westward, a continuation of the deposit near the surface has lately been ascertained, and is already opened upon, to the extent of 19 fathoms from 8 feet to 12 feet wide, which adds further to the resources of this magnificent mine. The new ground is close to the stamps; and there is no doubt, we are assured, of its continuance westward, as there are considerable excavations of the 'old' people in that direction. This mine is now giving a clear profit of above £3000 per month; and, humanly speaking, a great increase is certain, as a powerful set of new stamps has just been completed."

We are happy to perceive, by references to the last published report of the company, that the treatment of the negro force is by them regarded as an important and interesting question.

THE MORRO VELHO GOLD MINE.

THE ILLUSTRATIONS.

In the plan of the Mine, showing a section of stoping ground, the white represents the lode or stone from which the gold has been extracted.

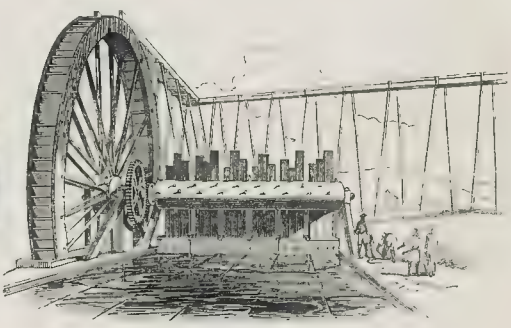
The two lower illustrations show the mode by which the water is conveyed to the works, and the economy of a stamper-mill.

In the centre Illustration we have a view of Morro Velho Mine, taken from behind the Caza Grande, and showing the general economy of the works above ground.

BRITISH EMIGRANTS TO THE GOLD MINES.—On Wednesday the Royal Mail steamer *Great Western* left Southampton with the West India mails. She took out nearly 100 passengers, amongst them were Mr Barkly, the Governor of British Guiana, and several persons bound for San Francisco, vid Panama. Amongst the cargo was a number of large bundles of pickaxes and shovels, destined for California. It was noticed that the personal baggage of the passengers for Chagres was of extraordinary weight, and was supposed to contain instruments used in the extraction of the precious metal in the gold regions. Through some misunderstanding, several friends of the passengers, who were on board to see them off, were carried off in the *Great Western*, and will be obliged to return with the pilot, who leaves the steamer in the English Channel.

THE ROUTE TO CALIFORNIA.—The Sandwich Island paper, the *Polynesian*, the recent numbers of which contain constant references to California, gives a series of instructions to passengers in crossing the Isthmus from Chagres to Panama, by a party well acquainted with the route, which convey a vivid idea of some of its characteristics:—"Arrived at Chagres," he says, "get your luggage passed at the Custom-house, and proceed up the river as soon as possible. Before starting, however, see that the awning of your canoe is in good order and covered with tarpauling, and also that the bottom of the canoe is properly 'dunnaged,' that is, laid with long strips of wood to keep your luggage or bed from getting wet, should it rain or the canoe leak during your passage up the river to Cruces. Provide a mattress and bolster to spread under the awning. Stow your luggage so as to keep the ends of your awning

AQUEDUCTS.



STAMPING-MILL.

open; you will thus preserve a free circulation of air, and find the temperature less oppressive. Your canoe men will often be inclined to stop. You must observe, however, to their doing so. Give them time to breakfast; they will afterwards eat something probably during the day in their canoe, and dine or sup when you stop for the night. It is advised that you sleep in your canoe. Should you, however, decide upon passing the night in one of the huts which are to be found on the banks of the river Chagres, you must provide yourself with a hammock either at Carthagena or at Chagres. They are to be bought at from 4 dols. to 8 dols. each. Ask the steward of the steamer which conveys you to Chagres to prepare you a basket of provisions sufficient for three days. Provide yourself with six "Etna," and a couple of soda-water bottles full of spirits of wine. Take also a corkscrew, half a dozen wax candles, a lantern, a tin box of lucifer matches, and a tin mug to drink from. The water of the river Chagres, a few miles above the bar, is fresh, clear, and agreeable to the taste. Do not be tempted to bathe, however, on any account, the under-current being very strong and dangerous, and the river infested with alligators, with which the river abounds, considerable. If your store of provisions fail you, fowls and eggs are to be procured; milk, too, may generally be purchased in the morning at most of the "ranches" or huts on the river; your canoe-men will show you where. Never travel in your canoe on the Chagres at night if you can avoid it, as the river abounds with rapids, trunks of trees, &c., which render the passage up or down the stream dangerous after dark. Also be careful not to drink something in the morning before starting, as a preservative against the raw fog which generally then prevails. Efforts will be made to induce you to stop at Gorgona, and not to proceed to Cruces. Do not be persuaded in, however, but proceed to Cruces, the road thence to Panama being shorter and better. In the rainy season the Gorgona road is impassable; the Cruces road is available all the year, and except that it is rougher from being more stony, it is in every respect far superior. Exceptional covers should be fitted to your portmanteau and other luggage before you land there, and your clothes will probably get soaked through. An European, unused to the climate of the Isthmus, can have no idea of the torrents of rain which fall there. A light oil silk cloak is of great use. Arrived at Panama, proceed at once to the Custom-house with your luggage, and then take up your quarters at the Posada del Istmo till the packet sails."

THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY-LANE. — CIRQUE NATIONAL DE PARIS. EVERY EVENING. Extraordinary Performances of Unexampled Attraction. Troupe from the Cirque de Paris. Children and Ponies. Mr. Batty's Unrivalled Troupe of Equestrians. The Entertainment commences at Eight o'Clock MORNING PERFORMANCE every Wednesday and Friday. Charges at Reduced Prices. Commence at Two o'Clock.

ROBERT-HOUDIN. — ST. JAMES'S THEATRE. — M. ROBERT-HOUDIN will have the honour to repeat his extraordinary SOIREES FANTASTIQUES at this Theatre, on TUESDAY NEXT, AUG. 28, and SATURDAY EVENING, AUG. 27. (No Performance on Thursday.) The Programme will be varied for each Representation, and will include Robert-Houdin's Grand Juvenile Distribution of Bon-Bons, upon each evening at 8.—Boxes and Stalls may be secured at MITCHELL'S Royal Library, 33, Old Bond-street, and at the Box-Office, which is open daily from 1. till 5.—Due notice will be given for the first Morning Representation.

ASTLEY'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE.—Proprietor, Mr. W. BATTY. Triumphant career of the Magnificent Spectacle of the JEWS, which nightly increases in popularity, and has immensely enriched the treasuries of BOLD ROBIN HOOD. Second Week of the inimitable Performance of MISS WOOLFORD on the TIGHT ROPE. On MONDAY, JAN. 22nd, and during the Week, the Performances will commence at Seven. The Spectacle of the WARS of the JEWS, or, The Fall of Jerusalem, and the Second Day of BOLD ROBIN HOOD. To be enacted by MISS WOOLFORD on the TIGHT ROPE. After which, BATTY'S Peerless SCENES of the ARENA. To conclude with the Grand Comic Pantomime of BOLD ROBIN HOOD, or, The Forty White Hares and the Enchanted Princess of Sherwood Forest—in which the Arabs will appear.—Box-office open from 11 till 4.—Stage Manager, Mr. W. West.

NEW ROYAL SURREY THEATRE.—Lessees, Mr. SHEPHERD and Miss VINCENT.—Engagement of the celebrated Equestrian Troupe of Monsieur Franconi. This and Every Evening (Monday excepted) will be produced, for the Fourth Time, a Grand Equestrian Drama, entitled A NIGHT IN THE DESERT, or, The Arab and his Steed. Mr. Shepherd, Evelyn, Mr. Lyon, Sir Launcelot, Mr. Nelson, Mrs. Monpugh, Madame Postal, &c. After which, a Comedietta, entitled A NIGHT AT ASTLEY'S. Pierre Dunoir, Mr. Emery; Count de Montmorency, Mr. Nelson; Sir Launcelot, Mr. Lyon; Mr. Shepherd, Evelyn, Mr. Hamilton, Herr Dudia, Columbine, Miss Thomas; Clown, by the celebrated Mr. T. Matthews.

HER MAJESTY'S CONCERTS of ANCIENT MUSIC.—The Subscribers and the Public are informed that the number of these Concerts, during the present season, will be limited to Six, which will take place on the following days, viz. Monday, April 23, Monday, May 7, Monday, May 21, Monday, June 4, Wednesday, June 20, and Monday, July 9. The Performances to commence at Half past Eight o'Clock. Rehearsals on the preceding Saturdays, at Eleven o'Clock. Subscription for Six Nights, £3 3s. Single Tickets, 12s. each. Prospectuses, Reserved Seats, Prospectuses, &c., to be addressed to Mr. LONSDALE, Musical Library, 26, Old Bond-street.

MDLLE. JENNY LIND at EXETER-HALL.—Mr. BALFE will give a GRAND CONCERT on MONDAY EVENING, JAN. 29, on which occasion, in addition to her celebrated Arias and Cavatinas, Mdlle. Jenny Lind will sing a New Ballad, composed expressly by Mr. Balfe, entitled "The Gipsy Rover." Mdlle. Vera, Miss Hassard, Miss Darbasher, Signor Belletti, Signor F. Lablache, and Signor Lablache will assist. M. Thalberg will perform two of his celebrated Fantasias. The Orchestra will be selected and conducted by Mr. Balfe.

EXETER HALL.—WEDNESDAY CONCERTS.—Miss Lucombe, Mr Sims Reeves, and M. Thalberg.—These distinguished artistes will have the honour of appearing on WEDNESDAY NEXT, JAN. 24, at the Fourth of the Wednesday Concerts. M. Thalberg will perform grand fantasia, "Semiramide" (Thalberg), and "Home Sweet Home" (Thalberg). This will be the last occasion but one of M. Thalberg's being announced to perform his original compositions previous to leaving London on the 30th inst. Tickets, 5s. and 2s. 6d. each. Sofa stalls, 10s. 6d. each. Programmes may be had of Mr. Chappell, 50, New Bond-street; and at the Music-shops, Exeter-hall, and of all music-sellers. N.B.—For programme, see the "Times" of Monday, January 22nd.

ADAMS'S THIRTEENTH ANNUAL BENEFIT BALL, at WILLIS'S ROOMS, King Street, St. James's.—Mr. ADAMS begs respectfully to announce to his numerous Patrons, that his Annual Benefit Ball will take place at the above Rooms, on TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 6th, when he will have the honour of entertaining the Royal Family, will be in attendance. Gentlemen's Tickets, 12s. 6d. each; Ladies' ditto, 7s. 6d., including refreshments. To be had at his Quadrille Office, 37, John-street, Fitzroy-square, Mr. N. Henderson, M.C., 19, Newman-street, Oxford-street; and at the Rooms.

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.—A VIEW in the GOLD DISTRICT of CALIFORNIA is just added to the New Series of Dissolving Views. Lectures on the Cultivation of the Voice and on the Art of Singing, by G. Clifford, Esq., illustrated by a variety of Songs, on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at a quarter to Three o'Clock; and on the alternate Evenings, at Eight. On Saturday, at 3, a Lecture by Dr. Bachhoffner, on Geology. Thursday, and Saturday Evenings. On Chemistry, by Dr. Ryan, with Brilliant Experiments, daily and on alternate Evenings. Childe's Phantasmagoria, with New Effects, Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at a quarter to Three, and on the alternate Evenings. New Cavendishian Microscope. Diver and Diving-Bell. Working Models explained. The Music is directed by Mr. Wallace, from the Royal Academy of Music.

ART UNION of LONDON.—Incorporated by Royal Charter.—A Subscription of 1849.—Each Subscriber at the Annual Distribution will be entitled to select FOR HIMSELF a work of art as heretofore. Every subscriber will receive for each Guinea an impression of a Line Engraving, by P. Lightfoot, after W. E. Frost, A.R.A., SABRINA, nearly completed, and, in addition to this, an engraving after a design in her relief, for which a premium of £100 has been offered by the Society. Each subscription is desirable. GEORGE GODWIN, Honorary
44, West Strand, January, 1849. LEWIS POCOCK, Secretaries.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, Jan. 21.—Third Sunday after Epiphany.
MONDAY, 22.—St. Vincent.
TUESDAY, 23.—The Sun rises at 7h. 54m., and sets at 4h. 3 m.
WEDNESDAY, 24. Fat and Lean Men Known.
THURSDAY, 25.—Conversion of St. Paul
FRIDAY, 26. Day breaks at 5h. 51m., and twilight ends at 6h. 28m.
SATURDAY, 27.—The length of the day is 8h. 51m.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE, FOR THE WEEK ENDING JANUARY 27

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
M. h. m.	A. h. m.	M. h. m.	A. h. m.	M. h. m.	A. h. m.	M. h. m.
9 30	9 44	10 1	10 20	10 42	11 9	11 44

* During the forenoon of Sunday there will be no high water.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"Y. Z." is thanked for the correction: Sir C. Marshall was succeeded by Abt. T. Johnson, as Lord Mayor, in 1840

"Jason" had better consult an architect: we are not aware of the publication of such a work as he names

"Laura Louisa" will find the addresses of the several parties in the Post-Office Directory

"A Subscriber since 1845." —Res our paper of last week.

"J. J. T." Jedburgh.—The "Gems of Wood-Engraving," published at 198, Strand, may be had, by order, of any bookseller.

"Etymete."—Perch, in Gaelic Perchu, is pronounced like the name of the fish.

"Frances," Exeter.—Apply to Orr and Co, Strand. To give the information you require, would incur advertisement duty

"J. J." And better not let the news from California interfere with his original intention

"J. P. R."—A solution of camphor in pure pyroligneous acid is recommended as a preventive of infection from fever.

"Pitham."—Apply to any music-seller.

"T. G. M." Mansfield.—We cannot aid you.

"M. T."—We have not room for the Ode

"A. T.," Desborough.—What is the question?

"Philander," Clonmel.—Apply to Horse, Thornthwaite, and Wood, Chemical and Philosophical Instrument Makers, 123, Newgate-street.

"Veritas," Gibraltar.—Your case, with six pounds, should be submitted to a solicitor or barrister: we cannot undertake it.

"Incognita."—The family of Pilkington, of Torre, in the county of Westmeath, descends from the ancient Lancashire house of Pilkington, of Rivington, and bears the same arms and crest.

"Ab Initio."—A should carry his wife's arms on an escutcheon of pretence. He is not entitled to quarter them.

"A Constant Reader."—The simple fact of the esquire's helmet appearing on a document from the Heralds' Office, exhibiting our Correspondent's arms and crest, would not convey the title of esquire to him. That designation is one of a very peculiar character. A long essay on the subject has appeared in Mr. Burke's "Patrician."

"A. B. C."—The arms of Robert Wallace, Esq., of Kelly, co. Ayr, who derives a direct descent from the family of the renowned Sir William Wallace, are, "Gules, a lion rampant or;" crest, "two eagles' necks and heads erapoued; motto, Pro Libertate; supporters, two lions rampant.

"Veritas."—The notice of the death of the Rev J. Blacker reached us at too late a period of the week to allow of an engraving of the arms being made. The family ensigns are, "Arg gutlée de sang, a Danish warrior armed with a battle-axe, and a sword in the sinister hand, all proper." The crest was ancestrally "A Danish battle-axe," but it is recently the same, supported by an arm in armour proper. The motto is "Pro Deo et Rege."

"J. L."—The famous "Egalité" was father of Louis Philippe, ex-King of the French. He and Louis XVI. were fourth cousins, both being descended from Louis XIII., King of France.

"An Old Subscriber."—When the field of the arms is "or pale," the first-named colour determines the livery. In the case submitted, the liveries should be red and white; the former being the principal colour, and the latter that of the linings, &c.

"M. A." and "M. D.," Berkeley street. We cannot inform you.

"F. Z. S."—The Portrait in question has not appeared in our Journal.

"F. M. and P. R."—Let the Evidence as to the state of the law regarding Marriage with a Deceased Wife's Sister, just published by Benning & Co., Fleet-street.

"J. C."—Solomon's remained.

"W. L. Quaile."—We have not room for the lines.

"Spectator."—Preston.—The pawnbrokers' three gilt balls were the sign of the Lombards, the money-lenders of old; and the pubic-house chequers are from the chequered cloth of the Exchequer, the old emblem of calculations, or "reckoning."

"D. L. A."—Apply to Hodgson and Graves, Print Publishers, Pall Mall.

"Ben."—The Indian Cholera made its first appearance in England at Sunderland, October 26, 1831

"A. Y. Z." will find a Portrait of the Bishop of Oxford in No. 135 of our Journal.

"J. J. T."—See the "Post Office Directory."

"A. C." is thanked, but we cannot find room for his contribution.

"S. M."—The Manchester Guardian or Examiner.

"A. A."—Dibdin's Annals of the Edinburgh Stage.

"R. Art."—Not better write to the Secretary of the Woolwich Academy.

"Aurylegus."—Neither employer nor employed would be justified in acting as you state.

"Cambro-Briton."—The Queen's Sign Manual would not be granted until the applicant showed sufficient grounds for the change of name he sought, and proved his descent from the party whose name he wished to assume. No payment of fees would supersede the necessity of this proof.

"P. W."—Garter's "Roll of the House of Lords" may be purchased at the Parliament Office, price 2s. 6d.

"Cuticuphey."—The present Laird of Cuticuphey, co. Perth, is James Maxtone, Esq. He bears for arms, "Or, a chev. gu. between three crosses formée, fitchée as.;" and for crest, "A Bee, ppr."

"A Constant Reader."—A new crest, similar to that borne by our correspondent's maternal ancestors, would, doubtless, be granted to him by the College of Arms. The fees amount to about £40.

"L. G."—The expense of a change of name, under the conditions of a will, is about one hundred guineas. The proceeding is speedily effected. Apply to G. R. Harrison, Esq., Hereford-square, Brompton Commons.

"J. O.," Mallow.—The arms of General Washington were, "Arg., two bars sa., in chief three mullets, of the second." His crest, "A raven, with wings endorsed, ppr. issuing out of a ducal coronet, or." Several descendants of the Washington family still exist in America The patriot himself left no child.

"J. S."—We must wait for the enquiry again

"H. M."—Nemesatile.—The Queen's Palace of the French Republic is unmarried.

"Enquirer," Cheltenham.—The fall of rain during the year 1848 was above the average. Mr. Glaisher's remarks upon the weather will soon appear in the Registrar-General's Reports, an abstract of which we shall publish.

"W. B. S."—We should append an extract the assessment

"O. O."—Wellington's Sons were on South Australia.

"A Subscriber" should order our late edition.

"P. M." Bury.—We have not room.

"P. M."—Address Mr. Bunn, Drury Lane Theatre."

"Burnsupham."—After publication.

"Elizabeth."—The books in question are of accredited character.

"R. B."—Read apply at the Office.

"F. O."—Is the document stamped?

"Launcelot Andrewes," Boston.—The name of Pius IX. is Jean-Marie of Mastai-Ferretti, and "Pervari."

"Cuthbert."—See the account of the Britannia Tubular Bridge, in last week's Journal

"J. W."—The price of the portfolio for the Numbers of our Journal is 4s.

"H. N."—The medical man must answer the questions, provided the Judge decide them to be fair and proper, or he will be guilty of contempt, punishable with fine and imprisonment.

"X."—Signor Lablache will sing at Balfe's Concert, at Exeter Hall, on Monday, and then proceed on a tour to the provinces with Thalberg

"A Correspondent."—We regret that the Committee have not retained for the Illustrations of the Amateur Theatricals Performances at Cork.

"Observer."—A Lecture has been requested by Mr. Robert Owen to state that he did not enter upon this establishment until after two Governors had retired from it; and that he (Mr. Owen) relinquished his management two years before the breaking up of the concern.

BOOKS, &c., RECEIVED DURING THE WEEK.

Lucille Belmont.—Illustrated Ornithology.—Dr. Collier's Code of Safety.—Leaves from the Note-book of an Oxford Traveller.

MUSIC.—"Remember and Forgive."—"Sweet Lady, Good Night."—"Farewell ye happy Hours."

CAUTION.—An inferior Cover for Binding the Volumes of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, with an imitation of the new design, having been made by parties who seek to recommend their counterfeit as genuine, we caution our subscribers that none are genuine but those which bear on the back the address of our Office, "198, STRAND."

Now Ready, price Eighteen Shillings, VOLUME THIRTEEN of THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS,

Elegantly bound in cloth, gilt edges, rich in Illustrations of the Extraordinary Events of the last Six Months, forming a most complete and valuable ILLUSTRATED CHRONOLOGY, together with a mass of useful and high-y interesting articles on Art, Literature, and Science.—May be obtained, by order, of all Booksellers, &c., in the Kingdom, as also all the previous Volumes.

REDUCTION IN THE PRICE OF THE COVERS FOR BINDING THE VOLUMES.—In future, our Subscribers will be charged 2s. 6d. only for Covers for Binding the Volumes. The Cover for Vol XIII. is now ready. The Trade supplied.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, JANUARY 20, 1849.

THE Ministry—which at one time appeared to be threatened with dissolution, or dislocation, by the death of Lord Auckland—has been made whole again by the accession of Sir Francis Baring to the vacant post of First Lord of the Admiralty. Overtures were in the first instance made to Sir James Graham; but they are understood to have been respectfully declined; possibly, from no difference of opinion existing between him who was a Whig in 1835, and the Whigs of 1849, but because his political fortunes are attached to those of a more popular and successful leader than Lord John Russell. Sir Francis Baring was once the Whig Chancellor of the Exchequer; but he was shelved to make room for Sir Charles Wood, whose connexion with the family of Grey was considered to give him a paramount claim to office. Sir Francis endeavoured to repay this slight by a vigorous attack on the Whig Budget, and on the obstinacy of the Ministers in persisting to re-cognise no difference between fixed and fluctuating incomes. It is to be hoped that now he is in office with his old friends he will retain the same opinions, and that the country will have the benefit of them when the question of direct and indirect taxation shall come before the House, as it is sure to do at an early period of the session.

The Ministry thus remains entire and compact, and has already sounded the note of preparation for the ensuing campaign. It has been announced on authority that her Majesty will open Parliament in person; and that the Ministers have fixed upon Lord Harry Vane, a younger son of the Marquis of Londonderry, and member for South Durham, to move, and upon Mr. E. H. Bunbury, member for Bury St. Edmunds, to second the Address. All sessions, for the week or two prior to their commencement, are believed to be big with important events; and, although in affirming this much of the session of 1849, now so near at hand, we but repeat a phrase to which all politicians and newspaper readers are accustomed, we cannot but believe that this time the words are more than ordinarily true; and that the work to be commenced in Parliament this year, and already commenced by popular agitation out of doors, will be in the highest degree important. A financial agitation is one that all nations understand, and John Bull has never yet been deficient in energy or comprehension when a fiscal reform was clearly set before him. In fact, the symptoms of an earnest struggle for a sweeping reduction of expenditure are apparent everywhere; and, to some extent or other, it is certain to be successful. It may not go Mr. Cobden's length; but neither Lord John Russell nor Sir Robert Peel will find it expedient to give the question the go-by. Circumstances have already made it the one great question of the session, to which even the great and pressing question of Ireland must yield precedence.

THE National Assembly of France has been busily occupied with the important question of its own dissolution. The first debate on the motion of M. Batteau took place on Friday and Saturday last, amid a tumult of conflicting voices that scarcely allowed a word to be audible beyond the immediate vicinity of each speaker. The motion—which fixed the dissolution for the 4th, and the election of a new Chamber for the 19th of March—was agreed to by a majority of 400 to 396 votes. This decision, however, was not final; it merely sanctioned the principle; and the question was passed to the next stage—the consideration of the Standing Committees, preparatory to a report, and to the ultimate decision of the Assembly. The first of these operations took place on Monday; when the Standing Committees, by a majority of 400 against 334, reversed the previous vote. A commission of fifteen was then appointed to draw up a report, out of which number only one is in favour of the dissolution. It is believed, however, that this difficult question will not, as at one time feared, lead to any great perplexity or popular disturbance. Those who are in favour of the dissolution could not, if they were as successful as their own wishes, accomplish it before the 4th of March; and the Assembly, if left to vote the principal organic laws, as originally intended, will conclude its labours quietly and legitimately by the 15th of April. It is felt by men of all parties that it is not worth while to make any desperate struggle for so small a gain of time, the more especially as the Assembly has manifested a desire to compromise the matter by dispatching its remaining business with all possible celerity. It is aware of its own unpopularity; and the hint it has already received, that the sooner it makes an end of itself the better the country will be pleased, will, in all likelihood, have the effect of expediting its movements, and of thus accomplishing quietly an object which is highly desirable, but which, if accomplished violently, might lead to unpleasant consequences, and to never-ending recriminations, full of dangers and difficulties.

Considerable speculation has been afloat, both in London and Paris, as to the destination and object of the expedition which is said to be fitting out at Toulon. Unusual activity has prevailed at all the French naval stations during the week, but more especially at Toulon and Marseilles. The general opinion is that an expedition is intended for Civita Vecchia, and that its object is to restore to the Pope as a temporal Sovereign. The opinion is, to some extent, confirmed by a statement in the Presse, a semi-official journal, to the effect that the reports in circulation are premature; that the preparations are only intended to watch events; that, although there had been a question of intervention in favour of the Pope, Ministers are divided in opinion upon the subject. It seems more monstrous that the French Government should meditate anything of the kind, than that it should continue to hope that the majority in the Cabinet will scout and oppose the idea. The Emperor of Russia would be as fully justified in sending an expedition to Paris to restore the Comte de Paris or the Duke de Bordeaux, as the French would be in landing at Civita Vecchia to restore, by force of arms, a Monarch who has been driven from his throne by his people. Even supposing, too, that the interference was justifiable, where is the utility to France, to Italy, or to Europe of the re-establishment of the Papacy? But, perhaps, the expedition is merely contemplated as a means of keeping the Austrians from interference against the Roman people? In this case the policy of France would be somewhat more intelligible.

VICTORY continues to smile upon the fortunes of the House of Austria. Lombardy is quiet under the iron grip of Radetzki; Bohemia, instead of being the foe, has become the sole reliance and prop of the Empire, since the memorable days of Prague; the Austrians Proper and the democrats of Vienna have been silenced by the cannon of Windischgrätz and Jellachich; and the turn of the Hungarians to be defeated has come in due course. Pesth and Ofen (perhaps better known as Buda), both defended by Kossuth, the Hungarian leader, were taken on the 5th—the former by Windischgrätz, and the latter by Jellachich. The Austrian army had previously passed the Danube on the ice, and captured the fortress of Raab; and Komorn is the only town that is now in the position of making any resistance. General Kossuth has withdrawn to a place called Debrezin, to effect a juncture with General Bem, the hero of the Viennese, who succeeded, after the reduction of Vienna, in escaping the fate of the Deputy Blum, and in throwing himself into the arms of the Hungarians. Kossuth has taken with him the Royal crown of the Hungarians. The name of the Magyars may be considered, for the present, at least, as hopeless. It remains for the sword to settle the young Emperor and his military advisers will be as successful in governing as in conquering. It is a comparatively easy task to subdue discontented populations by force of arms. The difficulty is to govern them after they have been subdued; and this is the difficulty that remains to subjugated Lombardy, in terror-smitten Austria Proper, in ambitious Bohemia, and in dispirited and discontented Hungary. The financial involvements of the Austrian Empire will not permit the long-continued maintenance of such armies as she now keeps in the field against her own people; and sooner or later her statesmen must exert the powers of their minds upon civil government, the diminution of warlike expenditure, and the social well-being of the people. If they do not, the same dreadful game will have to be played over again—possibly with different results upon the fortunes of the House of Este.

THE WEATHER.

The weather during the past week has been bad; the sky has been almost always covered by cloud; at times a strong wind has been blowing; rain has been falling frequently; occasionally some squalls, with wind. The following are some particulars of each day:—On Thursday the sky was overcast, and there were occasional squalls of hail, sleet, and rain; a strong S.W. wind blew; and the average temperature of the air was 39°. Friday, the sky was mostly overcast; there were occasional squalls of hail and sleet. The direction of the wind was S.W.; and the average temperature of the air was 34°. Saturday, the sky was overcast, there were squalls of wind and rain; the direction of the wind was S.W.; and the average temperature of the air was 40°. Sunday, the sky was overcast till the evening; there were occasional showers of rain during the night. The direction of the wind was S.W.; and the average temperature of the air was 47°. Monday, the sky was overcast till the evening; the night was clear. The direction of the wind was S.S.W.; and the average temperature of the air was 39½. Tuesday, the sky was overcast; rain was falling occasionally; the direction of the wind was S.S.W.; and the average temperature of the air was 40°. Wednesday, the sky was overcast till the evening, and rain was falling occasionally; the direction of the wind was S.S.W.; and the average temperature of the air was 46½°; and for the week ending this day was 42°.

The following were the extreme thermometrical readings during the week ending this day:—

Thursday,	Jan. 11,	The highest reading during the day was 50 deg., and the lowest was 32 deg.	18°
Saturday,	Jan. 13,	.....	24°
Sunday,	Jan. 14,	.....	48°
Monday,	Jan. 15,	.....	30°
Tuesday,	Jan. 16,	.....	34°
Wednesday,	Jan. 17,	.....	36°
Blackheath,	Jan. 18, 1849.		J. G.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

METROPOLITAN COMMISSIONERS OF SEWERS.—At a meeting of the Commissioners, on Tuesday, Mr. E. Chadwick, in relation to the state of Tooting, moved that a committee be appointed to view the encroachments in regard to damming up the sewers at Tooting, and, if they see fit, to order them to be abated. A report from Mr. H. Austin was read, on the defective state of the drainage at the new Palace of Westminster. In this it was stated that a sewer of the first class is passing forth from the buildings, from one end to the other malaria evaporating from a surface of foul matter of between 2000 and 3000 square feet in extent. The foul matter, throughout its whole extent, presents an evaporative surface for the exhalation of noxious effluvia equal to 150 cesspools A long reply from Mr. Barry to the report was read, and commenced by asserting, "In the first place, that the drainage was devised and commenced in accordance with the rules and regulations of the late Commission of Sewers for Westminster." The report and reply having been received and ordered to be printed and circulated, the court adjourned.

STATE OF THE SERPENTINE.—On Tuesday evening a meeting was held at the Cadogan Institute, Sloane-street, Chelsea, for the purpose of calling public attention to the present filthy state of the Serpentine, and the injury inflicted by it on the population around. The chair was taken by Dr. Copland, who observed to the meeting that he had seen many of the pestilential rivers on the coast of Africa, but he had met with none the waters of which were so impure and confined animal and vegetable matter in such large quantities as the Serpentine. All that was required was a tropical heat, to generate disease in its most fatal form; and, even in this climate, the effect of such a large body of filthy water must be inadmissibly destructive. The meeting was then addressed by Doctors Pettigrew, Gooldin, Lankester, and Wilson. These gentlemen stated that on the bottom of the river was covered to a considerable depth with a thick black mud, and the waters were impregnated very strongly with sulphur and ammonia, the two ingredients most predominant in filthy drains and cesspools. Bathing in such a fluid must be not only prejudicial but also dangerous, and even rowing ought not to be indulged in, as the black mud was stirred by the action of the oars, and a greater quantity of noxious gas disengaged. A young nobleman was recently seized with malignant fever after rowing upon the Serpentine, and there could be no doubt that the filthy exhalations from the water had produced it. If any attempt were made to cleanse the river in warm weather, the consequences must necessarily be most destructive, as disease in its worst form would be generated; and therefore, if steps were not taken at once, the evil must continue till next winter. If the river were made of a uniform depth of five feet, the cost of supplying it with a continual stream of water would not exceed £1800 a year; and was that sum to be put in comparison with the health of thousands who were daily within the reach of the noxious influence of this gigantic and stagnant pool? The first resolution was then put and carried. It stated that some months ago, a petition, signed by 2000 of the inhabitants of the neighbourhood of Hyde-park, praying that the Serpentine might be cleansed and better supplied with malignant fever after rowing upon the Serpentine, and there could be no doubt that the filthy exhalations from the water had produced it. If any attempt were made to cleanse the river in warm weather, the consequences must necessarily be most destructive, as disease in its worst form would be generated; and therefore, if steps were not taken at once, the evil must continue till next winter. If the river were made of a uniform depth of five feet, the cost of supplying it with a continual stream of water would not exceed £1800 a year; and was that sum to be put in comparison with the health of thousands who were daily within the reach of the noxious influence of this gigantic and stagnant pool? The first resolution was then put and carried. It stated that some months ago, a petition, signed by 2000 of the inhabitants of the neighbourhood of Hyde-park, praying that the Serpentine might be cleansed and better supplied with pure water, had been presented to the Commissioners of Woods and Forests. The meeting expressed its sincere regret that the request was not complied with, as there was good reason to believe that the present state of the Serpentine was a source of serious injury to the health of those who lived near it, and urged that steps should at once be taken to comply with the prayer of the petition before the summer set in. A second resolution, appointing a deputation to wait on the Commissioners of Woods and Forests, was agreed to, and, after a vote of thanks to the chairman, the meeting separated.

LONDON AND WESTMINSTER BANK.—The annual general meeting of the proprietors of this bank was held on Wednesday at the bank premises, when the three following directors, viz. Thomas Chapman, Esq., Edward Ellis, Esq., and H. Buckle, Esq., who went out by rotation, were re-elected, and a dividend of six per cent. was declared out of the last half-year's net profits, which amounted to £37,327 3s. After the payment of this dividend there remained the sum of £7327 3s. 1d. to be added to the surplus fund, which will then amount to £102,723 16s. 11d.

DISPENSARY FOR CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST.—On Wednesday the first anniversary festival of this charity was celebrated at the London Tavern. Mr. B. B. Cabbell took the chair, and, in proposing the toast of the evening, said, in explanation of the circumstances under which the institution had been founded, that the Hospital for Consumption having been removed to Brompton, it was considered desirable to establish a charity nearer the centre of the metropolis, where it could be readily attended by those unable to the sick poor who had availed themselves of the dispensary had fully justified its establishment. The report stated, that since October, 1847, 923 cases had been treated by the medical officers, while attendance had been given to 400 patients on the books.—Subscriptions were announced amounting to £178.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.

FIRE AT THE HAMPSTEAD WATER-WORKS.—On last Saturday night a fire broke out in the premises rented the Hampstead Waterworks, which was attended with a destruction of property to the amount of several thousand pounds. The premises in which the fire began were about 80 feet square, of considerable altitude, and fitted up with costly machinery, the weight of which is estimated at 30 tons. Owing to the strong cold that seems to have prevailed, they travelled rapidly through the premises, and ascended so high, that, long before an engine had time to reach the place, the whole building became enveloped in flames, from which the reflection could be seen at a distance of some miles. Several engines shortly arrived; but to obtain a good supply of water it was found necessary to take the engines up a steep embankment to the reservoir from the reservoir. This necessarily occupied some time, during which the fire continued its progress, seizing upon floor after floor and everything of an ignitable character, until the whole were blazing with the greatest fierceness. It was ten o'clock—three hours after the outbreak—before the flames could be extinguished. How the fire originated is unknown: at five o'clock, when the works were closed, they appeared perfectly safe. The flames are supposed to have commenced in one of the rooms near the steam-engine. The damage is thus chiefly reported:—Buildings of engine-house and works generally consumed; supposed loss about £3000. Machinery, steam-engine, &c., destroyed; estimated loss about £5000. Total supposed loss £8000." Unfortunately the whole of the property was not insured. [illegible]

IN SPITALFIELDS, on the same (Saturday) morning, shortly before four o'clock, a fire broke out in the cabinet manufactory belonging to Messrs. M. and J. Mahony, in Brown's-lane, Spitalfields. Owing to the highly inflammable character of the stock, but few minutes elapsed ere the greater portion of the factory was enveloped in flames, and it was nearly eight o'clock before the fire was wholly extinguished, and not until the factory of Messrs. Mahony was burned down. Jireh Chapel, accidentally escaped the general wreck; and the adjoining workshops of Mr. Ogors much burned. The sufferers were insured in the West of England Fire Office. The cause of the outbreak could not be learned.

IN BROADWAY, DEPTFORD, another fire occurred nearly at the same time. It commenced in the large range of premises belonging to Mr. Watts, a linendraper and silkmercer, carrying on business at No. 19, in the Broadway. The building, which was of considerable magnitude, was wholly occupied with the stock-in-trade, furniture, and other effects. The upper part of Mr. Cousen's premises, adjoining, was destroyed; the front and roof of Mr. Hanley's house so heavily damaged by fire and water, and the stock in trade materially injured. Mr. Watts was insured in the Norwich Union Office. The origin of the fire, like the preceding, is unknown.

WESTMINSTER IMPROVEMENTS.—On Wednesday, the commissioners for carrying out the proposed improvements in Westminster obtained possession of the whole of the houses between Pye-street, Peer-street, and the Broadway and Artillery-row, Strutton-ground, Westminster, the whole of which will be now evacuated, and will be pulled down forthwith, for the formation of the new opening to Tothill-fields, to be called Victoria-street. The commissioners have already removed the Westminster School of Medicine and the Royal Maternity Hospital, in Dean-street, and a great many houses in Tothill-street, to make the proposed line of street through Queen-square into that in James's-park, to facilitate the Royal progress between Buckingham Palace and the New Palace of Westminster.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—On and after the 15th inst., the British rate of postage of 6d. the half-ounce on letters from the United Kingdom addressed to Oldenburg, and conveyed by the direct Hamburg packets, or by private ship direct from London or Hull to Bremen, will be combined with 3d., the rate due at Oldenburg, which includes the transit-rate payable to Bremen. This combined rate of 9d. the half-ounce, &c., may either be paid in advance or left unpaid, at the option of the sender; but the payment of the British rate only, according to the existing practice, will not be permitted.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS, &c.—The deaths in the metropolis, from all causes, during the week ending Saturday, January 13, amounted to 1448, and the births to 1421. The week's average of deaths for the winters of 7 years was 1169. In the week just ended, the deaths of males have been 748, females, 791; giving an excess of 54 of the latter. Compared with the weekly average of the last five years, the increase of female deaths is 105, and that of males 174. It will be seen that the 1448 deaths registered in the week exhibit an excess of 279 on the weekly average of five winters. It is ascribed to a great extent by the sudden increase of mortality from bronchitis and inflammation of the lungs, the deaths from which were 279; those of the former weeks having been 170, while the average is 181. But the excess is principally due to zymotic or epidemic diseases, the deaths enumerated in this class were 407, and amount to nearly double the average. Scarlatina, which is on the decline, was fatal to 63 persons, or double the average; whooping-cough, to 68, the average being 42; typhus, to 83, the average being 42; and cholera, to 94, though this disease, when it is not epidemic, carries off on an average less than 1 in a fortnight at this season of the year. The mortality from smallpox (21) corresponds exactly with the average from this disease. Mr. Leonard Horner, one of "Scarlatina of bad type equal in the district to which he is one of the medical officers. A family in Castle-street, Leicester-square, has lost six children out of seven—three from the term called 'cynanche maligna,' and three from measures after scarlatina. The children were of unusually habits, and the atmosphere of their apartment was intolerable from ammoniacal gas. The rest of the house, though adjoining stables, was unaffected and free from unpleasant odour." Mr. Robinson, of the Berwick-street sub-district, also mentions a family of eight persons, all living and sleeping of about ten feet by fourteen, at No. 7, Green's-court, in which three children have died of the same disease within eleven days, and a fourth was afterwards attacked.

IRELAND.

THE STATE TRIALS. -WRIT OF ERROR.

On Tuesday, at eleven o'clock, William O'Brien, Thomas F. Meagher, T. B. M'Manus, and Patrick O'Donohoe, appeared at the bar of the Queen's Bench, in custody of the Governor of Richmond Bridewell, to hear the judgment of the Court on the writs of error taken on their behalf. They were conveyed, under an escort of dragoons, to the Four Courts, where bodies of police were stationed. There was no appearance of excitement outside the court, nor in it; a large number of spectators than usual presenting the only indication that anything out of the ordinary course of business was to take place. Mr. O'Brien was accompanied by his brother. There were several ladies present, who occupied places in the gallery and under the bench.

The Crown counsel and prisoners' counsel were in attendance.

The Chief Justice said that in those several cases writs of error had been brought to reverse the judgment pronounced at the special commission at Clonmel, under a commission of oyer and terminer for the county of Tipperary. The errors assigned, and which had been argued, were the same in all the cases, and he should consider them all in one order in which they had been argued at the bar. The first objection was to the caption of the indictment. It was alleged that it did not show with sufficient certainty that the commissioners of oyer and terminer and gaol delivery, before whom the commission was held, had authority to hold the special commission. The caption stated that the special commission of oyer and terminer and gaol delivery was held before the two Chief Justices and Mr. Justice Moore, by virtue of a commission under the great seal directed to them and others; and it had been contended that this represented the commission, as conferring a joint authority on the three judges named and others. If that were so, the objection would be well founded; but that was not the import of the caption. It contained two averments, each independent of and distinct from the other: one, that the three Judges were nominated and appointed to hear and determine certain cases; the other, that the commission whereby they were so appointed was directed to them and others. Each of these referred to different things, and, as each stood upon record, could not be averred again, and must be taken to be proved; nor was there any reason why they should not be both in fact. A commission might be directed to several persons, and authorise them to discharge a duty jointly and as well as jointly. There was no contradiction between the two averments; and it would be against all right and reason that one of them should be used to disprove the other. Both stood in the same authority, and, therefore, they were entitled to the same credit. The caption, therefore, was not erroneous; and, as the legal depositary of those commissions, he thought it right to say that one, two, or more of the Judges were expressly authorised to act under them; and there was no ground, in fact, for the objection that the Court below had no jurisdiction. The second objection was, that it is not, and never was, high treason to levy war against the Sovereign of these realms in Ireland—an objection which he deemed wholly insupportable. The next cases of error assigned was the disallowance of the pleas put in by the prisoners. This objection he also overruled; and he undertook to pronounce his judgment upon the plea of Mr. O'Brien on the question of his right to have notice of trial served ten days before he was called upon to plead to that record; and therefore, no time should have been supplied him, with the list of witnesses for the Crown endorsed thereon, within the same ten days, before he should be called upon to plead. The laws under which the prisoner in error had been tried were still in force in Ireland; and the acts of 25th of Edward III., and the acts of 7th and 8th of William III. and of Queen Anne entitled prisoners accused of high treason to have copies of the indictment ten days before trial; but these provisions did not apply to Ireland; and the Irish acts which bore upon the question enacted that prisoners so charged were entitled to have copies of the indictment only five days before they should be called upon to plead; and therefore, on these and several other grounds, he declared that the third objection had not been sustained. The last objection was that named on the *edictum*, as to why the question had not been put to the prisoner, why sentence of death and execution should not be pronounced upon him, which the learned Judge also declared to be unmaintainable.

Mr. Justice Crampton expressed his concurrence in the judgment of the Chief Justice in all its parts. He owned he had some difficulty at first about the caption, but that difficulty had been removed. With regard to the pleas that had been put in, the matter set forth in them should, he thought, be decided on motion, and not made the matter of plea at all.

Mr. Justice Perrin and Mr. Justice Moore also concurred in the judgment pronounced by the Chief Justice. The former, however, was called that on one most important question he had a good deal of doubt. It was the important question of whether or not the statute of treason was to be given in England, on the other hand, whether the 57 Geo. III. extended all the provisions of the 35 Geo. III. to Ireland, including the provisions of the statute of Anne, and, if not, whether the 11 Vict. had done so. They might disagree that there should be a difference between the law in the two countries, and that what was deemed conducive to the establishment of tranquillity in one country should not be deemed so in the other; but all they had to do was to expound the law as they found it. Therefore they had come to the conclusion that the statute of Anne was not in force in Ireland, and there was only sentence for the plea. He should not go farther into the consideration of the case, but express his concurrence in the judgments of the Chief Justice.

Mr. Justice Moore begged, notwithstanding what had fallen from Mr. Justice Crampton, to express his conviction that in receiving the pleas in the court below, they had taken a proper course.

The prisoners were then removed. They bore the adverse sentence of the Court with great equanimity. A party of dragoons attended them to Bridewell.

The prisoners intend to appeal to the House of Lords, if they can obtain the necessary certificate from the Attorney-General.

MR. DUFFY'S TRIAL.—On Saturday last the Dublin Commission Court was occupied all day with the trial of traversers, who were sent by the Judges for discussion—whether final judgment should be pronounced upon the defaulters, without placing the prisoner on trial before a jury. At the close of the Attorney-General's reply to the arguments of the bar, the learned Mr. Justice Perrin intimated that the court would require some time for consideration before giving judgment. They had made inquiry with respect to the day on which the Recorder could let them have the case on, and when he would want it on Monday. He would also want it on Tuesday. But in either case he (Judge Perrin) would on that day be occupied with important business in the Court of Queen's Bench. On Wednesday the Judges were to meet, to consider some cases reserved for their decision; so that they should necessarily adjourn the court until Thursday. The prisoner was removed, and the court was accordingly adjourned to Thursday.

THE POOR-LAW MOVEMENT.—The gentry and ratepayers continue to meet in all directions (except in Ulster), to receive an immediate change in the Poor-law. In most cases they appear to be influenced by the idea that there can be no change for the worse in their condition. In general, especially where landlords preponderate, the taxation of the area and taxation to individuals' responsibility, accompanied by some kind of law of settlement with a limited retrospective operation, is the mode of amendment of the Poor-law most urgently recommended. There is, however, one exception, remarkable on account of the locality where the meeting was held—the union of Skibbereen. At a recent meeting of the landed proprietors, farmers, and others interested in that union, a report from a committee was presented, showing that the valuation of the union had fallen, since 1839, from £97,905 to £60,000, some of the best land near the town of Skibbereen being now let about fifty per cent. under the rent paid in 1842; that the population of the union is at present about 50,000; that 19,179 persons are at present receiving relief; that for their support a sum of £68,340 is required, out of the property of the union, of the present value of £60,000; and a resolution was adopted, not only to seek the aid of the Government of the Poor-law, but also to put their own shoulders to the wheel to make law and the present relief of things to be adopted. The report of the full extent of the landowners' means to able-bodied labourers, in the cultivation and improvement of the land. An estimate was submitted for consideration of the amount of the several districts amongst the class of landlords called "middlemen," whose interests in their holdings have passed away.

AT a meeting of the Cork guardians, last week, Dr. Lyons mentioned that "there are two landed proprietors in this county, one of whom has 12,000 acres of land (which had been always in cultivation) without a tenant, and another with 8000 acres in the same position."

DISTRESS AMONGST THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CLERGY.—Some of the Southern journals contain accounts of distress and privation amongst the Roman Catholic clergy. The *Cork Examiner* mentions instances where clergymen have been unable to obtain the actual necessaries of life. That journal says:—"One clergyman has had no better fare than boiled parsnips. It is stated that several, even of the parish priests, have already abandoned, or must soon abandon their parishes, as, did they remain in them, they must literally starve. Even in the best circumstanced parishes of this and other dioceses, parish priests are compelled to dispense with the assistance of one or more curates." The *Cork Examiner* suggests for their relief a "Home Propagation Fund," to be raised amongst the Roman Catholics in Ireland; in order that they should not, "by their own act, fling the clergy at the feet of any English Government, to pension and enslave them as they please."

CHOLERA.—There were some cases reported last week at Newtown-Mount-Kennedy, a village in the county of Wicklow, situated in a salubrious locality. At Belfast the epidemic is spreading gradually but certainly.

COURT AND HAUT TON.

THE COURT AT WINDSOR.

On Monday her Majesty gave audiences to the Marquis of Lansdowne and Lord John Russell; and afterwards held a Privy Council, which was attended by Her Royal Highness Prince Albert, the Marquis of Lansdowne, Lord President; the Earl of Minto, Lord Privy Seal; Lord John Russell, First Lord of the Treasury; Sir George G ey, secretary of State for the Home Department; Earl Grey, Secretary of State for the Colonies; Sir Jas. Graham, Lord Campbell, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster; the Marquis of Clanricarde, Postmaster-General; the Right Hon. H. Labouchere, President of the Board of Tr le; the Earl Fortescue, Lord Steward; and the Marquis of Breadalbane, Lord Chamberlain. The Right Hon. Sir Francis Thornhill Baring, Bart., had the honour of being present and to her Majesty, and kissed hands on being appointed First Lord Commissioner of the Admiralty. The right honourable baronet took his seat at the Council board. The holding a Court of Sessions at Glasgow passed the Council. The Hon. William Bathurst was the Clerk of the Council in Waiting. A *déjeûner* was served in the Castle to the noblemen and gentlemen assisting at the Council. In the evening, her Majesty and Prince Albert dined with her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, at her residence, Frogmore House. Her Majesty and his Royal Highness were attended by the Duchess of Norfolk, the Marks of Honour in Waiting, the Earl of Morley, Colonel the Hon. A. N. Hood, Colonel the Hon. C. B. Phipps, Captain the Hon. A. Gordon, and Major-General Bowes.

On Tuesday evening the Royal dinner party at the Castle included the Duchess of Kent, the Princesses Amelia and Elise of Hohenlohe-Schillingsfurst, the Duchess of Sutherland and Lady C. Leveson Gower, Lady Fanny Howard, Baroness de Speth, the Duke and Duchess of Bedford, the Marquis and Marchioness of Abercorn, the Earl of Aberdeen, Earl Spencer, and Col. Wylde.

On Tuesday evening, Mdlle. Jenny Lind, Mrs. Anderson, and Signor Belletti had the honour of performing at Windsor Castle. The following is the programme:—

Overture, "Preciosilhe"	.. .. ..	Beethoven.
Cavatina, "Il ginoro," Mdlle. Jenny Lind (La Gazza Ladra)	.. ..	Rossini.
Allegro, (Trio, E flat) pianoforte, Mr. Anderson; violoncello, Mr. H. Cliipp	.. ..	Beethoven.
Lied, "Solitude," Mdlle. Jenny Lind	.. .. ..	Mendelssohn.
Aria, "Esso il pegno," Signor Belletti	.. .. ..	Donizetti.
Lieder, "O Jugend, O schöne Rosenzeit," "Das erste Veilchen," Mdlle. Jenny Lind	.. ..	Mendelssohn.
Adagio, (Trio, E flat), pianoforte, Mrs. Anderson; violin, M. Sainton; and violoncello, Mr. H. Chipp	.. ..	Beethoven
Duetto, "Per pieta," Mdlle. Jenny Lind and Signor Belletti (Il Turco)	.. ..	Rossini.
Ballad, "I'll Meet Her"	.. .. ..	Balfe.
"Ich muss sun einmal singen," Mdlle. Jenny Lind	.. ..	Taubert.
Marcia Militare	.. .. ..	Strauss

MINISTERIAL ARRANGEMENTS.—The Ministerial arrangements consequent upon the death of Lord Auckland have been completed by the appointment of the Right Honourable Francis Thornhill Baring, who has accepted the office of First Lord of the Admiralty. The negotiations which have ended in this appointment were carried on by an effort on the part of Lord John Russell to strengthen his administration by offering the department of the Admiralty to Sir James Graham, who, however saw fit to decline the offer.

THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON.—We understand that the noble and gallant Commander-in-Chief, who is staying at Strathfieldsaye, has perfectly recovered from his late indisposition.

THE Marquis of Lansdowne, Lord President of the Council, has issued invitations to the Cabinet Ministers and the great officers of state of the Queen's household, to a grand dinner on the 1 d February, at Lansdowne House, to settle the civil expenditure for the present year.

THE Right Hon. Sir F. Baring attended at the Admiralty on Tuesday.

THE ADDRESS.—The Address in the House of Commons will be moved by Lord Harry Vane, and seconded by Mr. Bunbury. Her Majesty will open Parliament in person.—*Times.*

EMIGRATION.—Mrs. Chisholm, a lady whose able efforts, both at home and at the antipodes, to promote voluntary emigration to Australia during the last seven or eight years, has been animated with so marked a spirit of humanity towards the poorer classes, has again returned to her benevolent task. In one of a series of letters which she is publishing in the *Morning Chronicle*, she indicates a scheme which would confer incalculable benefit on the poor emigrant. She says:—"If a society were formed, and began with a truly Samaritan principle, to aid and advise the poor but honest men, who are borne down with the difficulties of their position, in their struggles to maintain their families, and to save themselves and their children from pauperism and crime, incalculable is the blessing that would accrue therefrom to hundreds of thousands of our people—crushed fellow-creatures. Individuals could, through such a society, supply their donations to the relief of their own parishes or persons in whom they felt the greatest interest, directing also the stream of emigration, as far as their subscriptions went, to the particular colony to which they might give a preference. [illegible] feel so much the necessity of some combined effort, from the difficulties with which I see poor people surrounded. Many a life might be rescued for pleading for what is so much needed. As a preliminary step, it is my intention to make out a list of parties who may present themselves as being anxious to emigrate, and who would gladly avail themselves of a limited assistance, to be advanced to them by a society, which I hope the urgency of the case will dispose the public to support. Having, by the bounty of a few humane individuals, been enabled to open a 'Home,' for the reception of an Emigrant ship load of females, during their own passage, or assisted by others, can obtain free accommodation, they finding their own food and fire, so as to enable them to get rid of their tenements, sell their furniture, &c., and afford every facility for a limited stay. I have expressed upon me the necessity of having some room, in connexion with an office, in which the female emigrants could affix notices of the various articles they had for sale, the amount of the goods being in general too small to pay the cost of having them advertised or sold by auction. Under the patronage, however, of such a society, such goods might be profitably disposed of; or some respectable party might, perhaps, take up the subject as a matter of business. The aid which a poor man stands in need of, is a society which will encourage him by measuring his eligibility by the constructing gauge, but one that will consider his wants, his means, his endeavours, his views, and his hopes, and judge of him as to how far the colony may suit him and improve his circumstances, and not be influenced so much by the consideration how he may suit any particular party. What is required is a society that will not look to those debarring restrictions which at present stand in the way of many a poor family—a society that will view a poor family as it stands—that if they cannot give a passage to the whole at once, would help them over in ones and twos; first the fittest and strongest. This would be forming one of nature's strongest links between this and the antipodes—and by which agency a human society could assist over the last of the family. I would not have the aged parent left behind to mourn over their lonely hearth, but would have the once infantile members of the family used to cluster, to be laid in the cold grave without having one of the offspring to follow the bier."

EMIGRATION.—A VOYAGE TO AUSTRALIA.

HARK! old Ocean's tongue of thunder,
Heavily rolling, deep and loud
To the shores he hold asunder
Only for chasms of foam;
Now, upon his friendly surges,
Ever, your coarse, conveys
All the sons of [illegible]
To a new [illegible]

THE tide of Emigration has unquestionably set in towards Australia, notwithstanding the gold of California may lead to a temporary diversion in favour of that country. We are persuaded, therefore, that the accompanying pictures will possess considerable interest at the present moment, over and above their artistic merit, which is of no common order. They, however, combine the actualities of experience with pictorial ability in a remarkable degree. The draughtsman of these scenes from Hell on board an Emigrant ship bound to Australia is Mr. T. Sumner Prout, who has visited that country, and profited by some considerable exploration of its natural beauties, as it scenes for his clever pencil. Upon his voyage, he drew the *artists* episodes which an emigrant ship constantly presentas great to the experienced sea-going observer. In these Sketches, then, we have no artistic invention; they are pictures of what the draughtsman saw daily, and here presents to us with truly vivid effect. These pictures are, indeed, illustrations of the author's own diary, which must, therefore, be the best accompaniment to them

TIME was, when a voyage to the Antipodes was considered a very serious undertaking; when even experienced, and wealthy ocean seamen, bound to those distant regions, took their last look of dear old England, with anxious fears and doubts of the perils and dangers to be encountered, which were then considered to be inseparable from a long voyage; and how justified in once was, as we find by the following paragraph from 'Collins's New South Wales.' The Colony, says he, of the arrival of the first fleet at Port Jackson, New South Wales, says:—"Thus, under the blessing of God, was happily completed, in eight months and one week, a voyage, which, before it was undertaken, the mind nearly despaired to contemplate, and of which it was impossible to reflect, without some apprehension as to its termination." In the present day, however, a voyage to Australia is so well understood by navigators, and generally speaking known to be so safe, that it has become divested of its once attendant horror; and the four months' sojourn on the ocean (the average time occupied in the voyage), to most persons, passes pleasantly enough. 'Tis true there are inconveniences to be experienced; and, from the circumstance of persons of different habits and feelings being thrown and kept together, little disagreements will occasionally occur: these are amusing enough, and serve to vary the usual monotony of a sea life. There more particularly allude to passengerships: in emigrant vessels there is no lack of variety; the necessary duties to be attended to for the preservation of order and cleanliness among the emigrants afford them some daily occupation, and render them more alive to those little recreations, which are frequently indulged in, and in fact encouraged by the officers of the ship. But, as a more detailed description of the manner in

SCENES ON BOARD AN AUSTRALIAN EMIGRANT SHIP.

EMIGRANTS ON DECK.

which the time on board is passed may be interesting. I think I cannot do better than refer to parts of a journal kept on my voyage out, and which at the same time will serve to explain the accompanying Engravings, from drawings made from sketches taken during the passage."

"Four bells. On deck. Weather thick and hazy. Wind W.N.W., and steady; ship going about seven knots. Off Madeira, distant twenty miles. Most gradually disperses, and the beautiful island is clearly discernable, capped by the last clouds of the morning.—Six bells. A general turn-out from below. Breakfast over. Emigrants on deck disperse themselves in various little groups. The schoolmaster has summoned his little class, and seated reverentially on some spars, the prescribed educational course is in full progress. A contemplative shepherd takes a solitary seat on the keel of the reversed long-boat amidships, whilst several anxious souls looking after creature comforts surround the cook's galley. Not a few are lounging over the ship's side, prying with curious eyes into the secrets of the 'deep, deep sea.' 'Portuguese men-of-war,' as Jack contemptuously calls a beautiful mollusk, common to these latitudes, pass by in hundreds, presenting to the wind their gossamer-like sails, tinted with the most beautiful pink and lilac. Flying-fish have ceased to be the 'lions:' they were on

"THE!"

SOUP TIME.

SCENES ON BOARD AN AUSTRALIAN EMIGRANT SHIP.

first acquaintance. They rise in shoals from the water in all directions, and after a short hurried flight, drop with an extended splash into their element again.

"The sun is now fast approaching the meridian, and some little bustle is observed on the quarter-deck. The captain, two of the mates, the doctor, and a tiny midshipman, have all adjusted their several sextants and quadrants, and are making a steady examination of the horizon immediately to the south. Gradually a long string of passengers ascend from the cabin, and curious middle-class emigrants gather in the rear of the astronomical party, who may, in fact, engaged in taking the sun's altitude, to determine our present latitude. After some minutes, the instruments are lowered within a few seconds of each other; and the Captain, solemnly addressing his first mate, says, 'Mr. Jones, *make* it noon.' 'Ay, ay, sir. Forrard there; strike eight bells!' This important business settled, conversation then becomes general, and turns upon what nothing the ship has made in the course of the last 24 hours. For the next hour, many and anxious too are the enquiries at the cook's galley; whilst the ship's company gather round a huge tub, with like devotion, narrowly inspecting, in the first place, the steward's integrity as regards mixing the grog; and, in the next, disposing of their allowances, each in his own way—some making short work of it upon the spot; others, in cans or bottles, carrying it away to reserve for future enjoyment.—Two bells. Dinner is now announced, and the hatchways fore and aft are pouring out a stream of hungry mortals. It is *pea-soup day*, and the cook, almost lost in the dense and savoury atmosphere of steam which rises from the coppers, is ministering to the creature wants of the attendant crowd, who, with hook-pot or pannikin in hand, are patiently waiting their turn. According to the rules and arrangements of the ship, the emigrants are divided into lots, or messes, of six or eight persons in each; and, except in the varying nature of the provisions, the incidents of the daily dinner on board partake very much of the same character. Sometimes, however, the forecastle (or fox'cle, as it is always called), an elevated platform in the bows of the vessel, is chosen for a select dinner-party, who, in the fresh, open air, enjoy their meal in a true pic-nic style. Tobacco is now the order of the day—the silent indulging in a pipe, the talkative enjoying a cigar—whilst all are happy. What cares, in fact, can arise upon the bosom of the wide expanse of ocean? The griefs we brought with us are forgotten, whilst all vexations have been left behind. Sleep, too, comes almost naturally to minds so situated. Thought becomes a burden where there is so little to excite it in providing for the wants of the body; therefore it is that, the pipe finished, the afternoon's nap is a retreat to which emigrants on the passage out generally retire until near tea-time, or near six bells, when the cook is again at his post—the cry of 'Tea-water!' penetrates the depths below, and soon, in noisy response, clattering hook-pans, pannikins, and pots are again rushing up the hatchways, and crowding around the galley.

DINNER IN THE FORECASTLE.

"On board the good ship the *Hope*, after tea, two religious services were performed, at least, [the Cat- echising] one of their party, who always read prayers; whilst to the rest of the emigrants the surgeon, as usual in such vessels, read the service of the day as set forth in the Book of Common Prayer. Eight bells struck, and another transition of thought varied the proceedings of the day. Forward are preparations being made for a dance, and a musical Jack is soon found, who, seated on a coil of rope, or perched on a spar, in a very short time is plying most vigorously the fun-inspiring fiddle. In the confined space of a ship's deck polkas and quadrilles are out of the question, though at first much affectedly fastidious disinclination is expressed against the reel and jig. But it is not long before these last reign triumphant, and delicate forms and choice spirits foot the monotonous but merry-going measure with as much enjoyment as if they moved in a minuet before hundreds of observant eyes. Now, for one moment turn our eyes from the mirth-stirred bustling scene on deck, and scan the wide solitude of the surrounding ocean lit up by a splendid moon; not a sail in sight save the white swelling canvas over our head, bending bravely before a spanking breeze that is steadily urging us on in our trackless way.

"The fineness of the night tempts all from below, when the deck becomes crowded, though all appear to enjoy themselves to the full: on the poop children are gambolling, whilst those in converse sweet, or on gossip most intent, keep up a continued promenade on the deck. Descending below, there a little group surrounds some learned friend, who has industriously worked the ship's course for the last day, and is now giving a detailed report to his companions, who all busily examine the amateur's well-thumbed chart, as if they knew a great deal about it. A little beyond, perhaps, the boatswain, from his cabin door, spins one of his long, marvellous yarns to his credulous open-mouthed neighbour on the opposite side. Further on, again, is the emigrants' quarters, the interior of which can be seen through an opening in the bulk-head. Good wives are now displaying their matronly qualities, but in most cases vainly endeavouring to calm the *Baby-lonish* confusion of tongues and screaming squall that, for at least one hour, prevails in the family compartment of the ship. To add to the quiet enjoyment of compelled, but resigned spectators, sundry night-capped heads of disturbed damsels, retired for the night, appear from their berths, but produce little effect by their complaining, whilst the unblaketed lower extremities of others, more calm and philosophic, may be also seen projecting from the narrow confines of their beds. But hark! Four bells is striking; 'Lights out!' is heard in various quarters; and in a few minutes, save the measured tread of the watch on deck, the rustling sails, and rippling waters on the vessel's way, not a sound is heard."

We have engraved, from the same artistic source as the preceding illustrations—two views of the exterior and interior of a Hut in Australia, which we shall very shortly present to our readers.

NIGHT.—TRACING THE VESSEL'S PROGRESS.

EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

The Marquis of Anglesea is appointed Lord-Lieutenant of Staffordshire, in place of Earl Talbot.

Decided symptoms of revived trade are reported this week from Glasgow and Edinburgh; and, being the prevalence of cholera and typhus, there are general indications over the whole country of increased employment and prosperity. At Greenock the Customs for 1848 exceeded those of 1847 by £29,501. In Glasgow the quantity entered during November and December, 1848, exceeded the quantity of the corresponding months in 1847 by 1466 gallons.

The Anti-Oath Association is pushing its cause vigorously in Edinburgh and its neighbourhood. The Parliamentary petitions have received 1200 signatures in Edinburgh, and have been very generally signed in Leith, Musselburgh, and Dalkeith.

A quantity of base copper money has been issued at Glasgow. The punishment for this currency offence is seven years' transportation; and the authorities have issued a proclamation intimating the penalty, with a view to deter the vendors from further regnery. A pound's worth of the illegal coinage costs 11s. 6d.

By a recent decree of the President of the French Republic, the salaries of the members of the Council of State are fixed as follows:—Vice-president, 36,000f.; presidents de section, 15,000f.; councillors of state, 12,000f.; maitre des requêtes, 6000f.; secretary-general, 12,000f. By the same decree the salary of the first president of the Court of Cassation is fixed at 30,000f.; the procureur-général, 20,000f.; the presidents de chambre and the first avocat-général, each 15,000; and the councillors and avocats-généraux, each 12,000f.

It has been resolved by the Ministers of France, that no resolution shall be adopted relative to the re ease of Ad-el-Kader until after the section of the Legislative Assembly.

One hundred and thirty of the inaugurents of June, confined in the harbor of Orient, have been set at liberty

Gaieties commence, though slowly, to regain their dominion in Paris. At the Hôtel de Ville, on Monday night, a grand ball was given. There were 2200 invitations issued, and additional apartments were thrown open on the occasion

The trial by court-martial of the murderers of General Brea, twenty-five in number, commence d in Paris on Monday

The Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland has appointed Mr. Pearce Mahony to be Clerk of the Crown of the Queen's Bench, in the room of Mr. Bourne, deceased.

The *Niagara*, from Boston, brought within the last few days, as part of her cargo, 100 carcases of fresh pork from America. They were preserved in ice, and were in fresh and excellent condition. On Thursday they were sold in Liverpool by auction, and brought from 3d. to 3½d. 6d per 120 lbs. This is the first importation of the kind from the States.

The merchants of Lille, in France, who voted in favour of General Cavaignac, are now signing a petition to the National Assembly, calling upon it to dissolve. This fact may be added to the many proofs already published, not only of the unpopularity of the Assembly, but of the charges of public opinion on the score of Republicanism

Marshal Bugeaud, whose health is re-established, is about to proceed, in a few days, to Lyons, where he will fix his head-quarters, as Commander-in-Chief of the Army of the Alps.

A proclamation has issued from the Irish Government, calling in all arms in the possession or persons unauthorised in Tiwnhawaly, barony of Tyrragh, county Donegal, before the 18th of January, under penalty of imprisonment, with hard labour, for two years.

The immediate neighbourhood of the island of Malta was visited, on the 27th and 28th ult., by a storm, the dire effects of which have, perhaps, never been equalled; and even within the proverbially safe creeks of the harbour of La Valetta, the total loss of one vessel, and very serious damage to many others, principally grain-laden, from the Black Sea, bound to ports in Great Britain and Ireland, occurred. The damage done is great. All the mole, from the Barrier to the Pinto stores, including the Custom-House, is, more or less, all broken up, like a ploughed field. The lower battery at Fort St. Angelo is almost destroyed. The Calcara mole is also much injured; and in other places there is great damage.

The following arrivals of grain from Italy have, among others, just taken place:—A vessel, named the *Admiral Nelson*, just arrived in the river from Genoa, has brought 927 quarters of wheat; and the vessel *Comet*, arrived from Leghorn, has brought 2000 quarters of the same description of grain the produce of the Italian States. These arrivals of wheat from the southern state of Europe are of some interest

The President of the French Republic is making efforts to retain his popularity. He has just presented the sum of 50,000f. (£2000) to the society established for the construction of model lodging-houses for the operative classes in each of the arrondissements of Paris.

The Westminster Reform Society, at an adjourned meeting held on Monday evening, at the York Hotel, Covent Garden, adopted the resolutions which were passed at the Free Trade Hall, Manchester, on the 10th inst.

At the sitting of the Ball Court, on Monday morning, Mr. Baines, Q.C., took the usual oaths, on his appointment to the office of Chief Commissioner of the Poor-Law.

The intrigues and indiscreet violence of the cousins of the President of the French Republic give much trouble and uneasiness to the Government. The Ministry desired to remove M. Napoleon Bonaparte, the son of Prince Jerome, from Paris, by inducing him to accept an embassy, but he successively refused the mission to Brussels, the Hague, and London, and that of Constantinople He has resolved to remain on the spot to take advantage of events Pierre (the son of Lucien) Bonaparte has also shown himself very refractory to his audience

The distribution of letters by the post daily in Paris, which, before the reduction of the postage was only 81,000, now averages 120,000

The newly-appointed French Minister, in the room of M. Gustavo de Beaumont, Vice-Admiral Cecille, a distinguished flag-officer in the French navy, is expected to arrive at Manchester House at the close of the ensuing week, from Paris. M. de Montherot is acting as Chargé d'Affaires until the arrival of his Excellency

Last Sunday being the first in Term, the Rev. S. R. Cattley (Chaplain to the Lord Mayor) preached in St. Paul's Cathedral to a crowded and attentive audience.

Mr. Creed, late Secretary to the London and North-western Railway Company, has been appointed a member of the Board of Directors, in the room of Mr Benbow, M.P., who has resigned.

During the year 1848, ninety-four German miles of railway were opened to circulation. Together there are in Germany 838 German miles of railway, 270 of which belong to the respective States.

We understand that the ex-Ministers of the ex-King Louis Philippe have returned to France, except M. Guizot, who, it is understood, intends to return to his country seat during the spring

The epidemic rage for gold-hunting is not confined to America and England, but is spreading throughout Europe. The Brussels papers speak of a number of Belgians already preparing to emigrate from that county to California

Mr. Hughes, a revolutionary soldier, in the 107th year of his age, was taken to the poll in Rockridge County, Virginia, United States, at the late election, by a friend, in a carriage drawn by four dun horses.

The Railway Commissioners have approved of the proposal of Mr. W. Harding, secretary to the London and South-western, and which consists of a series of footbourds and holdfasts along the extent of a train, and by means of which, in the event of accident, the guards may communicate with either engine-driver or passengers.

M. Lemercier, who presided over the Council of Ancients on the 18th *Brumaire*, and was since President of the Senate and Peer of France, died at Paris on the 19th inst., in the 94th year of his age.

The *Gazette de France*, the organ of the Legitimists, was seized by order of the Attorney-General of the Republic on Thursday night, last week; and the *People*, M. Proudhon's journal, was seized the next day.

M. Barthélemy, who was tried by court-martial in Paris a few days since, and sentenced to hard labour for life, for having taken an active part in the insurrection of June, has effected his escape from the military prison of the Rue Cherche-Midi. He was joined in his flight by Dr. Lacambre, an intimate associate of the notorious Blanqui.

A Charter of Incorporation for Tynemouth has been petitioned for by the inhabitants of that town. The petition appears in Tuesday night's *Gazette*, stating that the petition is referred to the Privy Council, for consideration on the 26th of February next.

At the Court of Aldermen, on Tuesday, it was resolved to take the opinion of the Attorney and Solicitor-General, with the Recorder and Common-Sergeant, as to the proper mode of carrying out the Act of Parliament for building a new City gaol, and also as to the proper mode of raising the necessary fund for such purpose.

England and Wales, with sixteen millions of people, contain nearly eight millions unable to write their name, and not less than five millions unable to read their mother tongue.

It is said that Mr. Pierce Butler, despairing of success in his suit against his wife (Fanny Kemble), has made a proposition for a compromise. The terms are understood to be, that the parties are to live apart; Mr. Butler to provide her a suitable allowance, and to allow at least one of the children to live with her.

Mr. B. Boothby, of the Northern Circuit, has received the appointment of Recorder of Pontefract, on the recommendation of the Right Hon. Sir George Grey.

Salisbury has subscribed £100 for the purpose of having the next agricultural show held in that city.

Mr. Bennett and Mr. Elworthy, accompanied by the Solicitor-General and Mr. Tufnell, members for Devonport, Lord Ebrington and Mr. [illegible], members for Plymouth, had an interview with Sir G. Grey, on Tuesday last, on Home-offices, and presented a petition to her Majesty from the inhabitants of Plymouth, Devonport, Stonehouse, and the neighbourhood, lay members of the Church of England, praying for the adoption of measures with a view to a revision of the Liturgy, and a definition of the ceremonial of the Church.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"*F. W. M.*," *Nova Scotia.*—*The solution you adopt is now quite obsolete. If you will be at the trouble to write out your Problems on diagrams on the notation now used, we shall have much pleasure in examining them. We have hitherto tried them in vain.*

"*Honorary Secretary.*" — *Club. The two beautiful prints, the "Impending Mate," and "Mated," are published by Gambard, 4, Barners-street, Oxford-street. We trust to see them adorning the rooms of every Chess Club in Britain to-day.*

"*W. T. M.*"—*The immense collection of original Problems, &c., already published in the* ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, *can only be obtained by purchasing the Numbers in which they appeared. For the price of the whole back volumes, see 1845, apply to the publisher.*

"*Cleo.*"—*The solution required is simple enough. White: 1. R to Q sq; 1. Anything else; 2. R, B, or R to Q B sq 2. R either to K B sq, or R to Q Kt sq; 2. K to Q sq. 3. R mates.*

"*H. T.*," "*T. R.*," *and others*—*The solution of Problem No. 259 may, we believe, be shortened by one move.*

"*R. H. T.*"—*We have not got the position at hand. You are no doubt right.*

"*R. M.*," *Dryfield.* *You are mistaken. Problem No. 259 cannot be solved in five moves.*

"*P. J. C.*" *It shall be reported on in our next.*

"*N. C. L.*"—*Join the St. George's Chess-club. You will then get the practice you require to enable you to win the pigeon.*

"*Davus.*" *We should certainly have thought that having the Key-move of a three-move Problem, you would find no difficulty in discovering the other two. Try the following variations in Problem No. 256:—*

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. Q to K 6th	B to K Kt 7th, or (a) (b) (c)	2. Q to K Kt 6th	Anything
		3. Q mates.	

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK
(a) 2. Q to K 3d	B to K 8 6th	(b) 1. R to Q B5th	(c) 1. Q to KR 5th (ch)	(c) 2. Q to K 5d (ch)	K moves
3. Q to K 3d	Anything	2. Q mates	K moves	3. Q mates	

Solutions by "J. D. B.," "Senex," "S. L. K.," "W. L.," Jun., "Father Marshall," "M. A.," "Cleo," are correct. Those by "W. A. G.," "Phil," and "T. R. D.," are wrong.

*** The answers to the majority of Chess communications are unavoidably postponed, from want of space, until next week.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 260.

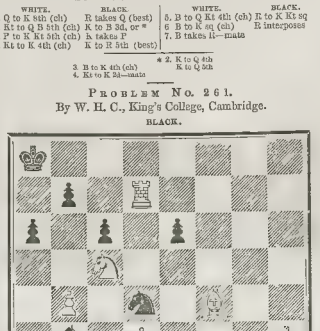
WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. Q to K 8th (ch)	R takes Q (best)	3. B to Q Kt 4th (ch)	R to K Kt sq
2. Kt to Q B 5th (ch)	K to B 3d, or *	4. B to K sq (ch)	R interposes
3. P to K Kt 5th (ch)	B takes P	5. B takes R—mate	
4. Kt to K 4th (ch)	K to B 5th (best)		

* 2. R to Q 4th
3. B to K 4th (ch) K to Q 5th
4. Kt to K 3d—mate

PROBLEM NO. 261.

By W. H. C., King's College, Cambridge.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White, playing first, to mate in six moves.

MATCH BY CORRESPONDENCE,

BETWEEN THE CHESS CLUBS OF LONDON AND AMSTERDAM.

WHITE (Amsterdam).	BLACK (London).
24 P takes P	

London to play.

GAMF.

In which Mr. STAUNTON gives the odds of his Q Kt to Mr. J. TURNER, the Hon. Secretary of the Brighton Chess Club. (*Remove White's Q Kt from the board.*)

EVANS' GAMBIT

WHITE (Mr. S.)	BLACK (Mr. J. T.)	WHITE (Mr S.)	BLACK (Mr. J. T.)
1 P to K 4th	P to K 4th	32. K R to K sq	Q takes K Kt P (ch) (f)
2. K Kt to B 3d	Q Kt to B 3d		
3. K B to Q B 4th	K B to Q B 4th	33 Q takes Q	R takes Q
4 P to Q Kt 4th	It takes K t P	34 K takes R	P to Q 4th
5 P to Q B 3d	B to Q B 4th	35. K R to Q sq	P to Q 5th
6. Castles	P to Q 3d	36. Q R to Q B 3d	R to Q Kt 3d
7. P to Q 4th	P takes P	37. Q R to Q B 6th	K to Q 2d
8 P takes P	B to Q Kt 3d	38. Q R ks chkd P	K to his 2d
9 Q B to Q Kt 2d	K Kt to B 3d	39. Q R to K 6th	Q R to his sq
10. P to Q 5th	Q Kt to K 2d	40 Q R takes K P	R to K Kt sq (ch)
11 B takes K Kt	P takes B	41 K t to 3d	R to K Kt 3d
12. Kt to K 4th	Kt to K Kt 3d	42. K R to K sq (ch)	K to R sq
13. Q to K R 5th	Kt takes Kt	43. Q R to K R 8th (ch)	K to Kt 2d
14. Q takes Kt	B to Q 2d	44. K R to K 8th	R to K B 3d (ch)
15. P to Q R 4th	P to Q R 3d	45. K to his 2d	R to K B 8th
16. K R to Q Kt sq	P to Q R 4th	46. P to K R 4th	P to Q 6th (ch)
17. Q R to his 2d	Q to K 2d	47. K takes P	R to K B 6th (ch)
18. B to Q 3d	Q to K Kt 4th (e)	48. K to Q B 4th	It takes K B P
19. B to Q Kt 5th	K to K 2d (f)	49. P to R 5th	R to K B 8th (ch)
20. B takes B	K takes B	50. K to Q 5th	R to Q 8th (ch)
21 Q to K R 3d (ch)	K to his 2d	51. K to K 5th (g)	P to K B 3d (ch)
22. Q R to Q B 2d	R to Q B 4th	52. K to B 5th	R to Q 4th (ch)
23. K to R sq	Q takes K P	53. K to B 4th (h)	R to Q 6th (ch)
24. Q R to Q B sq	Q takes Q P	54. K to B 3d	B to Q B 4th (i)
25. Q R to K sq (ch)	K to Q sq	55. P to K R 6th (ch)	K to B 2d
26. K R to Q sq	Q to K 4th	56. K R to Q B 8th	B to Q 3d
27. Q to her Kt 3d	K R to K Kt sq (e)	57. K R to K 8th	R takes Q R P
28. Q takes Q Kt P	K to Q 2d	58. K R to Kt 7th (ch)	K to his 3d
29. Q to her Kt 5th (ch)	K to Q B sq	59. Q R to K 8th (ch)	K to B 4th
30. Q to Q B 6th	Q R to his 2d (d)	60. P to K R 7th, and wins.	
31. Q R to K 3d	Q to K Kt 4th (e)		

(a) Threatening to enforce an exchange of Queens, by playing his Q to K Kt 4th.
(b) Last move he could safely have taken the Bishop.
(c) Hastily played.
(d) This seems to impose a long inaction upon the Q R; but moving him to Q Kt sq is, at best, no desirable alternative.

29. K R to Kt 3d	28. Q R to Kt sq
30. K R to K 3d	B to Q Kt 3d (best)

And Black has a decisive game, for if he take the K to P with his Queen, &c
(e) B to Q Kt 5th, to prevent the doubling of the Rooks, would have been much more to the purpose.
(f) His only move to prevent loss was K. Rook to Q sq
(g) White might readily have escaped from further check by moving to Q B 6th, but by playing the K to his 6th he compels Black to advance the B P, and thus expose his King to a attack of the two Rooks.
(h) If to K 6th, Black could force an exchange of Rooks, and subsequently win the K R Pawn.
(i) A good move.

CHESS ENIGMAS.

No. 407.—ANONYMOUS.

White K at K R sq, R at K 8th Kts at K Kt sq and Q sq, P at K R 3d.
Black: K at K B 6th, Ps at K R 5th and Q 7th.
White to play, and mate in six moves.

No. 408.—By W. L., Jun.

White: K at his sq, Bs at K B 8th and K 8th, Kt at K 3d.
Black: K at his 6th.
White to play, and mate in four moves.

No. 409.—By W. L., Jun.

White: K at his R 2d, R at Q 2d, Bs at K R 5th and K Kt 6th.
Black: K at his 8th, R at Q B 6th, Ps at K 7th and Q B 7th.
White to play, and mate in four moves.

MUSIC.

THE FRENCH OPERA.

The opening of Mr Mitchell's elegant house is to the fashionable world what the cuckoo is to the normal one—it shows us that the winter has turned, and that we may begin once more to look forward to general life and sunshine. This year the commencement is very cheering: whilst the holidays are yet being enjoyed, and the thumps and bumps of the *Clowns* and *Pantaloons* are still echoing in the theatres, he imports a whole *troupe* of foreign singing-birds to charm us with their warblings all through dreary January, and floody February, and windy March, until the Operas again open, and the whirl and bustle of the season begins in real earnest.

We expect that his speculation will be very successful, more so than his French plays, for the reason that an opera appeals to a far more extended audience than a vaudeville. It is true that at the talks of a large portion of the St. James' *habitues* French is as much spoken as English, from the constant intermingling of the two nations in society; but with many, moving even in a comparatively high circle, it is a matter of no little difficulty to follow a vaudeville and catch its finer repartees and *calembourgs*, albeit they understand French "after the scole of Stratford atte Bowe." But all can enjoy a pretty air; its language is universal

We are already familiar with some of the *artistes* who appeared on the opening night on Monday. The charming Mademoiselle Charton, the arch Mademoiselle Lutchard, and the very effective M. Coudere have already sung in London. The remaining members of the *corps*, whom we shall have from time to time to specify, are well and favourably known, in France, not only as Opéra Comique, but at the leading provincial theatres. M. Charles Haussens, who conducted with so much ability when the Brussels company sang at Drury-Lane, has the direction of the orchestra; and the names of Tolbecque, Delcrix, Filet, Remusat, Lazarus, Harper, Barret, Baumann, Chipp, and many others equally well known, are sufficient to show the great care and liberality with which the instrumental department of the establishment has been organised.

On Monday evening the operas of the "Maître de Chapelle," by Paer, and the "Domino Noir," by Auber, were chosen for representations.

In the first piece, which is somewhat clipped from the original score, M. Bennee and Mdlle. Guichard performed the principal characters. The former has a good bass voice, and the latter threw considerable sprightliness into her part of the soubrette. The music is very graceful, and the half-burlesque representation of rehearsing and singing an Italian Opera remarkably well arranged and given; but Lablache and John Parry have altogether eclipsed the stars of the St. James's audience for this style of composition. The operetta, however, went off very well. But "Le Domino Noir" was the attraction; as we expect the works of Auber and Adam will continue to be more than the others mentioned in the *répertoire*. The opera was throughout most admirably performed. Madame Alma Thillon, as our readers may remember, has played the principal character in England with great effect; but we think she is surpassed by Mdlle. Charton. She was twice rapturously encored, and once only just escaped singing a song twice times. Her engagement at the Opéra Comique at Paris has been of the greatest service; her acting is much improved by Mdlle. Charton's flexibility; and her acting was unexceptionable. M. Coudere was the *Horace*, giving the music of the part with remarkable finish; and he was ably played up to by M. Chateaubin as *Lord Enfield*, M. Soyer as *Juliens*, and M. Baguet as *Sir Percy*. The latter gentleman has a great deal of quiet fun about him. Mdlle. Guichard and Madame Mancini played the other female characters.

The "Domino Noir" must always be a favourite opera. It has the advantage of a capital *libretto*, which, with all the airs omitted, would make a smart vaudeville; and the music ranks amongst the most brilliant and melodious of all Auber's compositions. It was never, we think, better interpreted than on the present occasion; and gave the most extreme satisfaction to a large audience, composed of leading members of the fashionable West-end world. "La Dame Blanche" is to be one of the next earliest representations.

FOREIGN MUSICAL NEWS.

(From our own Correspondent.)

PARIS, Wednesday.

THE re-opening of the Théâtre des Italiens took place last night, at the Salle Ventadour. Signor Roncoui, of the Royal Italian Opera in London, is now the lessee; the Government has granted him, on certain conditions, the privilege for six years. His great difficulty will be to get over this season, which terminates on the 31st of March. There is no Grisi and no Mario—Mdme. Persiani has also left. There only remain Mdme. Castellan, Mdlle. Meric (the youn contralto who made such a success at Covent Garden as *Rosina* in the *Barber*), and Mdlle. Alboni. Lablache can only sing a few nights, as he has been engaged by Mr. Beale for a tour in the English provinces, with his son-in-law Thalberg. The Titan of basses must be in London to sing at Balfe's concert, at Exeter-Hall, on the 30th inst. Of men there only remains, then, Roncoui, certainly a host in himself; but a tenor and a great lyric actress are, at all events, indispensable, and these two necessaries Lablache's direction has yet to seek.

The performance last night was encouraging for the beginning. The opera was Rossini's "Cenerentola," with Alboni as the heroine; Mdme. Bellini and her pretty daughter, Mdlle. Bellini, as the cruel sisters; Ronconi as the *Prince*; Roncoui, *Dandini*; Lablache, the *Father*; and Arnoldi, the tutor *Alidoro*. In the *ensemble*, the opera was carefully done, although the utter failures of Berlin and Arnoldi were sad drawbacks. Alboni looked well, and was in good voice; her finale was brilliantly sung, and encored with enthusiasm. She was received with evident delight. Lablache, looking greater than ever, had a vapurous recepient in his voice in not so sure as it was, and he is compelled to make long pauses to take breath, but his acting was as racy as ever. He kept the audience in a perpetual roar, resorting to all kinds of gymnastic feats, with his colossal frame, and interlarding the recitative with scraps of French. The greatest vociferation of the evening was that of Roncoui. Finer singing I never heard. I prefer the acting of Tamburini or Ronconi, but the latter possesses the science to rise en masse, as Roncoui did frequently last night, by a sparkling *trait* of execution, or by an intensely impressive burst. Roncoui has genius in everything he undertakes. Let his voice be ever so much gone, his execution fail him at times, yet he is sure, by a brilliant flash in some moment, to awaken enthusiasm. His *finesse* in the concerted pieces was indescribably beautiful. He was much cheered on his entrance.

The house looked infinitely better than it did two months since: true, the exquisite *toilettes* and pretty bouquets of the olden time have not yet been exhibited, but there was more dress and more animation. Between the acts of the opera, the appearance of the apologist created some approbation; but it was an agreeable surprise, as he announced that Alboni would sing some complimentary couplets on the occasion. Alboni came forward, and sang with great spirit an occasional air, "Salut à la France," and was greatly cheered for the patriotic effus on

Jules Janin's new ballet, "Le Violon du Diable" (Tartini), is fixed for Friday at the Théâtre de la Nation. The new tenor, Lepinasse, will make his *début* next week in *Raoul*, in the "Huguenots." Madame Viardot will not now appear before the 1st of February, the first week in April.

On Sunday was the first concert of the Conservatoire. Beethoven's Choral Symphony No. 9, the "Freischütz Overture," Mozart's Concerto, solo, by M. Vieuxtemps, were the instrumental pieces; and Mdlle. Grimm sang a romance by Martini

Auber's "Haydée" has been produced at Vienna, with great success.

CHORAL HARMONISTS.—At the third meeting, on Monday night, at the London Tavern, Beethoven's Mass in C, No. 1, and a cantata, "The Praise of Jehovah," by Weber, were performed in the first part. The cantata is scarcely known in England, and the Society, we think, did well in having it translated expressly for their own use. It had been given twice before in an interval of three years, and Monday was the third time it was heard in this country. We think that the Philharmonic Society ought to produce certain works, which consists of a great variety of movements connected by recitative. The instrumentation is very elaborate, a quantur at the end being very fine. The vocalists were Misses Fyne, Miss Messent, Messrs. Bodda, Hobbs, and Segrius. Orazio Benevoli (1616) was given in the second part, and a couple of ballads by Miss Dolby, with pleasings from Mozart's "Zauberflöte." The trio sung by Misses Fyne and Miss Dolby, with its charming accompaniments, was encored. The concert terminated with a chorus from Spohr's "Jessonda." The room was full. Mr. Dando led the band, and Mr. Westrop was the conductor, with Mr. C. Cooper at the organ

Mendelssohn, for the present, has given up his famous giving ballad entertainments in the provinces, commenced a series on Monday, at the Hanover-rooms.—At the ninth Wednesday Concert, at Exeter-Hall, the vocal performers were Misses Lanza and M. Williams, Poole, Dolby, and Mrs. A Newton; Messrs. Wh. wrath, Schönholt, and T. Williams, Master Sloman, and Mr. Reaves. Thalberg (piano) and Mr. Nicholson (flute) were the instrumentalists.—The second performance of Handel's "Judas Maccabæus," conducted by Costa, took place on Friday night at Exeter-Hall, by the Sacred Harmonic Society.—Mr. Ellis Roberts, on Wednesday, illustrated the Music of Wales on the harp, assisted by Miss E. Isaacs.—Miss Anne Romer's third *soirée musicale* was given on Thursday. The 115th anniversary festival of the Madrigal Society was celebrated on Thursday night, at the Freemasons' Tavern.—The Round, Catch, and Canon Club met on Saturday; Mr Bradbury in the chair.—Mdlle. Lind will sing at Norwich on the 23d and 24th inst., and at Manchester on the 6th of February, in Mendelssohn's "Elijah."—Shilling Concerts have been commenced in Manchester, on the Exeter-Hall system.

INTERESTING DISCOVERIES.—The *Pilote de la Somme*, of January 9, announces the discovery, in the ancient Roman city of *Ambiatus* (Amiens), famous as the place of refuge of Philip VI. (of Valois) after the memorable battle of Crécy of a monetary treasure of great archæological interest. It consists of thirteen pieces of gold, in the finest state of preservation, including a crown piece of Francis I., as Duke of Brittany; a crown piece of Charles IX.; three *écus au soleil* of Francis I.; one *écu au soleil* of Louis XII., a piece of Philip II.; a florin of the same Sovereign; and four of Ferdinand and Isabella of Spain. The *Presence*, of Limoges, also states that several valuable discoveries have been brought to light in that locality by the railroad operations; they include many rich and *recherché* specimens of old Roman art, such as *camaieux*, elegant red vases, adorned with the attributes of the deities to which they were consecrated; ancient tiles, fragments of glass and marble, mineralogical curiosities, and several coins and medals of the reigns of Marcus Aurelius, Severus, Marcus Nocennius the Consul (a contemporary of Cicero), and C. Plautius Hyperus, A.U.C. 424, as well as some of the early French Kings and dignitaries.

THE THEATRES.

HAYMARKET

The tide of public favour has set in strongly towards the Haymarket; and the [illegible] characters were well sustained, and the appearance at the fall of the curtain of the enthusiastic Mr. and Mrs. Keau and Mrs. Warner being called before the curtain to receive the renewed plaudits of the audience, which was, as we have said, a densely crowded one.

We have had an opportunity since we last wrote of seeing the famous piece, "La Propriété c'est le Vol," which is now laughing away all the [illegible] of Communists and Republican Serfs in France. Nothing can equal the delight of the audience in the hard raps at M. Proudhon and his theories, so liberally dealt out throughout the piece. The scenes in which various [illegible] insist upon furnishing the house at *M. Bonnichon* re-glazing his windows, re-papering his rooms, hanging pictures, and putting up chiffoniers, be [illegible] comes under the *droit de travail*, whether he wishes it or no, is capital, only exceeded by that of the Bourse, when money is abolish d, and bart[illegible] becomes equal The opening tableau of the Garden of Eden, with Adam, and Eve, and the serpent, is somewhat beyond our notions of propriety or morality; but a *piece bouffonne*, as it is termed, is by no means an unusual production in Paris.

A local piece has been produced at the Boulogne theatre, in which the various [illegible] ladies, each furnished with a head-dress of some particular object in the locality. This piece, it may be conceived, from hitting hard right and left, has given some offence to [illegible]

A dancing-master (introduced as *M. Fils Pied*, having been particularly annoyed, is said to have sent in a party to his [illegible] on Saturday. There was a regular French edition of our "Monte Christo" row in consequence. Not a word was heard, and the curtain fell; upon which the Prefect of Police who was in the house, addressed the audience from the boxes, and told them that, as the majority appeared to be in favour of the continuance of the pie[illegible] all who opposed it would be turned out. This a-layed the storm, and the [illegible] was allowed to proceed. A song and dance of Boulogne fishermen is an effective composition, and was loudly encored.

A piece called "Les Mys res de Londres" is playing with great effect at the Théâtre Historique. It is full of amusing mistakes and anachronisms [illegible] general one being a visit of the Queen, in their robes and big wigs, to a cellar in St. Giles's, with a policeman, to capture some evil-doers.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT OF VICE-CHANCERY.—(Before Vice-Chancellor Knight Bruce.)

THE ROYAL ETCHINGS

PRINCE ALBERT *v.* STRAN *e.*—On Tuesday the Vice-Chancellor gave judgment in this case.—His Honour having referred to the previous stages of the case, which have already appeared in our columns, said that the leading facts for the present consideration might be stated thus:—A lady and gentleman, the latter being the plaintiff, [illegible]—with a view, no doubt, to [illegible] amusement—[illegible] to time, for their private use, [illegible] from designs by themselves [illegible] their residence, partly by means of which, and partly by employing a printer in the country, they took impressions, for their own use, from the plates. The plates themselves remained in the custody of the plaintiff or of his manner, or in the custody occasionally, or rather temporarily, of Mr. Brown, the printer, for the purpose above mentioned. A few of the impressions were given by the plaintiff or his consort occasionally, but not frequently, to some of their friends. In [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

GRAND MILITARY FETE, AT ST. HELEN'S.

THE SUPPER PAVILION.

near the Ball-room was an arch, in which were tastefully introduced three ornamental lanterns of ground glass, which illumined the street. In the principal lantern was represented the arms of Sir John Gerard, and underneath the motto "Long live Sir John Gerard." The second was suggestive of prosperity to Sir John and his lady; and the third was a sentiment expressive of success to Sir John and the Lancashire Hussars.

The entrance to the Town-hall was illuminated by lamps formed into devices, which had a very pleasing effect. A company of Sir John's Lancashire Hussars were stationed at the principal entrance door, and others at various points, who relieved guard every hour.

About nine o'clock, the carriages, with the guests, began to arrive, and at this time the throng about the Town-hall was very great. Sir John Gerard was amongst the first of the arrivals, and, on his making his appearance, the hussars stationed at the Town-hall were drawn up in file. The carriages then came up with little intermission until about eleven o'clock.

The promenade through the rooms presented a very splendid scene. The greater number of the gentlemen wore military uniforms, and the dresses of the ladies were very elegant. Sir John Gerard and his amiable lady were unremitting in their attention to the guests.

The dancing commenced with the "Gerard Polka," composed for the occasion; the music played by Stubbs's Royal Harmonic Band, from Liverpool. The orchestra then struck up a country dance, which was led off by Sir John and his lady, and the whole of the company immediately joined in the festive scene. After the country dance succeeded waltzes, quadrilles, polkas, &c., until about twelve o'clock, when the company retired to the Supper-room.

The repast was very sumptuous, and well sustained Mr. Gunter's metropolitan reputation. The viands were hot; the tables were profusely furnished with the choicest fruit and wines; and it was, altogether, a first-class banquet.

Sir John Gerard and Lady Stanley led the way to the Supper-room; followed by Lord Stanley, the Earl of Sefton, Viscount Burghersh, Lord Crewe, Lord and Lady De Tabley, Lord F. Gordon Hallyburton, Lady Caroline Townley, Viscount Anson, and the general company. Sir John Gerard presided at the principal table; and at the others, Major Gerard, Lieut.-Colonel Standish, and Mr. Frederick Gerard. After ample justice had been done to the sumptuous fare,

Sir John Gerard rose, and gave "The Health of the Queen," which was enthusiastically responded to.

Mr. John Wilson Patten, M.P., previous to the guests leaving the supper-table, proposed "The Health of Sir John Gerard and the Officers of the Lancashire Hussars," a toast which was hailed with rapturous applause, and most cordially drunk by the whole of the assembled guests.

The company shortly afterwards adjourned to the Ball-room, where dancing was resumed and kept up with unabated spirit until close on five o'clock the following morning, at which hour the festivities terminated.

We regret that we have not room for the entire list of the distinguished guests.

The police maintained excellent order.

The Earl of Derby, and Gen. Sir W. Warre and party, were prevented from attending owing to indisposition.

The arrangements of the *fête* were under the able superintendence of Mr. R. Gunter, whose taste and resources were employed with great success.

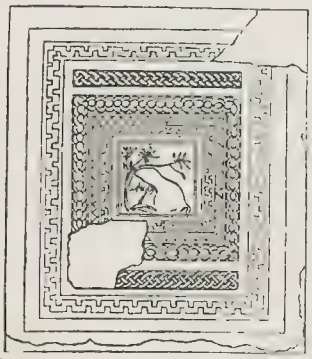
At the close of the proceedings, the non-commissioned officers and privates, who had been on duty during the night, were liberally regaled in the Supper-room.

Sir John Gerard kindly consented to allow the Town-hall, together with the supper-room, refreshment-rooms, &c., with all their decorations, to remain for exhibition till Saturday.

THE BALL IN THE TOWN-HALL.

OPERA COMIQUE AT THE ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.—SCENE FROM "LE DOMINO NOIR."—(SEE PAGE 42.)

ROMAN TESSELLATED PAVEMENTS DISCOVERED IN YORKSHIRE.



ROMAN TESSELLATED PAVEMENT DISCOVERED AT ALDBOROUGH.

A VERY interesting antiquarian discovery has lately been made by Mr. H. Smith, of York, on the estate of Andrew Lawson, Esq., at Aldborough, near Boroughbridge, in Yorkshire. The curious object thus brought to light is a Roman Tessellated Pavement, perfect as when finished by the artificer; and only fourteen feet distant from another Roman pavement, also of very beautiful design, but by no means so complete as its neighbour

Aldborough, the Isu-Brigantum of the Romans, is situated upon a gentle declivity, towards the north side of the river Ure, approached by the great Roman roads, Watling-street and Ermine-street, and lies 16½ miles N.W. by N. from Ebor. Its original, or Druidic name, appears to have been Isour, probably from the goddess Isis, a deity known to the Britains.

As the chief city of the Brigantes, the most powerful people in Britain, this must have been a place of considerable importance. Its walls have been traced, and glass annulets, portions of sacrificial vessels, querns of millstone grit, and other relics have been exhumed here; and about a mile from Aldborough are the noted "Devil's Arrows," so that the whole of the locality is rife with archæological interest.

Julius Agricola, in his complete subjugation of the Brigantes [illegible], made Isu his head-quarters, and introduced among the Gaël [illegible] the arts of civilised life. [illegible] the age of Hadrian, and [illegible] among the most interesting [illegible] floors of their best apartments, [illegible] trouble, and often, [illegible]

A series of excavations was [illegible] men dug [illegible] the surface, the most perfect [illegible] in front [illegible] ther reposing under a [illegible] little except the [illegible] feet, and, as we have stated, [illegible]

In the autumn of [illegible], a [illegible] bouring orchard, [illegible] A short time since [illegible] never previously [illegible] wishing to ascertain [illegible] In this he did not succeed, [illegible] resumed in the splendid [illegible] beneath a stratum of [illegible] you uncover an [illegible] border succeeded another, [illegible] The mass of superincumbent [illegible] September last, the pavement, [illegible] perfection, lay before the explorers; and much to the gratification of the proprietor of the estate, with whose sanction the search had been made.

The Correspondent by whom we have been favoured [illegible] copy of a cleverly executed lithograph of the beautiful pavement, coloured after the original. In the margin are outline plans of Isu-Brigantum and the Roman approaches; and on the opposite side are shown the present approaches, and an outline of the pavement found in 1832, the borders of which are of beautiful design.

The coloured lithograph may be purchased for a trifling sum, in a fortnight from this time, of Mr. H. E. Smith, 3, Parliament-street, York.

Isu, the once proud capital of the Brigantes, and stronghold of the Romans during the earlier period of their occupation of the island, is now a small village of detached cottages, in its humility strangely contrasting with the historic importance of the place.

THE CHOLERA AMONG THE PAUPER CHILDREN AT TOOTING.—INQUESTS.

CHELSEA.

ON Monday afternoon, Mr. T. Wakley, M.P., Coroner for the Western Division of Middlesex, and a Jury of the inhabitants of St. Luke, Chelsea, assembled in the Board-room of Chelsea Workhouse, to inquire into the deaths of Thomas Ridgway, George Hartley, Mary Killick, Sarah Ingar, and Martha Pollington, five children removed from Mr. Drouet's establishment, at Tooting, where they had died from alleged cholera.

The proceedings excited intense interest; and on the Jury proceeding to view the bodies, which lay in the bone-house of the churchyard adjoining, several hundred persons had assembled. Mr. J. B. Ryder, the chairman, and several members of the Board of Guardians, were present.

Mr. Dronet, the proprietor of the Tooting asylum; Mr. Kite, the resident medical officer; and Mr. Popham, one of the surgeons of St. Pancras, who had been down there since the outbreak of the cholera, were in attendance.

John Killick examined: Was a labourer, and now an inmate of Chelsea Workhouse. His two children were sent to Tooting from Chelsea Workhouse about nine weeks back. They were then as healthy girls as he could wish to see. The age of the elder child was eleven years, and that of the deceased nine years. He visited them first at Tooting about six weeks back, and then was more satisfied with their appearance than when in Chelsea Workhouse. When he saw the children, he was not allowed to see them in private. The children were sent out into the lodge to see him; and the porter and other officers of the establishment were there.

By the Coroner: I did not ask to be permitted to see them privately and alone. I again saw them on my last monthly Sunday out, and, I think, asked them if they had sufficient to eat there, and they answered "No!" I took them down three allowances of pudding, which my wife had brought here, and two allowances of bread and butter; and, although the children had just had their dinner,

ROMAN TESSELLATED PAVEMENT DISCOVERED AT ALDBOROUGH.

DROUET'S INFANT PAUPER ESTABLISHMENT, AT TOOTING.

they were so hungry that they ate the whole of it. They said they did not get enough to eat there, and they wished they were at home meaning back at the Chelsea Workhouse. I did not complain to the Chelsea guardians that my children had not enough to eat at Tooting. Had I done so, I might have met with worse treatment than I have done. When I went the second time, I found that, as well as not having had enough to eat, the younger one was eaten up with the itch. I was there last Sunday week, and then thought my children looked well; but that was the time they were dying. On the following Thursday I received notice that my child was ill; and on going to Tooting the same day I found the deceased in one of the sick wards, very poorly. I remained in the ward with her for two hours. I have been down there several times since. I saw no medical gentleman attend upon my child, or any other, all the time I was there.

Mr. Nias: Do you mean to say you never saw any?

Witness: Yes; I saw you and that gentleman (Mr. Popham), but not attending my child. I think there were about 15 children in the ward where my child was.

Mr. W. H. Popham deposed that he is a member of the Royal College of Surgeons. He had attended the deceased, George Hartley, from Tuesday week, when he was first attacked, until the time of his death on Friday morning, the 15th inst. His case presented all the usual symptoms of cholera; he died in a state of collapse.

The Coroner observed that the inquiry had now reached the point at which it would be necessary it should be adjourned. There would be two subjects into which they would have to inquire. The first was, as to how this calamity had originated; and, secondly, as to the non-separation of the children sent here to Chelsea from Tooting, which would require to be most fully gone into; and he supposed that some of the board of guardians would attend on Friday next, at one per time, be able to state the reasons which induced them to determine on continuing the children there to the present time

The inquest was then adjourned until the termination of the inquiry into the similar cases at the Free Hospital.

In reply to the Foreman of the Jury (Mr. Martin),

Mr Ryder (the Chairman of the Board of Guardians) said the reason why the Board had come to the conclusion they had adopted was, that they believed the outbreak had been caused by the excessive overcrowding of the establishment and the want of proper ventilation, and there was, after the removal of the other children, plenty of room, and plenty of nurses and medical men in attendance, which was not the case at first. The children had also now food of a superior quality; and the Board were therefore of opinion that, as they could not find any place in Chelsea in which upwards of 100 persons could be placed, it would be better to keep them where they were at present.

On the same evening, Mr. Walker also held an inquest at the Holborn Union Workhouse, on the bodies of John King, an elderly man, and James Cowderoy, aged 32, both paupers, who had died on Saturday and Sunday, of cholera. It appeared that Cowderoy, who had been but five weeks recovered from an attack of fever, was generally sent to the Free Hospital with food for the children brought from Tooting—as counsel in the case of a person so weak from recent disease, as he was more susceptible than a strong man.

A verdict of "Death from malignant cholera" was returned.

FREE HOSPITAL, GRAY'S-INN-ROAD.

On Tuesday the adjourned inquest on the bodies of the four children who died in the Free Hospital, Gray's-inn-road, after their removal from Mr. Drouet's establishment, at Tooting, was resumed before Mr. Wakley, M.P. The Jury assembled as before, in the secretary's office, at the Hospital; but it being found inconveniently small, they adjourned to the Globe Tavern, in Derby-street, where the court was formally opened.

Mr Ballantine (the barrister) was present to aid Mr. Dronet with his advice in matters which he might deem essential to the administration of justice, as he considered that some erroneous impressions had been conveyed about his establishment on a previous occasion

Mr. W. R. James, Clerk to the Board of Guardians, Holborn Union, examined: I is a Solicitor, and held the office of Clerk to the Board since 1838, the year of the formation of the union. The Board of Guardians entered into an engagement with Mr. Drouet to send out the children to his establishment at 1847, and in the beginning of November in fact at year some of the boys were sent there. There was no distinct or written contract, otherwise than by letters, but they showed fully the terms of the agreement with Mr Drouet. The board kept minutes of all the proceedings on the subject, and these contained the conditions on which the children were sent. The witness here read several resolutions of the visitors from the Board of Guardians to the establishment at Tooting, which were favourable to Mr. Drouet.

The Coroner observed upon the absence of any distinct contract between the parties and Mr Drouet, and approved by the Poor-Law Commissioners. The desirability was to find where the responsibility was concentrated—whether in the Poor-Law Commissioners, the Board of Guardians, or Mr. Drouet.

The witness proceeded with the reports. That of the 9th of May, 1848, stated that the visiting guardians were at the asylum during dinner, and found the meat good, but the potatoes bad. They declared everything to be clean and comfortable in the school-rooms, dormitories, and work-rooms, but in the new sleeping-rooms for infants, on the ground-floor, they found a bad smell The girls all looked well; but observing the boys looking sickly, they were led to question them as to the supply of food, and about 40 of them held up their hands, intimating that it was insufficient. Mr. Drouet's conduct thereupon became violent. He said the boys who did so were liars that they were the worst behaved in the school; and that if he did them justice, he would follow out the suggestion of M James, and diminish the allowance of bread. Some of the boys complained of not having had enough of bread for breakfast, on which Mr. Drouet's conduct became more violent; he said that they (the visitors) were acting unfairly; that they ought to be satisfied to rely upon the statements which he had made after minute inquiry after that fashion, and that he would be glad to get rid of the children who complained. The report concluded by stating that the visitors left without completing their business. Messrs. W. Wash, Jun., Nicholson, Bullock, and W. S. Mayes. Witness was not present. On the 17th of May that report was referred by the board to a committee, including the Chairman and Vice-Chairman of the board, who visited the establishment. Messrs. Wash, Nicholson, Bullock, and Mayes, and certified that they had examined the appearance and condition of the children, &c., and were able to report most favourably thereof. They inspected the bread, meat, potatoes, &c., and perfectly satisfied themselves as to the quantity and quality given to the children; in fact, they could not speak of the whole establishment otherwise than in terms of encomium and satisfaction. Regarding Mr Drouet, they stated that he expressed a great regret at the warmth of temper evinced by him in the presence of the visiting guardians.

William Wash, member of the board of guardians of the Holborn Union, was examined, and, relative to the visit of the 9th of May, mentioned above, stated: I went with the committee to Tooting; the children were at dinner. They were all standing. I believe they never sit at meals. I cut up one hundred potatoes, not one of which was fit to eat. These were served out to the boys. They were positively black and diseased. I did not speak to the children, nor did I complain in their presence. I told Drouet the potatoes were very bad. His reply was, that they had cost him £7 a ton. They had no other vegetables. On his mentioning the price, I suggested other food. He made no reply. We passed through the wards. I remarked to Mr. Drouet that the newly-erected rooms smelt unhealthy. One of the committee (Mr. Mayes) suggested that they should be a foot higher. Drouet said he should have enough to do if he listened to everybody. The sleeping-rooms looked dirty. The eyes were sunken, and looked well; the boys very sickly. We asked the boys if they had any comp int of their food, and, if they had, to hold up their hands. About thirty or forty held up their hands. I selected one boy to speak in the name of the remainder. Drouet became very violent, and said we were using him unfairly, and in an ungentlemanly manner. He called the boys liars and scoundrels, and said that the one I had selected was the worst in the school. He said his character was at stake, and if we had anything to say, that was not the way, and we ought to be satisfied with the report. (A laugh.) The result of this was that I deemed it prudent to leave off inquiry. One boy said he had a short supply of bread; when Drouet said, "You had a good dinner to-day." The boy then said, "We have had bread enough either for breakfast or dinner." I found that the printed dietary was one ounce less per meal than in the union. Witness here read the report he had drawn up, which was substantially the same as his spoken evidence.—Evidence continued: I went again on the 15th of May, when everything assumed a different aspect. The potatoes were excellent. I was surprised to find that the bread was not weighed; it was cut indiscriminately into 16 pieces. I counted the children sitting round the tables. I observed some of the boys with salt in a bag, and they were bartering it with others for their potatoes. I ascertained that no salt was supplied to the boys. I did not examine any of the children as to whether they had been punished for what they had stated on the previous day. Our report of that visit expressed that the committee were satisfied with the result of their inspection. There is a book on the board, for one set of guardians report to the succeeding party. The next set are sure to report the contrary. I did not make any formal suggestion for the improvement of the dietary; having been approved of by the Commissioners, it would have been a difficult thing to interfere with.

Richard Hall, Esq., Assistant Poor-Law Commissioner, examined.—I am now a Poor-Law Inspector. I have inspected the metropolitan district since the middle of the year 1843. I occasionally inspected Mr. Drouet's establishment, about twice in the year. I think it was not properly under the control of the Commissioners, I think their relations with such establishments are unsatisfactory.

Coroner: Then why did you go? (A laugh.)—I saw no regulations for visits, but they required information. I looked upon myself as merely an informant of the Poor-Law Board, and did not conceive I had power to make any orders. That is the opinion of the board. The system has been discussed by the board more than once, and the conclusion come to has been, that they could not issue valid orders to this or similar establishments

Coroner: Do you give this opinion, looking to the 15th and 49th section of the Reform Act?—I am not prepared to enter into a legal argument as to the construction of the act.

Coroner: We wish to have your opinion, as it is most important to the purpose of this serious inquiry that the parties truly responsible for this appalling calamity should be ascertained.—Mr. Hall, at the request of the Coroner, proceeded to read the sections in question, the tenor of which was to throw upon the commissioners the responsibility for the care of all parish poor children. The witness stated that he had considered these provisions, and continued: I have examined two establishments, those at Marlborough House and Stepney, connected with the city of London Union. I found that they had no workhouse rules. I found that rules had been issued by the Commissioners in 1845, but the Commissioners ultimately decided on not including the London union in their regulations. They have remained without the control of the board up to the present time. The Commissioners came to the conclusion that they could not regulate these institutions The Commissioners might have exercised power by prohibiting any union from sending their children there, but it would be a very strong measure. I think that, directly, the Commissioners had no power over Mr. Drouet's establishment. I deemed it my duty to visit from time to time, and report to the board. My last visit was on the 16th November. I have my report. That inspection was made in company with Mr. Tuffnell, one of the Queen's Inspectors of Schools. My visit was in consequence of Mr. Drouet having intimated to me that he intended to receive children from St. Pancras. I reported that neither his accommodation nor his supply of teachers and nurses would admit of his increasing the number of children. I recommended that he should receive pecuniary assistance towards the payment of teachers, as Mr. Aubrey had received 2 years before. I disapproved of the footing which these establishments were on, and I thought that the pecuniary assistance would bring them somewhat under control. On inspection we went through every department; but our prime object was to get more teachers. In conversation with Mr Drouet we discussed the probable expense of more teachers. Mr Drouet [illegible] to exceed to any proposition we might make

The Coroner: Then the only favour you could ask was, that he should get a portion of the public money?—For educational purposes. The Government assistance would have amounted to about £250 a year. We represented to him that his school rooms were too small. We fixed the numbers to be not more than 400 for the large school room, not more than 160 for the senior girls' school, and not more than 120 for the junior girls' school, and not more than 260 for the infant school.

The Coroner: Was that an order or an intimation? I can't say what it was. (Laughter.)

Coroner: What additional power would you have, in point of law, if you gave Mr. Drouet pecuniary assistance?—None whatever; but I think our recommendations would have been more attended to. I did not think that the atmosphere of the school was in a proper state at the time of our visit. It was too hot. I said so to Mr. Drouet

The Coroner: Did you ever expostulate with Mr. Drouet as to the crowding of his rooms? Yes; in 1846 I found that the children were sleeping three in a bed, and I expostulated with him on the subject, informing him that in the unions only two in a bed were permitted. He seemed to give the subject his attention, and to have the defect remedied. My memorandum of my visit is, "School full; 1065 in the institution; could accommodate 1100; Holborn guardians have not been sent; established, and increasing; the Board."

The Coroner: Did you examine any of the children privately? I did not, except on one point. I asked the girls whether they were kept up at night at needlework. They said they were not. Probably there was really nothing for tailoring, shoemaking, garden work, &c. I have no recollection of having examined the dietary I consider the published dietary a fair dietary, provided fair quantities are given when not specified; there is no quantity fixed for supper. I think that even during the cholera there was sufficient accommodation, provided proper arrangements were carried out. I had official authority to see any establishment in which pauper children were lodged, but no power to alter its internal management.

Coroner: Probably Mr. Drouet has fortified himself with a knowledge of the law?—I cannot say.

Coroner: Was there ever any attempt made to supersede the necessity for these establishments?—The only attempt was the proposal to establish district schools; but the outcry against them was so general, that we were forced to abandon the idea. The nature of the connexion between these establishments and the board was so unsatisfactory to the latter as it could be to the Coroner.

The day's proceedings concluded with the examination of the trades-man who supplied Mr. Drouet with potatoes, bread, &c., which went to show that the quality of the provisions was good.

The inquiry was again adjourned.

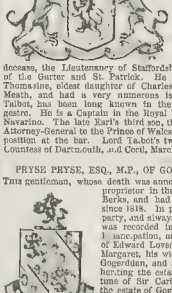
THE TOOTING PATIENTS.—Towards the close of the week favourable reports of the abatement of the epidemic were issued by the medical officers in charge of cholera cases at Tooting, at St. Pancras workhouse, and the Free Hospital, Gray's-inn-road.

WE LAVE, upon the preceding page, engraved the premises at Lower Tooting, which nearly face the spot on which the road branches off to Mitcham. It appears that Mr. Drouet occupies altogether, including fields, fifty-two acres of ground, about one eighth of which is appropriated to the buildings and grounds of the Asylum. The elder girls' dormitories are in the very old family mansion facing the main road, a portion of which is occupied by Mr. Drouet and his principal officers. The boys are lodged in detached out-buildings, extending on the right or north-eastern side about half-way down, and on the opposite side the entire length of the play ground Beyond these is a range of cottages, the dormitories of the elder boys forming the extreme wing of England, the whole in the yard consist of seven distinct departments; and over these are dormitories for the younger children. The premises are flanked with ditches, mostly very full, and certainly of danger in a spot where from 1400 to 1600 children have been located, and this in the midst of a very crowded village.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS RECENTLY DECEASED.

CHARLES CHETWYND, EARL TALBOT, K.G.

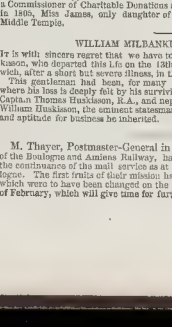
THE much-respected nobleman died at Ingestre Hall, Staffordshire, on the 10th inst, and not, as has been stated, at the family honours in 1793: and filled the dignified office of Viceroy of Ireland from 1817 to 1821. He was grandson of Lord Talbot, who derived his descent was a branch of the illustrious race of Talbot. He inherited, on the death of the Duke of Norfolk, in 1786, the title of Earl of Talbot, and the Baronies of Furnivall and Strange, and became ennobled in the person of Charles Talbot, Lord Chancellor of England, who was elevated to the peerage in 1733, as Baron Talbot of Hensol. That able and learned lawyer was grandfather of the nobleman whose death we record.



Lord Talbot held, at the period of his decease, the Lieutenancy of Staffordshire, and the Knights of the Orders of the Garter and St. Patrick. He married, 28th August, 1800, Frances Theresa Stanley, eldest daughter of Charles Lambert, Esq., of Beau Parc, county Meath, and had a very numerous issue; his eldest son, now third Earl Talbot, has been long known in the House of Commons as Viscount Ingestre. He is a Captain in the Royal Navy, and commands the *Philomel* at Navarino. The late Earl's third son, the Hon John Talbot, Queen's Counsel, Attorney-General to the Prince of Wales, and Recorder of Windsor, holds a high position at the bar. Lord Talbot's two daughters were Frances Charlotte, Countess of Dartmouth, and Cecil, Marchioness of Lothian.

PRYSE PRYSE, ESQ., M.P., OF GOGERDDAN, COUNTY CARDIGAN

This gentleman, whose death was announced last week, was a great landed proprietor in the counties of Cardigan, Pembroke, and Berks, and had represented the borough of Cardigan since 1818. In politics, he always acted with the Whig party, and always supported liberal measures. His vote was recorded in favour of Queen Caroline, Catholic emancipation, and the Reform Bill. Early in life he succeeded to the estates of his maternal ancestors. In the time of Sir Carbery Pryse, Bart., Gogerddan received on the estate of Gogerddan, which at that period, were not exceeded by any in the kingdom for riches, and obtained the appellation of the Welsh Peru.



The late Mr. Pryse Pryse married first, in 1798, Harriet, daughter of William, second Lord Ashbrook, and widow of the Hon. and Rev. John Thomas Agar, who died in 1813. He had no issue by her. He married, secondly, Jane, daughter of Peter Cavallier, Esq., of Glaborough, in Cleveland, and by her was father of three sons, Pryse, Edward Lewis, and John Pugh.

He served the office of High Sheriff of Cardiganshire in 1798.

THE RIGHT HON. ANTHONY RICHARD BLAKE, LL.D.

On the 10th inst. Anthony Mr. Blake died, at his residence in the Albany, in his 63rd year. He was the youngest son of the late Martin Blake, Esq., of Ballynahinch, Co. Galway; was called to the Bar in 1813; and held for twenty years (from 1823 to 1843) the important office of Chief Remembrancer of Ireland, which he was at length compelled to resign, in consequence of ill health He enjoyed, in an especial degree, the confidence of the Marquis Wellesley, when Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, and was one of the earliest Catholics called to the Privy Council after the passing of the Emancipation Act. In 1831, the right hon. gentleman was appointed a Commissioner of National Education, and in 1844, a Commissioner of Charitable Bequests for Ireland. He married, in 1805, Miss James, only daughter of the late Michael James, Esq., of the Middle Temple.

WILLIAM MILBANKE HUSKISSON, ESQ

IT is with sincere regret that we have to record the death of Mr W. M. Huskisson, who departed this life on the 13th inst., at his house, Hyde-vale, Greenwich, after a short but severe illness, in the 42nd year of his age.

This gentleman had been, for many years, attached to the Foreign-office, where his loss is deeply felt by his surviving colleagues. He was son of the late Captain Thomas Huskisson, R.A., and brother and godson of the late Right Hon. William Huskisson, the eminent statesman, much of whose soundness of intellect and aptitude for business he inherited.

M. Thayer, Postmaster-General in France, and M. Lafitte, Chairman of the Boulogne and Amiens Railway, have arrived in London to negotiate for the continuance of the mail service as at present performed from Dover to Boulogne. The first traits of their mission has been that the present arrangements, which were to have been changed on the 15th inst., will be continued till the 1st of February, which will give time for further consideration.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

Mutat quos mundi, naturam tollus eras:
Nec manet ulla sui similis res: cuncta migrant.

The following opinion was expressed by one whose experience of human life entitled his views to entire confidence:—"There is a large proportion of the public with whose reputation I can more than anything else; who require to have an argument obtruded on their notice many times before they can be brought to attend to it, and made familiar to them before they can fully comprehend it. It is only from the intelligent, candid, and unbiassed that an error can be at once pulled up by the roots: with the generality the process must be like that of the backwoodsman in extirpating trees, which he first fells, and then, year by year, pulls off the suckers as they spring up, till the stump dies and decays; after which he pulls it up." The means for such an end are peculiarly at the disposal of this journalist, and hence the social importance of his office. Thus, while a mention of Le Game Lawe, at this time, might be profitably proposed, he counsels the law-maker, in the words of the "melancholy *Jacques*," not

To fright the animals, and to kill them up
In their assigned and native dwelling-place.

The garden grounds of Norfolk, indeed, may not be surrendered to hosts of hares, and pheasants, as plentiful as pullets in a farm-yard; neither at the present day will the vault of Harrow the most appropriate place for running deer chases. But that's no reason there should be no game in the wastes and woodlands of Hampshire—neither that the chase should become obsolete in the Vale of Mowbray. It is the same with the turf. When it was made the cloak for [illegible] ing, it was fit to reiterate the danger of the practice until the evil was mitigated; that has been done at length, and now its policy demands a different course.

The disappearance of the frost has once more given a cheerful look to the cover side, and the appearance of the nominations for the great spring handicaps spirit the operations of the bookmaker. They, surely, the arrangement of these events admits of great improvement. The entries were published in the "Sheet Calendar" of the 6th inst., which also contained a notice, to the effect that the weights would be cut "as near to the 8st. as may be." Now, what can be the object of announcing the nominations two or three weeks before the handicap has been made? The duty of a handicapper is about the most difficult and ungracious that a man can be called on to discharge. He has to encounter the keenest wit, sharpened by self-interest—intent on loading him astray.

It would have made Machiavel blush had he been let into the secret of preparing a race-horse for a "dark" running. What then is Mr. Topham to do when he sees a rush in the ring to back a nomination for the Chester Cup that never shewed more promise on the turf than one of Mr. Batty's courses? He must conclude that something has been kept back, never dreamt of in his duke. A few days more will probably place this matter in a stronger point of view. In the meantime the compass of the "Sheet Calendar" of the 6th furnishes, must not be overlooked. It puts forward the "decline" of Doncaster with a form that [illegible] of that has done this: what has brought it about is known to those who have watched the progress of events for the last half-dozen years, and felt what they were surely destined to do. But this is a solitary instance There is a note of promise abroad, which will, at no distant day, mingle both grave and gay in one goodly chorus. . . . Betting during the week was all but nominal: the acceptances for handicaps will give the signal for business in earnest.

TATTERSALL'S.

THURSDAY.—The Chester Cup weights, which were "due" to-day, not having been declared, business was almost at a stand-still; we can therefore only quote the bets actually had.

CHESTER CUP	
25 to 1 agst The Turtar	40 to 1 agst Fagleman
30 to 1 — Coral Western	50 to 1 — Peep o' Day Boy
	50 to 1 — Farewell
LIVERPOOL STEEPLE CHASE.	
15 to 1 agst Proceed	16 to 1 agst Chandler
	20 to 1 agst British Yeoman
DERBY	
5 to 1 agst Flying Dutchman	22 to 1 agst Stoneghow
7 to 1 — Tadmor (5)	25 to 1 — Nancy Kirk
	40 to 1 agst Ethelred
	50 to 1 — Chatterer (1)

VISIT OF THE DUKE AND DUCHESS OF MONTPENSIER TO XERES.

WE have been favoured by a Correspondent with the following interesting particulars of the recent visit of their Royal Highnesses the Infanta and her augus husband the Duke of Montpensier to Xeres de la Frontera, on the 6th ult

The Duke and Duchess got up in compliment to the Royal visitors was a display of the best horses of the neighbourhood, which could be mustered. Among the animals were two black and white horses, of the breed of Zapata; a black one, of the breed of Saltan, of Carlos; another chestnut one, of Don Juan Lopez, bred by himself, a black and white, of the breed Mora; and another chestnut one, of Don M. de Bena, bred by himself The music of Leon was the sole accompaniment to the display of horses, with the awkwardness of the way by which the horses passed, and the noise of the people, frightened the animals and much annoyed the promenaders

These horses and equipages occupied a delay that looked towards the garden, whence they could behold proceeding along, as far as the space permitted, a beautiful black pony, of middling size, of the breed of Cella, which, it appears, the Town Council presented several years since to Queen Isabella for their Royal Highnesses. The exhibition being ended, their Royal Highnesses, accompanied by their attendants and the authorities, went to visit the Bodegas, or Sherry Wine Cellars of Don Pedro Domecq. The building of the bodegas was decorated with a profusion of different flags, the Spanish and French preponderating, and forming the balconies over the porch through which their Royal Highnesses were to enter. A crimson throne of velvet, adorned with gold, adorned the centre of the balcony; and under the bath were seen the two splendid carriages and the Royal Arms in gold, one of these latter having been granted by special favour by Ferdinand VII., in 1824, when he visited the said stores, in consideration of the excellence of its wines, which are considered extraordinary for their purpose in the district of Xeres de la Frontera. A large Royal Gold Crown decorated the top of the porch, and in front was placed an elegant couch covered with crimson damask. This her Serene Highness the Infanta occupied whilst the procession passed.

In order to give greater effect to the building, a beautiful balustrade had been erected on both sides, with their corresponding porches, which were kept by gallantry and courtesy. The day was as mild as spring, and about one o'clock their Royal Highnesses arrived with their suite. Senor Domecq was already in the porch to receive the Royal visitors; and he had the high honour of showing the splendid carriage of service to his sublime guests. The band of the Militant Artillery corps formed in two wings and played the Royal March, whilst more than a hundred workmen of the house gave enthusiastic vivas to the Queen, the Infanta, and her augusta consort.

On the turrets of a tower that forms part of the *facade* was unfurled at the moment of the arrival of the Illustrious visitors the Royal standard, amidst the music and the pealing of the great bell of the establishment; and the peals of *vivas* showed that this old and respectable house had prepared an ovation worthy of an Infanta of Spain.

Their Royal Highnesses passed more than an hour in inspecting the different cellars and offices of the building, and partaking the refreshment prepared for them; after which they departed, accompanied by Senor Domecq and the members of his house, and followed by a great number of workmen who never left off shouting.

In the Royal Highnesses taking leave, they repeated a thousand thanks for the attentions that had been shown to them, both from Senor Domecq having placed at the disposal of the Town-Council his magnificent carriage, with coachman, [illegible], and servants, and eight beautiful horses, and also for the cellars of which they were pleased to use, as also from the excellent reception they had met with at the country-house at his vineyards, called Macharnudo, which they visited, not less than from the extraordinary distinction with which they had been received in his Bodegas.

On their Royal Highnesses' departure the doors were shut; but the public assembled in the grounds cried out for the Infanta's genius to be again opened, and the people to be admitted to see the place and cellars prepared for the reception and refreshment of the illustrious travellers. An extensive gallery 40 or 50 yards long formed the front of the balustrade, in the centre of which was a large tent, painted white and crimson, with ornaments of silver, covered by Spanish flags, and the Royal arms. Two arm-chairs, covered with velvet, occupied the centre, before which was placed a table which was made expressly for Ferdinand VII. to breakfast on when he visited these establishments in 1824. The table was covered with a profusion of sweetmeats, ices, and creams, in silver dishes, &c. There was also a beautiful display of [illegible], and gold and silver plate. The walls were hung with damask, bearing allegorical designs of vine leaves with bunches of grapes, and the floor was carpeted with crimson Upon the balustrade which formed the gallery, and in the centre, was a collection of cut crystal bottles, all labelled, and some containing wines of 50, 80, and more than 100 years old.

There Royal Highnesses were pleased to taste different kinds of wine; and among these an Amontillado 80 years old, the wine of that called the Napoleon cask, and a Muscatel of more than 100 years old.

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The Langbourne, springing from the marshy ground near the eastern extre[illegible]

(Continued on page 48.)

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[illegible] ...It strips the German language at once of many [illegible] ...

[illegible] ...so students, but which must mostly in the charac[illegible] ...

ness of the system be found harsh and [illegible] ...ded to the [illegible] ...

[illegible] ...student will find a valuable and [illegible] ...

[illegible] ...assistance in his labours."—Morning Advertiser

strongly recommend it."—Lady's Newspaper

[illegible] ...Hamburg: Martin-Jane.

Just published, in small 8vo, cloth, price 3s 6d,

LITTLE GELERT'S FIRST LESSONS IN [illegible] ...

FRENCH, framed in Conversations on different Subjects with [illegible] ...

By the WIDOW of an INDIAN OFFICER [illegible] ...

[illegible] ...

[illegible] ...

[

VISIT OF THE DUKE AND DUCHESS OF MONTPENSIER TO THE SHERRY WINE STORES OF DON PEDRO DOMECQ, AT XEREZ.—(SEE PAGE 46.)

(Continued from page 46.)

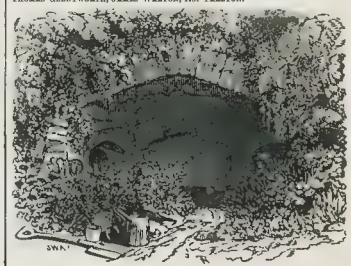
mily of the City, now covered by the buildings of Fenchurch-street, traversed the space thence to Shareborne-lane, where it fell into the Thames; while the Wallbrook, running through the midst of the City, furnished a central supply. These three streams, together with the abundant river of Thames, formed the chief sources whence the citizens of old derived their supplies of the wholesome and necessary element. In addition to them, however, various wells served to refresh their different localities; among which, were St. Giles's Well, at Cripplegate; Purlious Pool, near Moorfields; the Horse Pool, at Smithfield; and Clement's Well, in the suburbs westward.

But, in course of time, these sources became more or less impaired by the encroachment of buildings, and the change of levels for the purpose of drainage, with other consequences of an increasing population. Hence it became expedient to make much of such supplies as remained by collecting the waters of the available streams into conduits or bosses; and, moreover, by conveying into the City an additional supply from the abundance of more distant waters; while the Thames water was raised by mechanical contrivance, in order to convey it in a manner more suitable to the convenience of the citizens. As early as 1236 a patent was granted to the citizens by Gilbert Sanford, with liberty to convey water from the town of Teyborne by pipes of lead, into their city

The first great Conduit, of lead castellated with stone, was begun in Westcheap in the year 1285. This had its supply from Paddington. The Toe, in Cornhill, was built in 1401. In 1423 bosses were made at Bellingate, and at the well of St. Giles, Cripplegate; and in 1432 water was conveyed into the gaols of Newgate and Ludgate. In 1442 "Henry VI. granted to John Hatherley, Mayor, license to take up 200 fodar of lead for the building of conduits;" and in the latter part of that century, and during the 16th century, numerous other conduits were set up in different places, among which were that at Paul's Wharf, called the Little Conduit, in distinction from the larger one in Westcheap, at Aldermanbury, Fleet Bridge, another at Cripplegate, the Standard in Fleet-street, Grass-street, at Oldborne Cross, Lamb's Conduit, Stock's Market, Bishopsgate, London-wall, Lothbury, Dowgate, Aldersgate, Aldgate, &c. The latter conduit was supplied from a source which is represented in the accompanying woodcut, still existing, although in abeyance, at Dalston.

A supply of water appears to have been first brought from Hackney in the 18th year of the reign of Henry VIII., when, "notwithstanding the vast expenses the citizens of London had been at to bring water, and to erect conduits in the City, it was now by experience found that there was not near a sufficient quantity to supply the common demands. Therefore, upon application to Parliament, an act was passed, whereby the Mayor, &c., were empowered to bring water to the City from Hampstead Heath, St. Marylebone, Hackney, and Muswell-hill," &c. And in 1534, 26th Henry VIII., "two-fifteenths were granted by the Common Council of the City of London, for defraying the expense of bringing water from Hackney to Aldgate, where a convenient conduit was erected for it," &c.

The report of a committee upon a view of Dalston and Islington waters, dated 1699, describes the entire course of this supply until it reaches the Conduit at Aldgate, and likewise does "humbly certify that the said Conduit Heads of Dalston are out of repair, the first wanting two pillows for the window and opening stone, and the furthest wants one side of a stone door case and a new door, the old being broken by some persons that have broken up the inside pavement, and the curb stones round the cistern head, and taken away about three yards of a waste pipe and two leaden bosses out of the said cistern there, and the hinges and hooks of the door, and we find one of the jambs of the window is also broke, and the roof wants repair in ceiling," &c.—(Signed) THOMAS GLEXTWORTH, JAMES WALTON, &c. TARLTON.



THE DALSTON CONDUIT.

Since while the old Conduit has become more completely ruinated, and it now serves as a tool-house in the extensive nursery-grounds of Mr. Smith. Many of our readers may remember the remains of the White Conduit, of which this, among the last of their kind, has proved the survivor; and we have conceived that, as a feature of ancient London, the present view cannot fail to prove interesting to them, when the course of a projected railway shall have wholly obliterated the object itself—a thing which a few months will probably effect.

REMAINS IN NEW SQUARE, LINCOLN'S INN, AFTER THE RECENT FIRE.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN LINCOLN'S-INN.

On Sunday morning last, about half-past four o'clock, a fire broke out in New-square, Lincoln's-inn, in the basement floor of No. 3, New-square, occupied as chambers by various solicitors and barristers, two of whom only happened to sleep on the premises that night. Owing to the quantity of timber, and the walls being encased in oak, the fire spread with great rapidity. Many papers and books were saved by means of the exertions of the firemen, but these form a very small portion of those which were on the premises. The brigade men bravely attempted to carry the hose into the centre of the buildings, and had nearly accomplished their purpose, when the stone staircase fell with a frightful crash, burying everything in the way under its ruins. This event cut off all communication with the chambers above; the flames raged uncontrolled throughout the building, and the greatest fears were entertained that the whole range of buildings would be consumed. By Mr. Braidwood's directions, engines from the whole of the metropolitan stations were sent, and, on their arrival, the most complete measures were adopted for arresting the progress of the fire, which burst forth from every window with the roar as of many furnaces, and illuminated all the neighbouring objects and the sky with a red lurid glare, that was seen at a great distance. It was not until eight o'clock that apprehension was allayed. Between nine and ten o'clock several stacks of chimneys, and a portion of the front wall, having fallen, left only one, between fifty and sixty feet in height, resting upon a very slender basis, which fell in shortly before two o'clock. The fire was burning the whole of Sunday and Monday, notwithstanding several of the engines were constantly engaged in playing upon the premises, and some of the burning flakes which had been wafted by the wind upon the roof of the law chambers, No 77, Chancery-lane, having melted the gutter-plate, came in contact with the timber underneath, and fired the roof, which was discovered on Monday, and the flames were quickly subdued. Not fewer than nine fire-proof boxes were taken out of the basement of the destroyed building in New-square: they had fallen from the first floor, and, upon opening them, the deeds and other documents were found uninjured. They had reference to property of considerable value. The account-books belonging to Messrs. Jones, Bateman, and Bennett, with several drawers filled with important writings, were also rescued only tritingly injured; but a great number of tin boxes, containing legal parchments, &c., have been entirely destroyed. The present unfortunate circumstance will, probably, cause the question to be again agitated, to obtain a general registry of all deeds and mortgaged property, as is the case in Scotland, in Ireland, and most parts of the Continent. The destruction of property is variously estimated at from £15,000 to £20,000; but this is, probably, an exaggeration. Most of it was insured in the principal London fire-offices. The premises were built in 1666, immediately after the Great Fire of London, and were about 60 feet wide, of corresponding depth, and four stories high.

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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

No. 355.—Vol. XIV.] FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, JANUARY 27, 1849. [Sixpence.

THE FARMING OF PAUPER CHILDREN.

Society is too often placed in the position of the man in the proverb, who shut his stable door after his steed was stolen. When a railway accident occurs by which scores of lives are lost, all tongues and pens are employed in devising a remedy. No other subject stands a chance of being attended to for the customary period of nine days, which is allowed for all wonders. At the end of that time it drops and is no more heard of, until a fresh accident occurs to revive the interest, and lead to a new shutting of the stable door after a new horse has been stolen. The boiler of a steamboat explodes—an overcrowded boat is swamped—seventy or eighty emigrants are smothered by the thoughtless and unfeeling master of an emigrant ship—and the floodgates of spoken and written eloquence are opened in each case, and no one thinks or speaks of anything but how to shut the door against such unhappy casualties in future. Yet nothing is done. A little more care is perhaps exercised for a week or two. Society then relapses into its former indifference, and awaits a new sensation to arouse it into the same spasmodic and fruitless activity.

The "Tooting Tragedy," with the disgraceful and sickening details, of which the metropolis and the country have rung for the last fortnight, is an occurrence that has excited far more than the usual interest. It is sincerely to be hoped that the shutting of the stable door in this case will not be as temporary as in those of mere accidents and casualties, and that the public danger from the perpetuation of such a system as that which has been pursued at Tooting will lead to the total abolition of the farming of children, and the substitution of another system more in accordance with the public decency, the public safety, and the national Christianity.

Of course, there has been a searching inquiry. The death of one hundred and forty unfortunate pauper children, in consequence of disease caught in one establishment, was not an event that could occur without investigation. The secrets of the monster pest-house of Mr. Peter Drouet have been laid bare, both by the witnesses examined before the Coroner's Jury, and by the report of the medical officer appointed by the Sanatory Commission. The medical witnesses are not agreed whether the disease which swept off these wretched children was or was not Asiatic Cholera; but the testimony of all the witnesses is singularly conclusive of the fact, that, whatever the name of the disease may be, it was aggravated and rendered fatal by the personal filthiness, and the habitual insufficiency of food and clothing of the children entrusted to the care of this "farmer" of human lives, as well as by the overcrowding of the inmates in ill-ventilated and pestiferous rooms. Upon this point there can be no mistake. There may have been "foul ditches" in the immediate proximity of Mr. Drouet's establishment; there may have been "poison" in the air; the disease of which the children expired may have been "malignant Asiatic Cholera;" and each and all of these facts may tend to remove some portion of guilt from the head of Mr. Drouet and others: but, with the greatest possible allowance for this combination of evils, which, supposing them to be true, neither he, nor Boards of Guardians, nor Poor-Law inspectors could control, the facts remain, that the children confided to the care and supervision of Mr. Drouet lived in filth and semi-starvation; that they were insufficiently clad; that his establishment was unfitted for its purposes; and that, if they had been properly fed and clothed—properly cleansed from time to time—and lodged in a dwelling constructed with a due regard to comfort, decency, and health—the "foul ditches," the "atmospheric poison," and the "Asiatic cholera" would not have made such sickening and appalling havoc among them. After a long and patient enquiry, the Jury impannelled to enquire into the deaths of four of these children, belonging to the Holborn Union, have returned a verdict, in which they agreed unanimously, that Peter Drouet is guilty of manslaughter; and that the Guardians of the Holborn Union have acted most negligently in their engagement with Mr. Drouet, and in their visits to his establishment. The Jury added the expression of their regret that the Poor-Law Act is insufficient for the purposes for which it was intended; and of their hope that the time is not far distant when the necessity for such establishments as Mr. Drouet's will entirely cease.

This verdict has met with general approval; and, although we do not wish to press too hardly upon a man in Mr. Drouet's position, and although the culpable ignorance or negligence of the Boards of Guardians of the various parishes may have operated to the unhappy result as much as his cupidity or incompetency, we cannot allow the occasion to pass without expressing our satisfaction that the whole case must, in consequence of this verdict, be investigated by a still more competent and authoritative tribunal.

But whilst we have no wish either to prejudice or to screen Mr. Drouet, or other parties who may hereafter be made responsible with him for the mischief that has occurred, we must, as strictly impartial observers of the case, ask whether any man whatever could satisfactorily perform for nearly four-teen hundred children the duties undertaken by Mr. Drouet, although his intentions were the best in the world, and although he spent upon them every farthing he received from the parishes? We ask, in short, whether the ignorance of society with regard to the proper care and management of pauper children is not the primary cause of the calamity that has occurred? It is surely not enough that parishes should pay the sum of four and sixpence per week per child, or any other sum, more or less liberal, to such a man as Mr. Drouet, for feeding, clothing, lodging, superintending, and educating them. Something more than this is required. Society has not merely an interest in the physical life of the children of the poor, but a more enduring interest in their education as moral, intellectual, and religious members of a community, which boasts, and not unjustly, of being the most moral, intellectual, and religious nation in the world. If one hundred and forty poor children had not been swept off by a pestilence at a time when the public fears for its own health are more than usually excited, the fourteen hundred children confided to the care of Mr. Drouet, and the countless thousands of children in similar circumstances con-

BENGAL HORSE ARTILLERY.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

fided to other individuals, and to other parishes in various parts of the country, might have remained for their allotted time in these receptacles of misery, and then have been let loose upon society weakened in body, stunted in intellect, and without proper moral guidance to wage the unhappy war of poverty against wealth, and to imperil each in his own sphere the safety of society. In guarding the lives of the children of the poor, we but perform a small portion of our duty: it is proved by the Tooting tragedy that even this portion of our duty is not properly performed under existing arrangements. But far more than this is proved. It is proved that if body and soul be kept together, society is satisfied, even although under the operation of the system by which this essential duty is performed, thousands of unhappy, ignorant, and degraded beings are hastened launched into the world, to struggle against all the chances and mischances of our complex civilization.

But if Mr. Drouet's establishment had been all that the parishes which confided their children to him expected it to be—of what benefit would Mr. Drouet's establishment have been to the country? Though Mr. Drouet had been more liberal in the matter of bread and meat, and less scrupulous over his miserable "ounces" of food doled out to the children—though he had preserved them from filth and contagious disease, could he and his subordinates have given them the education and moral training, without which mere life may be a curse rather than a blessing? We must reply in the negative. It was not possible. There was no system by which this result could be obtained. A pretence of education was given—the best, probably, that the guardians desired, but the quality of which may be gathered from a fact stated in the report of Mr. Grainger, one of the medical inspectors appointed by the Sanitary Commission. Mr. Hall, the Assistant Poor-law Commissioner, informed that gentleman that in the beginning of the month of November last he and Mr. Tufnell gave Mr. Drouet a written order, limiting the number to be received in the boys' schoolroom to 400, and in the girls' schoolroom to 160. This order was given for sanitary, not for educational, purposes; but what instruction worthy of the name could have been given to 400 dirty, half-starved boys at once in an unwholesome room. The truth is that Mr. Drouet's establishment was too large, and that the whole system of the farming of pauper children ought to be abolished. Many projects have in various countries been adopted for the reclamation of juvenile offenders with more or less success; but society has yet to make trial of some project which shall prevent the children of the poor from becoming criminals in their youth or manhood.

The colony of "Mettray," which the French Government, we regret to see, is about to discontinue for want of funds, might form the model of the institutions which should supersede such establishments as that of Mr. Drouet. The Mettray, in the case of the Holborn Union children, express their hope that the time is coming when the necessity for such establishments as Mr. Drouet will entirely cease. For our own parts, we can see no necessity for such establishments in the present time, but a very great necessity for their abolition. The colony of "Mettray," though partly intended for the reclamation of juvenile offenders, and partly for children whose parents have committed offences against the law, is conducted upon principles which might advantageously be applied to the support and education of children who are neither criminal themselves, nor the offspring of criminals. Though well known in this country to the number, unhappily too few, who take a lively interest in the important subject of the education of the people, it is not so well known as it ought to be. We therefore subjoin a few particulars concerning it, which, in consequence of the disclosures about Mr. Drouet's establishment, will probably be read with more general attention at the present time than they would have commanded at any other. It needs no Act of Parliament, no interference of Parliamentary influence, to "farm" for pauper children. The various metropolitan parishes, that pay their weekly four-and-sixpences to enrich such men as Mr. Drouet, have but to unite in the establishment and support of an institution more in accordance with true charity, sound policy, and genuine Christianity, and there will be no difficulties in their way, that ordinary patience, humanity, and skill will not remove. At all events, we recommend to the perusal of the rulers and boards of Guardians the following particulars concerning "Mettray," which we extract from the "*Letters to a Clergyman*," published, in 1846, by Mr. Minter Morgan. They will well repay the study, and show how pauper children may not only be supported, but trained and educated to become happy and useful members of society. The colony of Mettray consists of a wide open space, inside which is a square, besides a church, a school, an infirmary, and other buildings. "The houses," says Mr. Morgan, in a subsequent visit,

> Were built by the colonists themselves, and at the expense of private individuals, whose names are inscribed upon some of them. Each house is occupied by forty boys who are denominated a family, having at the head a young man who is styled an *parent*, with two *sous-chefs* who act with him and for him in his absence, attending the boys at their meals and when retiring to their hammocks. There are also two *frères aînés*, whose duty it is to set a good example and give good counsel to the rest: these have a red riband tied round the right arm, and are elected every month by the boys themselves out of their own number, subject to the approbation of the directors: but their choice has invariably fallen upon those best qualified. They are elected by secret ballot, and the reason assigned for this is that the boys may become acquainted with the real sentiments of their family. The ground-floor of each house is a workshop, the first and second floors sleeping apartments. The elder boys sleep on the first floor, the younger on the second floor: with each section there is a *sous-chef*. The first floor is also used as a refectory, the hammocks being hung up carefully during the day, and the bars upon which they were fastened removed. There is a box for the boys' clothes just above each hammock. The boys sleep alternately with their heads towards the wall, so that they cannot converse with each other. At the end of the room is the bed of the *sous chef*. The directors justly consider that the parental affection and watchfulness in fine lies at the natural means appointed by Providence for promoting both private and general morality; but, as a considerable number of the colonists are the children of parents expiating their crimes in prisons, and have perhaps the means of improving their offspring by setting before them bad examples, it is necessary to form an artificial family, in which the greatest care and sympathy should be manifested towards them; so that their natural family should be remembered only as a contrast to the advantages, blessings, and friendships they are now enjoying. * * * * * *
>
> The right wing is an infirmary, superintended by two of the boys, under three Sisters of Charity. The left wing is devoted to a normal school, composed, of course, of a different class of young men. This is a most important part of the institution, being a training school for intelligent youths, many of whom become *chefs* and *sous chefs* of the families: without this normal school there would be great difficulty in finding a succession of young men qualified by their piety, talent, zeal, and benevolence, to discharge the interesting and sacred duties of the *parent*. The balcony, extending from one wing to the other, is used for exercise by the rival families, and from whence they can witness the gymnastic exercises in the grounds immediately opposite: they have also an opportunity of walking in the botanic gardens, which are in the rear of the building. There is also a large swimming-bath or pond belonging to the colony, with a convenient and ornamental island. * * * * * *
>
> Among the last report the numbers in each employment were as follows:—
>
> | | |
> |---|---|
> | Agriculture | 203 |
> | Shoemakers | 18 |
> | Wheelwrights | 4 |
> | Blacksmiths and Farriers | 4 |
> | Wooden Shoe Makers | 2 |
> | Joiners | 4 |
> | Masons and Bricklayers | 12 |
> | Shoemakers | 11 |
> | Tailors | 4 |
> | Cord and Sailmakers | 4 |
>
> * * * * * *
>
> So far as the character of the individuals who first constituted the society is concerned, the attempt has been made under circumstances the most disadvantageous; and yet in five short years it has triumphantly succeeded. And who were these individuals?—poor, neglected, and ill-reared boys, many of whom were the sons of convicts, and others who had been taken up on suspicion, and rescued from a course of certain ruin. Truly this institution richly deserves its distinction of the Paternal Colony.

This is very different from Mr. Drouet's establishment. Had we space we could quote still further; but we think we have quoted enough to prove to Mr. Wakley's jury that there is no present necessity for such pest-houses as that at Tooting.

THE BENGAL HORSE ARTILLERY.

THE Bengal Horse Artillery who played so gallant a part in the conflict in the Punjaub, detailed in a sad receding page, is on a different system from that of the Royal Horse Artillery. In the detachment plan of the latter, there are but three drivers to each gun, and additional troopers, acting as cavalry, for their defence. Every horse in the former—the Bengal Horse Artillery—has its rider, owing to the horses used in the batteries being very vicious. Each troop consists of four guns and two howitzers; some troops have 9-pounders, but the majority are composed of 6-pounders. The uniform of the men is splendid: the small Roman helmet, with its drooping tail of red horse-hair, produces a superb effect, especially when the troops are in motion. The rapidity and precision with which the evolutions are performed cannot be surpassed by any artillery in the world. In the Bengal Presidency, this branch of the service is divided into three brigades of five troops each. We are indebted for the accompanying sketch to Lieut. F. G. Atkinson, of the Bengal Engineers.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

The Vice-Presidency of the Republic has at length been filled up, by the appointment of M. Boulay (de la Meurthe) to that important office. According to the provisions of the New Constitution, a list of three names was given in to the National Assembly by the President, from among whom the Assembly was to choose the Vice-President. The names given were those of M. Vivien, Garnier-Baragnay D'Hilliers, and M. Boulay (de la Meurthe).

On Saturday last, at the sitting of the Assembly, the election was immediately proceeded with, and the following was the result:—

Number of votes	827
Absolute majority	414
For M. Boulay (de la Meurthe)	417
General Baraguay d'Hilliers	1
M. Vivien	827

M. Boulay was consequently proclaimed Vice-President, and took the oaths prescribed by the Constitution. The new Vice-President then delivered a short speech, thanking the Assembly for the honour conferred upon him. He declared that he did not attribute the election which called him to the high functions of the Vice-President of the Republic to any merits of his own. He saw in it nothing but a deference and a personal sympathy which he was proud to think would be the wish of the President of the Republic. He saw in it also a protest against the differences said to exist between the powers that be and the Assembly. He concluded by declaring that he would devote himself with courage and energy to the maintenance of the Republic. The speech of M. Boulay was very well received.

The salary of the Vice-President, which has not been named at 60,000 francs by a committee of the National Assembly, has been fixed by the Assembly itself at 48,000 francs.

The election suggests some observations on the constitution of Louis Napoleon's Government. It is not a little strange that it is composed almost exclusively of adherents of the Bourbon dynasty. With the exception of M. Boulay (de la Meurthe) himself, there is not a Bonapartist in any prominent position in the Government of which Louis Napoleon is the head. The civil power is in the hands of MM. Odilon Barrot and Léon Faucher, who are Orleanists. M. [illegible] is a Legitimist. The prime ministers of Louis Philippe [illegible]. The Army of the Alps has Marshal Bugeaud, the avowed incarnation of Orleanism, at its head, and its head quarters are in the very middle of France. Gen. Changarnier, a Legitimist, is not only at the head of the National Guards of Paris, but his command is a military division of which Paris is the centre, with powers so excessive as to supersede the act of the Minister of War himself. But the Bonapartists—the adherents of the actual representative of the personal friends of Louis Napoleon—are no-where to be seen. The President, nevertheless, has expressed his intention to give places of trust to many of his friends, has only succeeded in one single instance—namely, in making his uncle Jerome Governor of the Invalides. His Ministry have not modified, as his other appointments. The Prince de la Moskowa, the son of Marshal Ney, has been superseded by M. Drouyn de Lhuys, after being actually in possession of his credentials as Minister at Berlin; and the mortification to the President is the greater, from the fact that he rather pompously presented the Prince de la Moskowa with his appointment on New Year's-day, as his present. The Count de Walewski, a near relation of the Emperor, and a man who was considered by M. Guizot of sufficient importance to be sent to Buenos Ayres as Minister Plenipotentiary, was appointed at the eleventh hour to succeed Count Walsh at Madrid. Count Flahaut at Turin, but General Paiet has been appointed in his stead. Except his Aides-de-Camp, and a few of the officers of his household, Louis Napoleon has not a single adviser around him but the Ministers.

The present situation of parties appears equally adverse to a Bonapartist *régime* or any long-continued continuance of a Republic. With a view to exercising an overwhelming influence for the Legislative Assembly, which must take place in the course of three or four months at farthest, the Legitimists and Orleanists have patched up the differences which had so long separated them, and have agreed to a common policy and defensive alliance for their mutual benefit, having made mutual concessions to each other. There is henceforth to be no distinction between Orleanists and Legitimists. The two sections are to unite into one great party, having but one device on their banners, namely, the restoration of the Bourbons. It is agreed on the side of the Orleanists, that Henry V. shall be King during his lifetime, but that he shall adopt the Comte de Paris, who will in due time be his heir and successor. The arrangement is the more easy, because the Duke de Bordeaux has no family, and no one supposes his children will ever reign. The difficulties that arise in the event of his having progeny, either by the present or any future marriage. The feeling that mutual co-operation is necessary for success, induces all parties to sink over this and other minor difficulties. In all parts of the country section committees are in the course of being formed, composed indifferent of the adherents of the two branches of the Bourbons for the purpose of managing the elections, and they are all in communication with a central committee sitting in Paris. These are to settle the candidates to be brought forward in the different departments, to get up district committees, and in short, to manage the election in the Bourbon interest.

The question of an amnesty to the insurgents of May and June having been discussed at last in the clubs and the journals by the ultra Republicans, who charged the President with non-fulfilment of a promise in this respect, the *Moniteur* has published a communication, denying that any formal engagement had been entered into by the Ministers of the Republic to grant an amnesty. He had repeatedly expressed his anxious desire that such a measure were practicable, and hoped that the time would come when it could be granted without danger.

Petitions continue to arrive from the departments, praying for a dissolution of the Assembly, but without producing any satisfactory result on that body; for the committee on M. Rateau's proposition for the dissolution of the present one of the Assembly has resolved, by a majority of 8 to 4, to recommend that the order of the day be adopted on all propositions for the dissolution of the National Assembly (or, in homely phrase, to give it the go-by); which is equivalent to the report, however, that, if circumstances permit, the Assembly might dissolve in May or June next.

Advices from Vienna announce that the preparations for the expedition to Italy were discontinued. It is confidently stated that the Austrian government contemplates a measure to repress the revolutionary movement at Rome.

The Count de Chambord arrived at Venice on the 14th inst., and on the next day embarked for Genoa, in the steamer *Caton*, placed at his disposal by the Government.

It is said that the Prince of Canino has lately written a letter to the President of the Republic, threatening that if a French expedition were sent to re-establish Le Pape, he (the Prince of Canino) would publish documents which would compromise Prince Louis.

In the National Assembly, on Monday, the Ministerial proposition for sending the conquerors of the Emeute of June before the High National Court of Justice was carried by a majority of 406 against 248.

At a Socialist banquet, which was held in Paris on Monday, and which was attended by about 500 guests, a very great number of strangers, M. Dain, a member of the National Assembly, returning to the vote of the Assembly, and by announcing that the reactionary party was "ensnaring the Republic." "Be it so," he said, "but be calm in the presence of that reaction; beware of silly [illegible]tions; beware of descending into the streets, for the streets for you would be destruction!" This recommendation was most vehemently and universally applauded. Among the other toasts, "The speedy overthrow of the President to the cause of the Democratic and Social Republic" was drunk.

The first and third volumes of the budget for the present year were presented to the Nations Assembly on Tuesday. The first volume contains the calculations of the receipts and expenditure for the year 1849, and the budget of the Minister of Finance prepared by M. Trouve Chauvel, the late Minister. The third volume contains the budgets of the war and naval departments. The receipts for the year 1849, compared with those of the year 1848, show a diminution of 437,718,729f. The budget of expenses has been considerably reduced. The war budget presents a diminution of 76,141,850f., and the effective force of the army, which on the 1st of December last amounted to 502,96 men, and 100,432 horses, is reduced by 121,072 men and 8022 horses, so that at the conclusion of the present year it would amount to only 380,824 men and 92,410 horses, of which 76,000 men and 15,490 horses are intended for service in Algeria. The budget of marine is red ced by a sum of 22,073,029 francs. The fleet in commission is to be composed of ten sail of the line, eight frigates, eighteen corvettes, twenty-four brigs, twelve transports, and twenty-four cutters, to be manned by 20,000 men. Two ships of the line and ten frigates are to be laid disposable in the sea-ports, and ten frigates in harbour. The steam-vessels in active service are to be composed of ten frigates, twelve corvettes, and thirty-four sloops. Nine frigates, six corvettes, and six sloops are, besides, to remain in harbour.

Letters from the departments give a melancholy description of the disasters caused by the overflow of rivers in consequence of the late rains. According to the last accounts the Rhone had returned to its channel, but the Saone, the Doubs, the Yonne, the Loire and the Gisson, the Wisse and the Rhines continued to overflow and to inundate the surrounding country.

SPAIN.

Accounts this week from Madrid mention that the Minister of Marine had been attacked with apoplexy, and was not expected to survive.

The Cortes of the 10th inst. published a decree revoking all the exceptional measures adopted by the Government in virtue of the law of the 18th of March, 1848; ordering the immediate liberation of the persons who had been imprisoned or removed from their domiciles, and permitting those who had sought refuge abroad to return to Spain. Messrs. Salamanca, Escosura, Gonzaga, and other Deputies are excluded from the benefit of the amnesty.

From the seat of war in Catalonia, we learn that the head-quarters of Concha are still at Vich. On his part, Cabrera has been for the last three weeks at Amer. Each party is watching the other, but without coming to an engagement. Concha hopes to succeed with the Carlists by negotiation, but his success in this respect is very improbable. Pep del Ou has been bought, and Gomez has recently made his submission; but the chiefs really devoted still refuse all offers that are made to them. With them a new Convenio de Vegara is impossible, and Cabrera is well aware of this.

ITALIAN STATES.

LOMBARDY, PIEDMONT, AND VENICE.—From each of those States the only news that comes this week is in the shape of rumours, in which no confidence can be placed. They relate principally to the supposed intentions of Austria with regard to Northern Italy and the Roman States, and the probable renewal of hostilities between that power and Charles Albert. The *Constituente Italiana*, of the 16th, states that Marshal Radetzky was about to resume his head-quarters in Crema. The military hospitals and treasure chests were already *en route* for that place. The *Venice Gazette*, of the 16th, announces the formation of a new legion, which is to bear the name of Garibaldi, and is composed of the soldiers and citizens of Padua, Vincenza, and Rovigo, now at Venice, or who may hereafter join it.

ROME.—Accounts, dated the 16th, state that a report gained every day fresh confirmation, that a Spanish squadron, with 12,000 Spanish and Portuguese soldiers on board, has sailed from Spain, with the object of enabling the Pope *vi et armis* to regain his supremacy at Rome.

The Provisional Committee of the Government, on the 13th inst., issued the following decree:—"Every private individual, or public functionary, who shall endeavour, directly or indirectly, to prevent the convocation of the Electoral Colleges, who have been called together for the purpose of choosing representatives of the Nations Assembly, or who shall attempt to kindle civil war, or advise the people or the army to disobey the constituted authorities, is declared to be a disturber of public order, and an enemy to his country, and shall be punished with all the rigour of the law. For this purpose, a Committee of Public Safety has been established at Rome, over which the Prefect of Police will preside, which is commanded to carry the law into execution with rapidity and energy. Every provincial delegation will immediately establish a similar commission. The Ministers of Justice and of the Interior are charged with the execution of this decree."

GERMAN STATES.

HAMBURG.—On the 20th, a southerly wind and a fine missling rain suddenly set in from the sea on the Elbe afloat. The booths and tents were removed with all possible speed, but many articles had to be taken up out of the water. There were large masses of ice with considerable spaces of clear water between them, so that the lowest places the Elbe was crossed in boats.

BAVARIA.—Dates from Nuremberg to Jan. 5 state that in consequence of the sudden thaw the Pegnitz rose, at midnight, to the greatest height within the memory of man. Many houses have been greatly injured, and the people obliged to take refuge in one of the courts of justice. The police and National Guard were on hand by surprise, that they did not interfere.

SAXONY.—The Saxon Chambers were opened by the King on the 17th. In his speech his Majesty only made an insignificant allusion to the constitution of Germany. The Minister of State declared that the Government did not think right to pub. sh, without the co-operation of the Chambers, the law on fundamental rights, adopted by the Assembly at Frankfort.

FRANKFORT.—The National Assembly at Frankfort, by a majority of 258 to 211 votes, has passed the following proposition:—"That the dignity of Chief of the Empire shall be conferred on one of the reigning princes of Germany." This resolution was warmly applauded by the majority, but caused astonishment in the public tribunes. In the next sitting the National Assembly was to discuss the question whether the dignity of Chief of the Empire should be hereditary.

PRUSSIA

Our intelligence from Berlin this week is very meagre. Preparations continue to be busily made for the approaching elections. The trials of persons accused of riots and outrages during the months of June, July, and August were in progress before the Courts. In every part, those acquittals had been appealed against by the Attorney-General, had been confirmed, while various terms of imprisonment, varying from six to eigh. een months. Among them were individuals who assaulted the Ministers' residence.

There were reports prevalent of a probable change of Ministry.

M. Arago, the French Ambassador, took his final departure from Berlin on Monday. Mr Howard, the British Minister at the Prussian Embassy, having received the melancholy intelligence of the decease of his mother, has come to England, accompanied by Mrs. Howard.

AUSTRIA.

From Vienna we learn, this week, that the ice on the Danube and the Danube canal, in consequence of the sudden thaw, began to loosen during the night of the 15th, and so completely blocked up the Danube canal, that the water rushed from the canal over the banks, and the lower parts of Leopoldstadt completely under water. Many of the streets near the Danube were laid seven feet under water, the basement stories, shops, stables, and cellars were completely flooded. Several of the floating mills were shattered to pieces against the masses of ice; a raft of the chain-bridge the blocks of ice were piled up about as high as the bridge itself. Several lives were lost. One of the pillars of the large bridge on the Leopoldstadt was carried away, and injured four pillars of the railway bridge. On the night of the 16th the water previously began to sink. In the neighbourhood of the suburbs the water, when at its greatest height, reached the first story, and whole families have been plunged into ruin. In the neighbourhood between Vienna and Presburg, the ice also caused indications of a rise.

The Archduke Albert of Austria has been appointed to the command of a division of the army of Italy, and his brother William to the direction of artillery at Olmutz.

HUNGARY.

According to the 15th bulletin, published on the 15th instant by Field-Marshal Weiden, the Hungarians under Count Leiningen fled from Ofen and Pesth were eagerly pursued by the columns of the first and second *corps d'armée*. Colonel Count Schlaun had advanced on the 13th instant as far as Papa, whence he was to proceed to Wessprim and the town of Balcony, in order to cut off the retiring remnants of the corps of General Perczel. On the left bank of the Danube, the division of General Neustädter had an encounter with the Hungarians, near Asod, on the 13th instant, in which one officer and 15 soldiers (Colonel Gerambb was killed. One of the brigades under the command of Field-Marshal Simunich had advanced from Szegedin to Arpadbely. General Bem had proceeded towards Gaska in the hope of revolutionizing the people of that province, which had been, in consequence, declared in a state of siege.

Kossuth, in a long and enlighting proclamation, in which he declares Kossuth, the Members of the Committee of Public Defence, and all the so-called Government Commissioners, outlawed; all persons are commanded to arrest them, and deliver them to the nearest military post.

A deputation from the city of Presburg went to Olmütz to the Emperor. His Majesty received the members wit. great condescension and kindness, as being the first deputation which had come to him with terms of loyalty and submission.

UNITED STATES.

Advices from New York to the 10th instant have been received during the week, by the Royal mail steam-ship, *Europa*.

The most important piece of intelligence brought by the *Europa* is that of the satisfaction of the postal convention concluded by the British and American Governments, the effect of which was to cause the despatch of an intelligent, and responsible officer of letter bags on board the steamers, the presence of whom has greatly caused very great satisfaction in all the commercial ports of the United States.

The excitement in regard to the discovery of gold in California continues undiminished. All the accounts received, official or otherwise, confirm the statements originally made concerning the extent and purity of the deposits; and, so far as we have observed, no counter statements have been received from any quarter. Great numbers have already embarked, or are preparing to do so, for the favoured region, and among them are very many of the most enterprising, intelligent, and respectable citizens.

The political events since the last mail have not been of importance. Congress has, as yet, done little more than resume its business of general interest, its discussions having been confined to incidental and merely formal matters. A resolution has been adopted by the House of Representatives, instructing the proper committee to report a bill abolishing the slave trade in the district of Columbia. It contained a preamble, denouncing, in very strong terms, the general principle involved in slavery, and, of course, created a very considerable excitement. The Southern Members of Congress, under the leadership of Mr. Calhoun, have appointed a committee to prepare a suitable address to the people of the Southern States on this subject. It is understood that Mr. Calhoun is engaged in writing this document, and that he will put forth his utmost strength in an attempt to convince the South it has nothing to hope from the justice and forbearance of the North, and that its safety lies in being prepared and ready to maintain a separate and independent existence. It is generally considered, however, that he will not, to this appeal, be seconded by a majority of his own committee, nor can he make any impression upon the people of the South. The movement creates no anxiety, and is rather a topic of ridicule than of serious apprehension.

A bill has been some days under discussion in the United States Senate, of

which the object is to establish reciprocal free trade between the United States and Canada. No action has yet been had upon it. It meets with considerable opposition, especially from the agricultural sections, and is warmly supported in other quarters. A similar bill, intended to effect the same general object, has been introduced into the Canadian Provincial Parliament.

The Secretary of the Treasury has issued an elaborate circular in regard to the appraisal of imported goods under the present system of *ad valorem* duties. Its purpose is to guard against fraudulent valuation.

The subject of the purchase of Cuba from Spain was under discussion in the Senate on the 5th inst., but no result was come to.

The cholera had entirely disappeared from New York, but at New Orleans it still raged with great intensity. The number of deaths there has been from fifty to eighty per day, with but little prospect of its abatement.

At Cincinnati, Louisville, and other cities of the West, the epidemic caused a considerable number of deaths daily.

In Texas, also, it had broken out amongst the troops, &c., and caused great mortality.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE

By Her Majesty's ship *President*, 50, Vice-Admiral Dacres, we have accounts from the Cape to the 6th of December. Everything continued tranquil in the colony. The *South African Commercial Advertiser* states that the Queen's fort at Blaauw Fontein was completed, the guns mounted, and provisions stored for nine weeks. Reports which can be relied on are continually reaching the neighbourhood of the reform of many of the emigrant Boers to their former locations at Natal. It being generally known that the value of land there has doubled, in some instances trebled, since the promulgation of his Excellency's measures in February last, especially as immigration to that settlement being on the increase, the farmers have to find there a good market for their fat cattle and grain. Scarcely anything certain had been heard of Pretorius or the other outlawed leaders of the unhappy sense, which has added considerably for them, but no happily for their misguided countrymen. The inhabitants of Graham's Town had held a meeting to protest against Sir Harry Smith's plan for the organisation of a militia force. The loss excitement against the proposal to send convicts to the colony continued on the increase

CEYLON

By the overland mail files of Ceylon papers have been received to the 16th December.

The leader of the late revolt has pleaded guilty, and implored for mercy. Sentence of death has been recorded. His attributes the rebellion to the belief amongst the people of 32 new taxes, and states that he himself was merely made a tool of.

Earl Grey has approved of all Lord Torrington's measures, the policy which led to the revolt being advised or sanctioned by himself.

A large and respectable body of colonists have petitioned Parliament for a reduction in the imports duty on coffee, on which the imports amount at present to 200 per cent. on the value of the berry.

LABUAN.

From this new settlement we have accounts to the 9th November. The visit of commissioner Sir Thomas Cochrane Brie ks was anticipated by the arrival on October 24th, when the final arrangements for the tre ty obligations of the two nations were carried into effect. On October 24, his Excellency Governor Brooke left Labuan in the ship *Bachelor*, followed by the small steamer *Renee*. Having passed up the Brunei river the party halted near the town, and a Royal salute was fired from the Sultan's fort. Rajah Brooke and suite were accommodated with temporary lodgings erected on the site of the battery which first opened fire on the steamer *Phlegethon*. On the 26th, accompanied by the small number of Europeans pre-ent, and attended by his suite and a party of the Sarawak militia from Labuan, Sir James Brooke presented the Sultan with a ratified copy of the treaty with the Queen of England, enclosed within a handsome silver box; the latter was saved by his Highness with evident marks of satisfaction, but the treaty he did not take the trouble to examine. Sir James then, in the name of the Queen, informed his Highness that external friendship having been sworn between them, his Majesty had directed him to present his Highness with 3000 Spanish dollars, as a mark of respect for the free cession of the island of Labuan. Sir James then presented Pangeeran Moormein with 1000 dollars, and other sums to the members of the suite, not only to the gratification which he knew that in each case being accompanied by some appropriate remarks from the Rajah of Sarawak. The party returned to Labuan on the 31st

The accounts from Labuan itself are very satisfactory. [illegible] was received among the small number of persons on the island. The coast is singularly healthy, and Sir James Brooke has already set the example of the district by our last advices. The site selected for the town appears to be an unhappy one, being in the centre of a swampy part of which is below high-water mark. The Chinese and King Coolies had almost ignored the ground, and died of fever; and such was the scarcity of labourers that the wooden houses of the governor and others, which were constructed at Singapore, and carried over in the *Bittern Shared*, were not set up. The commissioner, Captain Mundy, had pitched his tent in the mud, but were about to remove to some higher ground, as fever had and nearly every one prostrate. Three more of the *Marander's* marines died, and every one of them were on the sick list. The admiral had ordered their immediate relief by Madras sepoys from Singapore.

NEW ZEALAND.

Her Majesty's ship *Dido*, 20 guns, Captain Maxwell, arrived at Portsmouth during the week, from this colony, in 81 days, the most extraordinary passage on record, bringing advices to the 6th of November.

The colony was in a thriving condition, and prosperous was widely spreading into the interior, which is evidenced by many of the chiefs wishing to live by trading, instead of by predatory incursions upon the settlers and each other.

The Governor and suite had arrived at Auckland on the 1st of October.

Colonel Wakefield, the founder of the colony, died at Wellington, in September. A Mr. Fox, a gentleman next in rank in the Company's service in the colony, had succeeded to the office of principal agent.

IRELAND.

MEETING OF IRISH MEMBERS—THE POOR-LAW.

On Tuesday, in pursuance of a circular addressed by Mr Henry Grattan, M.P., to the Irish representatives (in which he invited them to meet together and consider the most advisable course to pursue in the present distracted condition of this country), a meeting was held in the Mansion House, Dublin. It was anticipated, that, if not a majority, at least a fair proportion of the Irish members would attend in obedience to the call made upon them; but, with the exception of the few gentlemen undernamed, the Irish members treated the summons of Mr Grattan with neglect. The following gentlemen were present:—Mr. Grattan, M.P., Meath county, who presided; the Lord Mayor (Ald. O'Brien), Cashel; Ald. Fagan, Cork; Mr. Fagan, Wexford county; Mr. Scully, Tipperary county, Mr. Meagher, Waterford city; Mr. Keatinge, Waterford county; Mr. Greene, Galway county; Mr. M. George, Galway county; Mr Talbot, New Ross; Mr. Sadlier, Carlow; Colonel Dunne, Portarlington. A deputation from the committee of poor-law guardians, now sitting at the Northumberland-buildings, was introduced, and Mr Napier, on their behalf, presented the meeting with a copy of the resolutions in reference to the amendment of the Poor-law, which had been submitted to the meeting of poor-law guardians held in Dublin in December last

The chairman received the resolutions, without, however, making any promise that the meeting would be bound by them.

Some discussion of a conversational character ensued, in which Alderman O'Brien, Mr. Keatinge, Alderman Fagan, Mr. Scully, Colonel Dunne, &c., took part. The honourable gentlemen were unanimous in condemning the Poor-law in its present form, but generally approved of its principle. The exact mode of effecting amendments was, however, a matter of controversy. Mr. Scully conceived that the Irish measures should be prepared by and submitted as a finality proposition to Parliament for the amendment of the law, and thus obviate the necessity for appointing a committee, because though a committee should be appointed on the first day of the session, it might go on without concluding its labours until the summer or autumn. Colonel Dunne, on the contrary, thought that a committee would accelerate legislation on the subject. If they got a good committee, they might have a good bill before Easter. He thought that it was the quickest way to work through a committee, and he would not fee it to be consistent with his character to oppose the appointment of such a committee. There was no doubt of the failure of the Poor-law, but they should show that failure not only in Ireland, but in England.

The following resolutions were passed:—

"That, in order to give effect in Parliament to any course of proceeding that may be agreed to by this meeting, we are of opinion it is essential the Irish representatives should, except when prevented by unavoidable circumstances, attend private business, attend in their places in the House of Commons from the opening of the session to its close. That we deem it essential for the interest of this country, in the present deplorable condition, that the Irish representatives should, free from the influence of party connexion, either support or oppose the measures of Government, whether the Whigs or Tory be in power, according as such support or opposition tends to the advantage of Ireland."

The meeting adjourned to Thursday.

THE POOR-LAW.—At a large and influential meeting held last week at Monkmoor (the chief town of the county Westmeath), and attended by the representatives of all classes and parties, amongst whom were the Marquis of Westmeath, the Catholic Bishop Dr. Cantwell, Sir Percy Nugent, Mr. Tuite, M.P., &c., it was unanimously resolved: "That the amendment and reconstruction of the poor-laws were absolutely necessary; for while the burden of those laws was thrown upon the landed and agricultural interest at the moment that absolute ruin was caused to the country by legislation founded upon mistaken principles, other kinds of property exempted from the payment of the tax, such as official salaries, money in the funds, and commerce, upon land, were benefitted by the great reduction in the value of all commodities." The next resolution affirmed that the reconstruction of the law admitted of no delay, and that immediate legislation was necessary. By the third it was resolved: "That the present system of valuation under the poor-law is unjust, and is a cause of preventing improving landlords and tenants from employing the destitute, inasmuch as, by any new valuation, they will have to pay in proportion as the lands are improved, and thus it has the effect of discouraging proprietors and occupiers, who would otherwise be inclined to give employment to the able-bodied who are now a burden on the state." The fourth resolution stated that the question of adjustment between landlord and tenant having been abandoned by Parliament last session, should be settled during the next. By the last it was resolved: "That every hope held out at the period of the Union has been disappointed; that when we possessed several thriving manufactures, which have all been annihilated by the commercial jealousy of England. There remained to us but one source of income to meet the enormous tribute annually paid to England; nearly one-third of the rental of the country going there, without any return, in crown rents, the rents of absentees, and interest on loans, while a double quantity of our agricultural produce is now required to pay this tribute by the fall in prices consequent on legislation for the exclusive benefit of the manufacturers of England." A petition to Parliament, embodying these resolutions, was also agreed to *nem. con.* Meetings in other counties for the same object are to be held in quick succession

THE VICE REGAL COURT.—On Wednesday the Lord-Lieutenant held his first levee for [illegible]. It was very numerously attended

DEPUTY-LIEUTENANTS.—The Lord-Lieutenant has approved of Matthew Ellis Corbally, Esq., M.P., of Corbalton Hall, being appointed to the office of Deputy-Lieutenant for the county of Meath, consequent upon the appointment of the Earl of Fingal to be office of Lieutenant of that county: and has approved of Thomas Conolly, Esq., of Castletown, Celbridge, being appointed a Deputy-Lieutenant for the county of Kildare, in the room of Colonel Conolly, deceased

DUBLIN SCHOOL OF FINE ARTS.—On Saturday evening last there was a very full meeting of the Dublin Art Society, to witness the distribution by Lord Clarendon, of prizes to the several successful pupils in the School of Fine Arts. The company assembled was very brilliant. The proceedings commenced with a very lengthy lecture on beauty by the society's professor, Mr. Hogan. The successful pupils were then introduced to his Excellency, who kindly noticed the most deserving amongst them, and handed them the prizes which had been awarded. Sir William Betham then read the report of the society to his Excellency for his kindness in honouring them with his presence; upon which Lord Clarendon replied in an admirable speech, which elicited repeated applause. His Excellency stated the origin of the schools, attended to the establishment of "Schools of Design" in Ireland, which had hitherto been retarded in consequence of the Government declaring they had no funds for that purpose." His Excellency then solemnly pledged his word to effect that desirable object; and on the present occasion he stated: "My pledge has been redeemed; and, although the Chancellor of the Exchequer might, I believe, wish it had been greater truth, have last year returned the same answer of "no effects," yet effects have been found, and schools of design are about forthwith to be established, not only in Dublin, but in Belfast and Cork." (Loud applause.) And as the arrangement consequent on this determination has been confided by the Government to me, I will take this opportunity of announcing that I propose to place the Dublin School of Design in connexion with the Royal Dublin Society." On the subject his Excellency proceeded to remark:—"It is not so an unmeaning compliment that I say the Irish are, in my opinion, far more apt to learn; that they possess much greater ingenuity, and much greater natural talent than the English. And yet when I see the improvement that has taken place [illegible] England—the greater beauty of form and purity of design that I've been introduced into our various manufactures—when I think of that which may be termed the *renaissance* or the regeneration of English design, and when I know how much it is attributable to the schools of design, or rather, perhaps, to the acknowledgment of our deficiencies, that they lead to produce—it is not too much to expect that Ireland, although deprived of the advantage of a fair start, will not be behindhand in a race of competition, where application and ingenuity, correctness of eye and facility of hand, are indispensable to successfully mingle beauty and utility, and adapt me them to objects for which there is a constant demand or invention." (Applause.) In expatiating on the profitable ess of proficiency in design, Lord Clarendon mentioned one instance which was lately brought before the statistical Society, namely, the a manufacture of fambroid ar ornamented mantle, carried on at Belfast, and employing between 150,000 and 200,000 persons, the success of which is entirely dependent upon the novelty and practicalness of pattern; "and yet the whole of the designs are brought from Great Britain or the Continent; and I have also been informed that upwards of £60,000 are annually sent out of this country for payment of the ornaments on wrappers in which [illegible] goods are made up. (Hear.) It would be well to give encouragement in instances which open wide fields for artistic skill and ingenuity, which I am sure exist in Ireland, and merely require to be called forth, and which I trust will be extremely useful, not only to the manufacturer, but to the buyer. I have but to those who wish I still hope to see established in Ireland, natural imagery the elements of [illegible] ornament, and the genius and docile temperament to enable us to excel." [illegible] which is supposed to be the cause why Ireland is not a manufacturing country. Indeed may I am I sure of freedom [illegible]."

DEATH AMONG THE IRISH ROMAN CATHOLIC HIERARCHY.—Doctor Magauran, the Roman Catholic Bishop of Derry, died on Wednesday (last week), regretted by his flock, and by a large circle of his fellow-citizens of different religious and political agreement. He succeeded his brother, Dr. Bowring, late Bishop of Derry, and gave up to them his own episcopal palace. The Right Rev. Dr. Walsh, the titular Bishop of Cloyne and Ross, expired on Saturday last, after a short illness, and his remains were being conveyed to Cloyne. The deceased was deservedly esteemed by all parties for his piety, precious benevolence, and unobtrusiveness. He was, moreover, a quiet but sincere opponent of political agitation in all its various forms.

MR. DUFFY'S TRIAL.—On Tuesday, in the Court of Queen's Bench, upon the motion of the Attorney-General, the argument on the application to admit Mr. Duffy to bail was postponed to Thursday, in order to enable the learned gentleman time to read over the affidavits put in on behalf of the prisoner

GOGARTY IN ERROR v. THE QUEEN.—This case was argued on Tuesday. The prisoner had been tried, committed, and sentenced to seven years' transportation for illegally training and drilling, under the provision of the 60 Geor. 3, cap. 1. He was brought in custody before the Court. It was contended by Messrs. Fitzgibbon, Q.C., and Serjeant Smith, that the statute was bad, as it did not follow the wording of the statute, and for the Crown it was urged by Messrs. Baldwin, Q.C., and Leigh, that it was correctly formed. On Wednesday the Chief Justice pronounced the judgment of the Court. He said that the bill had framed brethren were clearly of opinion that the indictment was bad in every count, because of its omitting to specify the exact nature of the offence charged in the words of the act of Parliament; that therefore the sentence must be set aside, and the convict discharged. This decision not only procures the prisoner's liberty, but that of fifteen other parties who are under sentences of imprisonment

INCENDIARISM IN ULSTER.—GOVERNMENT INQUIRY.—Major Brownrigg, deputy inspector-general of constabulary, by direction of the Government, has proceeded to the county of Down, to hold a general investigation respecting the alarming progress of the system of incendiary fires in parts of Down and Antrim. The causes of these outrages, and the instrumentality by which they are perpetrated, are involved in mystery; and the most intelligent of the Dublin journalists have been unable to supply any reasonable explanation of the sudden outbreak of the incendiary system in districts heretofore remarkable for the tranquil conduct as well as the comfortable condition of the mass of the population. One of the chief objects of Major Brownrigg's inquiry. It is understood, is to ascertain the real circumstances of the incendiary attempt on Wednesday night (last week), upon the farm of Mr. M'Veagh, near Belfast, which was frustrated by the bravery of his two daughters, in repulsing a party of incendiaries [illegible] setting fire to the premises. There are some intelligent people in Ulster who have expressed grave doubts of the accuracy of the statements published on this subject, and who hesitate not to assert their disbelief of the conflict between the daughters of Mr. M'Veagh and the incendiaries. On the other hand, some respectable men in Belfast laud the conduct of the Misses M'Veagh. It is likely that no decided measures of repression will be undertaken by the executive, until they shall have received an account of the result of Major Brownrigg's investigation regarding the incendiary outrages in Ulster.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ABUSES IN THE NAVY.—It is not the *personnel* or *matériel*—neither the officers and seamen, nor the hemp, tar, and timber in the dockyards and stores, that create the complaints which are now heard against the mismanagement and bankering of ships. They were constructed on some bean *ideal*, and when taken to sea were inefficient in some point or other. The wood then—different from the [illegible] in the steamer "Big Ben," in East Indies &c. was, "Bengilen tear," "Cut down her masts," "Give her more ballast." Iron steamers [illegible] and then it was discovered that shot would knock them to pieces like crockery-ware; ingenuity was then put to be exercised to invent fanciful tactic tricks. There being no specific remedy for a ship rocking like a cradle, when one was proved to be in that dilemma, she was sent to "sleep on her shadow" in Portchester Lake or Hamoaze. All these alterations were [illegible] as "repairs," and a pretty penny they cost. The money had out in these experiments in the last two or three years would have kept 10,000 able seamen in constant employ.—*Naval and Military Gazette*

PEMBROKE DOCKYARD.—The customary annual admission of boys into this dockyard has been ordered by the Lords of the Admiralty, and a number of boys have consequently been examined, prior to selection. By this annual entry the number of efficient experienced workmen in our naval establishments is kept up. The quota of drill sergeants now attached to the Pembroke dockyard battalion will be reduced on the list of April next, by the removal of five of six. The police force, it is rumoured, will also be reduced. It has been decided that the coast guard at Pembroke Dock shall country a portion of the Government offices, lately used for the accommodation of those connected with the packet service, at Hobb's Point; they will remove there in a short time

ARMY OF THE PUNJAUB.—The following is an official list of the cavalry and infantry regiments in her Majesty's service now forming part of the army under Lord Gough's personal command:—2d Light Dragoons, 5th Lancers, 14th Light Dragoons. Infantry—10th, 24th, 29th, 32nd, and 61st Foot Or, total cavalry, 2100; total infantry, 5600; 7800 officers and men

REDUCTION IN THE ARMY.—According to the *Morning Chronicle*, a reduction in the army is contemplated by the authorities to the amount of ten thousand men. The proposed diminution will take place chiefly in that portion of our forces now on home service.

THE SQUADRON OF EXERCISE.—Sir Charles Napier's squadron sailed from Lisbon on the 16th, steering southward.

The ship *Diana*, just arrived from the British port of Hong Kong, has brought, in addition to about 10,000 packages of tea, 44 boxes, two cases, and 70 other packages of china ware, 11 boxes of lacquered ware, 108 cases of confectionery, 24 cases of preserves, 90 bundles of matting, and a variety of other articles, all of Chinese produce.

EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

L'Helvetia Fédérale, of the 19th, states that there are now only 85 refugees in the canton of Tessin, all the others having been sent across the frontier

Private letters from St. Petersburgh say that the cold had increased to 38 degrees.

The extent of the emigration direct from Hamburg during the past year has been ascertained, and the numbers are 58 ships and 7391 passengers. The emigrants went chiefly to New York, but some also to Quebec and South Australia

Letters have reached the Government from Bermuda, describing the health of John Mitchell, the convict, as exceedingly precarious. It has accordingly been determined that he shall be removed to another colony, the climate of Bermuda being calculated to aggravate the symptoms of the disease he labours under.

The Grocers' Company on Wednesday distributed at their Hall, in the Poultry, upwards of £100 amongst a number of their poor members and their widows. The amount apportioned to each individual was regulated by the exigency of their respective cases.

The Council of the Royal Agricultural College have appointed the Rev. Daniel Mitford Cust, M.A., curate of Layham, Norfolk, to be Head Master and Chaplain of the Institution.

An arrangement has been come to by M. Vavin, the liquidator of the French Civil List, and M. de Montalivet, who represents the interests of the ex-King, that the liquidator shall be terminated by the month of Jo.

The Spanish Commandant, Antonio Ruiz, with several of his officers, implicated in the Seville Revolution of May last, and sent by the Portuguese Government to the Azores, where they suffered all kinds of indignities, have escaped and reached London, devoid of resources and friends.

The Public Baths and Washhouses, St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, were opened on Wednesday for public use

There are at present in England 94 packs of foxhounds, 20 of harriers and 4 of stackhounds

The Government contract for 9,000 gallons of rum, for the navy, has been again taken by Messrs. Lemon Hart and Son, of 95, Fenchurch-street.

Her Majesty the Queen Dowager has contributed the munificent sum of one hundred guineas towards the establishment of a new dispensary now in progress of formation in the destitute districts of Bethnal-green. The Lord Bishop of London has also presented a donation of £50. The Institution is to be called "The Royal Adelaide Dispensary."

It is understood that Mr. Robert Stephenson is now in Egypt, at the instance of the British Government, to survey and report upon the practicability of making a railway across the Isthmus of Suez.

Last week, a respectable gentleman, from near Coggeshall, Essex, who had just collected nearly £400 in London, and in addition received £45 from [illegible] other quarter, not having returned to his home for some days, inquiries were set on foot, and it was discovered that he had embarked in the steam-packet which that day sailed from Southampton for South America: his intention was to remit the [illegible] money.

The Scotch papers agree in stating that the cholera has decreased very much, not only in Edinburgh and Glasgow, but in the other places where it has lately been so fatally prevalent

The British and North American Royal Mail steam ship *Europa*, Captain Lott, entered the Mersey on Monday morning, at ten o'clock, after a passage of only eleven days and twenty hours from New York to Liverpool, including [illegible] hours and a half detained at Halifax to land and take in the Canadian mails and passengers. Of all the passages yet made by this company's ships, this may be recorded as the shortest ever made from New York to Liverpool.

The Canterbury papers mention, as a proof of the decline of [illegible] that St. John's Chapel which had been open some few years in that city, has lately been closed, while the various other chapels are deeply in debt, and [illegible] experienced in keeping them open.

Instead of the office of Stamps and Taxes being removed from Somerset-house to Broad-street, as had been stated, it is generally understood that the whole of the business will be transferred to Somerset-house as an arrangement far better calculated to meet the convenience of all persons transacting business with these departments.

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TROOPS CROSSING THE RAVEE.

THE WAR IN THE PUNJAUB.

WE are enabled, by the kindness of several correspondents, to illustrate a few of the points of interest in the news just received from the Punjaub, and fully reported in adjoining pages.

THE BRIDGE OF BOATS ACROSS THE RAVEE.

WITH the accompanying Sketch, we have received the following extract from a rivate letter.—"On the 2nd of November General Cureton's cavalry and artillery crossed the Raven by the bridge of boats, a sketch of which I send you It is taken from the Lahore side of the river; and the building to the right was a favourite place of resort of Runjeet Sing. After the first attempt of the Sikhs—just before we arrived—to burn the bridge, this building was rendered tenable as a place of defence, by raising the low parapet walls to a height sufficient to cover a man when stooping. This being done in a hurry, is merely composed of mud and stones, but yet quite sufficient for the purpose. In this a company of the 50th Native Infantry and a party of the Durbar troops were placed. The latter were, however, subsequently withdrawn; as one night, on a party of Sikhs coming down, not aware of the 50th being in possession of the post, they gave them warning of our being there, which led to a precipitate retreat of the insurgents, and thus disappointed ——, who was in command, and all ready to give them a warm reception as soon as they came within range of his muskets."

In the Sketch, besides the bridge of boats, is shown a summer-house of Runjeet Sing, on the bank of the river.

The lower view, sketched by Lieut. Needham, represents a portion of her Majesty's 10th Regiment on their passage down the Ravee, in boats, a few miles above Moultan.

PERTAB CHUND

AN unsuccessful Pretender to a rich Rajahship of Bengal, who has just been arrested as the leader of an intrigue of the Sikhs, and as the head of a plot for seducing our native soldiery from their allegiance, and massacring the English inhabitants of Calcutta.

The previous career of this man is not a little remarkable. In 1835, he assumed the name of Rajah Pertab Chund, a quondam heir-apparent to the valuable zemindarry of Burdwan, who had died in 1820; he told a marvellous story of his escape from the funeral pile; alleged that he had passed fifteen years in pilgrimage, as a penance for having listened to the doctrines of Ram Mohun Roy; and succeeded, without much difficulty, in imposing upon many credulous people. In the following year, having marched, at the head of a motley rabble, into the district of Bancoorah, he was apprehended, and sentenced to six months' imprisonment. The year 1837 he passed in Calcutta, employed in perfecting his imposture, and strengthening himself by liberal grants of the Burdwan lands to all who were silly enough to advance him money, or otherwise aid him in his schemes. An action of ejectment was also commenced, in the Supreme Court, against the Rajah of Burdwan, but was never proceeded with, as the impostor well knew that a judicial investigation would be fatal to his plans.

In 1838 he proceeded with a large fleet of boats to a town called Calna, within the zemindarry of Burdwan. His professed object was to institute an action in the District Court of Burdwan for possession of the zemindarry, but, from some intercepted letters of his to the chiefs of the hilly districts, to the west of Burdwan, who had lately been in rebellion against the Government, it was ascertained that his real design was to employ force; and the magistrate of Burdwan, in consequence, proceeded to Calna, with two companies of sepoys, and succeeded in securing the would-be Rajah, with the greater part of his followers. No resistance was offered, but, owing to a mistake on the part of the sepoys, a volley was fired into the boats, and several of the impostor's adherents were killed and wounded. For this act, the magistrate, Mr. Ogilvy, was, at the instigation of some of the pseudo Rajah's friends, tried in the Supreme Court of Calcutta; but, as it was proved that the firing took place without his orders, he was honourably acquitted.

By this time the excitement which the claims and proceedings of the pseudo Rajah had created throughout the country became very great, and it appeared absolutely necessary to the Government that a public inquiry should take place, in order that the question of his identity might be set at rest. The investigation was entrusted to Mr. Samuells, the magistrate of Hooghly, and occupied many weeks. The interest manifested in the proceedings by all classes of the community, European and native, was, in India, unprecedented. The prisoner was defended by two of the most eminent counsel at the Calcutta bar, and the mass of evidence taken was enormous. The result was, that the prisoner was committed to the sessions to take his trial on distinct charges of personation, obtaining money under false pretences, and riotous assemblage.

THE PSEUDO RAJAH, PERTAB CHUND.

It was fully proved that the real Pertab Chund had died, and been burned in the presence of many thousand spectators; that the prisoner was not the party he professed to be; and that he was, in fact, a person of the name of Kistolole Brahmacharee, who had been in the habit of wandering over India for many years under various disguises, and practising upon the credulity of his fellow-countrymen. He was ultimately sentenced to pay a fine of 1000 rupees; and since that period, little has been heard of him, except that he was living in the bazaars of Calcutta, sunk in debauchery, and preying on the credulity of the few dupes who still adhered to him.

From the accounts which have reached us it would seem that his present escapade is likely to be his last, and that he stands every chance of ending his days on the shores of Marirahan, the Botany Bay of Bengal. His story, of which we have given a very imperfect outline, is full of romance, and worthy of more space than we have been able to devote to it.

The accompanying Sketch was taken in the Hooghly gaol, by Mr. C. Grant, a clever artist now resident in Calcutta.

EXTRACT FROM A LETTER OF AN OFFICER OF THE BENGAL HORSE ARTILLERY.

(Dated December 1st, 1848.)

"There has been a skirmish at a place called Ramnuggur, on the river Chenaub, about forty miles north of Lahore. It was intended for a *reconnaissance*, but circumstances turned it into a cavalry fight, as I will endeavour to explain to you. Lord Gough, hearing that the enemy had drawn up in force on the opposite side of the river Chenaub, determined to reconnoitre them, and two fords across the river. For this purpose they detached two parties, the first consisting of the 3rd Dragoons, the 8th Light Cavalry, and a troop of Horse Artillery, to examine one ford; the second party consisted of the 14th Dragoons, 5th Light Cavalry, some irregular Cavalry, and Lieut.-Colonel Laurie's troop of Horse Artillery, to look at the other ford. The force left camp about 3 A.M., and arrived on the ground about 7 A.M. One of the parties was going along steadily, as directed, when they came across the nullah, and seeing a large number of the enemy's cavalry beyond, Colonel Havelock ordered a charge; and as the party were crossing the nullah, the enemy's guns on the opposite side opened on them, at about 300 yards range. The Sikhs had placed their guns in masked batteries; and, as you may suppose, the sudden discharge took our people by surprise: nevertheless, they went on, seeing a great number of the enemy beyond the nullah. The ground was very heavy and sandy: a large portion of our cavalry got into a quicksand, and the horses, being somewhat exhausted by the march over the heavy ground, were not able to extricate themselves as soon as they would have done. The enemy's infantry were, in the meantime, behind large sand hillocks, and steadily firing into our men, as well as from the large Sikh guns on the other side of the river. The horse artillery immediately unlimbered their guns and returned the fire as well as could be expected, from six small guns. The retreat was then sounded, and, in recrossing the nullah, one of our guns, as also two ammunition-waggons, stuck fast in the sand, the poles of the limber and the horses being shot: they had, however, previously spiked the gun, so as to render it useless to the enemy. The Commander-in-Chief, hearing the firing, had ridden up to the spot. Meantime, Colonel Havelock was about to make another charge at the enemy with the 14th Dragoons, but the Commander-in-Chief sent an order by General Cureton, who commanded the cavalry division, to prevent the charge; and, in conveying this order, the General was shot through the heart. Colonel Havelock has also fallen. Colonel Alexander, 5th Cavalry, was shot through the right arm, and has since had it taken out of the socket. Several officers of the 14th Dragoons were killed and wounded; also several officers of the 5th Light Cavalry, whose names we have not heard. The gun and ammunition-waggons were abandoned by order of Lord Gough, as the fire from the enemy's guns was very severe. The guns on the opposite side of the river, and the portion of the enemy's force

BRIDGE OF BOATS OVER THE RAVEE, THE RAVEE, AND RUNJEET SINGH'S SUMMER HOUSE.

MAJOR-GENERAL SIR JOSEPH THACKWELL, K.C.B., K.H. &C.—FROM A PICTURE BY T. H. WILSON.

drawn up behind a quicksand, has been a regular trap, into which we have fallen most woefully."

MAJOR-GENERAL SIR JOSEPH THACKWELL,

K.C.B., K.H., &c.

IT will be seen by the details of the intelligence from the Punjaub, in a succeeding column, that its most gratifying event is the defeat in a pitched battle, on the right bank of the Chenab, of the Sikh army, 40,000 strong, headed by Shere Sing in person, by a small force of the British troops, under 9000 strong, ably commanded by Major-General Sir Joseph Thackwell, a veteran of the Peninsular School. The enemy lost 4000 men and five guns, with Shere Singh's private elephant; whilst the loss of the British did not exceed 400 in killed and wounded. The enemy retreated during the night of December 3, and were pursued by Sir Joseph Thackwell; and, according to the latest accounts from Bombay, a report was current in Lord Gough's camp, that the gallant Major-General had come up with Shere Singh's force at Dinjah, 20 miles distant from the Chenab, where a battle had been fought. Nothing more can be known until the arrival of the next Indian Mail; but, as the Sikh army, after their defeat on December 3, had subdivided into three parties, it is not very probable that any portion of them who may evade their pursuers will remain long together, particularly as one of our allies is in their rear.

In the *Daily News* of the 23rd inst. we find the following outline of Sir Joseph Thackwell's services:—

"This gallant and distinguished officer entered the service of his country so far back as 1800. His first commission, as cornet in the 18th Light Dragoons, bears date 23rd April in that year; he obtained the rank of lieutenant in 1801; captain in 1807; major, 1815; brevet lieutenant-colonel, 1817; lieutenant-colonel, 1830; colonel, 1837; local rank of major-general, in India, in the same year; and in England in 1846. He served with Sir John Moore in Spain was engaged at Corunna, Vittoria (wounded), the Pyrenees, Orthez, Toulouse, and Waterloo; in the latter he lost an arm. During the above service, it appears, by the "Records of the 18th Hussars," he frequently greatly distinguished himself, and was several times specially recommended for promotion. From 1820 to 1832 he commanded the 15th Hussars, and his services were oftentimes required in quelling riots at Nottingham, Birmingham, &c. In 1837 he proceeded to India; and being promoted to the rank of major-general, held important and distinguished commands in the first Afghan campaign, the campaign in Gwalior, and on the Sutlej in 1846. He bore a conspicuous part in the actions of Ghuznee, Maharajpore, and Sobraon: in the last, his leading the cavalry with such effect against the Sikh batteries is fresh in the memory of our readers."

The accompanying Portrait is from a painting by Mr. Thomas Harrington Wilson, whom we have to thank for leave to engrave the same.

The intelligence from India, received this week by despatches in anticipation of the Overland Mail, is of more than usual interest and importance, though in some respects of a painful character. The dates are—from the army of the Punjab to the 26th of November, Calcutta the 8th of December, and Bombay to the 18th of December.

The principal feature of this intelligence is the retreat of the Sikh army under Shere Singh from the banks of the Chenab, along the mountain chain, in the direction of the Jhelum, after remaining for nearly a fortnight in the presence of our army, which, during the greater part of that period, was waiting the arrival of reinforcements.

By the accounts in the last mail Shere Singh was described as occupying a position on the right bank of the Ravee, whilst Lord Gough's camp was situate about twelve miles from Ramnuggur, on the left bank. According as our troops advanced under Lord Gough, the enemy were reported in force at several places, but always evacuated them before they were occupied by us; they were at length, however, ascertained to have determined on making a stand at Ramnuggur, and General Cureton was directed to halt until more troops came up. Brigadier-General Campbell joined his camp on the 12th, taking command as senior officer, and bringing up another brigade.

Considerable additions to the force of the camp were made during the five or six days following, and at length, the Commander-in-Chief having considered that the time had arrived for the commencement of operations, orders were issued late on the night of the 21st of November, in the camp of Brigadier-General Campbell, at Saharun, for the troops to parade on the ensuing morning, at three o'clock, in front of the centre of the camp, without sound of bugle, trumpet, or drum; and a strong detachment marched, under the personal command of the Commander-in-Chief (who had come up from the head-quarters camp to superintend the proceedings of the morning), at the appointed time, and reached the left bank of the Chenab, near Ramnuggur, at an early hour, in the hope of surprising the detachment of the enemy who were known to be on the same side. It would appear, however, that these had early intimation of the movement of the British troops, and had all retired across, except a few stragglers and a picquet, which fled, leaving their tents pitched. The object of the movement on our side was, however, mainly to ascertain the real strength and position of the enemy, and this was in some degree effected on clearing Ramnuggur towards the left bank of the river. Then it became apparent that their camp was pitched along the right bank of the river, which was seen to be crowded by thousands of men, whose white and light-coloured garments strongly contrasted with the bodies of the British troops, to which the eyes of our officers had been for some time past accustomed. In drawing out their fire, to ascertain their real strength in guns, and pressing, perhaps, rather too zealously in pursuit of those of the fugitives who appeared to be within reach, while crossing at the ford with water to the waist, Lieutenant-Colonel Lane's troop of Horse Artillery (2d of the 3d brigade) got into heavy sand before they were aware of it, and a leading horse having been shot, it was found, when the order came to limber up and retire, that one of the guns could not be moved. The Sikhs were not slow at perceiving this most inopportune embarrassment, and directed so hot a fire upon the spot, that it was found necessary to abandon the gun, although a light field battery was brought up to cover it. But the fire of the enemy from guns that were sheltered, while ours were exposed in an open plain, was so heavy that nothing could be done beyond scattering a few of the nearest groups of the enemy and then retiring. The cavalry were ordered to do the same, and take shelter from the enemy's round shot behind a rope of trees to the left, where they remained quietly for a time, the infantry being during that interim drawn up on the right. Some of the enemy being subsequently discovered on the left bank of the river further down to the left, a large number of our cavalry, among whom were the 3d and 14th Light Dragoons, moved down, by order, to dislodge them.

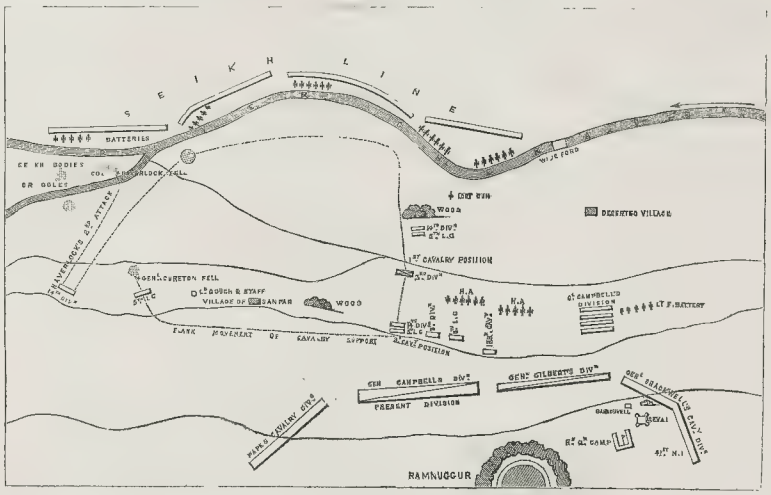
The interesting details of this brief but sanguinary combat, which cost us so dearly, are graphically described in the following letter from an officer who was an eye-witness of the scene:—

"Camp, Ramnuggur, November 23, 1848.

"On the morning of the 22nd instant, at 2 A.M., the orderly sergeant of the E troop came into my tent at Deeda Singh camp, and showed me the order-book, with the following command: 'The troops will parade in marching order at a quarter before 3 A.M., without sound of trumpet or bugle, and form up on their respective alarm posts.'

"The morning was pitch dark when the order to move forward was given and before we had advanced a mile, cavalry, camp-followers, artillery, and infantry were jumbled together. At length day broke, order was restored, and a report ran through the columns that Ramnuggur was in sight. Immediately

(*Continued on page 56*)



PLAN OF THE BATTLE OF RAMNUGGUR.—SKETCHED BY LIEUT. ——, A SUBSCRIBER.

CHARGE OF THE 14TH DRAGOONS.

THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY-LANE.—CIRQUE NATIONAL DE PARIS, under its management of Mr DEJEAN.—Children under eight years of age, half-price. Private boxes, to contain six persons, £1 1s. Every Evening this Week, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Monsieur Auzia, Dame, Amazone, Mr. Mons. Mons. Lemoet (the Jo pall Leaper (nicknamed "the Little Devil"), Ledoux, Ec. The Arabian young Ariel and Mohamed Ben Said. The celebrated Match of the Twenty-Two Horses, on the Right Hon. Lancers, &c., every evening. Conductor of Light Cavalry, Mr. Rowe. AND JUVENILE FETE, WEDNESDAY MORNING, JANUARY 31st.

THE BOYS FROM THE ROYAL MILITARY ASYLUM, CHELSEA, (who have been so well received on their previous visit), will be present with their BANDS on the Richard Dukes

ASTLEY'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE.—Proprietor and Manager, Mr W. BATTY.—The most varied and attractive Entertainments of the Metropolis. MONDAY, and every Evening during the week, the performance will commence at a Quarter to Seven with for the 97th time, the highly-successful Spectacle of the WARS of the JEWS; or, the Fall of Jerusalem, and the Second Temple. To be succeeded by Batty's Inimitable Scenes of the Circle. To conclude with a new grand Comic Pantomime, of ROBIN HOOD, or, the Pretty White Horse and the Enchanted Princess of Sherwood Forest. Box-office open from 11 till 4. Stage Manager Mr. W. West.

NEW ROYAL SURREY THEATRE.—Lessees, Mr. S. PHERD and Mrs. VINCENT. First Night of "The Rescue." Great success of its unparalleled attractions. "A Night in the Tower."—Combined and triumphant success of the only successful Pantomime of the season.

On MONDAY JAN. 29, and all the week, an entirely new romantic Drama, entitled THE PYRENEAN OF THE HILLS, or the Bridal Gift. Ernest, Mr. Lyon; Fawcke, Mr. Emery; Count, Mr. Middlecombe. Marcotte, Miss Vincent. The Infant Boy, Miss Vincent; Jeanette, Miss Cameron. To which

After which, the splendid Romance entitled A NIGHT IN THE TOWER. Earl of Rochester, Mr. Shepherd. Mary, Miss Pearl; Lady Arabella, Mrs. Brown. To conclude with the Grand Comic Pantomime of HAIL! OUR LORD LOVEL AND THE LADY NANCY BELL. Harlequin, Herr Doelin; Columbine, Mdlle. Theodore; and Clown, Mr. T. Matthews

MDLLE. JENNY LIND at EXETER-HALL.—Mr. BALFE will give a GRAND CONCERT on MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 29, at which mdlle. Jenny Lind will sing a new Scotch Ballad, composed expressly for her by Mr. Balfe, and Signor Labiache will assist. Mr. Thalberg will assist. Mr. Thalberg will perform two of his celebrated compositions. The Orchestra will be led and conducted by Mr. Balfe. Doors open at 7 o'clock, commences precisely at 8.

EXETER HALL.—WEDNESDAY CONCERTS.—The SEVENTH CONCERT (being the last but three) of the Series of Eight will be held on WEDNESDAY EVENING NEXT January 31st, commencing at half-past Seven o'Clock. Vocal Performers: Miss Poole, Miss Dolby, Miss Rebecca Nelson, Miss A. Williams, and Miss M. Wood. Performers: Miss Poole, Miss Dolby, Miss Rebecca Nelson, Miss A. Williams, and Miss M. Williams. Mr. T. Williams, Mr. J. Bloge, Mr. Sims Reeves, and Mr. Benham (the latter, who will sing some other music, Dibdin's "Tom Bowling"). Conductor, Mr. Benedict. Tickets, 10s. 6d. each, and may be had of Mr. Thirlwall, 2, Stafford-place, Buckingham-palace; Mr. Ella, 6, Princes-street, Hanover-square; Mr. Mitchell, Royal Library, 33, Old Bond-street; and of Mr. Austin, Ticket Office, Exeter Hall, entrance in the Strand. Reserved Seats, 15s.; Stalls, 7s.; and Tickets for the Gallery, 3s. Doors open at 7 o'clock, commences precisely at 8.

EGYPTIAN HALL.—BANVARD'S GRAND MOVING PANORAMA of the MISSISSIPPI RIVER is exhibited twice every day. This is the largest painting in the world, and presents three thousand miles of American scenery, extending through the heart of America, and embraces twelve degrees of latitude from the Yellow Stone River to the city of New Orleans, in the Lower Louisiana. In Gallery, No. 1. The Panorama commences moving at half-past Two and half past Seven P.M. Doors open half an hour previous.

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.—A VIEW in the GOLD DISTRICT of CALIFORNIA is just added to the New Series of Dissolving Views. Lectures on the Cultivation of the Vine and on the Art of Singing, by S. Duffield, Esq., illustrated by a variety of Songs, on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at 3 Quarter to Three o'Clock; and on the Alternate Days at Eight. On the Electric Light, by Mr. Cook Saffner, on Tuesday Thursday and Saturday Evenings. On Chemistry, by Dr Ryan with brilliant Experiments, daily, and on Alternate Evenings. Child's Phantasmagoria, with New Effects, Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 4 Quarter to Three, and on the Alternate Evenings. New Chromatrope. Microscope. Diver and Diving Bell. Working Models explained. The Music is directed by Dr Wallis.—Admission, 1s.; Schools, Half-price.

CHELSEA BENEVOLENT SOCIETY, Commercial Hall, King's-road, Chelsea, Licensed pursuant to Act of Parliament.—Under distinguished patronage.—A GRAND BALL, in AID of the FUNDS of the above Society, will take place at the COMMERCIAL HALL, on MONDAY, JANUARY, 29th, 1849. The Band will be complete, and under the direction of Messrs Mori. Tickets, to admit a Gentleman and Two Ladies, 10s. 6d. each. The fashionable arrangements will be carried out. Dancing to commence at Eight o'clock. Ladies and Gentlemen are respectfully informed that the Committee is all of the Charity will be thankfully received by the gentleman above named

CHARING-CROSS HOSPITAL, WEST STRAND, near (HAIRMAN'S HOUSE).

TREASURERS. The Very Rev the Dean of Manchester, and A. M. Drummond, Esq.

At a Meeting of the Committee Tuesday, Jan. 2, it was reported that during the last quarter there had been admitted In-patients 309, Out-patients 1,4 Cases of Accident, &c.

The following additional benefactions were also announced:—

	Don.	A. Sub.
A Lady, Mrs F. Main addition to former munificent benefac-		
tions	£105	
Major Lyon (ditto)	10	
T. Thistlethwayte, Esq (ditto)	30	
G. Sedgwick, Esq		£1 1s.
Wyman Marsey, Esq		5 5
Do in Mem. Esq		5 5
Proprietor of "Illustrated London News"	5	
Mr S. Starke	10	
Mrs Hosier		2 2
Mrs Hosier		2 2

"Box," by poor-box in front of the Hospital

George Bentinck, Esq	5	0
W. Tuck	1	0
D Good, Esq		1
The Misses Dale		2 0
Some Members of St Martin's	1	4
Printer of a Grateful Patient	7	0
Mr Proctor		1 1
Mr Crosier		1 1
John Jere pean, Esq		2 2
Lucy Noel Byron		5 0

The Committee, with great thankfulness for the above liberal subscriptions, are hopefully to state that 3000 more patients were relieved during the past year than in any former year, and that the cases of accident and emergency amounted to upwards of 1900 during the year; by which the benevolent will perceive how serious has of late been the distress among the humbler classes, also how important is the Hospital to the district, which has no other Public Hospital.

The Committee deeply regret to state that the funds of the Hospital are very inadequate to meet the urgent claims of misery upon its account and they, therefore, anxiously solicit the aid of the affluent by donations or subscriptions, which will be gratefully received and acknowledged by the Committee, Treasurers, and Secretary, at the Hospital, Mess. Hammersley, 43, Pall-mall; Messrs Coutts, 59, Strand; Messrs Hoare, 37, Fleet-street; and by the undersigned Secretary.

JOHN ROBERTSON, Hon. Sec.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, Jan. 28 Fourth Sunday after Trinity
MONDAY, 29 Moon's Age 15 d. 7 h. 7 m. Rising 1h. 16m. after sunset.
TUESDAY, 30. Martyrdom of King Charles I
WEDNESDAY, 31.—Hilary Term ends. The Moon enters her first quarter at 2h. 43m P.M.
THURSDAY, Feb. 1.—Salmon Fishing begins.
FRIDAY, 2 Candlemas Day
SATURDAY, 3 New Moon

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE,

FOR THE WEEK ENDING FEBRUARY 4

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
M. A. M. A. M. A. M. A. M. A. M. A. M. A. M.						
h. m. h. m. h. m. h. m. h. m. h. m. h. m.						
4 30 4 50 5 10 5 30 5 50 6 10 6 30	7 0	7 31	8 1	8 35	9 15	10 20

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"J. H."—*Fogh-a-Ballagh, in No 127 of our Journal, is by Herring; Surplice, in No 336, is also by Herring, Cotherstone, in Vol. II., is in outline.*

"——"—*Kennedy's work on Physic.*

"——"—*"Ornamental Gardening" was just been published.*

"——"—*Bewick, who inquires "What is a first?" should read Albert Smith's natural history of the "variety".*

"Beatrice"—*We regret that we have neither name nor address.*

"A. B."—*does not quite have the appearance we were taken.*

"A. H."—*forgotten.—The early dating of Christian events with reference at Christmas may be to commemorate the victory gained over the powers of darkness by the coming of Christ. He was originally the holy tree, from being thus used.*

"A——"—*We do not remember the drawing.*

"——"—*See the "Government Colonization Circular".*

"Louise"—*The colours are universal. See Pottery and Porcelain, in the "Cabinet Library".*

"H. A. M."—*In your own district.*

"J. W. H."—*"Real Life in India." published by Houlston and Stoneman.*

"J. H." *St. Leonard's. Newspapers may be sent free to Brazil.*

"T. A."—*Father made is correct.*

"J. C."—*The tenant, we should say, is not liable.*

"J. F., Portsmouth."—*Address your inquiry to the Secretary, King-street, St. James's.*

"An Amateur."—*The date of the story of "Hamlet" is the twelfth century, from the Latin of Saxo Grammaticus. Knight's Pictorial Edition gives the correct extract.*

"T. E. T."—*Isabella in both cases.*

"Tantamount"—*The price of "The Illustrated New Testament," bound, is five shillings.*

"Amateur."—*The German work is published by Wittaker and Co.*

"Ens," *Birmingham.—The Moscow engraved in our Journal for Jan. 6, 1849, was brought from Athens, not Carthage, notwithstanding other journals stated the latter.—Our engraving is from the British Museum.*

"E. C."—*The book may be had of a dealer in second-hand books. Lord Wm. Russell was murdered in 1840.*

"A Subscriber," *Limerick.—John Jackson, author of the "History of Wood-Engraving," died last year. Our subscriber is welcome to copy the scene.*

"C. and Co."—*Worcester, will, we hope, see it as a sketch.*

"Inquirer"—*should apply to a music-seller.*

"John"—*It is better to request permission to dedicate.*

"E. L.," *Clifton, is thanked, but we have not room.*

"Philibet," *and "Anti-quarian," Alnwick.—We cannot inform you.*

"Sub. ab Initio."—*We corrected, last week, the error about Alderman John Johnson's arms, and we mentioned on a former occasion that we did not know what were the armorial bearings of the late Wm. Birch, Esq.*

"Inquisitor."—*A matte may be changed and assumed at pleasure.*

"A Young Lady."—*The pedigree in question is given in Burke's "History of the Landed Gentry," Vol. II.*

"Quotant"—*We do not know of any but the ordinary means of obtaining a practical acquaintance with the law.*

"Clericus"—*A Master of Arts is not upon farm on equity.*

"An Old Subscriber."—*The point raised is one of considerable difficulty, as to the Garter and Clarenceux Kings-at-Arms are too important to be harassed unless the various points of our answers in Correspondents. A reference to Sir Harris Nicolas's "Synopsis of the Peerage," Vol. I. p. 3, will afford every information on the subject. Persons of Strathaan or Appleby certainly does not confer on the noble [illegible] rank of a Peer*

"Z. Z."—*We hope Mr. Digby Wyatt's paper on Mosaic, in the last volume of the "Transactions of the Society of Arts," may give the desired information.*

"Legenda"—*A foreign baron has by law no rank in this country; but courtesy generally allows him that which he enjoys abroad.*

"Attorney."—*The "General Armory" is published by Mr. Bohn, Yorkstreet, Covent-garden, price £1 5s.*

"A Constant Reader," *near Exeter, show: apply to the Assessor in his district.*

"A. M. L."—*Andrea was a famous sword maker at Ferrara.*

"A. Z. Z."—*3.*

"J. P."—*Holyhead.—Your's is a copper coin of Charles II. (for Scotland), called a Turner.*

"O. O."—*There is no legal impediment in either case.*

"J. R."—*Lincoln.—We cannot vouch*

"Agnes"—*had the autograph to the Secretary of Queen's College for Governesses.*

"F. L. A."—*near Northampton.—Newspapers, if written on, are liable to postage.*

"J. H."—*Mr. Bullock, the traveller, has been some years dead, and his collection dispersed.*

"Bibliopola"—*should instruct his bookseller to apply to Simpkin and Marshall.*

"H. H."—*The announcement will appear very shortly.*

"G. P."—*Hereford.—Lowe's "Self-instructing French Grammar."*

"A. T."—*Dobcrough.—There is no penalty, unless the letter be in the custody of the Post-office*

"S. J. L."—*See Hogarth's or Stafford's "History of Music."*

"X. Y. Z."—*Cheshire.—Foster's new work on "Book-keeping."*

"Charlie Mac"—*The President of the French Republic is elected until May, 1852*

"Old Subscriber."—*Tenby.—See present Number.*

"R. S."—*Liverpool, informs us that Julien's Band was not engaged at Sir John Forster's Ball.*

"W. W."—*The Peninsular Medals, we are assured, will be issued shortly*

"A New Subscriber"—*A portrait of Lablache appeared in No. 51 of our Journal.*

"Frank"—*The Mansion House is the official and family residence of the Lord Mayor during his year of office.*

"Academus."—*Probably in the "Oxford Calendar."*

"G. J. P."—*The duty of the ministers will depend upon the extent of the experiments*

"A Bachelor."—*The "Laundry-maid," published by C. Knight*

"W. M."—*Walton.—The Comus may be had at 198, Strand. The old play may be bought of a dealer in second-hand books*

"Mercutio."—*The words "Where ignorance is bliss, 'tis folly to be wise," are the close of Gray's Ode on a "Distant Prospect of Eton College."*

"M. G.," *Lambeth. Declined.*

"An Enquirer"—*The terms are contradictions.*

"A Constant Subscriber."—*The mode of addressing would be correct; but it should be moderately used*

"A Correspondent."—*We have not room for the Sketch of the Fire.*

"A. B. T." *Greenwich. Apply to the Secretary*

"A Lady" *is recommended to apply, respecting Drawing, to the Government School of Design, Somerset House.*

"Alpha" *is thanked for the suggestion*

"J. M. W." *Plymouth. The "Nook" shall appear.*

"A Constant Reader." *The price of Darley's "Popular Algebra and Geometry" is 6d each*

"Sowerby"—*The Pestalozzian system of Education is named after Pestalozzi, its founder*

"A New Subscriber"—*Esquires have precedence of those sons of "Honourables" who are not themselves Esquires.*

"A Drumsticks Reader"—*A letter addressed to G. R. Harrison, Esq., Heralds' office, Doctors' Commons, will obtain the desired information. The last Visitation of Devon bears date 1620.*

"H. T. Ashburton."—*"Pour y parvenir" means "to attain the object."*

"A Would-be Soldier."—*There is no such commission to be purchased as that of a retired Lieutenant or Captain.*

"Z. Z. P."—*Rank of the Admiral is £5 a day, and of a Captain of the First £3. The pay of Captains depends on their ratings:—One of the 1st rate has £81 7s 6d per month; of the 2nd, £54 3s 4d; of the 3rd, £46 0s 8d; of the 4th, £33 7s; of the 5th, £30 8s. 8d.; and of the 6th, £26 17s.*

"Titus"—*The latest one is, we believe, 22. The expenditure of an Empire depends principally on himself. We can afford no idea of an amount, which varies according to the tastes and means of each potentate. An army tailor will tell the cost at the outfit. The difference in value between the commission of Lieutenant and Ensign is £20.*

"Colonel."—*The Widow of a Peer loses her privilege and rank, on contracting a marriage with a Commoner; but the courtesy of society generally continues to her the title she bore by right of her former husband.*

"A. L. A."—*Newcastle*

"Joe Tin"—*£1 1s. 1d. per cwt.*

"An Old Subscriber."—*Our Index will be ready in June, 1847, but has not been issued. The amount received is not known*

"J. F. H."—*At the standard, £3 7s. 10½d., the price will be £3 8s. 8½d*

"L. F."—*The current value of the American dollar is 4s. 6d.; and in the States the is the standard. When money, however, is invested in that week, and the dividends received, the amount can only be transmitted to Europe at the exchange of the day, which is sometimes 4s. 9d.*

"W. F." *Swaffham.—We cannot advise you.*

"C. F."—*Address Mr. Bennett, publisher*

"Envelope" *can demand to see the Letter stamped by the Postmaster or has assumed*

"Gatiya."—*Sir Edward Lytton Bulwer has taken the arms and name of Lytton, in addition to Bulwer*

"The Sketch of a Wreck" *we have not room to engrave.*

THE WAR IN THE PUNJAUB.—"*A Subscriber.*" "*G. H. M.*" and "*J. W.*" *are thanked for their plans of the recent battle, although they did not reach us before the plan in the present Number was in part engraved.*

CAUTION.—An inferior Cover for Binding the Volumes of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, with an imitation of our design, having been made by parties who seek to recommend their counterfeit as genuine, we caution our Subscribers that none are genuine but those which bear on the back the address of our office, 198, STRAND."

Now Ready, price Eighteen Shillings, VOLUME THIRTEEN of THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, Elegantly bound in cloth, gilt edges, rich in Illustrations of the Extraordinary Events of the last Six Months, forming a most complete and valuable ILLUSTRATED CHRONOLOGY; together with a mass of useful and highly interesting articles on Art, Literature, and Science.—May be obtained, by order, of all Booksellers, &c., in the Kingdom, as also at the previous Volumes.

REDUCTION IN THE PRICE OF THE COVERS FOR BINDING THE VOLUMES.—In future, our Subscribers will be charged 3s. 6d. only for Covers for Binding the Volumes. The Cover for Vol. XIII. is now ready. The trade supplied.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, JANUARY 27, 1848.

THE little war in the Punjaub has grown into a large one. The revolt which might have been strangled in its birth at the time when Lieutenant Edwardes saved our arms from humiliation by his gallant and unauthorised self-devotion, is about to cost, or has already cost, the display of our whole strength and resources in India to suppress. It will be remembered that the standard of revolt was first raised by Moolraj, in the strong fortress of Mooltan, and that Lieutenant Edwardes kept him for awhile in check with a very small British force, aided by a native force of about 5000 men, under the command of Shere Singh. The fidelity of Shere Singh was never very greatly relied on. Lieutenant Edwardes had his suspicions, which were fully justified one fine morning, by the discovery of the fact that our Sikh ally had gone over to the enemy, and entered Mooltan with all his forces. Reinforcements to support Lieutenant Edwardes were sent, but somewhat tardily: the real character of the rebellion was discovered, and the urgency of the case was such that the Commander-in-Chief took the field in person. But Shere Singh, whose movements have been characterised by great daring and success, disappeared from Mooltan as suddenly as he had entered it, and was soon afterwards heard of in the Hazareh country. In this district, acting in conjunction with his father, Chuttur Singh, he raised large reinforcements, and avowed his object, which was one no less than the expulsion of the British forces from the Punjaub, and the consequent overthrow of our power in India. It soon became clear that there was no time to be lost in coping with him. He had an army of 40,000 men, of which one-half, at the least, were regular and well-disciplined troops, and thirty-eight pieces of artillery.

By the last mail, with dates from Calcutta to the 8th, and from Bombay to the 18th of December, we have accounts of the war, which show its full magnitude, and prepare us for important and decisive intelligence. Lord Gough joined the army on the 21st of November, at which date the advanced posts of the British forces were at Seharun, about eight miles from Rammuggur, on the Lahore side. The army under his Lordship's command is represented as one of the finest that ever took the field in India, and numbered about 22,000 men with 100 pieces of cannon. Seharun and Rammuggur are in the very centre of the Punjaub, the latter town being situated about three miles from the south bank of the river Chenab. The Chenab is the middle of the five streams that give name to the country; and Rammuggur stands nearly midway between the source of that river and its junction with the Indus. Shere Singh, who, for some days previously, had been retreating before the advance of the British troops, took up a position on the north bank of the river, nearly opposite Rammuggur; he occupied with 4000 men an island opposite his main encampment, and also took possession of a grove of trees on the British side, and sent his picquets as far as the town of Rammuggur.

On the day after the arrival of Lord Gough, a *réconnaissance* of the Sikh positions was decided on. A strong detachment was marched in the silence and darkness of the night to Rammuggur; but the Sikhs having received information of our object, their advanced guards withdrew from that town and retreated upon the north bank of the Chenab. When the morning dawned, Lord Gough became fully aware both of the position and of the strength of his antagonists. An attack made upon the detachment in the island, for the purpose of testing the enemy's strength in guns, proved to the Commander-in-Chief that in this respect the Sikh army was well provided. It would have been well if the doings of the day had ended here; but Shere Singh having in the very teeth of our army succeeded in landing from the island about 4000 men on the British side of the river, Lord Gough gave orders for the attack. The Sikhs were of course driven back—they never intended to retain the position; but the questionable victory which we gained over them was purchased by the loss of the brave General Cureton, Colonel Havelock, several other officers, and about forty men. This unfortunate event, upon which our daily contemporaries have commented with more or less severity, threw considerable gloom over the British army, for the loss was as needless as it was severe. The Sikhs, however, reaped no advantage from it.

On the 30th of November General Thackwell, with a strong force, was detached to cross the river three miles above Rammuggur, to attack Shere Singh in the rear, while Lord Gough remained to give a good account of him in front. General Thackwell, reinforced on his march by Colonel Godby, came upon the left flank of the Sikh army, and joined battle. An engagement ensued, of which no details have yet reached this country, but of which the result is stated in a despatch from the Commander-in-Chief, dated from head-quarters at Hillah, December 5th. In that document, the Sikh army is represented as defeated, and flying in confusion before the British army. Other accounts, however, represent the condition of the Sikh chieftain to be such as is likely to give Lord Gough much future trouble. Shere Singh has retreated, he has taken his guns and his baggage along with him, and we shall probably hear of him by the next arrivals as still in the field.

A letter from the camp at Rammuggur, of the same date as the Commander-in-Chief's despatch, states that the loss of the British has been about 400, and that of the Sikhs 4000: and that, in all probability, Shere Singh will again muster a good many beatings before he is finally defeated. The public will, doubtless, be enabled to form a more decided opinion on the arrival of the next mail, which is looked forward to with much interest and anxiety.

PREPARATORY to his proposed return to Citta Vecchia, the Pope, instigated, it would appear, by the King of Naples, has tried the effect of his once formidable anathema upon the Junta and people of Rome. He has issued a premonitory manifesto from Gaëta, threatening excommunication against all and sundry who support the national party. The effect of this document has been the reverse of what was intended; for where it has not excited contempt it has excited hostility. Personally, and as a priest, the Pope is still popular; but every acts he commits as a Sovereign tends to diminish that popularity, and to estrange him from the Romans.

No further steps have been taken in the matter of the proposed French expedition in support of his Holiness; but statements have appeared in the Paris papers which show somewhat more clearly the nature of the meditated intervention, and the designs of the various States who are willing to be parties to it. The principal Powers, it appears, who are desirous of effecting the re-establishment of the Pope by force of arms, if necessary, are Spain and Austria. France, who was long called, and still calls herself, "the eldest daughter of the Church," is not averse from lending her aid, provided the intervention can take place with a due regard for the civil rights and constitutional liberties of the Roman people. This, however, is a task which is not easy of accomplishment; and the French expedition remains at Toulon, to watch the course of events

The Prince of Canino, one of the most active leaders of the Anti-Papal party at Rome, and who aspires, probably, to the Presidentship or Chief Tribunship of a Roman Republic, is said to have written a letter to the French President, threatening that if a French expedition be sent for the re-establishment of the Papacy, he will publish letters and documents which may seriously compromise Louis Napoleon with the French people. The Sardinian Government has also protested against any interference, alleging that to the Catholic Princes of Italy alone belongs the right of intervention. The King of Sardinia has proffered his pacific mediation; and, if necessary, his armed presence in the Papal States, to take away from every non Italian Court the pretext of interference. His too kind offer has not been accepted, the Pope seeming to have a notion, if at a man whose ambition is to be the Monarch of United Italy is not the safest of friends to be relied on.

THE WEATHER.

THE weather during the past week has been rough, the wind has been blowing strongly, and for the most part the sky has been covered by clouds. The following are some particulars of each day:—Last Tuesday, the sky was overcast throughout the day with occasional showers. The direction of the wind was S.W., and the average temperature of the air was 47°. Friday, the sky was almost always overcast, the direction of the wind was S., and the average temperature of the air was 48°. The difference of temperature was less than 3° during the day. Saturday, the sky was mostly overcast, the direction of the wind was S., and the average temperature was 49°. Sunday, the sky was overcast, the wind was strong and blowing from the S. and the average temperature of the air was 47½°. Monday, early in the morning the sky was overcast, and it was clear during a part of the day and evening; the direction of the wind was W.S.W., and very strong, the average temperature of the air was 41°; between 8 h. A.M. and 8 h. 30 m. A.M. there was a violent storm of hail, rain, and wind, during which the temperature fell several degrees. Tuesday, the sky was overcast, the direction of the wind was W., and the average temperature of the air was 46°. Wednesday, the sky was cloudy, the direction of the wind was W., and the average temperature of the air was 48°, and that for the week ending this day was 47½°.

The extreme thermometrical readings for each day were:—

Tuesday,	Jan. 18,	the highest during the day was 50 deg., and the lowest was 44 deg.
Friday,	Jan. 19,	.....	48
Saturday,	Jan. 20,	51	47
Sunday,	Jan. 21,	51	44
Monday,	Jan. 22,	48	37
Tuesday,	Jan. 23,	53	46
Wednesday,	Jan. 24,	52	44

The observations during the first six days of this week were, for the most part, made by Mr. Samuel Horton, assistant in the Observatory of Dr. Lee, of Hartwell House, near Aylesbury.

Blackheath, Wednesday, Jan. 25, 1849. J. G.

COURT AND HAUT TON.

THE COURT AT WINDSOR.

On Monday, her Majesty rode out in a pony p aeton in the course of the morning, into the Great Park, attended by the Duchess of Sutherland. Her Majesty's Equerry attended on horseback. Prince Albert accompanied the court of chessing the Hon. A. N Hood, and Captain the Hon. A. Gordon. Her Majesty and Prince Albert dined in the evening with her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, at her residence, Frogmore House. The Royal party from the C ale accompanying and attending her Majesty and its Royal Highness consisted of the Duchess of Sutherland, Lady Constance Leveson Gower, Hon. Miss Murray, Hon. Miss Macdonald, the Earl of Morley, Colonel the Hon A. N. Hood, Lieut.-Col. the Hon. C. B. Phipps, Captain the Hon. Gordon, and Major-General Bowles.

On Wednesday, their Royal Highnesses the Herzog zu Prince and Princess of Parma, attended by the Lady in Waiting on the Princess (Countess Lopez), arrived at the Castle on a visit to her Majesty and the Prince. The Companions of Jersey and Lady Clement na Villiers, the Earl of Lincoln, Sir George and Lady Grey, Sir Charles and Lady Mary Wood, and the Right Hon. Thomas Pemberton Leigh arrived at the Castle in the evening.

His Royal Highness the Crown Prince of Orange and suite arrived at Blackwall on Sunday morning, at eight o'clock, by the General Steam Navigation Company's mail steam-ship *Ocean*, from Scheveling. Count Schimmelpenninck, the Netherlands Minister, was at Blackwall, at an early hour, to meet his Royal Highness.

Viscount Palmerston, we are happy to learn, is much better, and will shortly be able to resume his official duties at the Foreign-Office.

Lord John Russell had a dinner-party on Saturday, as his residence [illegible]

The Queen has been pleased to appoint the Hon. George Sulyarde Stafford Jerningham, now Secretary to her Majesty's Legation at Brazil, to be Secretary to her Majesty's Embassy to the Ottoman Porte.

The Queen has been pleased to appoint Daniel Blair, Esq., Doctor of Medicine, to be Surgeon-General for the Colony of British Guiana. Also Gen. Marsh, Esq., to be Resident Magistrate at Mossel Bay, in the settlement of the Cape of Good Hope.

A COMMITTEE of the Lords of her Majesty's most Hon. Privy Council for Trade and Foreign Plantations held a meeting on Wednesday at the Board of Trade, Whitehall, respecting the Australian colonies. The Lords present were the Right Hon. E Labouchere Earl Grey, and Sir Edward Ryan. The committee met at half-past 12 o'clock, and sat until 3 o'clock.

His Excellency the Marquis de Sauli, Ambassador Extraordinary from the King of Sardinia, and suite, arrived on Wednesday at Mivart's Hotel, from Paris.

THE REV. R. SMITHORY.—We are sorry to hear that this eloquent [illegible] *Coloniare Herald.*

The Marquis and Marchioness de Caumont la Force have left Mivart's Hotel for Paris.

The Hon. John Elliot, who was long employed in the civil service in India, has been appointed one of the Secretaries of the Board of Control, in place of Mr. Wynn, who has resigned.

The Address in the Lords will be moved by Lord Ashburton, and seconded by Lord Bateman.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

SANITARY STATE OF THE CITY.—The City Commission of Sewers held a court on Tuesday, for the purpose of electing officers for the ensuing year, when the chairman, Mr. Deputy Peacock, and all the subordinate officers, were re-chosen. Twelve members of the court were then appointed to act as a board of health. Mr Simon, the medical officer, presented a report in which he states: "Serious defects of sanitary arrangements may be traced in nearly the entire district which extends from Little Moorfields (E.) to Farringdon-street (W.) from the City boundary (N.) almost to the lines of Little Britain, Falcon-street, and Addle street (S.) But I would particularly draw attention to the courts-such as Seven-Dials and West-street, Smithfield; to those which open into Long lane: and (worst of all) to those which lie above Moorgate, Milton-street, Whitecross-street, and Golden-lane, in the ward of Cripplegate. Many of the courts which adjoin Bishopsgate-street Without, and particularly those which lie between Houndsditch and Petticoat-lane (though less defective in sewerage), are yet in a very unhealthy state; and the south-east corner of the City, lying about Lt. Mourney and Rosemary-lane, calls, by the constant presence of fever, even without reference to the surveyor's plans of sewers, that its poorer parishes are almost entirely destitute of the means of drainage and purification. Besides such as those I have specified are not the only constant abode of fever, but are likewise chosen with unerring precision for the [illegible] of cholera, and the like." On the subject of slaughter-houses, Mr. Simon says: "I have had repeated meetings with the surveyor, and, with the clerk of this honorable court, have made personal inspection of several establishments, and have consulted with persons practically familiar with the matter. Slaughter-houses can only be rendered compatible with the health of the neighbouring population by the strictest provision for their perfect ventilation, perfect drainage, and perfect cleanliness. These conditions can never be fulfilled, I think, and I therefore recommend, on sanitary considerations, that all underground slaughtering be absolutely prohibited." The City Commissioners have since sent in a communication from Mr Childs, in which, amongst other suggestions, proposes the forming of a sanitary police:—" The principle I propose to establish is that of selection from the superintendence departments of water, gas, fire, and air, in whatever can preserve health or promote comfort, to be effected by the daily inspection of each and all of the highways and by-ways of the City —its streets, lanes, alleys, and courts, and the houses and tenements or dwellings shall be allowed to continue, that the advantages of water and light be uniformly enjoyed, and that the inhabitants of the City, of every condition, may enjoy the full benefit of the system of generous provisions. Notices should be periodically left with every dweller, inviting attention to our arrangements and co-operation in their observance, so that, in effect, no just cause of complaint should escape detection or elude redress." Some, the dissentrator, having been fined £5 for not removing the filth in Smithfield, the Court adjourned.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.—At the Court of Directors at the East Indian House on Wednesday, it was resolved to refuse the terms demanded by the East Indian Railway Company for the line from Calcutta to Delhi, or a portion thereof. On the Bombay line no discussion took place, and its progress, as therefore, not affected by this decision. In neither case will any resolution be final until sanctioned by the Board of Control.

ASSOCIATION FOR THE AID OF DRESS-MAKERS AND MILLINERS.—On Wednesday a meeting of the ladies' committee of this association was held at their offices in Clifford-street, Bond-street, the Countess Grey presiding. The report stated that, during the past year, the progress of the society was highly [illegible] principal objects of the society; viz. to reduce the inordinate hours of work prevailing—in many instances the young females employed being compelled to labour from sixteen to eighteen hours per day. The result of the efforts made by the committee has been, that, both in London and the country towns (although there are, unhappily, numerous exceptions) a marked amelioration has taken place. The report proceeded to state that the establishment of the registration system, by which many hundreds are provided with situations, the sick relief fund, a provident fund for investing savings—were also increasing in prosperity. Many deserving cases of distress have been relieved with pecuniary assistance during illness or temporary difficulties. The funds are at present low.

THE SILK TRADE.—MEETING OF THE SPITALFIELDS WEAVERS.—On Tuesday evening a meeting of the operative broad silk hand-loom weavers of Spitalfields, Bethnal-green, and the vicinity, was held at the School-House, Hargrave-street, Bethnal-green, in pursuance of a printed circular, "for the purpose of taking into consideration the necessary steps to prevent the continual reductions perpetrated in by the manufacturers, and to petition the Legislature for the establishment of local boards of trade; feeling confident that, should this fearful state of things continue, not only is the ruin of the operatives certain, but also of all tradesmen in their immediate locality." The meeting, which was numerously attended, was addressed by several of the operatives, and by the Rev. Mr. Tyler, one of the clergymen of the district, all of whom concurred in the advantages that would be derived from the establishment of boards, by accumulating a proper understanding between masters and workmen. Resolutions approving of such boards were unanimously agreed to, after which the meeting separated.

THE VERDICT IN THE CHOLERA CASES, AND THE DIRECTORS OF THE POOR OF ST. PANCRAS.—On Wednesday a special meeting of the directors of the poor of St. Pancras took place at the new vestry-room; Mr. Churchwarden Healey in the chair. Mr. Pitt read to the board the verdict of the coroner's jury in the case of Joseph John Carter, in which the jury strongly censured the board of directors for not having entered into a proper contract with Mr. Drouet in farming out the pauper children.—Mr. T. H. Smith complained of the reports and the comments in the public papers attacking the [illegible] favour had been omitted, by the journals.—Mr. Clarke observed that so far as the directors of the poor of St. Pancras were concerned, they had been exceedingly anxious to do all they could for the benefit of the pauper children; but what were the facts? The workhouse had become so overcrowded that they were compelled to fall back upon the practice adopted by other parishes, and farm out the children to create room for adult paupers, who were crowding upon them. They would have sent the children to Anerley Asylum, but that gentleman had no room, and they were obliged to send them to Mr. Drouet's. Why, however, should the Poor-law Commissioners try and get out of the responsibility—(Hear)—when it was actually upon the representations of Mr. Tuffnell, one of the Poor-law Board, that the directors of St. Pancras were induced to send their girls to Tooting? They did not contend for price. They gave Mr. Drouet the price he asked; and if he had not fulfilled his contract, the blame rested with Mr. Drouet. On the motion of Mr. Brettingham, the following resolution was agreed to:—"That a committee be appointed to draw up a report for publication throughout the parish in answer to the verdict of the coroner's jury, and other allegations against the Board of Directors, detailing all the circumstances under which the board were compelled to farm out the pauper children, to [illegible]

[illegible] evening, a full meeting of the Board of Management was held at the above institution, Dr. Dunn in the chair. A considerable anxiety appears to exist in relation to the completion of the building and the erection of the chapel for the use of the patients and officers of the institution. The still increasing number of applicants for admission daily being become fearfully oppressive, while the out-door patients keep the medical staff in constant requisition. The eighth annual report will be read at the forthcoming anniversary dinner, at which Benjamin D'Israeli, Esq., M.P., will preside.

[illegible]

SMITHFIELD MARKET.—Mr. J. T. Norris, one of the leading members of the corporation, has given notice of the following motion in the Court of Common Council: "That a market for the sale of live cattle in the midst of a large & crowd-cible with the convex ence of persons resorting thither for purposes of business; th t the present site of Smithfield is insufficient in space, as well as objectionable in situation; that the safety and health of the inhabitants demand its immediate removal; that, therefore, a special ward committee be appointed to consider what steps shall be taken to remedy the existing evils by providing a suitable market-place."

LEICESTER-SQUARE SOUP-KITCHEN.—We understand that from 1100 to upwards of 1200 poor persons are relieved daily at the Leicester-square soup kitchen, chiefly at the expense of its warm-hearted treasurer; on Sunday, 1230 on Saturday last, 1131 on Monday, and 1273 on Tuesday. We regret to [illegible] bers; so that hundreds of destitute and forlorn creatures must of necessity pass the day without food of any kind.

TOOTING CHOLERA CASES.—The medical officers of the Board of Health have been directed to visit all pauper institutions where children of tender age are brought up, with the view of ascertaining their condition and general treatment. No death from cholera has occurred for some days at Tooting. The farm, too, which took possession of the unfortunate few in that village and its neighbourhood, have subsided. The only parties who are now chiefly suffering inconvenience and loss from the outbreak of the disease are the proprietors of boarding-schools. Their pupils were nearly all taken away by their parents and guardians during the prevalence of the disease, and it is feared they will not be sent back for some time to come.

FOREIGN WATCHES SOLD BY THE CUSTOM-HOUSE.—Early last year 326 watches were seized from being entered at too low a value, and paid for with the amount or 10 per cent, as usual in these cases. They were subsequently entered for sale as gold watches in the usual manner, and purchased by constant agents

SHERE SINGH, BODY GUARD, AND SIKH TROOPS.

THE WAR IN THE PUNJAUB.

(Continued from page 53.)

after our destination was confirmed, and the enemy was stated to be in position in our front.

"At 7 o'clock A.M. we reached Ramnuggur, and saw the enemy and their camp in the distance; at half-past 7 o'clock the 3rd Dragoons (Holmes's), irregulars, and the artillery, were pushed forward with her Majesty's 61st Regiment in skirmishing order, and we, with the 5th Cavalry and some Native Infantry, were ordered to halt on the right of the city, with the 2nd Europeans a little on the left rear. A few minutes after the enemy opened their fire. This continued about an hour, during which time we stood inactively admiring their shot and shells as they flew through or burst in the air.

"At about half-past 8 A.M. our guns had got into position and began replying to the enemy, when the order came for us to advance, which we did, and were halted about three-quarters of a mile from where the enemy's picquet had been. Their picquet tents were still standing on an intrenched piece of ground, but their picquet had retired across the river.

"The round shot now began to whistle near us, generally falling short, and the men to get excited, when, about 9 A.M., the order came for us to move more to the left, and get shelter from a tope of trees nearer to and more in front of the enemy's guns. Here we saw the 3d Dragoons, who were more than a mile on our left, charging some Sikh cavalry, who, retiring before them, opened out and dispersed the moment they drew the 3rd within range of their batteries, which immediately opened on them. One man was killed and three wounded by the fire, while several horses suffered. A staff officer sent by Lord Gough ordered them to retire immediately out of fire, as the guns were on the other side of the river. While doing so, a 9-lb. shot struck Captain Curry's horse, passing clear through him, but the rider fortunately escaped. In a few moments after the horse was stripped by the Sikh cavalry, who pressed on their rear, trying again to draw them under fire. During all this time the round shot were flying over and through the 14th Dragoons, and, strange to say, doing no harm. A little after 11 A.M. the enemy's cavalry came across the nullah that protected part of their front, and formed upon the left bank, to the right front of the 14th, in great force, when the 14th Dragoons and 5th Cavalry received orders to charge them.

"Before saying anything of this charge, I must try to describe the Sikh position. The Sikhs, to the number of 30,000 men, occupied the right bank of the Chenab, where they had a strong entrenched camp with several batteries erected. A little to the right front of Ramnuggur the river formed a bend; in it was an island containg a couple of acres of ground, and between that and the left bank the water was about thirty yards wide, with a precipitous fall from the left bank of five or six feet before you got into its bed, which was in some parts four feet deep. This part is called the nullah, as the main branch of the river is on the right of the island; it is as nearly as possible in front of the centre of the Sikh position. On it were about 4000 men and a battery of six guns, while the approach to it was swept by a cross fire from two batteries on the main-land. Knowing nothing of this position, and deeming the nullah the river, the 14th, when ordered to charge, galloped on to the enemy's cavalry, who retired through the nullah on to the island, while the enemy's batteries opened their fire, and their infantry on the island poured in their vollies. Colonel Havelock, cheering, led on the 1st and 2d squadrons of the 14th down to the bank, then into the nullah; crossed it at a gallop, and sabred hundreds of the enemy under the most frightful shower of missiles from their cannon and matchlocks. They then retired a short distance, formed up, were joined by the other squadrons and the 5th cavalry, who had crossed a little higher up, and charged again. In this, the second charge, Colonel Havelock met his death, it was supposed, for he was not seen or heard of after. Many had fallen by this time, and more were falling, when they again retired, formed up, and charged under the command of Colonel King, for the third and last time. During this charge General Cureton joined them, with orders to retire, as, though the 14th seemed so determined to destroy the enemy, they were utterly indifferent to their own loss. The Commander-in-Chief having cleared the left bank of the enemy, did not wish for more. While he was giving the order to retire, a matchlock-ball struck General Cureton in the throat, and another in the forehead; and thus fell this glorious man, the finest cavalry officer of the day, at the head of that regiment in which, as a private soldier, under the assumed name of Roberts, he had commenced his career, and out of which he received his first commission.

"The 14th then retired in order, formed up, and the roll was called, when 45 men of the 14th were found missing, and about 50 horses. Of the missing men, 14 were killed, and the remainder wounded. One of the killed, Sergeant Todd, had his head taken off by a round shot. Colonel Havelock has not yet been

HUZZAREES FIRING WITH JUZAEEIS.

ound. The last seen of him was in the second charge, while he was crossing the nullah. His orderly states that both the Colonel and his horse fell wounded or killed, that he was hurried on, and did not see him after.

"About 19 of the 5th Cavalry suffered, I am told; and one of the first round shot fired at the charging regiments took off the arm of Colonel Alexander, who commanded them.

"Nothing could exceed the accuracy of the enemy's fire; their range was beautifully taken for certain points, showing that they must have discovered them previous to our advance; and our artillery officers say they never saw anything finer than the way their Horse Artillery were brought up to the edge of the river, and formed up. No nation could exceed them in the rapidity of their fire. It is said that a Frenchman, late an officer in the Maharajah Runjeet Singh's service, and aide-de-camp to General Avitable, named L'Enfant, commands them. No men could act more bravely than the Sikhs. They faced us the moment we came on them, firing all the time, and, when we did come on them, some opened out and immediately after closed round us, while others threw themselves on their faces or turned their backs, protected by a shield from the stroke of the Dragoon sabre, and the moment that was given, turned round, hamstrung the horse, and shot the rider, while their individual acts of bravery were the admiration of all. Many stood before a charging squadron, and singled out a man, after killing or wounding whom they themselves were cut down immediately; while many, before their blows could take effect, received the point of a sabre, and fell in the act of making a cut.

"Amongst our officers, Captain Gall's personal courage was most conspicuous. He took single-handed one of the enemy's standards, but, before he could get assistance, he was knocked over, and his right hand nearly severed from his body; some of his men, however, rushed to his rescue, and saved him from receiving a mortal wound, though they could not again recover the standard which he had so hardly fought and suffered for.

"After Captain Gall was knocked over, a young cornet, named Durham Blythe, rode at the head of the troop, and while charging saw Lieutenant Macmahon fall wounded a little way off, and a Sikh rushing forward to kill him. Cornet Blythe galloped forward, gave point, and sent his blade clean through the Sikh. On three different occasions afterwards he rushed out from his troop, and each time, in single combat, killed his man. Many private soldiers performed wonders. But I must not omit to mention, that after Captain Fitzgerald fell, Captain Wilmer's troop was passing on their return, when they saw he was alive. Captain Wilmer and four troopers dismounted, and succeeded in bringing him in under the most frightful fire. All agree in one thing, that, however nobly the 14th gained their laurels in the Peninsula, no charge they ever made could surpass this in gallantry, and yet not more than four or five of the officers and men had ever been under fire previously. It is impossible to say what loss the enemy sustained; but had the 14th not been broken by jumping into the nullah, more than half the regiment must have been destroyed, so severe was the fire, as all the shot, had they charged in close order, would have taken effect.

"I have heretofore omitted saying anything of Colonel King, as he had little to do beyond assisting to keep the men together and obey orders until Colonel Havelock was killed. From the moment, however, his loss was known, Colonel King took up the command, and ably did he carry on the duties that were entrusted to him. To his coolness and judgment the men attribute their final success in the third charge, and to his watchful care the greater number of the wounded that were brought in owe their safety. Officers and men agree that his admirable conduct on that occasion proves him an able successor.

"Lord Gough visited the wounded yesterday, and expressed himself to each in the kindest terms about his injuries, and with the strongest praise of his brave conduct.

"As I conclude this we are erecting batteries, and expecting to be joined by Brigadier Wheeler's force, and two regiments of Eckford's brigade, that remained behind at Lahore.

"The enemy are about being reinforced by Chuttur Singh, who has 40,000 men and about 60 guns with him; and report says they will try to turn our rear; but we only wish that, as the men are all in high spirits, and determined to show them no quarter.

"The enemy's guns never cease firing; we are continually having their round shot bowling into us, but doing little damage."

Another writer observes:—"An attempt will doubtless be made to cast some blame upon the Commander-in-Chief for the result of these two affairs, but not justly. The facts are, that General Cureton ordered, in the first instance, both movements; and, if they had been carried out as he had wished, they would have been attended with the happiest results; but, on both occasions, mistakes in the execution, to a great degree unavoidable, marred the original plan. In both cases the ardour of our troops was too great. It was a rush who should get at the enemy first; but it must have been most gratifying to the Commander-in-Chief to witness the brilliant conduct of the regiments engaged, and the intrepidity with which they were led by their officers."

The following is a correct account of our loss:—

Killed. Brigadier-General Cureton shot through the heart; Colonel Havelock, 14th Dragoons, missing, but subsequently found killed; Captain Fitzgerald, 14th Dragoons, killed.

THE LATE BRIGADIER-GENERAL CURETON, C.B.—FROM A PICTURE BY WILLIAM BRADLEY.

Wounded. Lieutenant Hardinge, Aide-de-Camp, shot through the shoulder; Captain Bendamore, 14th Dragoons, sabred in the face. Captain Gall, ditto, wounded in the hand; Lieutenant Macmahon, ditto, shot through the head; Lieutenant Chetwynd, spent ball in the side. 14th Dragoons: 3 privates killed, 6 missing, 33 wounded, 5 contused, 25 horses wounded, 34 missing

3rd Light Dragoons: 5 privates wounded.

5th Light Cavalry: Quartermaster-Sergeant killed by a round shot, which first took off the arm of Colonel Alexander, and then contused the foot of Lieutenant Reilly; 13 privates killed, 15 ditto wounded, 40 horses killed and wounded.

8th Light Cavalry: Subaltar Major killed

12th Irregular Cavalry: Captain Holmes wounded.

Horse Artillery: 1 private wounded, 2 syces killed, 4 horses killed.

Taught by the result of this conflict on the 22nd, the Sikhs no longer dared to cross the ford, as they had previously done, or to attempt seriously to molest our camp. The artillery got up on the 30th; and before 48 hours had elapsed, thanks to the noble exertions of some of her Majesty's troops (especially the 29th Foot), three powerful batteries had been erected along the river at the most favourable positions, each within 1200 yards of the enemy's camp. The batteries opened fire, were subsequently pushed nearer, and, simultaneously with these measures, the operations which ended in the retreat of the Sikh army were undertaken. Those operations consisted chiefly of a well-planned diversion, conducted by Major-General Sir J. Thackwell, whose division was subsequently supported by a second body of troops.

The Sikh army, which amounted to 30,000 men, with a park of heavy artillery, had their attention engaged at the main ford, near Ramnuggur, by the forces under the Commander-in-Chief, while Sir J. Thackwell crossed the Chenab, with some regiments of cavalry and horse-artillery, at Wuzeerabad, 25 miles above Ramnuggur (the position of the British camp), intending to fall on the enemy's flank, and to attack their lines simultaneously with the passage of the river and attack by storm from the main position under Lord Gough. The enemy's attention had previously been almost solely directed, and not without reason, to the preparations which had been going forward for some days in the British camp for the erection of batteries to cover the passage of the river, and to overpower the enemy's guns. It was this fact, as well as the unsuccessful issue of an attempt immediately made by a strong division under Shere Singh himself (on the 3rd of December) to arrest Thackwell's progress—resulting in a decided defeat on their part—and also the completeness of the force with which the flank movement, when at length it had declared itself, was conducted, that caused the diversion to be regarded by the Sikhs (who were justly apprehensive of a joint attack on the front, flank, and rear) as the signal for their retreat, which they effected on the night of the 3rd, carrying off with them their artillery, ammunition, and baggage. In all these affairs our killed and wounded have been about 400, while the enemy lost about 4000.

We have accounts from Goomsoor reporting fresh disturbances in that district. On the night of the 7th of November, a body of Chokra Bisye's partisans plundered and burned the village of Kontadore. On the 11th, Captain M'Vicar proceeded to Chokapard, with two companies of the 18th N. I., and Colonel Campbell proceeded to the hills on the 12th, also with an escort of two companies of the 18th, and a party of Sebundies. Chokra Bisye sent a letter to the people of Ganjam, threatening the destruction of their property, which induced them to call a meeting on the 14th, two or three thousand persons were present, and they petitioned the Government that steps might be taken to protect them from the outrages of the rebels.

By the latest advices received in Bombay, Lord Gough had crossed the Chenab with his camp some ten miles.

There is no news of the fall of Moultan. The last division of the Scinde field force left Sukkur on Nov. 20.

There is intelligence of the investment of Attock, in which was Lieut Herbert, by a large body of the Sikhs on November 20.

Major Lawrence and his family had been given up to Chuttur Sing by the chief with whom he had taken refuge at Kohat, and who owed to him his fortunes. Chuttur, it is said, treated his prisoners with every mark of respect, although, of course, they were strictly watched in his camp

The Governor-General was to leave Umballah on the 9th of December, in progress to Loodianah; and Captain Larkins, the deputy-commissioner, was to meet his Lordship at Kana-keserale.

Brigadier Wheeler, who is at the head of a strong force in the Reechna Doab, has achieved a victory over the rebels at a place called Hillawalla (or Khuloolwalla), where two brothers, Chunda and Goordut Singh, have been recently creating disturbances.

In the Jullundur Doab disturbance has likewise prevailed. The treasury at Hoshearpore was recently attacked and robbed by a party of Sikhs, under Ram Singh, and some 20,000 rupees carried off. At Jullundur itself, the garrison, consisting of the 7th Native Infantry only, were in great fear of an attack, and the treasure had been removed to camp, and entrenchments thrown up for its protection.

At Lahore all was quiet. The garrison consisted of some six thousand men, and another corps of irregular cavalry was expected to reinforce them. Guns were being placed in position on the walls of the citadel.

THE ILLUSTRATIONS.

The first Engraving upon the opposite page shows Shere Singh, with his body-guard, and a group of Sikh troops; the Portrait of Shere Singh being from Major Lawrence's popular "Adventures."

In the second Engraving, we have a view of Peryaneh, near Istalif, with a party of Huzzarehs firing with juzailes, or matchlocks, which proved so unerring in the late conflict. This scene is copied from one of Captain Lock Willis Hart's very clever "Sketches in Afghanistan and the Punjab."

BRIGADIER-GENERAL CURETON, C.B.

CHARLES ROBERT CURETON, whose brilliant military career terminated so gloriously in the late sanguinary conflict in the Punjaub, enlisted originally as a private, under the assumed name of Roberts, in the 14th Dragoons. This was in the year 1808, when the young soldier proceeded forthwith to the Peninsula and served to the close of the war, being engaged in the battles of Talavera, Busaco, Fuentes d'Onor, Salamanca, Vittoria, Orthès, Tarbès, and Toulouse, and at the siege of Badajos and the capture of Madrid. The daring gallantry of Cureton, which exposed him always in the hottest of the fight, and resulted in several severe wounds. He was wounded in the right leg by a rifle-ball on crossing the Mondago, near Coimbra, October 1, 1810; at the battle of Fuentes d'Onor, in May, in the following year, he received a severe sabre cut on the head and another on his rein-hand. In February, 1814, he was promoted to an ensigncy in the 14th Dragoons, without purchase, in consideration of his gallant behaviour and services. Subsequently he went to the East Indies, and was there employed for a period of nearly thirty years. He served under Lord Combermere at the siege of Bhurtpore, in 1825-26, and added to his reputation by the ability and courage he displayed. He had then attained, by purchase, to the rank of Captain

He served as Assistant-Adjutant-General of Cavalry in the campaign in Affghanistan, under Lord Keane, in 1839-40, and was present at the assault and capture of Ghuznee (medal); was specially selected to command the advance column of the army on its route through the Bolan Pass, and entrance into Affghanistan; and was also selected to command a force of cavalry detached in

DEATH OF BRIGADIER-GENERAL CURETON, IN THE SKIRMISH NEAR RAMNUGGUR.

advance of the army to seize the enemy's guns, and to secure possession of the citadel.

In 1845, on the outbreak of the Sikh war, the gallant officer, then Lieutenant-Colonel, was called [illegible] service in the eventful campaign that followed [illegible] branch he commanded the cavalry corps, and bartled well, as in inconsiderable degree, in the glory of those famous victories. "In Brigadier Cureton" (as are quoting Sir Harry Smith's official despatch) "her Majesty has one of those officers rarely met with: the cool experience of an old veteran soldier is combined with youthful energy and enthusiasm." His knowledge of the outpost duty, and the able manner in which he has on [illegible] on the most trying and hazardous occasions, the first cavalry officers [illegible] services, Lieutenant-Colonel Cureton was appointed, in the [illegible] quarter, made a Companion of the Bath, and appointed Aide-de-Camp to the Queen. He also received the important office of Adjutant-General of the Bengal Army, which had been previously held by Sir Harry Smith. All this time, however, he was added, that Brigadier-General Cureton accompanied Lord Gough's army to the Punjaub, and, in the discharge of his duty, met with an honourable death, at the head of the very regiment in which he had obscurely commenced the life of his choice, and in which he had received the first public reward of his valour, and with which his services and his renown were unchangeably identified.

The following order has been issued

"GENERAL ORDER TO THE ARMY OF THE PUNJAUB.

"Head-quarters, Camp Ramnuggur, Nov. 23, 1848.

"Aware of the general esteem and respect in which Brigadier General Cureton was held by officers and men who enjoyed an opportunity of serving under his command, or being associated with him either on duty or in private life, the Commander-in-Chief invites all so disposed to be in attendance, to pay the last honours to this excellent officer, whose decease no officer in the army can more deeply lament than Lord Gough himself." *Morning Chronicle*, Dec. 8.

The accompanying Portrait is from a fine profile in oil, by William Bradley, in the possession of Mr. T. B. Lidgey, of Bruton-street, to whose courtesy we are indebted for permission to engrave the same

THE ELECTRIC LIGHT.

THE specification of this patent is at length finished; and a careful perusal of the document affords matter for considerable consideration, as, unfortunately, it is but a sample of the numerous specifications of absolute impossibilities which we are afraid too frequently exist amongst the parchments of the Enrolment-office.

In our former notices of the Electric Light, we showed that success or failure would depend upon the cost of the production of the voltaic power; therefore, we shall confine our attention to those parts of the specification which appertain to its economic production.

"To economise the production, when zinc is employed, I add (says the patentee), in a separate vessel, to the solution of sulphate of zinc a solu ion of sesquicarbonate of ammonia, which precipitates the oxide of the zinc metal, and releases the acid, which may be used again. Our curious, but unscientific friend, that there is no mistake in this paragraph; that it is either misquoted or misprinted, but we regret to state that it actually exists in the patent. We need hardly state, that every schoolboy, where chemistry is taught, knows that it would be impracticable to set free sulphuric acid by such means.

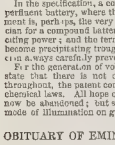
Again, the patentee speaks of using platinised plates of lead, or other metal, as the source of power. Now, the effect of adding platinum to the lead, or other metal, would be to increase local action, which would not in any manner contribute to the general power of the battery. Lead, moreover, as a positive pole, gives rise to a current of but very feeble intensity, and one, perhaps, quite inapplicable for the evolution of light.

In the specification, a considerable space is dedicated to the description of a peculiar battery, where the exciting fluid passes from cell to cell. This arrangement is, perhaps, the very worst which could possibly be adopted by the electrician for a compound battery, as every cell would possess a fluid of different exciting power; and the terminal cells, if his intentions were carried out, would become precipitating troughs instead of battery cells—a state which the electrician always carefully prevents.

For the generation of voltaic power, or its economic production, we regret to state that there is not one single addition to our stock of knowledge; but throughout, the patent contents statements in direct violation of electrical and chemical laws. All hope of an extensive application of the Electric Light must now be abandoned; but still we shall rejoice if it can be employed as a special mode of illumination on great public occasions.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS RECENTLY DECEASED.

MRS. HOWARD, OF CORBY CASTLE.



CATHERINE-MARY, widow of Henry Howard, Esq., of Corby Castle, in Cumberland, and second daughter of Sir Richard Neave, Bart., of Dagnam Park, Essex, died on the 16th inst., in her 79th year. Her loss is severely felt and lamented. The issue of her marriage with the late estimable Mr Howard consists of two sons and three daughters—viz. Philip-Henry, M.P. for Carlisle; Henry-Francis, a diplomatist; Catherine, married to the Hon. Phillip Stanton; Emma Agnes, wife of Lord Petre; and Adeliza-Maria, married to her cousin, Henry Paine, Esq., of Dunkenhalgh.

The Howards of Corby are a distinguished branch of the ducal house of Norfolk, deriving from Lord William Howard, renowned in Border minstrelsy as "belted Will." The beautiful demesne of Corby with its castle on the summit, a sumptuous cliff overhanging the east side of the river Eden, attracts the admiration of every beholder. Hume, the historian, when on a tour through Cumberland, wrote on a pane of glass in the Oak Bush Inn, Carlisle, these lines:—

Here chicks, in eggs for breakfast sprawl,
Here gudlins leave God's gracious spell,
Where Scotsmen's heads adorn the wall,
But Corby's walks adorn for all.

The late Mr. Howard of Corby, whose is the subject of this brief notice, died 1st March, 1842, in the enjoyment of the highest reputation for piety, patriotism, and virtue, and was not less distinguished by his courtesy and kindness than by his literary attainments and his correct taste.

COAST OF AFRICA.—Private letters just received from the coast of Africa state that Lieutenant-Governor Winniett was preparing for a mission to the King of Ashantee. Captain Winniett will be the first Lieutenant-Governor who has ever visited that warlike chief, and it is thought much good may be expected from his visit. The King's most anxious desire is for his trade, and great preparations are being made at Kommasi for his reception. It is supposed the Lieutenant-Governor will be received by at least 30,000 men. The officer visited the King of Dahomey while on his way, and has ratified so far—and succeeded with that chief in executing a treaty of amity and commerce, the benefit of which is now being felt by the merchants at Whydah. He has also despatched an officer to the King with a view to the suppression of the slave trade in his dominions; and if it be accomplished, all the cruel ers in the Bight may be removed. We find also that the Lieutenant-Governor has lately returned from leading an army of 6000 against a rebel chief of Appolonia, with complete success, which has thrown a beautiful country open to commerce that had been for many years completely shut up. He also rode all 120 prisoners of different tribes, whom the King had heavily fined, and, in all probability, a still more sacrificial at his next custom-making. The Lieutenant-Governor has received a most flattering address from the magistrates, merchants, and others, residing on the Gold Coast.

REPRESENTATIVES.—There has been much excitement in the House of Representatives, in consequence of a disclosure recently made by a member, Mr. Greeley, in the columns of his own paper, the *Tribune*. He obtained access to the treasury records, and there ascertained that several members were in the habit of receiving for each mile of their journey to and from Washington. This is allowed by law, in addition to their per diem allowance. The result, caused by all who knew anything about currencies, was rather astounding to the people at large. It was ascertained, that the members generally made out their bills for the longest possible routes of travel, although they themselves took the shortest routes. Thus, a member from the West, who expended perhaps 200 dollars in journeying to Washington, might draw 2000 dollars for his mileage bills for that period of session, sometimes of long usage, and growing out of the real difficulty of reaching Washington before railways and steamers were common, had ceased to alarm the virtue of the greatest economist of the public money. When the facts came out, however, there was much *squirming* in the House.—Correspondent of the *Daily News*.

A JEWEL OF A WOMAN.—The editor of a Philadelphia paper takes notice of a lady at a late concert in that city, who had nineteen rings upon her fingers, thirteen bracelets of different descriptions upon her arms, which were bare to the shoulder and very handsome. Her hands were small, white, and beautiful. Some of the rings contained diamonds of large size, and whenever she moved her hand it appeared to be in a blaze of light. This gaily-decked lady was a subject of admiration to some of every numbers, and of pity to a few. Her fan was expensive, and secured to her wrist by a heavy gold chain. She wore ear-rings and a breast-pin. Altogether she presented the appearance of a walking jeweller's store, and so far as the most valuable woman, literally speaking, that he had ever seen.

ALGERIA.—The Commission of the Colonists of Algeria have just published several letters from the colonists, expressing their satisfaction at the provision made for their transit by the Government, and their confidence, from what has already occurred, that they will be able to earn an honourable subsistence. Many of these colonists are possessed of means, and of plenty to live with. Such are the character of the families in Paris to join them. They state that their health is good, and that the climate is favourable.

The Earl of Northesk has intimated to all the tenants on his estates in Forfar and Lanark, that, in consequence of the present depressed state of the corn markets, he intends postponing the collection of his Candlemas rents till the month of April next, hoping that, ere that time, they may have disposed of the grain to better advantage than they possibly could do at present.

On Sunday morning, about ten o'clock, an extensive fall of the chalk cliffs from Shakspere's Cliff, Dover, took place. The fall occurred near No. 4, East of the Shakspere tunnel, on the South-eastern Railway, and left an indentation in the crown of this classic cliff of something like an acre. The quantity of chalk detached may be estimated at about 100,000 tons.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"Virgil same."—*In taking a Pawn, en passant, you place your Pawn on the square where [illegible] have crossed but not moved; one step only*

"F. G. C."—*Describe the relative positions of the two Pawns on a diagram.*

"A Scot"—*is thanked for his courtesy.*

"H. W." Isle of Wight—*It shall have a niche on the first vacancy*

"Woodstockensis"—*It was published about six weeks ago. Four Problems shall be examined; but, in general, they are much too carelessly constructed. To ensure correctness, you should keep a Problem by you for a month at least, and, during that period, submit it to repeated and repeated examination.*

"W. H. M."—*Try one to favour mote. The last, though very laboured, is very good*

"J. K."—*Glasgow.*—*It seems to us a very pretty idea. We shall be glad to receive the Problem promised.*

"I. H."—*Discoverable at a glance by the youngest players.*

"A Player."—*When you have more experience in Chess, you will hesitate to speak so positively of what can or cannot be done in any given position. We repeat that in Problem 257 it is not possible to mate in less than the stipulated number of moves, and, to repeat your own words, "this is a self-evident, that a mere two hours comprehend it at once." Look at it once more.*

"Legal Theory."—*The correct issue of your solution of Problem No. 258 was acknowledged last week*

"Mem."—*One legible drawn diagram, with the conditions briefly and explicitly stated, would have pleased us more. With a hundred and fifty other communications to examine, it is quite impossible for us, this week, to wade through an interminable series of diagrams and solutions such as those with which our well-meaning correspondent favours us.*

"A Subscriber," Hadlington.—*Thanks for the position. See the Chess-Player's Chronicle for February*

"J. W. L."—*When a King is placed in check—but the fact is not observed by either party for several moves—it is always better to retract those moves, and let the party whose King is checked to remove him, or otherwise dispose of the check*

"L. B. C."—*Too easy, a great deal.*

"J. B."—*There is nothing whatever problematical in such positions.*

"H. D. P. Bruges."—*They shall have due attention; and we shall be glad to hear from you again.*

"J. D. P."—*The annual dinner of the Liverpool Chess Club (the Leviathan of the Provincial Chess Associations) will take place on Wednesday the 14th of February. Amateurs desirous of attending this interesting commemoration may obtain tickets up to Monday the 12th of February, by application to G. Sprecklg, Esq., Hon. Secretary, Liverpool*

"J. B."—*Get some rudimentary work on the game; with that and the assistance of a Chess-playing friend, you will speedily master all the difficulties of our notation in half an hour*

"M. U."—*Ingenious and promising, although not difficult. It shall appear by-and-by*

"J. B. W." Plymouth.—*The solution of the first position named is as follows:*
1. *R to Q R sq. 2. R to Q 5th. 3. B to Q 5th. 4. B takes P Mate. We have already given the solution of Enigma No. 404. No. 349 is effected thus:*
1. *B to K B 6th. 2. B to K 4th. 3. B to K B 6th. 4. B to Q 6th—Mate.*
And in No. 365, try the effect of playing B to Q 6th for the first move

"Jerges."—*See notice below to "Chess."*

"F. T. T." Guernsey.—*You have failed in Enigma No. 404.*

"A Constant Subscriber"—*Our solution of Problem No. 257 is quite right. If the Black K takes the B at his second move, White plays 3. P to Q Kt 4th, and then mates with his Kt next move.*

"Chess."—*Having advanced a P to the extreme square of the board, you can claim any piece you please for it, without reference to the piece you already possess; so that you may have two or more Queens in play at the same time*

"F. C." York.—*The one in six moves was given among our Enigmas last week. The other can be solved in three moves easily.*

"W. S." Canon.—*The Queen stands on a square of her own colour at the beginning of the game*

"R. S. C."—*The idea is ingenious, but the modus operandi much too apparent.*

"W. H. C." Cambridge.—*We will try to find room for the amended solution next week, unless in the meantime you discover it. [illegible] respect to the first question, we agree with you: for the second, the player mentioned takes no part in the deliberation*

"A. J. R."—*1st. Of the two foreign players named, we think the Frenchman the stronger. 2d and 3d. We cannot say. In your Problem (1) White can mate in one move, instead of taking five!*

"S. L."—*An easy mate in one, two, or three moves.*

Solutions by "W. C. F." "J. B. H." "F. C. P." "A Scot." "Ferdinand," "S. U." "F. G. R." "Otho," "H. C. S." "Bath Duo," "J. G." Dumfries, "W. L." Jun. "P. P." "Rook Board," "R. S. C." "R. H. T." "S. A. G." "J. H. N." "M. U." "M. R. R." are correct.

*** "C. W. R" will be happy to play a game at Chess by correspondence with any Amateur who is desirous of meeting with an opponent. Address, Post-office, Sandwich.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 261.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK
1. B to Q 8th (ch)	K to R 2d	4. R to Q 7th	Any move
2. B to Q Kt 6th (ch)	K to R sq (best)	5. B to Q Kt 6th (ch)	
3 B to Q B 7th (d ch)	K to R 2d	and mates next move with the Rook.	

(d) If the K is played back to K sq, White may still play, 3. B to Q Kt 6th, and mate with the next move

PROBLEM NO. 262.

By Mr. HARRWITZ.

BLACK.

WHITE.

White to move first, and win.

CHESS MATCH BY CORRESPONDENCE

BETWEEN THE LONDON AND AMSTERDAM CHESS CLUBS.

WHITE (Amsterdam).	BLACK (London).
	44. B takes P.

Amsterdam to play.

The following smart little affair came off lately between the veteran Captain HARRY WILSON and President of the Richmond Chess Club—the former giving the odds of Pawn and two moves.

(Remove Black's K B P from the Board.)

WHITE (Capt. P.)	BLACK (Capt. W.)	WHITE (Capt. P.)	BLACK (Capt. W.)
1. P to K 4th		18. R to K 8d	Q to K B 2d
2. P to Q 4th	P to K 3d	19. P to K B 4th	Kt takes d
3. P to Q 3d	P to Q B 4th	20. Q R takes Kt	Kt to f 4d
4. P to Q B 3d (a)	Q Kt to B 3d	21. R to B 3d	P to Q 5th (e)
5. P to K 5th	P to K Kt 3d	22. Q R takes P	Kt to B 4th
6. K Kt to B 3d	P takes Q P	23. Q B takes R	Q takes R (d)
7. P takes P	B c. eks	24. Q to K Kt 8th	Q to her B 3d
8. B to Q 2d	K Kt to K 2d	25. K to Kt 2d	Kt to Q 4th
9. Castles	Castles	26. Q to Kt 4th	B to K B sq
10. Q takes B	C stles	27. K to Kt 2d	Q takes R (ch)
11. Q Kt to B 3d	Q to Q Kt 3d	28. Q takes Q	K takes Q
12. Q to Kt 6th	R takes Kt (b)	29. R takes Kt	P to K 4th
13. P takes R	Q takes Q P	30. Kt to Q 5th	P takes P
14. Q Kt to Q sq	Q takes K P	31. P to Q Kt 4th	R to Q sq
15. K to R sq	P to Q 4th	32. Kt takes P	R to Q 7th (e)
16. K Kt to Kt sq	Q to K B 3d	33. P to Q R 4th	R to Q 5th
17. R to A Kt 3d	Kt to E 4th		And Black wins.

(a) Much better always to use the P at once.
(b) This Kt threatened to be troublesome if he came on, to his 5 h.
(c) Just the chance I meant—the gain of one of the looks for a minor piece (d) So far than capturing the Q, since now he wins both time and position.
(e) In quest of simplicity.

LITERATURE.

THE KEEPSAKE, 1849. Edited by the COUNTESS OF BLESSINGTON. Bogue.

A charming portrait of the Lady Constance Gower forms the frontispiece to this superb volume, in addition to several other illustrations, selected and engraved under the superintendence of the late Mr. Charles Heath, who, if we mistake not, originated the highpriced Annual. In the roll of contributors are the Countess of Blessington, Mrs. S. C. Hall, Mrs Romer, and Mrs. Newton Crosland (late Camilla Toulmin); Sir E Bulwer Lytton, Mr. Thackeray, Mr. Albert Smith, Dr. Beattie, Lord John Manners, R. M. Milnes, Esq., &c. The papers are playful and sparkling, alternately with serious and romantic adventure gathered during recent travel; and the volume is, altogether, a delightful accession to the drawingroom table.

ANECDOTES OF THE ARISTOCRACY, AND EPISODES IN ANCESTRAL STORY. By J. BERNARD BURKE, Esq. 2 vols. Colburn.

The Family History of Great Britain abounds with strange and startling episodes and romantic adventure, even lay-ing aside legend and tradition; whilst almost every great House has some strange event interwoven with its rise or grandeur, or some calamity damning the brilliancy of its achievements. Such form the staple of these two volumes. The narratives are carefully written, and selected with fitting taste: the names and incidents are very various, according as education, property, or politics, the charms of domestic life, the love of travel or war, actuate the heroes and heroines. The work is a sort of written gallery of family portraits and events, strongly marked with individual character, and vividly painted from first to last. The contents are more numerous than we have space to particularise, being some 180 narratives of rare cheap-ness of human action. The book, we need scarcely add, must prove attractive to a large class of readers.

GEOLOGICAL AND MINERALOGICAL NOTES, TO ACCOMPANY MR. WYLD'S MAP OF THE GOLD REGION OF CALIFORNIA. Wyld.

This is a *facsimile* of very useful and well-timed information upon the physical and civil geography of California. It is very authentic, and free, or very nearly free, from the "Dorado" and "Factolus" phraseology in which the Americans write about the matter. We quote a section, which may be termed

HOW TO GET THERE.

The ways to California from Europe are three: first, through the United States, across the isthmuses; third, around Cape Horn. 1. The first way is by steamer to Boston, New York, or Philadelphia, and then up the heads of the Missouri, across the Rocky Mountains, to the Sacramento. The overland journey is of three months in a country without accommodation, beset with Indians, and in some parts with snow. Few or well-armed travellers go together in parties, carrying their goods in waggons, or on the backs of mules and horses. Travellers from New England may go to New Orleans, and so up the Mississippi and Missouri. The people of Texas have a way by the Rio Bravo del Norte into New Mexico, then across the Rocky Mountains. 2. The second way is by the West Indies and thence to Panama, or by steamer to Chagres, in the state of Panama, New Granada, and so by an overland journey of fifty miles or two days to Panama on the Pacific. A steamer is to be put on the Chagres river. The road between Chagres and Panama has been just repaired by the local authorities by means of a loan from the Royal Steam Navigation Company. The town of Chagres is the unhealthiest in the world, that of Panama tolerably good. At Panama the Pacific Steam Navigation Company's steamers arrive from Valparaiso and Callao. Here too is an American mail steamer running to California once in six weeks, and after April next once a month. Passengers can therefore go on by this steamer, or by sailing-vessel, to California. This is reckoned a three months' journey, and is a very expensive one. Very little luggage can be carried. 3 The third way is by ship throughout from England to California, round Cape Horn, a six months' voyage. The Engl ish have a settlement in the Falkland Islands, near Cape Horn, which is likely to benefit by the increased trade to the Pacific. Passengers by sea may get round Cape Horn most readily by taking a berth for Valparaiso in Chili, for which many ships go out, bringing back copper-ore, guano, hides, and tallow, while ships for California must be chartered purposely. From Valparaiso passengers may get on either by coasting-vessels trading with California or by the Pacific Steam Navigation Company's steamers to Panama, and thence, as said, by the American Government steamers to California.

THE ART OF ILLUMINATION AND MISSAL PAINTING By H. NOEL HUMPHREYS. Bohn

The revival of illumination, a beautiful branch of Middle Age art, has, we fear, been productive of comparatively little gain to the artists of the present day. It is one thing to copy, and another to become possessed with the genius of a master: our draughtsmen appear but to have succeeded in the former facile task, and even in this they have shown but little discrimination. Such is the opinion of Mr. Humphreys, which every-day remark among persons acquainted with the subject confirms

The art of illumination originated, very probably, soon after the rolled MSS. were superseded by books in the present form, by some time or other in the leaves sewn together at the backs. The rolled form of papyrus or parchment was altogether inconvenient for pictorial ornament: hence the unrolled treasures of Herculaneum and Pompeii bear such exhibitions but "while," says Mr Humphreys, "some of the earliest MSS. of the new or book form, which was, probably, adopted about the second century of the Christian era, contain pictorial decorations more or less rich. The Dioscorides in the library of Vienna, and the celebrated 'Virgil' of the Vatican, both said to be of the fourth century, may be cited as among the earliest examples of illuminated MSS., each being profusely enriched with illustrations, the style of decorative ornament being, however, very simple, and in the 'Virgil' altogether absent, whilst the miniatures are also large and striking." Profuse decoration was not, however, uncommon at this period; for St. Jerome, in the fourth century, complained of the abuse of this art, in filling up books with decorative pictures of ornaments.

"The best portion of the early illumination was its miniature portraits; as the arts of Rome declined, this power of executing miniatures was lost, and the decorations luxuriated into mere ornament. In Gaul these ornaments took a Roman character, but so impure as to be styled Franco-Roman. In Italy a more Asonan style prevailed; a sort of tradition of the graceful school of painting, of which we have examples in Pompeii. But in England, where the Romans arts had never been so fully developed as in Gaul, they nearly disappeared with the departure of the Romans at the beginning of the fifth century; and the rude Saxons who succeeded them in the dominion of the island, received their inspirations of art from the rapidly advancing civilization of the Irish, who in the eighth centu y had attained a pitch of general refinement very far in advance of that of England. The style of art there developed was original, and was communicated to the rest of the Anglo-Saxons. A beautiful specimen of this style is preserved in Lambeth Palace, called this Mr. Humphreys has copied. From the seventh to the thirteenth century, ornament predominated over pictures; it reached extreme gorgeousness in the twelfth century: in the next, the drawing of the human figure, as well as of animals and birds, greatly improved, for these subjects began to be profusely used in the extra enrichment of the curiously interlaced initials, which, in the previous century, had been nearly confined to foliage. In the fourteenth century we have the origin of the illuminated border in the Gothic bracket or clay: "it arose, probably, from the long-tailed initials of the preceding century, which were frequently made to extend down the whole margin. In the fourteenth century, too, miniatures began to be interpolated, and increased in finish, splendour, and profusion, till the middle of the sixteenth century."

The Gothic bracket of this period consists of a *bordure* at top and bottom, and outer margin of the page, which was eventually entirely one used by it. It soon lost the bracket form, and with it a its purity, until it degenerated, in the 17th century, into the wretched style of the Continental books of that period. In England this art, finally disappeared

In the sketch of the progress of the art succeed analyses of the specimens Mr. Humphreys has selected, showing how they may be applied to modern practice. There is a curious chapter on the "Opus Anglicum" (English work), supposed to have been practised exclusively in England, in the tenth century, and, from a specimen in the British Museum, to have been executed by St Dunstan, who is known to have been a skilful goldsmith and illuminator.

It is difficult to convey an idea of the peculiar beauties, yet sometimes elegant character of the specimens selected. Nearly all are selected from old missals, and therefore contain in the border scenes from Scripture, in which the incidents are treated in scrupulous detail, and often with much humour.

The work is altogether produced with great care, both as regards its illustrations and its typographical research. The volume is beautiful, bound in white calf, most superbly illuminated and gilded.

SIR JOHN FRANKLIN'S EXPEDITION.—We regret to announce, by accounts from Marathon, under date Nov. 20, that her Majesty's surveying ship, *Herald*, 22, Captain Acheld, had arrived at that port from Behring's Straits, without having been able to obtain any intelligence of the expedition under Sir John Franklin.

THE EDUCATION QUESTION.—The Rev. G. A. Denison (brother to the Bishop of Salisbury), who has been so active of late in opposition to the Committee of Council on Education, has given notice to the National Society, that at the forthcoming annual meeting of the National Society he will move the following resolutions: "First. That it is the opinion of this meeting that it is just and necessary that the two following conditions of State assistance be imposed by the State upon the founders and promoters of Church schools: That the site of the school buildings be legally secured by trusts legally constituted. 2. That the school be open to Government inspection, for the purpose of ascertaining its efficiency, and of regulating the amount of State assistance; provided always, that such inspection shall not exceed the precise limits of the letter and of the spirit of the agreement of 1840. Second. That it is the opinion of this meeting that it is not just, and not necessary, that any other conditions of State assistance, besides the two above specified, be imposed by the State upon the founders and promoters of Church schools. Third. That it is the opinion of this meeting that the attempt on the part of the Committee of Council on Education to impose certain other conditions of State assistance, besides the two above specified, has operated, and must continue to operate, as a heavy penalty upon the founders and promoters of Church Schools, and as a great and growing hindrance in the way of the education of the people."

THE BURRA-BURRA MINES.—South Australian papers to the latter end of the 14th of October, mention that mining affairs were progressing satisfactorily. The differences between the miners at the Burra-Burra had been made up, and the workings were going on as usual.

MUSIC.

FOREIGN MUSICAL NEWS.

(*From our own Correspondent.*)

PARIS, Wednesday.

Royale) was produced

[illegible] by MM. Desplechin and Thierry. The action is in Brittany. As the title [illegible] serve, it is the story of "Patrie" which has suggested to the librettist a theme to turn to account his powers as a violinist as well as those of a dancer. The ballet is constructed for himself, for without his executive facility as a player it could not be performed [illegible]

The incidents [illegible] of a very ancient date in ballad-history. There is the spirit of evil, a *Duc de Mistheus* (Coralli), who has for mate, just a *Father Anselm* (Comte); and these two agents combat for the soul of [illegible]ent (St. Leon), who loves *Héléne* (Cerito), the daughte[illegible] (Lenfert), the latter [illegible]

[illegible] Orbais declines this contract, and is [illegible]ained to return his fiddle, preferring to lose his mistress rather than his soul. *Father Anselm* then intervenes, of course, and gives *Urbain* another fiddle, of impulse tone: thus St. Leon, who has, in the first act, been exercising caricatured freaks of a Paganini, passe-aere, staccato, & [illegible] in the second act plays an adagio like a De Beriot or an Allard; in each style, in fact, that the *Count* rejects as it gives his consent for the marriage of his daughter with *Urbain*. The ballet then concludes with a grand *fête* in the Salle des Spectacles of the *Count's* château.

This *fête* consists of a divertissement in a conservatory with bowers; and on colossal stands of dahlias, camelias, &c., are concealed *danseuses*, styled "Les Fleurs Animées," who are gradually attended to by St. Leon in the garb of a gardener. The mise is a charming scene, and indeed is the scene of the ballet, which is otherwise long and dull enough. Head is clever trick of the *suspension aérienne* is well executed. But for St. Leon's violin playing, which is really very skilful, and Cerito's delicious dancing, the ballet would be intolerable. St. Leon has played frequently at London concerts, but never so well as on this occasion. The "Ta ta Polacca di Demon," by Cerito, with St. Leon's violin obligato, was very animated. There is a pretty "pas de douze," in which Mdlle. Louise Taglioni and Madame Robert gained distinction; and a grand *chasse* of the animated flowers, towards the end, was a brilliant finale. Attended less than the opera, the ballet might become popular, but it is tiresome in its present shape. St. Leon, if not strong in fancy, is artistic in grouping.

The President, Prince Louis, was present at the ballet; between the acts some persons in the opposite stalls to get up a cheer for him; it was put down by the genuine applause with one of the most determined "Oh's" I ever heard in a French theatre. So much for the duration of popularity in Paris! I could scarcely believe my ears, when I recollected that nearly seven millions had voted for him but a few weeks since. This fact reminds me of the new piece just produced at the Théâtre du Vaudeville, called "Les Trente mille Ilés," by MM. Lenvens and Brunswick. Like the "Propriété c'est le Vol," it is a musical satire on current political events, and its success has been enormous. I was present at the performance on Saturday night, when both pieces were given. The house was [illegible]

[illegible] of great services to the country, and replies, "We dismiss him." The "Questions brulantes" are neatly posed by a hawker of gingerbread, who sells Cavaignac and Ledru-et Honour. *Capital* is shewn, with all his trepidation, in a golden coat, with a waistcoat made buttons of which are made of five-franc pieces, and braided with bank-notes. *Ilôtel*, with her son, *Caprice*, found an electric journal, the events in which are represented by living personages. [illegible] at the end there is a drop-scene representing a huge newspaper, with parodies on leading articles and the advertisements, &c., something similar to the one published in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS at Christmas. The "canards," "ridicules," &c. are amusingly written in the Vaudeville musical journal, a monthly edition of which is promised by the authors.

The Théâtre Italien, which opened so well on Tuesday week, has had two indifferent houses since, despite of Alboni, Ronconi, and Lablache, in the "Cenerentola." Alboni is to appear in Rossini's "Italiana in Algeri," in the "Barbiere," in "Nineta," in "La Gazza Ladra," and in "Tancredi." Lablache, who leaves for Baïle's concert in London on the 29th, and a month's tour in the English provinces, has promised to return in March, should the theatre be still open, which seems [illegible]

[illegible] representation of "Corentenola" was postponed.

The "Prophète" of Meyerbeer is to be produced, that the stage rehearsals will commence early in February. The cast will include Madame Viardot, Madame Castellan, MM. Roger, Levasseur, and Brémond. The *divertissements* incidental to the opera are already in practice.

A LECTURER ON MUSIC BY SIR HENRY BISHOP, AT THE WHITTINGTON CLUB.—We are old enough to remember Sir Henry Bishop in the zenith of his efforts as a composer; and we hailed his advent as a lecturer on the science on Thursday last, at the above club, with vast pleasure, and we were not disappointed. His subject was the progress of secular music in England [illegible] scribe it, illustrations, by the Misses and Mr. W. Hume, and Mr. Novello, and another vocalist. Sir Henry took a graphic view of all the early secular music of this country, from [illegible] land Blondel., Michael Este, John Benet, an [illegible] through a long list of composers, down to Locke and our immortal Henry Purcell—of whose talent and on whose memory he dwelt with rapture and eloquence. He truly and properly coupled him with Shakspeare and Milton, as one of a triumvirate not excelled in history. The charm of Sir Henry's character was its terseness; there was nothing dragged in for effect. He described the progress of secular music, and called on the vocal assistants to exemplify, and very sweetly the two ladies and the gentleman carried out his object. The madrigals of past days, and the two, three, and four part songs, as they were called two hundred years ago, were admirably sung; many of them were encored. The concert-room was crowded, and the applause enthusiastic.

THE THEATRES.

ST. JAMES'S—FRENCH OPERA COMIQUE.

On Monday evening an attractive bill of fare was offered to the lovers of [illegible] were well calculated to display the talents of the company, although of too slight a character to form the staple commodity of an entire evening's entertainment for a London public, which is apt to look for something more substantial as a piece de resistance. Of the three, not one was wholly and properly coupled but sublimed bravura and hushed bursts of approbation. The music, by Gaveaux, is light and agreeable, and full of pleasing melody, contrasting, in its well-fashioned character, with the later style of Montfort's "Polichinelle," which followed.

The house was well attended; and, on Wednesday evening, crowded to hear "Le Demi-roi Nor," which is listened to with increased pleasure on each succeeding representation.

The only novelty during the week has been at the OLYMPIC theatre, which continues its career of success. A comic drama was produced there on Monday evening, in two acts, called "Brigands in the Bad." The frolics and embarrassments of a party of runaway students, who have assumed the character of bandits, under the guidance of Mrs. Stirling, as their captain, form the principal work of a very amusing piece, and give occasion for some effective scenery and dresses. Mrs Stirling both looked and played charmingly as the brigand chief; and Mr. Compton, disguised as a woman, and then passing himself off as a brigand, was more than ordinarily mirth provoking. The piece, which has some good comic situations in it, was completely successful; and, judging from the effect it produced, is well calculated for the audiences of the theatre, who were loud in their applause.

At the PRINCESS'S a version of an opera, by Hirold, called "Marie, or the Foundling of the Lake," has been produced, but with indifferent success—a circumstance attributable to a want of sufficient care in its production. It was, however, merely mooted as an introduction to the pantomime, which continues its career beyond all comparison the best of the season

Miss Laura Addison will resume her position at the HAYMARKET theatre, which is nightly crowded, in the course of the ensuing week. Mr Buckstone and Mrs. Fitzwilliam, it is now settled, will return there forthwith. The representations of the plays performed at Windsor, with nearly the same casts, have proved fortunate hits. The always-popular and always-abused drama of "The Queen's Rose," in which the two chief characters are admirably played by Mr. and Mrs. Charles Kean, has been performed with the great effect during the week.

Some amateur performances [illegible] most deserving of support. Two evenings will be devoted to this purpose in each city; and the pieces of "Richelieu," "The Wreck Ashore," "Used Up," "His First Champagne," and "The Captain of the Watch" will be represented. [illegible] Mr. Bunn's theatre, Drury-lane, on Monday next, [illegible] ety for the Distressed Irish—the Canterbury "Cricket-week" Theatricals—and a vocal gentleman well known and moving in the fashionable circles of the metropolis. The Nobility and Mr. Bunn [illegible] male characters; and the affair is expected to go off with great *éclat*.

AN EDITOR'S BANQUET.—The editor of the *New York Fizzypunch* says "Poetry is the flour of literature; prose is the corn, potatoes, and meat; wit is the spice and pepper; love letters are the honey and sugar; and this containing the reminiscences are the apple dumplings."

COUNTRY NEWS.

ALLEGED FELONY BY WEALTHY SILVERSMITHS AT BATH.

A case, which has created great excitement in Bath, and which has, for some days previously, been preparing for investigation by the magistrates of that city, was made the subject of public examination before the police court at the [illegible] place. They had been lodged in gaol, £20,000 but having, it is stated, been released. The charge against them is their having in their possession two silver ladles, having thereupon the mark of the Queen's Company in London, which had been transposed and removed therefrom from some other wares of [illegible] The following evidence was given:—

Mr. Hooch, a [illegible] in the office of the Goldsmiths' hall, stated that on the 30th December last, by direction of the wardens of the Goldsmiths' Company, he went to the shop of Messrs. Warren and Fuller, in Westgate street, Bath. The prisoner Fuller was in the shop. He purchased eleven articles of [illegible] [illegible] tions, and then purchased 34 [illegible] law. On that occasion he saw a silver soup-ladle (No. 6), which was pointed out by Mr. Warren. Saw on the same occasion a great quantity of articles not marked, and also that the mark on the soup ladle was transposed. On the 8th Jan. inst. he went again to the shop of Messrs. Warren and Fuller, under the authority of a search-warrant, and, on that occasion, took away the silver soup-ladle and the silver gilt serving-spoon produced. Found also a great quantity of plate, unmarking, sluggiser, with the ladle and serving-spoon, to 120 ounces which he took away. There was a great quantity of other plate which was [illegible] marked. The plate taken away was [illegible] remarked, except the two articles produced, where it conceived the marks had been transposed. Took the serving-spoon to Goldsmiths' Hall. Has since ascertained that the mark had been transposed and scoured on. The date of the mark on the serving-spoon is 1774. First of all, scraped off the gilt with a piece of emery paper; then warmed it before a lamp with a blowpipe, and then discovered that the following were the whole length of the handle. An assay was made of the bowl, the upper part of the shank, and the handle. The lower part of the shank was not examined, as it bears the mark. The bowl was four pennyweights worse than the standard; the upper part of the shank was three pennyweights worse than the standard; and the handle was one pennyweight better than the standard. The loss of the duty to the Government on the soup-ladle and the serving-spoon is £1 7s. 9d. Has ascertained that the mark on the soup-ladle has been enlarged on. About three inches of the shank had been spliced. Should say that any person in the trade would see where the joinings were made.

J. Rajph said he was an apprentice to Mr. Cousens, a jeweler, working for the jewellers in the town. He worked for Messrs. Warren and Fuller. He had seen the gilt spoon now produced before. When it was first brought to Cousens' shop the handle and bowl were complete. The bowl was not joined to the shank, and the figure was not joined to the shank. It was the same shape it is now. There was a piece put on the shank to make it stouter. The shank was in two pieces when he saw it first; when the first saw it there was the mark upon the one piece, and no mark upon the other. Could see that there had been a piece of [illegible] there, in the upper part. The pieces came from Warren and Fuller's.

H. S. Cousens said he was working jeweler. Had seen the gilt spoon now produced before. It was manufactured for Messrs. Warren and Fuller. The piece which contains the mark was a scower. It was brought to [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

RATTLESNAKE AND YOUNG IN THE MENAGERIE OF THE ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

RATTLESNAKE AND YOUNG,

AT THE GARDENS OF THE ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY, REGENT'S-PARK.

THE Female Rattlesnake and her Brood—which form the subject of Mr. Waterhouse Hawkins's spirited illustration—were presented to the Zoological Society of London by Captain Mackenzie M'Leckie. This gentleman, we are informed, succeeded, during his late visit to Berbice, in obtaining a pair of adult Cascavel Rattlesnakes, of which, however, the male effected his escape before the case containing them was put on board ship. During the voyage homeward, the female produced a brood of nineteen young ones, of which about one-half were a few days since living in the Society's menagerie. We believe that the present instance is the first on record of young Rattlesnakes being seen alive in this country; indeed, the peculiar habits of the adult render their successful treatment in captivity so difficult, that very few examples have survived their importation.

The sound of the rattle, of which so much has been said, and which has given rise to the popular name applied to three or four species of venomous serpents of this form, may be very distinctly heard whenever the attention of the mother is attracted. There appears, at present, to be no indication of it in the young. This very interesting group is well placed in a case of plate glass, which admits of their being observed minutely, and without danger.

Towards the close of 1847, Dr. Wainewright, formerly a captain in the British service, but for the last ten years a physician of eminent standing in New York, met a melancholy death by the bite of a Rattlesnake. The American papers supplied many particulars respecting the singular catastrophe. The snake was about five feet in length, having twelve rattles. It was contained in a box with spars over the top. "The Doctor was on his way home from the ship with the present, but stopped at the Broadway-house to show the curiosity. The company present seemed to enjoy teasing and irritating the snake, while the reptile kept whizzing its rattle at a furious rate. The box was opened; and now there being a fair field, the reptile kept coiling and rearing itself in fierce defiance of its enemies. This display lasted some time; when Dr. Wainewright touched the Snake a few inches below the head, expecting that it could not bend its body sufficiently to bite. In a moment it snapped, and inflicted a wound on the first joint of the middle finger of the right hand." A superficial excision of the part was immediately made, the wound was cauterised with nitrate of sulphur, and a ligature was applied above the wrist. The hand began to swell immediately after the occurrence of the accident; and the poison progressed rapidly in its course to the forearm and arm. But no constitutional symptoms seem to have made their appearance until it reached what the faculty technically termed the "axilla," or armpit; when immediately the pulse began to flag; and, notwithstanding the continual application of stimulants, the pulse never rallied until about 12 o'clock P.M., when death put a period to the doctor's existence.

GRAND BALL AT CHELSEA.

On Monday night the non-commissioned officers of the 1st Regiment of Life Guards gave their Annual Ball to the non-commissioned officers of the 2nd Life Guards, Royal Horse Guards (Blue), 11th Hussars, and Hon. Artillery Company of the City, at the Commercial Hall, King's-road, Chelsea. The dancing was kept up with great spirit until six o'clock next morning, when the company separated, after singing the National Anthem. The band of the 1st Regiment of Life Guards played throughout the evening. The Hall, which is very spacious and richly furnished with large mirrors, was, upon this occasion, decorated with swords, helmets, banners, and other military insignia, supplied by the 1st Life Guards, and when the saloon was filled with company, the splendour of the uniforms and the elegance of the ladies' dresses formed a very brilliant scene. The Ball was well managed; and great credit is due to the stewards, Corporal-Majors Limbert, Roberts, Buckstone, Lyon, Barraud, Jackson, and Dearnly, for their kind attention to the ladies and visitors.

THE CALIFORNIA GOLD MINES.

Letters from California state that further discoveries had been made in the gold region, which yield even a more abundant supply than the previous diggings. According to the latest accounts, the gathering amounted, on the average, to about 100,000 dollars daily, and was constantly increasing, without, apparently, an exhaustion, or any limit to the supply. There was a great amount of distress among the diggers, from the want of the common necessaries of life, and attended with very extensive sickness and mortality. Men loaded with gold appeared like haggard vagabonds, clothed in filthy garments of the meanest kind. To show the value at which liquors are estimated, it is stated that one man, who had two barrels of brandy, sold them at the mines, by the small wineglass, at rates which realised him 14,000 dollars in gold. Everything, and particularly articles of food and raiment, were at most unheard-of prices; for gold was so plentiful in the possession of every one, that it seemed to have lost its value. Daily additions are being made to the numbers employed in digging. No portion of the vast flood of emigration from the United States had arrived. A party of Mormons had collected large quantities of gold in the neighbourhood of the Salt Lake; while on a journey, one of them lost a mule, with 1200 dollars worth of gold on its back. The animal being frightened, ran off in the midst of a vast plain, and was irrretrievably lost.

A person lately returned from the "diggings" states that cattle were plentiful in the country, vegetables generally scarce, and very little fruit. There was a considerable quantity of flour at Sutter's Fort, and large quantities were pouring in. He also says that he has read no account that at all exaggerates either the quantity or quality of the gold. He further states that gold is found in dry ravines, as well as those covered with water.

Persons who collect with any kind of system amass three times the quantity of dust and ore as those who go digging anywhere do. A party of some 20 or 30 were exploring a dry ravine that led to a mountain supposed to be rich with the precious ore; when near its base, they came suddenly upon a spot which glittered with gold-dust and ore, caused by the washings from the mountains. In an instant every man threw himself upon the ground where lay scattered the treasure, and sprawling out his arms and legs, claimed a right to that portion of the earth. The title was regarded by each as good, and the average yield in a short time was upwards of 300 dollars.

Accounts received from Mazatlan inform us that vessels had arrived there from California with gold, some of which had been assayed, and found to average 21 carats. Her Majesty's surveying brig, *Pandora*, 6, Lieutenant James Wood, Commander, had taken 280,000 dollars' worth in all, and was to land it at Panama, to be sent across the isthmus to Chagres, and by the mail steamers to Southampton.

It is stated in the New York papers that the Government had recently received very late advices from the gold region of such a glowing and glittering character, as even to justify the withholding of particulars from the public.

COST OF THE PASSAGE TO CALIFORNIA.—The cost of getting to San Francisco by the Chagres route, using the mail steamers, is about 375 dollars; say 150 dollars to Chagres, 20 dollars across the isthmus, and 200 dollars from Panama to San Francisco. By taking second-cabin passages, however, the cost will be reduced about 80 dollars; and by taking sailing-vessels instead of steamer to Chagres, the passage may be made for 250 dollars. The voyage via Vera Cruz and Acapulco may probably be made in rather less time, but not cheaper. The passage *viâ* Panama will probably average 35 days from New York. The distance from Panama to San Francisco is about 3500 miles. The prices of passage in the United States ships from Panama to the ports respectively named on the Pacific coast are as follows:—

		Miles	In State rooms.
Panama to Realejo	.. ..	700	64 dollars
Ditto Acapulco	.. ..	1500	125 ,,
Ditto San Blas	.. ..	2900	175 ,,
Ditto Mazatlan	.. ..		
Ditto San Diego	.. ..	3 00	225 ,,
Ditto San Francisco	.. ..	3500	250 ,,

Passage in the lower cabin at a reduction of one-fifth from the above rates. Passage in the forward cabin from Panama to either of the above-named ports, 100 dollars. Pay in advance in all cases.—*Washington Union.*

THE VICE-PRESIDENT OF THE FRENCH REPUBLIC.

HENRY GEORGES BOULAY (de la Meurthe), who was, on Saturday last, elected to the Vice-Presidency of the French Republic, was born at Nancy, in Lorraine on the 15th of July, 1797.

THE VICE-PRESIDENT OF THE FRENCH REPUBLIC, M. BOULAY (DE LA MEURTHE).

The new Vice-President is not a man of any distinguished talents, and his election instead of M. Vivien, formerly Minister of Justice and Public Works, and, until the late Revolution, President of the Council of State, is attributed partly to the desire of the Assembly to give a "heavy blow and great discouragement" to the Odillon Barrot Cabinet, whose candidate he was, and partly to a wish to perform an act grateful to the President of the Republic, whose intimate friend he is. M Boulay is a moderate man in political opinion. He lost his election of Colonel of the National Guard of the 11th arrondissement, immediately after the events of February, on account of his frank and courageous declaration that he was not a Republican. M. Boulay was always remarkable for his Bonapartist predilections, and it was he who, year after year, got up petitions to the Chamber to annul the decree of banishment against that family, and, while a deputy, either presented or supported them strenuously when presented by others. M. Boulay declined to attend the great banquet, the precursor of the revolution of February, which was to have been presided over by M. Odillon Barrot.

M. Boulay sits in the National Assembly for La Meurthe, in the Vosges; and is a Member of the Municipal Council of Paris.

GRAND MILITARY BALL AT THE COMMERCIAL HALL, CHELSEA.

KROLL'S WINTER EXHIBITION, AT BERLIN.

KROLL'S WINTER EXHIBITION, AT BERLIN.

"KROLL'S GARDEN" is the Vauxhall of Berlin, with the advantage of being a place of resort in winter as well as summer. The grounds are small, and were enclosed out of the Thier-garten after the pleasure palace, for so it may be called, was built. The exterior of Kroll's establishment has considerable architectural effect, and within is certainly the most complete and magnificent edifice of the kind in Europe. The large saloon, used for concerts, public dinners, and balls, will accommodate three thousand persons seated at table; it runs the whole length of the building, widening in the centre into a large square apartment devoted to dancing, and surrounded by private boxes, a box for the Royal Family, and an orchestra. Throughout the year, somewhat after the same varied character as at Vauxhall, with the addition of lotteries and firing at targets for small prizes. In winter concerts and balls are given almost every night. For the New Year the Great Hall is fitted up in the most gorgeous style as a promenade, with music. This year the scenery of the tropics has been selected, and the whole of the saloon is converted into a palm forest, with creeping plants, snakes, and wild animals in abundance. The orchestra is supported by two elephants, imitating nature in form and colour very successfully. Here the Berliners sip their coffee every evening, and listen to waltzes and overtures, varied by the buffoonery of a puppet theatre; as many as six thousand persons have this year paid for admission in one night. The Engraving shows a section of the centre apartment, with the orchestra.

PICTURESQUE SKETCHES OF LONDON, PAST AND PRESENT.

BY THOMAS MILLER.

CHAPTER X.—THE NEIGHBOURHOOD OF WHITECHAPEL AND BAG-FAIR.

OUR present Engraving represents the picturesque row of butchers' shops at the entrance of Whitechapel. The second house, with the projecting bay-windows, is rich in ornamental detail, and will recal to the reader of history the period when this was the Court end of London, and Royalty resided in the Tower. The Prince of Wales's Feathers, the Arms of Westminster, the *Fleur-de-lis* of France, and Thistle of Scotland are still standing on the front of this ancient mansion; and it is just possible that the house was once the residence of Prince Henry, son of James the First, as the monogram, yet visible, bears the initials, H. S., surmounted with plumes, which, very probably, stand for Henry Stuart. The Earls of Northumberland, the Throgmortons, and many noble families and wealthy merchants, in former days, resided in this neighbourhood: for, beside the Tower, there was Crosby-place, at no great distance, where the Protector, afterwards Richard the Third, held his court.

How changed is this ancient neighbourhood; the very house in which the Black Prince lodged when he resided in the city had long before Stowe's time been turned into an hostel, and the apartments in which grave councils were held, and where many a glorious victory was planned, echoed back the voice of some Francis, who, amid the clinking of pewter, exclaimed, "Anon, anon, sir," or "Score a pint of bastard in the Half-Moon." The citizens had at that early period flocked into bowering villas in the quarter lacked gardens in which the Percies of old Northumberland "took the pleasure," and where neat pretty Kate, showing her pearly teeth, had no doubt threatened to break the little finger of her own Hotspur, who was too eager to have her dainty lesson, and listen to the wars.

He, also, has long since vanished—the haughty Prior of the Holy Trinity, who, with "hawk and hound" in hand, bestrode his prancing palfrey, and rode, "among the lords," amongst the rich Aldermen of London, proud of his broad domains, which, in those days, extended to the margin of the Thames and over many a fair acre beside those on which Whitechapel now stands. No Earl of Salisbury now goes "sounding" through the city streets, with his long train of five hundred mounted followers, all clad in his household livery, and causing the old shopkeepers to cease their cry of "What do you lack?" while they watched the gay cavalcade, until it was lost, under the low-browed archway that stood before his ancient city mansion, by Dowgate.

Beyond Cornhill and Henry VII. received his ambassadors, and in which the crafty Cecil plotted against Lady Jane Grey, almost before the ink was dry with which he had solemnly registered his name to serve her, has long ago been numbered amongst the things that were; and seldom do the "silver-mailed trumpets," with their "loud acclaim," disturb the peaceful repose of the old city, to announce the in-coming or the out-going of royalty. The archers of Mile-end, with their chains of gold, have departed: the spot on which the tent stood, where bluff Hal regaled himself after having witnessed their sports, is now covered with mean-looking houses;—the poetry of ancient London is gone. The voice of the stream is heard no more, as it wells and babbles below the dwellings of our forefathers, along Aldgate and down Fenchurch-street, and past the door of Sir Thomas Gresham's house, in Lombard-street, until it is doubled round by the Mansion-house and emptied itself into the river. There is still a sound of waters by the Steam-packet Wharf, at London-bridge; but, oh, how different to the "brawling brook" of former days, is the "evil odour" which arises from that poisonous sewer!

Behind London-bridge and around the Tower we find churches and ancient mansions which stood centuries before the Great Fire went reddening and blackening, and destroying every other vestige of the old city; for here alone do we wander through the London which our forefathers rendered so famous; here look upon the grey and time-worn monuments which have preserved their memories. The history of the ancient city has yet to be written; it must be the "pleasant labour" of some one possessed of both talent and leisure. It is a task too great for us to accomplish.

And what have these old-world splendours given place to in this neighbourhood? Splendid gin-shops, plate-glass palaces—into which squalor and misery rush, and drown the remembrance of their wretchedness in drowsy and poisonous potations of gin. Splendour and squalor, the very contrast of which make thinking men pause, but are disregarded by those who contribute to the one, and recklessly endure the other.

The Whitechapel butcher belongs to the old school. He takes a delight in his blue livery, and wears his steel with as much satisfaction as a young ensign does his sword. He neither spurns the worsted leggins nor duck apron; but with bare muscular arms, and knife keen enough to sever the ham-string of an old black bull, takes his stand proudly at the front of his shop, and looks "lovingly" on the well-fed joints that dangle above his head. The gutters before his door literally run with blood: pass by whenever you may, there is the crimson current constantly flowing; and the smell the passenger inhales is not such as may be supposed to have floated over "Araby the blest." A "Whitechapel bird" and a "Whitechapel butcher" were once synonymous phrases, used to denote a character the very reverse of a gentleman; but in the manners of the latter we believe there is a great improvement, and that more than one "knight of the cleaver" who here in the daytime manufacture sheep into mutton chops, keeps his country-house.

The specimens of viands offered for sale in these streets augur well for the strength of the stomachs of the Whitechapel populace: no gentleman of squeamish appetite would like to run the risk of trying one of those out-of-door dinners, which ever stand ready-dressed. The sheeps' trotters look as if they had scarcely had time enough to kick off the dirt before they were potted; and as for the ham, it appears bleached, instead of salted; and to look at the sandwiches, you would think they were veal, or anything except what they are called. As for the fried fish, it resembles coarse red sand-paper; and you would sooner think of purchasing a penny-worth to polish the handle of a cricket-bat or racket, than of trying its qualities in any other way. The black-puddings resemble great fossil ammonites, cut up lengthwise; for while you gaze on them, you cannot help picturing these relics of the early world, and fancying that they must have been found in some sable soil abounding in broken fragments of gypsum, which would account for the fat-like substances inside. What the "faggots" are made of, which form such a popular dish in this neighbourhood, we have yet to learn. We have heard rumours of chopped lights, liver, suet, and onions being used in the manufacturing of these dusky dainties; but he must be a daring man who would convince himself by tasting: for our part, we feel confident that there is a great mystery to be unravelled before the innumerable strata which form these smoking hillocks will ever be made known. The pork-pies which you see in these windows contain no such effeminate morsels as lean meat, but have the appearance of good substantial bladders of lard shoved into a strong crust, from which there was no chance of escape, then sent to the oven and "done brown." The ham and beef houses display the same love of fatness, as if neither pig nor bullock could be over-fed that come to be consumed by the "greasy citizens" of the east end of London.

As for fish! the very oysters gape at you with open mouths, as it

PICTURESQUE SKETCHES OF LONDON.—WHITECHAPEL.

they knew how useless it would be to keep closed in such a ravenous-looking neighbourhood. They seem to cast imploring glances at the passers-by, as if begging to be taken out of the hot brine, and devoured as quickly as possible. You see great suspicious-looking wheels, sweltering in little saucers of vinegar; and you cannot help wondering what would be the result if you attempted to eat one; and, while you are thus doubting, without "dusting," some great broad-shouldered fellow comes up, throws down his penny, and, making but one mouthful of the lot, tilts the saucer to his lips, and drains the last crop of vinegar, then goes, for a finisher, into the nearest gin-shop. Pickled eels, cut up into Whitechapel mouthfuls, are faked up from the bottom of great brown jars, and devoured with avidity. You can never pass along without seeing brewers' drays unloading somewhere in the streets; and you cannot help thinking what hundreds a year Barclay and Perkins might save, in the wear and tear of men and horses, if they laid down pipes all the way from their brewery in the Borough to Whitechapel.

What little *taste* they display (if we may make use of so classical a phrase in contra-distinction to their "palatal" or gastronomic propensities), is shown in their love of pigeon-keeping, and rearing of "fancies." In this district of the metropolis pigeon-keeping has a choice and an extensive stock of these beautiful birds. From this taste arises good results, inasmuch as it leads them into the suburbs, especially on Sundays, when they either carry the pigeons with them in bags or throw into their coat-pockets, and so wander for three or four miles out, when they turn the birds loose, both parties thus enjoying the luxury of a little fresh air. They are excellent hands at decoying pigeons, for all the "strays" that alight in the neighbourhood are pretty sure to become "Whitechapel birds." What means they use for entrapping these feathered favourites we have not been able to ascertain, though one knowing fellow told us with a deep-meaning wink that "it was the fineness of the climate, and a little 'hanky-panky' business." We paid a pot of beer for the information, without asking for any clearer definition of the latter phrase.

Having thus become enlightened in the art of pigeon-stealing, we turned up Houndsditch, and visited Rag Fair. The price of admission is "von halfpenny," a toll from which neither Jew nor Gentile are exempt. This market or fair for old rubbish of every description is well worth seeing; and to whatever use the trash could be turned that met our eye in every direction, did at first, as old Pepys says, "puzzle me" to find out.

"Rag Fair consists of long rows of standing or sitting places, having neither back nor front, but covered in by narrow pent-house roofs, supported on beams, under which the sellers or exchangers take their places: the wind and rain blow and beat through these open sheds, both drenching and sweetening the dusty rags that are exposed for sale. Those who wish to purchase pass up and down the "ragged" alleys. We were detained at the narrow entrance of the first row for several moments by two ancient and bearded children of Israel, who were endeavouring to bargain. The seller had the portions of two pairs of old shoes in his hand; one pair "soleless," the other nearly "upperless."

"How much for those, Mo'?" enquired the purchaser.

"Twopence," answered the other; "they be dirt cheap.

"Bah!—won't do, Mo'," was the reply, after having examined them; "could not cut off enough to stop up a mouse-hole. Say von penny!"

"Vell, den, three-halfpence!"

We passed on, and did not witness the close of the bargain, our ears being now assailed with such cries as "Who vants three waistcoats for old coat?" "Who vants old hats for old shoes?" "Two shirts for von pair of strong breeches!" and so on. There we again saw the hook-nosed, large-eyed collector of "old clo'" whom we had that very morning stopped to look at, while he carried off a whole suit in exchange for two geraniums, which looked as if they would not live a week. The very things he was then running down, as he pointed out every thin spot and speck of grease to the little Cinderella he was bargaining with in the Borough, he was now extolling, and vowing that they had but been worn "werry lestle, werry lestle, indeed." With keen eye the intended purchaser traversed every inch; examined carefully the knees of the trowsers, the arm-pits, elbows, and sleeves of the coat; then discovering something at last, as he shim'd it before the light, he pointed to the spot, and looked at the other in silence. "Vell, vot of dat? Look at the pryshe!" was the reply of the gesticulating exchanger.

There is an old and mouldy smell about the place, telling that dank and fetid corners have been rummaged out, to contribute to the stock of filth there accumulated. And yet, through the dirty mass, the eye may here and there detect the fragments of finer articles, which, in days when the former owners would now run exclaiming with Hamlet, "And smelt so? Pah!" Small satin slippers, which had once been white, but now wore a little of the hue of every foul thing they had come in contact with. The velvet-cut-velvets, once a heap of gaudy dyes, are all but sunk beside the thread-bare blackness of the poor widow's cast-off weeds. One might almost fancy that Pride had come here to crawl out of its shabby habiliments, and gone and laid down in some of the dark alleys in the neighbourhood to die, having "shuffled off" the last vestiges of respectability.

To what vile purposes does it come at last!

Rags that may have touched a young and beautiful Duchess, not now fit for dusters. A remnant of the dress-coat of some young Lord, thrown down with disdain by the hunger-bitten jobbing tailor, because he cannot get a patch out of it large enough to seat the "reconstructions" of the Whitechapel hawker. Rag Fair is indeed the great grave-yard of Fashion; the last cemetery to which cast-off clothes are borne before they enter upon another state of existence, and are spirited into dusters and dish-clouts.

EMIGRATION TO SOUTH AUSTRALIA.—In consequence of the great number of candidates for emigration who have for some time past literally thronged the residence of Colonel Gawler, in Derby, seeking information respecting the above colony, the gallant Colonel at length intimated he would take an early opportunity of giving them a familiar lecture on the subject, with advice as to the voyage and other particulars. Accordingly, on Monday evening last, although the ordinary means of publicity had not been given of the lecture, the school room connected with St John's Church, in that town, was crowded with more than two hundred respectable operatives, and other persons, with their wives and grown-up children, who listened with deep interest and attention to the information thus given; the facts and statements being the more valuable as the result of Colonel Gawler's personal and official experience from a long residence in South Australia as the Governor of that colony. The lecture was illustrated by maps, and the physical, commercial, moral, and social aspects and advantages of the country were well explained in a clear and intelligible manner. Colonel Gawler concluded his observations by some excellent advice as to the cultivation of habits of industry, temperance, economy, and religion, as the sure and certain means of happiness, prosperity, and success in such a country—sentiments that seemed to carry conviction to every bosom, as was evinced by frequent interruptions of applause. At the close of the lecture, Mr. J. Jones rose to propose a vote of thanks to Colonel Gawler, congratulating those present on the treat they had enjoyed; and he hoped neither the instruction gained, nor the advice given, would be forgotten. He (Mr Jones) might take the opportunity of stating, that, in a well-known publication, called "Chambers' Information for the People," (the edition of 1842), under the article "South Australia," they would find an extract from a speech of Colonel Gawler's, delivered there in 1840, when governor. From that excellent speech, deliver d more than eight years ago, it must be no less gratifying to Col. Gawler than to every person present to learn, that the resources of that colony, combining, as it was then affirmed, the elements of great prosperity, had been from year to year gradually developing themselves, so that now South Australia was the most interesting country that engaged the attention of emigrants. The vote having been unanimously carried, another speaker rose to propose a vote of thanks to Mr. Gawler, for the kind and lucky-like spirit she had shown in furthering the wishes and intentions of those who were about to emigrate. This was received with great applause, and the company immediately rose from their seats to testify their unanimous respect and gratitude for Mr. [illegible] which she had proposed. Colonel Gawler, on being [illegible] Andover Advertiser.

A MINE UNDERGROUND FOR SEVEN DAYS WITHOUT FOOD.—A miner named John Edwards, 20 years old, employed at the [illegible] pit, in the Rhondda valley, was on Tuesday week brought out of the level on [illegible] he had [illegible] Wednesday morning in the following manner. A party of his fellow-miners went in search of him. They found him some distance from the workings. His feet were blistered by walking to and fro endeavouring to find his way out; and he was in that dreary and unwholesome place without having anything to eat or drink for that long period. He is in a fair way of recovery. He lost his light, and had no matches with him.

The official Customs return just issued of the exports from the port of Southampton for the past year shows, as compared with the two preceding years, a large and steady augmentation of the trade of that place, the increase being more striking when the recent depression of trade is taken into account. The declared value of the exports for 1846 was £2,196,289; for 1847, £2,627,594; and for 1848, £3,216,697.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

THE publication of the weights for the great Spring Handicaps absorbed all the sporting interest of the week; for not only was the speculation on them watched for itself, but for the influence it would have upon the acceptances. With a few exceptions, the averages have been struck with singular concord. The most notable difference is a three pounds Lambswold, a three year old colt, now 7st 4lb, put on him for the Chester Cup, and set for the Newmarket Handicap. He started but once last year, and, carrying 5st, won the Members' Plate at Malton, beating a field of four. Another lucky Chester Cup was of course the cynosure of the "Corner." Four nominations viz. Bleacher, Ion, Cetirese, Ellerslie, and Farewell almost monopolised the betting—the first and last representing the Irish party. Bleacher, sagely backed at twenty-five to one, ran nine times last season in Ireland—four times as a winner. His last race—for the Curragh Casserwine—which he won, showed that he can get the Chester course and distance, two years and a quarter. Farewell has raced twice, and was beaten on both occasions. Of old inheritors, it need only be observed that her Chester weight is 8st 6lbs. Ellerslie carries 7st; he won two races out of the last five he ran last year, one of them the Column, for which 9st weight was 6st 4lbs. The Great Metropolitan Stakes were not in much force. Lugar and Canezou were the best fancied. The former started once last year, and ran last in a field of five. His weight is 4st 10lbs. The latter was the second best of her year that 1848 produced, and has to carry 8st 11lb, should she come to the post. But "there's the rub." Canezou has certainly had as a rule to [illegible] when the public "got on" before the party, to [illegible] the nomination so forestalled, and then put the over-anxious [illegible] hole." Some owners of race-horses, indeed, offer the offenders an alternative, which is, to lay them a hundred per cent. more than the market per centage, in most cases, worse than the disease. It must be had in mind that the acceptances for these handicaps, which are to be declared on or before the 1st of February, will be influenced far more by the state of the accounts than the flattering unction of the weight.

The ruggedness of the odds on Steaple-Chasing, as ruled at Tattersall's, prove the established popularity of the sport. The fixtures of six-and-twenty meetings, between the 1st of February and the 21st of April, are already announced; and these, and the many "extra" ones, will offer very many additions South Steeple-chase takes place on Thursday next. The Open Stakes closed with sixteen acceptances. Proceed at the top, with 11st 4lbs, to carry. In addition to the "public" race, there is a second as free handicap, so that a day's sport may be reckoned on.

The coming week will be rich in Coursing. The Everley (Wilts) Meeting commences on Monday; the meetings at Hewsill and Middleham on Wednesday. Southport also begins on the latter day. The lovers of the leash have had a fine open season of it so far, and hares have been abundant. February will be Carnival of the long-tails commences with the Ashdown Club Meeting, on the 5th proximo, and promises a brilliant catalogue of sport. In addition to the announcement of the day on which a coursing meeting will fall, no other particulars of stake will be run, the hour at which the nominations are required to be in the slips should also be made public. The time for starting every race is given in the programme of a race meeting, and the importance to which coursing has attained calls for a similar attention to its details.

TATTERSALL'S.

MONDAY.—The Chester Cup betting, a though confined to a select few, was highly important; Bleacher, Ither tress, Ellerslie, and one or two others, having been backed with great spirit, and with a corresponding effect on the quotations. It was not less interesting on the Metrop litan Handicap, [illegible] having a host of supporters at half the odds laid before the weights came out

3 to 1 agst The Doctor (t)	5 to 1 agst Le Syphide (t)	5 to 1 agst Prince George (t)

CHESTER STEEPLE CHASE.

25 to 1 agst Knight of Gwynne (t)	25 to 1 agst The Curate	

LIVERPOOL HANDICAP.

2 to 1 agst Lugar (t)	15 to 1 agst Dunn	15 to 1 agst Dunn

CHESTER CUP.

25 to 1 agst Bleacher (t)	40 to 1 agst Dada	50 to 1 agst Ion (t)	
20 to 1 — Cossack	40 to 1 — Kuzzilla (t)	50 to 1 — Executor (t)	
20 to 1 — Geraldine	40 to 1 — Farewell (t)	50 to 1 — Chanticleer (t)	
20 to 1 — Inheritress	50 to 1 — Ballasalla (t)	100 to 1 — Miss Nipper (t)	

GREAT METROPOLITAN.

4 to 1 agst The Flying Dutchman	12 to 1 agst Honeycomb	40 to 1 agst Switch (t)	
7 to 1 — Tadmor	25 to 1 — Nunnykirk (t)	50 to 1 — Old Dan Tucker	
	25 to 1 — Strongbow	50 to 1 — Bobus (t)	

THURSDAY Canezou improved a few points for the Metropolitan, and Executor found plenty of friends for the Chester Cup; but the general betting was "flat," if not unprofitable.

LIVERPOOL STEEPLE CHASE.

30 to 1 agst Shamrock (t)	40 to 1 agst Sir John (t)	

GREAT METROPOLITAN HANDICAP.

6 to 1 agst Canezou	20 to 1 agst Longsman	30 to 1 agst Executor (t)
12 to 1 — Lugar	20 to 1 — Strongbow	33 to 1 — Maid of Lynn (t)

CHESTER CUP.

7 to 1 agst Humbug	50 to 1 agst Hallsfield (t)	60 to 1 agst King of Kildare	
50 to 1 — Ishmaelites	50 to 1 — Ion (t)	60 to 1 — Chevenal	
50 to 1 — Geraldine	50 to 1 — Dust-again (t)	1000 to 10 — Rubware	

LIVERPOOL HANDICAP.

10 to 1 agst Lugar	20 to 1 agst Oakeley (t)	35 to 1 agst Eithera
22 to 1 agst Newcastle	22 to 1 — Strongbow	

SLAVE ABDUCTOR CONVICTED.—In Ireland, Alpha Cottage Court, in Centreville, Md., lately, the trial of W. I. Work, for assisting certain slaves from Ireland to run away (and which was removed from that county), resulted in a verdict of guilty after forty minutes' deliberation. Sentence Tuesday, one p.m. on Friday. The Centreville *Times* says: "Work has been sentenced in the three cases concluded in Queen Anne's County Court, to the penitentiary for terms imprisonment in the aggregate. He will be sentenced on the two cases tried in Easton, at the adjourned court, to about eight years more, making in all 18 years."

THE AMERICAN PRESS.—One thing rejoices us greatly, that we can send our newspapers and periodicals cheaply to your country. Our editors begin to talk of the English circulation. Look out for some "hall specimens" of newspapers. We have here at last three penny papers published in the far west, where ink and paper are so cheap. The types are bleasoned with hog meat, and the journal is printed on [illegible] and sends it back in time for the next number. We do not, of course, [illegible] pate the circulation of such newspapers in England.—*New York Correspondence of a Contemporary*

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

Consols register an advance of one per cent. upon last week's prices. The absence of any disturbing news from the Continent, and more particularly the abundance of money, tend to this result. On Monday Consols opened at 89¾ to 90¼; advanced on Tuesday to 90¾ afterwards yielding a point to money sales, at which they remained on the 30th inst. On Thursday were done at 91 [illegible] Wednesday was not, however, maintained to the full extent, upon its transpiring that the weekly meeting of the Directors of the Bank of England had [illegible] the minimum rate of discount at 2½ per cent. The above quotation is anticipated. The Market closed, however, with much firmness, everything for the moment favouring the party for the rise. The unfunded debt continues to improve, and India Bonds are steadily held at previous quotations. Quarter per Cents have, in consequence of some very large exchanges from Consols, attained the relative value. At the close of the week there was a slight tendency to resisting prices quoting, for Bank Stock, 211; Reduced, 90¾; Consols, 90¾; 3 per Cent. Annuities, 1726, 88⅝; New 3½ per Cent. Annuities, 91¾; Long Annuities, to expire Jan. 1860, 8⅞; Oct. 10, 1859, 9 5-16; India Stock for Account, 243; Ditto, Bonds, under £1000, 40 pm.; South Sea Stock, 86¼; Ditto, New Annuities, 87¾; Consols for Account, 90¾; Exchequer Bills, £1000, March, 45 pm.; Ditto, £500, June, 48 pm.; Ditto, £500, March, 46 pm.; Ditto, £500, June, 48 pm.; Ditto, Small, June, 48 pm.

Although the Foreign Market has been tolerably active, the principal business has been in Mexican, Peruvian, Portuguese, and Grenada. Mexican improved from Monday's price, of 26¼, to 27 on Tuesday, but experienced a slight reaction on Wednesday, in consequence of a rumour that the next remittance on account of dividends will not exceed 2660 dollars. Portuguese Four per Cents, after advancing to 27, have receded to 26¾, principally from realising. Grenada Bonds have been speculated in to some extent, upon the hope that Grenada will follow the example of the other South American Republics, and re-arrange its debt. Peruvian continues firm. The market was a little flatter towards the close of the week, prices closing as follows: Austrian, Five per Cent., 79¾. Buenos Ayres Bonds, Six per Cent., 21. Chilian, Six per Cent., 87. Danish Bonds, 84; Grenada Bonds, One per Cent., 15¼; Mexican, Five per Cent., 1846, 26¾; Ditto, Deferred, 9¼; Portuguese, 72; Ditto, Four per Cent., Account, 27¼; Spanish, Five per Cent., 1840, Account, 19⅝; Ditto, Passive, 3¾; Ditto, Account, 28¾; Belgian, Four-and-a-Half per Cent., 79¼; Dutch, Two-and-a-Half per Cent., 12 Gilt, Account, 49¼; Ditto, Four per Cent., 92¼.

Shares in the divisional railway lines continue firm, with a tendency to advance. London and North Western have touched 130¾; and Midlands, Great Westerns, Eastern Counties, and South Eastern and Dovers nearly held previous quotations. The market, at the end of the week, closed firmly, at the following prices: Birmingham and Oxford Junction, 23 xd; Birmingham, Wolverhampton, and Dudley, calls 3, 4 pm.; Blackwall, 6½; Bristol and Exeter, 45; Caledonian, 8½; Chester and Holyhead, 23; Ditto, Preferential, 14; Dublin and Belfast Junction, 5; Eastern Counties, 11¾; Ditto, New Shares, 3¼ pm.; Ditto, Half Shares, 1¾; Ditto, Five per Cent., No 1, 1 pm.; Ditto, Five per Cent., No 2, 1 pm.; Ditto, Five per Cent., No 3, 1 pm.; Ditto, Half, A. Deferred, 3, 4; Ditto, Half, B, 3, 4; Ditto, Extension, ¼. Great Western, 98; Ditto, Fifths, 19¾. [illegible] 14; Hull and Selby, 103; Ditto, Half Shares, 50½; Lancaster and Carlisle, 14; Ditto, Thirds, 11¾. Lancashire and Yorkshire, Half Shares, 33¾; Ditto, Fifths, 7. Ditto, New, Guaranteed, 93 xd; Ditto (West Riding Union), 9¾; Leeds and Bradford, 100; [illegible] Half Shares, 31; Ditto, Extension, 14; London, Brighton, and South Coast, 57; Ditto, Guarant. 5 per cent., 9¾ xd div.; Ditto, Prof. Con. 5 per cent., 80 ex. div.; London and North-Western, 124¾; Ditto, New, 113; Ditto, Fifths, 25; Ditto, £10 (M. and B.), 9, 13; Ditto, £10 (M. and B.), 6, 9; London and South-Western, 42; Ditto, New £50, 31; Ditto Tentis (Consol.), 39¾; Ditto, Thirds, 11¾; Manchester, Buxton, and Matlock, 1¾ x i. Midland, 94¾; Ditto, £50 Shares, 20; Norfolk, 49; Ditto, Guaranteed 5 per cent., 18. North British, 16⅝; Ditto, Halves, 7¾; Ditto, Quarters, 3. Ditto, Thirds, 1¾ xd. Scottish Central, Worcester, and Wolverhampton, 20¾; Ditto, Guaranteed, and Reigate, 17. Shrewsbury and Birmingham, New Guaranteed, 9¾; Shropshire Union, 7¾ x i. South-Eastern, 26; Ditto, No 2, 7¾; Ditto, No 3, 8¼ x i. Ditto, Extension, 4¼. South Wales, 16¾. Vale of Neath, 6 per cent. Guaranteed, 85; Ditto, 4 in, ditto, 29½; Wilts, Somerset, and Weymouth, 27¾; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 29½; Ditto, Original New Shares, 23¾; Ditto, Extension, 9¼. Railway Bonds, 11¾; Ditto, ditto, No. 3, 9¼; Ditto, G.N.E Preference, 9½; York and North Midland, 50¾; Ditto, Preference, 10½; Ditto, East and West Riding Extension, 27½; Northern of France, 7¾ ex. div.; Orleans and Rouen, 22 ex. div.; Paris and Orleans, 20¾; Paris and Strasbourg, 24; Sambre and Meuse, 3¾; London Joint Stock Bank, 16; Australian Mines, 6¾

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE.—Since our last report a very limited quantity of English wheat has been received up to Mark-lane, consequently as well as by land carriage and sample. On the whole, the demand has ruled steady for most descriptions of grain, and the late rates have been fully supported this at foreign wheats, free of duty, have sold to a fair extent, at full prices; but all other kinds have been neglected. In wheat, under lock, we have very few large transactions to notice. Malting barley has produced full currencies. Grinding and distilling samples have been in demand. Next to nothing has been done in malt, the terms of which must be considered somewhat lower. Grain oats have receded in value 6d to 1s per quarter, with a dull inquiry. In beans, peas, and pease and tares, very few transactions have taken place. The flour trade has ruled dull. The top price of the best town-made has been 44s per 280 lbs.

Essex and Kent, red, 37s to 39s; Ditto, white, 37s to 37s; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 35s to 40s; Ditto, white, 44s to 52s; rye, 28s to 30s; grinding barley, 24s to 26s; Distilling ditto, 27s to 29s; malting ditto, 29s to 32s; Norfolk and Lincoln malt, 57s to 58s; Ware, 62s to 64s; Kingston and Ware, 56s to 60s; Chevalier, 59s to 61s; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 17s to 20s; potato ditto, 20s to 24s; Scotch and Cork ditto, 16s to 20s; ditto, white, 22s to 24s; ditto, black, 22s to 24s; ditto, old, 24s to 26s; grey peas, 30s to 32s; maple ditto, 32s to 34s; ditto, old, 36s to 38s per quarter. Town-made [illegible] per sack. Norfolk and Suffolk, 38s to 40s; Essex, 38s to 39s per 280 lbs. Foreign wheat, 40s to 42s per quarter; barley, 24s to 26s per ditto; oats, 16s to 18s per ditto; beans, 34s to 36s per quarter. Flour, American, 40s to 42s per barrel; Italian, 39s per barrel.

SEED TRADE.—Spring tares have sold to a fair extent, at full prices. In all other kinds of seeds scarcely any business has been transacted.

LINSEED CAKES.—Since our last report, sowings, 42s to 43s; Mediterranean and [illegible] 42s to 43s, hempseed, 40s to 42s per quarter, coriander, 18s to 20s per cwt.; brown mustard, 9s to 11s; white ditto, 9s to 11s per bushel. English rapeseed, £17 to £20 per last of ten quarters; Linseed cakes, English, £11 10s to £12 10s; Ditto, foreign, £11 10s per ton. Rapeseed, £4 10s to £5 per ton; canary, 48s to 50s per quarter. English clover-seed, red, —s to —s; white, —s to —s; ditto, canary, 48s to 52s per cwt.; trefoil, —s to —s; ditto, white, —s to —s per cwt.

Spread. The prices of wheaten bread for the week ending from 27th to 3d of household ditto, 5½d to 6d per 4lb loaf.

Imperial Weekly Average. Wheat, 48s 4d; barley, 29s 1d; oats, 17s 1d; rye, 28s 4d; beans, 34s 1d; peas, 32s 8d.

Six Home Counties Average.—Wheat, 46s 8d; barley, 30s 7d; oats, 17s 10d; rye, 28s 8d; beans, —s —d; peas, —s —d.

Seven Districts Average.—Wheat, 46s 6d; barley, 2s 6d; oats, 4s 6d; rye, 2s 6d; beans, —s —d; peas, —s —d.

PROVISIONS.—The butter trade has ruled extremely steady for nearly all kinds of Irish. In prices no advance can be noticed; but higher rates are generally expected, owing to the falling off in the supplies.

Bacon.—The raw market is not quite so active as last week; nevertheless, a good business is still doing, especially the late advance. Foreign sides are a shade lower.

Coffee.—Coves coffee is rather lower and most other kinds are dull. The stocks in warehouse are reasonably good.

Lard.—Carolina and the best Palma support late figures. Inferior samples of Bengal are the turn lower.

Provisions.—For all kinds of Irish butter the demand still continues fair, on the full selling prices. Carlow, 78s (landed) Fls to 84s; Cork, 80s to 86s; Limerick, 80s to 86s; and Waterford, 80s to 84s per cwt. Foreign butter is dull, and the turn lower. Scarcely any business is doing in Belfast. Hams are in full demand, and the trade is almost unsaleable. The Dorset, 66s to 72s, trowelling and inferior 56s to 56s per cwt. Cork, 8s to 12s per gallon. Choice parcels of Irish are in moderate request, at full prices; but other kinds are dull sale. Several parcels have come in from America, and sold at from 60s to 65s per cwt. Hams are quite 2s per cwt. lower. In lard scarcely any business is doing. A further kinds of provisions are dull in sale.

Tallow.—The tallow delivery is going on, prices have further receded 3d per cwt. On the spot spot is quoted at 44s to 44s 3d per cwt. Scarcely any business is doing for [illegible] delivery.

Oils.—Linseed oil, in good request at very full prices. Palm and sperm has declined to extent with a heavy demand.

Coal Average.—Sunday last, 22s 8s to 23s 12s; clover ditto, 23s 8s to 24 16s; and stone, 24s 8s per ton.

Wool.—Fair demand is still in sale, at barely former terms. Lowards, 1s 3d to 1s 6d; of Down and Leicester ditto, 1s 6d to 1s 9d; Kent, 1s 6d to 1s 9d; Sussex, 1s 6d to 1s 9d; Scotch and Irish, 1s 6d to 1s 9d; Cheviot, 1s 6d to 1s 9d; Southdown, 1s 6d to 1s 9d; Sussex, 1s 6d to 1s 9d; Kent

ADVERTISEMENTS.

TO ADVERTISERS.—As we restrict the Advertisements to One Page only to prevent disappointment (as we have days and sometimes) it is necessary to ensure the insertion of an Advertisement that Publication will be found on page 64

New Ready, New Edition for 1849, thoroughly Revised, with Additions, and Corrections to the Present Time, in 1 vol. 8vo, with Maps and Plans, price 18s. bound in cloth, gilt, THE PEERAGE, BARONETAGE, KNIGHTAGE, &c. for 1849 (Sixth Year). By CHARLES R. DOD, Esq., Author of "The Parliamentary Companion," &c. London: WHITTAKER and Co., 13, Ave Maria-lane.

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TO REGIMENTAL MESSES, Naval and Military Officers, &c.—CARL and SONS, 18, Cornhill, have on hand a large assortment of Regimental Plate, suitable for the messes of Naval and Military Officers. Regimental Messes, &c., to their rich ARGENTINE SILVER PLATE, which from its great durability, richness of design and finish, can be confidently recommended, as the best substitute for silver ever introduced. Complete dinner, breakfast, and tea services, epergne and forks, &c., in great variety. Castors filled with every requisite.

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THE ROYAL NAVAL, MILITARY, EAST INDIA, and GENERAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, 3, CHARLES-STREET, ST. JAMES'S, LONDON. DIRECTORS. CHAIRMAN.—Colonel Sir Frederick Smith, K.H. ER. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN.—Major J. H. Scarlett Cayley, R.H. F.R.S. Admiral Lord Hugh Hon Sir G. Major-Gen Sir Wyndham, GH Cockburn, G.C.B. Major-Gen Sir Arnold, K.W., K.C. Major-Gen Sir C. Cockburn, Bt. A. Hair, Esq., M.D., late R.H. Jas. Hair, Esq. Captain William Lancey, R.N. Lieut.-Col. William Chard, Esq., Navy Agent Major-Gen Sir F. Ross GCMG, Lieut.-Col. Charles Reid, Esq. Samuel Taylor, Esq. Major-Gen Sir Hugh Rose, KCB Sir John Rolt, KCB Captain Sir G. Back, R.N. Sydney, C.B. Captain Sir G. Back, R.N. Sir Thomas Phillipps, Bt. Sir Robert G. Sir John Taylor, Bt. Sir Colquhoun Grant, Bt. Sir Peter Pechell, C.B. ACTUARY.—John Finlaison, Esq., the Government Calculator. ASSURANCES are granted upon the lives of persons in every station of life, and for every part of the world, upon particularly favourable terms. Persons assured in this office may change their residence to another without obtaining their policies. A Bonus, amounting to 30 per Cent on the actual value of the policies, was appropriated to the assured at the first Septennial Meeting, held in the year 1841. JOSEPH G. SHEFFIELD, Secretary.

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THE INSCRIPTION ON THE PAVEMENT.—DRAWN BY KENNY MEADOWS.

THE INSCRIPTION ON THE PAVEMENT.

'Tis sad, poor scribbler of the flags,
To leave thee there in thy distress;
To look unmoved upon thy rags,
More eloquent than nakedness;
To leave thee in the wind and rain—
To steel the heart, avert the eye:
But, yet, thou tell'st thy tale in vain;
I can but grieve, and pass thee by.

Though harsh it seem to such as thou,
Our English law is wise and good.
If to the starving we allow
Protection, shelter, clothes, and food—
If heavy tax, ungrudged, we pay
To keep the beggar from the street—
What right hast thou to block the way,
And vend thy squalor at our feet?

'Tis easy, doubtless, to efface
Unpleasant thoughts, or rising qualms,
By giving, to forget thy case,
The lazy tribute of our alms;
But is it just, while widows grieve
Or orphan babes in secret pine,
To let them die, while we relieve
Such importunity as thine?

And surely, if thine art can spell
Thy sufferings to the public view,
Thy hand can pull the workhouse bell
To ask the parish for thy due?
Though cold my words, their truth remains—
My judgment dictates the reply;
I give thee nothing for thy pains,
I pity—but I pass thee by.

And yet, God knows, I do not grudge
To share my little with the poor,
And many a weary mile I'd trudge
To help the needy—were I sure.
I'd part my shillings or my crusts
With misery in her secret cells;
But clamorous beggary disgusts—
Theatric nakedness repels.

CHARLES MACKAY.

THAMES CHAMPIONSHIP INSIGNIA.

THE honorary distinction which we have here engraved is to be hereafter worn by those amateur rowers on the Thames who have held the "silver sculls;" the victory conferring upon the holder the title of "Champion of the Thames." In the decoration, the wreath is green enamel; the sculls are of silver; the clasps gilt (each clasp signifying the year of victory); and the ribbon dark blue.

This boat-race was established in the year 1830, when a well-known amateur rower, in consequence of the dearth in sculling-matches, and with a view to encourage the art, presented, for competition, a pair of small model silver sculls (symbolical of the Championship), enclosed in a case bearing this inscription:—"These Sculls were, in the year 1830, presented by Henry C. Wingfield to the Amateur Scullers on the Thames, to be held by the Best for the time being, on condition of his rowing at half flood from Westminster to Putney, against all Challengers, annually, on the 10th day of August, for Ever." The prize has since been annually contested by the best amateurs, and the contest has produced excellent sport—the distance, five miles and a half, severely testing the condition, strength, and dexterity of the competitors. In consequence of the inconvenience arising from steam-boats, this, the last, important match on the old water from Westminster to Putney has just been changed for Putney to Kew; and it was considered a desirable opportunity to confer on the champion of so important a race a more lasting memento than that previously granted to him (which was merely the engraving his name and the year of victory on a silver plate attached to the box including the sculls; and which, being given up to, and held by, each successful competitor, afforded the ex-champion no memorial of his past prowess), in the shape of honorary insignia, or mark of distinction; whilst it was also thought that the right to such a distinction would materially tend to increase the public interest in the match. Hence the annexed 'Order of Merit."

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

OXFORD.—The Regius Professor of Ecclesiastical History proposes, in this term, to read Eusebius and Bede. The first lecture will be given on Tuesday, February 13

CAMBRIDGE.—The Margaret Professor of Divinity will resume on Wednesday, Jan. 31, and continue them on the subsequent Wednesdays and Fridays, till further notice, his lectures "On the Use of the Early Fathers, and in Illustration of the Condition, Structure, and Doctrines of the Church of the First Three Centuries." Before the end of the term, he will add a few lectures on that portion of the "Apology of Tertullian" which has been selected as a subject for the voluntary theological examination in October next. The Norrisian Professor of Divinity will begin his lectures for the Lent Term on Thursday, Feb. 1, at one o'clock; and will continue them at the same hour on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, throughout the remainder of the term.

ORDINATION.—The Lord Bishop of Manchester held an ordination at the Cathedral church on Sunday last, when twelve deacons and three priests were admitted into holy orders. The ordination sermon was preached by the Rev. Canon Wray.

BRISTOL CATHEDRAL.—About a month since, the Dean and Chapter of Bristol Cathedral issued an order for the discontinuance of the practice of chanting or intoning the service. This unprecedented act was the instant occasion of great excitement on the part of the congregation, who felt deeply hurt at the change, and expressed themselves on every occasion with great earnestness, but without the indulgence of any intemperate language. Finding all remonstrance vain, a number of the lay congregation who usually attend divine worship in the Cathedral have addressed a memorial to the Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol, praying for his interference, as visitor, and which memorial has been presented to his Lordship by the High Sheriff of the County and Mayor of the City, who acted as a deputation for the memorialists. After expressing the profoundest respect for the office, as well as for the personal character of the Bishop, and their pain at the "sudden interruption of the immemorial manner of conducting divine worship in our Cathedral," the memorialists proceed to say: "We reckon among the best portions of our inheritance, as English Churchmen, the privilege of partaking in that sublime and uprising service, for whose dignified and coherent performance such ample provision has been made. We hold that we, and all who by our common nature are attuned for that service in its perfect beauty, are as much entitled to enjoy it as others are entitled to the stalls which give them this seeming, but not lawful power to deform it." The interference of his Lordship is requested "to reconcile a divided Master and a dejected flock." This, as visitor, the memorialists say the Bishop is enabled to do by the statutes which govern the chapter. The deputation was most courteously received by the Bishop, who, after hearing the memorial read, made the following reply:—"Mr. Mayor and Gentlemen: I beg to express my sense of the honour done to me by this deputation, and to assure you that if I am statutably called upon to exercise jurisdiction in the matter of this memorial, I shall give the subject all the attention in my power, with a hope that, by the blessing of God, I shall come to a sound decision."

SUBDIVISION OF LARGE PARISHES.—A bill has been prepared to be introduced into Parliament early in the ensuing session for the subdivision of large parishes. After reciting the various acts which have been passed relative to the building and promoting the building of additional churches in large parishes, it proposes to make all the churches and chapels that either have been or shall be built, together with their districts, distinct parish churches and new parishes. Marriages, baptisms, and burials are to be celebrated therein, and the lawfully appointed fees for those ceremonies and Easter offerings and dues to be received by the incumbent. All persons residing within the new parish must be married at the church of such parish, and not elsewhere. The incumbent of the new parishes are to be bodies corporate, and have perpetual succession. They are to have the exclusive cure of souls within their parishes, and are in no respect to be under the control of the rector or vicar of the parish from which the new parish is to be taken. The new parish is also to be exempt from all charges necessary for the repair of the old parish church; and by another clause, all Easter offerings and dues may be commuted for a sum of money, which is to be invested in the purchase of land, glebe, tithe, &c. The above are the most important clauses. There is one provision of the bill, however, which is manifestly unjust, inasmuch as it proposes that the provisions of the Act shall take place immediately; and thus, without any compensation, takes away from existing incumbents all the emoluments which they at present enjoy from the districts which are to be made. No such provision should be made without the consent of the present incumbent, or take place after his death.

NOOKS AND CORNERS OF OLD ENGLAND.

THE GEORGE INN, NORTON ST. PHILIP'S, SOMERSET.

FROM a granary to an inn is no very startling change in appropriation, and such is the history in little of the monastic building before us; reminding us of the times when the *hostel* was a place of greater importance than in the present railway age, and when the innkeeper was invariably a man of substance.

The ancient edifice before us was formerly a granary belonging to Hinton Abbey, in the village of Norton St. Philip's, between Bath and Frome. It has been greatly disfigured by modern hands, but there is much left of its middle-age art; its capacious porch, the designs of some of its windows, and its overhanging upper stories (upon rude corbels), and its inner gallery leading to what once were bed-chambers, all denote the pile to have been erected in the early portion of the fifteenth century. We miss "the windpipes of hospitality," as chimneys have been happily styled; but we must recollect that they were not requisite in the original appropriation of the structure, and therefore did not form a feature of the original design. At the point of each gable is a small campanile or bell-tower, of some architectural beauty, which makes us regret that the building has not been preserved more intact, or has not attracted the attention of restorers.

In the town of Norton St. Philip's was formerly held the most noted cloth fair in the west of England; and the large upper room of the George Inn was the exchange or place of assembling for the merchants attending this great mart.

Somersetshire, it will be recollected, was the principal scene of Monmouth's rebellion against James II.; and it was at Norton St. Philip's that the ill-fated Duke was attacked, on June 27, 1685, by the Royalists, whose advanced guard had marched from Bath, under the Duke of Grafton, Monmouth's half-brother. Colonel Holmes, who was at the head of Monmouth's army, had an arm nearly shot off in the engagement; and it is related that the brave soldier, unassisted, completed the amputation with the cook's knife in the kitchen of the George Inn. The large projecting window lights the apartment wherein James slept on the night of the above battle; and the room is to this day known as "the King's Chamber."

THE GEORGE INN, NORTON ST. PHILIP'S, SOMERSET.

The adjoining house, too, has its historic record. In this humble dwelling, though it has a bell-tower like its massive neighbour, was born the late Mr. Rundell, the wealthy goldsmith, of Ludgate-hill, who furnished the crown and table of many a Sovereign, and died a *millionaire*.

CHRIST CHURCH AND SCHOOLS, BERMONDSEY.

THESE Schools, which have just been completed, are erected immediately adjoining the new church belonging to the district of Christ Church, situate at the corner of Parkin's-row and the Neckinger-road. The material is chiefly brick; and the style of architecture designed to harmonise with the church, which is Romanesque: the whole group has a pleasing effect.

The two upper stories of the front part of the building are arranged as residences for a master and mistress; the remaining portion being divided into appropriate class-rooms for 300 children. Under the residences is an open cloister for the use of the children, through which is the girl's entrance; that for the boys being in the rear, in Thomas-street.

W. Bennett Hays, Esq., is the architect; and Mr. Benjamin Wells, of Bermondsey, the builder. The Schools cost £1100. The principal part of this sum was provided by the Southwark Fund for Building Churches, &c.; the remainder by a grant from the National Society, and from local subscription.

The Church was consecrated on the 19th of June last by the Lord Bishop of Winchester. It contains accommodation for 970 persons, and cost £4970. The Rev. R. Marshall Martin is the incumbent of the district, whose exertions have been mainly instrumental towards the completion of these buildings.

CHRIST CHURCH AND SCHOOLS, BERMONDSEY.

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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

No. 356.—Vol. XIV.] FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1849. [Sixpence.

OPENING OF THE SESSION.

While nearly all the old forms have been changed in the principal countries of Continental Europe, since the Session of the British Parliament was last opened, nothing has been changed in this. Our Constitution has remained intact, while all around it has been crumbling into decay. It has defied all internal shocks—if any can be said to have menaced it. The external commotions of the Continent have stopped at the opposite coasts of Albion, and have not penetrated to our shores. Again the British Legislature has resumed its sittings in its ancient locality, and again the machinery of our system is in full and harmonious operation.

The Session has opened under somewhat remarkable circumstances. The old Corn-Law expired on Wednesday. The Session of Parliament commenced on Thursday. On the former day, Mr. Cobden, Mr. Bright, and all the prominent members and friends of the late Anti-Corn-Law League, met together in Manchester, and, in the face of assembled thousands, celebrated their past victory. On Thursday the Royal Speech was delivered to both Houses of Parliament; and the first day of Free Trade in corn was inaugurated by the solemn opening of the great Legislative Assembly of the nation. We place the two facts together, as they serve to illustrate each other.

The Royal Speech, as a matter of course, foreshadowed, rather than actually announced, the business of the Session; but it told sufficient to enlighten us on the intended policy of the Ministry on the two great questions that are likely to monopolise the attention of Parliament—Financial Reform and the state of Ireland. The old Anti-Corn-Law Leaguers expatiated, as they could not well avoid doing, upon the merits of Free Trade: they praised their own past exertions, exalted their own victory, and indulged in sanguine anticipations of benefits yet to result from the free commercial intercourse of nations. But another subject had even larger possession of their minds: Economical Reform was the strong under-current of their speeches; and all the glorification about the past served but to illustrate the new demand which their leaders have made. The same idea peeps through the vague phraseology of the Royal Speech. The Leaguers, in their new character, have undertaken to speak for the public. The Ministers, in the Royal Speech, have spoken both for the public and for themselves. The same sentiment pervades both. We find that the principle contended for by the irresponsible agitators out of power is conceded by the responsible Ministers in power, and that the difference between the two is one of degree only. We may, therefore, expect that the Session will not pass over without something being done. We trust that, if it do not meet the demands of those who have fixed upon an arbitrary reduction, it will be sufficient to satisfy the reasonable wishes of the great bulk of the tax-paying community. In fact, if we may rely upon the reports of those who are believed to have the confidence of the Ministers, Lord John Russell is ready to take the wind out of the sails of agitation by a large concession. We are told that a reduction of at least four millions can be accomplished, and that, after such a reduction, there will be a surplus in the National Exchequer at the end of the year. The country knows to whom it should give the principal credit for this result. If any credit at all be due to the Whig Ministry, it is simply that of having known how to yield; of having slid out of a false and untenable position with ease and dexterity; and of having conceded before concession became ungracious, and before agitation attained a height which would have emboldened it to make demands of a nature not quite so pleasant or so safe to insist upon as a solvent balance-sheet.

The next great question is that of Ireland. The events on the Continent have thrown in the background many questions that formerly appeared urgent. All questions of organic reforms have fallen into disrepute. There is an end, for a time, to the idea of new Reform Bills—the Charter is all but defunct—the Ballot is suffering under an eclipse—the Extension of the Suffrage is shelved; but the howl of Irish misery swells upon our ears, and will be listened to. No Continental revolutions, no fall of Empires can still it, even for a moment. The spectacle of our brother's degradation and suffering forces itself upon us. It may not be agreeable; but there it is, and we must look at it. It insists not alone upon being seen and pitied, but upon being relieved and remedied. This will be the difficulty of 1849, as it has been that of all previous sessions within the memory of this generation. There will, however, be this difference, that it never before was so fearfully urgent as it is now—never so perplexing to meet—never so perilous to neglect.

These two great subjects, together with the Bill for the Repeal of the Navigation Laws, and that for the admission of Jews to Parliament, and all the other bantlings of Legislation abandoned last year by Minsters, and to be taken up in the present Session, will, of themselves, give our lawmakers enough to do. In addition to these, there are so many errors of a bygone legislation to be remedied; so many practical abuses to be considered; so many theoretical anomalies and grievances that clamour for an audience, and that will not be utterly silenced; and so many social reforms, both on points of minor and major interest, to be debated, that we may expect a Session of more than average interest and importance.

But, amid all this turmoil, one question, more urgent than any except the Irish difficulty, will, most likely, stand no chance of being listened to. The Education of the People—the most important of all questions to the future well-being of this country, and to the maintenance, not alone of our constitution, the envy and the model of nations, but perhaps to our very existence forty or fifty years hence as an independent State—must, we fear, stand over till quieter times. Now and then, the veil which shrouds from our comfortable eyes the horrible degradation of the multitudinous

[Country Edition]

The President, Louis Napoleon, on the Boulevard de la Madeleine.—(See next page.)

swarms of young children that are growing up in vice and ignorance, to take the place of the present generation of men and women, is filled up, and society is appalled at the spectacle. Nothing, however, is done, in spite of repeated warning. The great evil of ten or a dozen years hence has fewer terrors for us than the smaller evil of to-day. So we go on callously in the old course. When we feel no present evil, we are not very much alarmed at the future. When trade and manufactures flourish, we hear but little of the consequent pressure upon the realised property of the country; but when stagnation of industry ensues—and come it must at periodic intervals, as long as machinery and capital have a tendency to produce faster than the wants of the world increase—a spasmodic effort is made to do something for the overabundant poor and for the frightful multitudes of young children that are growing up in sin and misery.

Yet nothing effectual is done. Population presses upon resources; and, in this old, experienced, and wise country, we are content to let this pressing population be an ignorant one. This is the great danger. It may be far ahead, or it may be nearer than we suppose. But it is a danger which requires immediate handling. "The evil principle and the good," says the *Edinburgh Review*, "would seem to be contending within our land for victory. In this contest every other is involved. Let the friends of order, of education, of religion, look to it. There is plainly not a moment to lose." We do not agree in all the philosophy of our ministerial contemporary, but we re-echo his warning. There is, indeed, not a moment to lose, if, in the inevitable struggle for subsistence, which will, sooner or later, take place in this densely peopled country, the next generation is not better instructed than the present. The Irish question is a great one, but the question of English pauperism and ignorance is far greater in its probable influence upon the fortunes of humanity.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

The comparative tranquillity which has prevailed for some time past amongst our restless neighbours has been disturbed this week with something like a compensating force making up for the past calm.

The causes of commotion have been numerous. We will present them *seriatim* in the order of their occurrence.

M. Léon Faucher, the Minister of the Interior, having introduced a bill for the suppression of clubs, demanded to have it considered *d'urgence*; in other words, to have the standing orders of the House suspended, in order that the measure might be at once passed. The bill, which was of a highly penal character, was as follows:—

"Art. 1. Clubs are interdicted. Every meeting, held periodically or at irregular intervals, for the discussion of public affairs, shall be considered as a club.

"Art. 2. The presidents, chiefs, secretaries, &c., of such meetings shall be condemned to a fine of from 100f. to 500f., to deprivation of civil rights during a year at least and three years at most, independently of the other penalties they may have incurred.

"Art. 3. Individuals who shall lend their houses or apartments for such meetings shall be sentenced to a fine of from 100f. to 500f.

"Art. 4. All the provisions of the law of 28th July last, relative to clubs, are abrogated."

M. Faucher, in introducing the measure, read the *exposé de motifs* which had induced the Government to bring it forward. This document declared that in the Clubs anarchy was organised, with its regular staff, its discipline, and its tribune; that it raised its voice in opposition to that of the State, as represented in the National Assembly, and tumultuous among the public streets of irritation and mutual hatred, which end in confusion and bloodshed. It moreover declared that the Clubs, so far from absorbing the force of the revolutionists, were nothing more nor less than the nucleus of secret societies, and that behind these tumultuous assemblages there were secret bodies and dark intrigues, to which the public meetings were a mere cloak. On these grounds M. Faucher justified the bill, and asked the Assembly to sanction it.

The question of "urgency" was referred by the Assembly to a committee, which on Saturday reported against the demand of "urgency."

The member who drew up the report of the committee was M. Sénard, the President of the National Assembly during the insurrection of June, and the Minister of the Interior under General Cavaignac. In his report, M. Sénard declared that the committee proposed the rejection of the "urgency," because it did not approve of the principles of the bill itself. It was not, he said, the tutelary regulation of a right exercised by the Constitution that was demanded: it was not the repression of abuse by the imposition of penalties, or even by temporary suspension, it was the right itself that was contested; for the *exposé des motifs* frankly declared that the Minister of the Interior demanded that the whole pith of the measure was in the words "the clubs are prohibited." However much the disorders which had resulted from the clubs might be deplored, and however anxious the majority might be to put an end to them, the committee could not accept a measure which would have the effect of annulling a right consecrated by the Constitution. So far the report was opposed to the principles of the bill. As regarded the urgency of the measure, M. Sénard also declared that the explanations given by the Minister of the Interior did not justify the necessity, as it appeared that the clubs, instead of increasing, were rapidly diminishing. On the 26th of July, when the decree regulating the clubs was passed, there were 37 clubs existing in Paris, while at the present day there were only 11; and of these five had been closed within the last few days by judiciary decisions. He therefore thought that there were no grounds for urgency; but that, on the contrary, if the Assembly should think fit ultimately to adopt the measure, it ought to do so after solemnly considering the question, with all the usual forms and guarantees. This report was confirmed by the Assembly, on a division, by a majority of 418 to 349—a heavy blow to the cabinet of M. Odillon Barrot.

The journals were of course greatly divided on the question, the *Presse* and the *Débats* strongly advocating the bill, while the *National* and others forcibly opposed it. The *National* pretty clearly showed that the measure was altogether unconstitutional, by placing the text clause of M. Faucher's bill, and the 8th article of the Constitution, which was passed two months ago, in juxta-position as follows:—

"ART. VIII. OF THE CONSTITUTION	"CLAUSE I. OF M. L. FAUCHER'S
"The citizens have the right of associating together, of assembling peaceably and without arms, of petitioning, or manifesting their ideas by the way of the press or otherwise; the exercise of these rights has no other limits but the rights or the liberty of others, and the public security."	"Clubs are prohibited. Will be considered as such, every meeting which shall be held periodically, or at irregular intervals, for the discussion of public affairs."

"It is," observed that journal truly enough, "the right of meeting, of which the violation by the old Government produced the Revolution of February, that is now violated by this Revolution itself, or rather by the Ministry of the counter Revolution."

Immediately after the above-mentioned vote of the Assembly, M. Ledru-Rollin mounted the tribune, and presented the following proposition, signed by forty-eight members of the Mountain, for the impeachment of the Ministry:

"Considering that the anti-Republican policy of the Ministry has just manifested itself by a fact which attacks the liberty of the press, and others forcibly opposed it. The *National* pretty clearly showed that the measure was altogether unconstitutional, by placing the text clause of M. Faucher's bill, and the 8th article of the Constitution, which was passed two months ago, in juxta-position as follows:—

"Considering that the right of meeting is a natural right, and a political right written and consecrated in the constitution of the French Republic:

"Considering that, by the project of law presented yesterday, the 29th of January, for the suppression of the clubs, the Ministry have rendered themselves guilty of an act which is a flagrant violation of Articles 8 and 84 of the Constitution:—

"Considering that the Ministry is responsible for its acts, according to Article 68 of the Constitution, the undersigned representatives of the people demand the immediate impeachment of the Ministers, and their trial before the High Court of the Nation, to be there judged in conformity with Article 91 of the Constitution."

Besides the above, the Ministry received two other severe checks in the course of the sitting of Saturday. The one was the presentation of the report of the committee on M. Billault's motion, the object of which was to ask the Assembly to pass the budget of receipts before the budget of expenses a motion which, at the hands of a body so much opposed to the Ministry as the National Assembly, would have the effect of exposing the public service to complete disorganization. The report was in favour of M. Billault's proposition. The other check was with respect to the organization of the Council of State, which the Assembly resolved should be elected by itself, instead of by the Legislative Assembly, which is to succeed the present Constituent Assembly, as was originally proposed by the Government.

While the business glanced at above was transacted in the Assembly, the court of the Chamber, outside, was crowded by troops under arms, *gardiens de Paris*, &c., who were endeavouring to disperse a mixed crowd of workmen and students—the latter, to the number of 900, having come to present a petition to the President of the Assembly, praying that M. Lerminier, who had become obnoxious to them, might not be reinstated as Professor of History in the College of France. The students had previously gone to the office of the *Democratie Pacifique*, and presented a similar protest. Their arrival was attended by some disorder, and several of them were arrested. In their passage along the streets, from the College of France to the Rue de Beaune, where the office of the *Democratie Pacifique* is situated, they several times set up the cry of "*A bas Failloux!*" Their petition was received, and presented by M Marvin Bernard, one of the Montagnard representatives.

At the College itself precautions were taken to prevent any disturbance on the reappearance of M. Lherminier in his hall. Troops were stationed in one of the parts of the college, and in the neighbourhood, and parcels of cavalry were in the Place du Carnival and the Rue St. Jacques. In the interior of the college a commissary of police and eighty agents were ready to take into custody those who should attempt a disturbance. While the professor delivered his lecture a few students attempted to interrupt him, but they were seized and expelled. The lecture was continued without further disturbance.

The Government have also had to encounter much difficulty with respect to the re-constitution of the Garde Mobile; and a bitter scene, which occurred between their officers and General Changarnier on Saturday, will be found illustrated and described at page 69.

On Sunday, between two and three o'clock, delegates from the Mobiles, forming nearly a battalion, met in the Champs Elysées. They proceeded to the Palace of the President of the Republic to protest against the ministerial decree changing their organisation. Admission, however, was refused to them, and they withdrew. At a later hour a few delegates were admitted to the presence of Changarnier, when a long conversation ensued. The General, however, peremptorily refused to grant any of their demands; and, when they referred to the promises made to them by the Provisional Government, he replied that the Provisional Government, being self-constituted, might do as they pleased, but that he was not bound to perform their engagements. He also told them that they were deceived by evil-minded men, whose intention was to excite insurrection: He told them that there was no intention of disbanding them, as they were led to suppose, but that it was impossible not to make some reforms in the corps of officers. He, however, warned them, that, if they attempted any disturbance, they would only ensure their own destruction; "and," added the General, "you know me: you may fully believe me when I declare solemnly to you that they who impose the stroke will never re-open them" (*Ceux qui déclancheront les guerres ne les replaceront pas*); meaning, of course, that no mercy would be shown to the insurgents. On this they went away, and proceeded to their quarters in the Carrousel, the courtyard of which was occupied by a battalion of the 24th Light Infantry.

About six o'clock, General Perrot, accompanied by a squadron of Dragoons, proceeded to the barracks, and having his men drawn up in the court, entered alone, and harangued the Mobiles nearly in the same terms as General Changarnier had already done. They remained quietly in their barracks for the rest of the night. Several of the corps, however, announced their intention to march upon the Assembly, declaring that though it was not the Assembly who wanted to disband them, yet they knew that it was the conduct of that body that was the cause of all.

In the course of the day (Sunday), according to an official announcement in the *Moniteur* of Monday, a Cabinet Council was held at the palace of the President of the Republic. The Ministers having announced the events of Saturday to the President, he replied "that he saw no reason to change his course of policy, and that the Cabinet might depend upon his firm and persevering support."

Whether the threat of the Mobiles was regarded by the authorities in a serious light, or from some other cause, Paris was on Monday morning startled by the beating of the *rappel*.

From an early hour crowds of ferocious-looking men continued emerging from the darkness and mystery of the faubourgs. The morning was cold and wet, and a heavy rain fell, but the National Guards gradually turned out to the *rappel*, and in a few moments the whole of the vast quarter of Paris in the neighbourhood of the public offices, the National Assembly, Place de la Concorde, &c. was covered with armed men; while the crowds of people continued to increase, neither the blackness of the morning, nor the rain which for some time fell heavily, producing any effect on them as they moved along the Boulevards.

The precautions taken to prevent any tumult were very effective. A dozen pieces of artillery were planted on the bridge in the front of the National Assembly, and the neighbouring streets and quays were occupied by masses of troops of all arms. Upwards of 80,000 men of the line—cavalry, infantry, and artillery—in addition to the National Guards, were likewise concentrated in the Champs Elysées, the Place de la Bastille, at the Hôtel de Ville, on the Place de la Bastile, along the Boulevards, and wherever else danger was expected; and in short, throughout the day, the whole of Paris had exactly the appearance it presented in the midst of the insurrection of June.

At two o'clock the President of the Republic, in the uniform of a General of the National Guard, and attended by his aide-de-camp and a party of the staff, visited the Boulevards and other places where the troops were stationed. He rode along the Place de la Concorde, the Boulevard de la Madeleine, des Capucins, from de la Paix, Place de la Bourse, Rue de Richelieu, Rue de Rivoli, and in an immense crowd of people—the largest assembled on any occasion since the translation of the remains of Napoleon in December, 1840—he received Lind, and shouts of "*Vive le Président!*" "*Vive la République!*" "*A bas les Ministres!*" "*A bas Changarnier!*" A few cries were also heard of "*Vivent les Clubs!*" and three or four of "*Vive Pauperie!*"

The President sat his horse with much dexterity. He was also enthusiastically saluted by the well-dressed persons in the balconies and windows on both sides of the streets he traversed. He continued his course, and expressed his intention of visiting the Faubourg St. Antoine, the most dangerous, quarter of the capital. His presence in the streets produced a good effect. (*See the Engraving upon the preceding page.*)

At eight o'clock in the evening, when the Assembly rose, the troops in its immediate vicinity were withdrawn, no disturbance nor any inclination towards one having been manifested by the crowds, who gazed more in curiosity than in anger at the hostile preparations.

In the Faubourgs St. Marceau and St Antoine, however, the precautions were continued throughout the night. Strong guards were placed at the entrance of it; and lines of sentries, in some streets double, in others triple, were posted all over that dangerous quarter. The orders were to fire the moment a single paving-stone was displaced, or a single barricade attempted to be constructed; no matter how few in number the parties were that might present themselves. This signal would have brought to the spot a large force, as as at once and with effect to crush the plotters before they had a barricade to such pretensions made; and in short, the whole of the arrangements were most judicious. The foundation of the barricades being always the most difficult part of that sort of architecture so familiar to the Parisians, it was certainly almost better, and moreover, much less difficult, to prevent their erection than to take or demolish them when formed. After the first two or three feet of barricades are raised, the rest is comparatively easy.

In the other parts of the capital, particularly those places between the internal and external boulevard, from the Porte St. Denis to the Colonne de Juillet on one side, and the Barrière de la Poissonière to the Barrière de Menilmontant on the other, similar preventive measures were adopted; and strong patrols of cavalry and infantry traversed the intermediate spaces. Staff officers visited, at short intervals, all those posts, and the most frequent and exact communications were kept up between the circles and squares.

The night passed over quietly, and on Tuesday morning Paris appeared to have completely recovered from its agitation of the preceding day. The utmost tranquility prevailed [illegible] The Parthenon and the Palace of the Luxembourg continued to be occupied by an imposing force. The military prison of the Abbaye was also strongly guarded, and sentries from the 24th Light Infantry [illegible] the entrance of the Gendarmerie Mobile, the former principle Guard of Paris, which had come in from Versailles in the afternoon of Monday.

Some doubt hangs over the cause of all this excessive and unexpected movement. It created an immense agitation among the peaceable portion of the inhabitants, who were greatly at a loss to account for it. The general impression was that the reports which had been afloat for some days previously of a general rising among the Socialists and Socialists were true, and that the Government had taken these precautions in order to prevent it.

During Monday night the Government had got notice that the secret societies were sitting, and that a grand attack upon the Garde Mobile and the entire force was immediately sent to General Changarnier, who at once gave the necessary orders, and sent [illegible] the villages [illegible] Marshal Bureaud to take the command of the Army [illegible] with instructions to march upon Paris, by the Barrière de Clichy. M. Bugeaud immediately left Paris for that purpose early on Monday morning. But this has not been considered sufficient to account for the extraordinary multitude of the display of military force on the occasion. Various surmises have appeared in the journals on the matter. Among others, is stated the intention of the Government to make a new coup d'état; that the display of all this force was merely for the purpose of provoking a collision, in which case an attempt to change the form of the Government would have been made by proclaiming the Prince Emperor. The rumour was extremely very prevalent throughout the day last, on the first symptom of a movement, the troops would have suppressed it to the cry of "*Vive l'Empereur!*" but that several circumstances have since occurred to render impossible such a scheme. These circumstances were the affair of the Garde Mobile and the dread of throwing into the opposite ranks so great an addition to their force; the absence of cries of "*Vive l'Empereur!*" and of any manifestation of a favourable kind on the part of the National Guard

The *Moniteur du Soir* announces, that after the sitting of the Committee of the National Assembly on Saturday, M. Thiers had an explanation with M. Troplong, in consequence of some expressions used by the latter relative to M. Thiers's conduct when he was President of the Council in the year 1840. An explanation having been given to Colonel Rumigny, M. Marrast, Sergeant-at-Arms of the Assembly, the seconds chosen by M. Thiers, and MM. Grévy and Edouet, the friends of M. Trélat, the matter was amicably arranged.

On Monday morning a duel with small swords took place between M. Clement Thomas, who has become so conspicuous by his peculiar conduct in the Assembly, and M. Coutagon, the editor of the *Corsaire*, in consequence of an article published in that journal. Both parties were wounded severely.

Some arrests had been made: amongst them were those of Colonel Forrestier, of the 6th battalion of the National Guards, and Count d'Alton Shee, ex-Peer of France.

On Monday General Changarnier met with an accident that had nearly proved very dangerous. Having had his attention directed by his servant to one of his pistols, which had remained charged for five months, and which, if left in that state, might cause some accident, he took it up and fired it. From the length of time that the weapon had been loaded, the recoil was so great that the pistol escaped from the General's hand, and struck him on the forehead

The Government, according to the latest accounts, was vigorously, but with due regard to equity and the peculiar circumstances of the case, enforcing the decree for the re-organisation of the Garde Mobile. The men had the option of receiving their discharge at once, and a month's pay, without any deductions, or of entering the new battalions. Should the number of candidates for service of the Garde Mobile exceed that of the force fixed by the decree, the unsuccessful candidates might either receive their discharge, with the gratuity above mentioned, or volunteer into the line.

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY.

MONDAY.—General Cavaignac and Lamoricière arrived at an early hour, and remained a long time in conference together. General Lebreton took his seat, dressed in his full uniform, having been invested in the morning with the command-in-chief of the forces concentrated round the palace.

The greatest agitation prevailed in the Assembly when M. Marrast, the President, made his appearance. No sooner had the Secretary read the minutes of the preceding sitting, than the tribune was occupied by many members holding in their hands petitions for and against the dissolution of the National Assembly

M. Odillon Barrot, Minister of Justice, having ascended the tribune, made the following statement. The Government, he said, had thought proper to adopt measures to ensure respect for the laws and protect the security of the Assembly and the people. The time of the engagement of the Garde Mobile being on the point of expiring, the Government had prepared regulations and conditions to facilitate the re-engagement of such of the men as wished to continue in the service. February was the term of their engagement, and the Government did not wish to leave matters to the last day. The measures devised were such as would satisfy the gratitude of the country for the services rendered by those brave soldiers, the necessities of the treasury, and the regularity of the military service. The soldiers thereby secured were to receive a certain sum, which would enable them to wait until they could find employment. The proposed re-organisation had excited considerable emotion, particularly among the officers, who were desirous to preserve a rank to which they were no more entitled than the other officers of the National Guard. That emotion was communicated to a few battalions, and the Government saw the necessity of adopting means to prevent that discontent from degenerating into rebellion—the eterna. enemies of public repose, order, and society. "You and your colleagues!" exclaimed M. Hourtat.—Cries of "Order, order!"

The President told M. Hourtat, that if he interrupted M. Odillon Barrot a second time, he would be obliged to call him to order.

M. Odillon Barrot, continuing, said, that the enemies of society were anxious to turn to account the discontent of those brave young men, and, during the night, the Government had received a report, the certainty of which would not be questioned, stating that those deluded soldiers had entered into communication with a focus of political passions. This circumstance was a danger, of which the gravity had been perhaps exaggerated, but, as it might lead to deplorable consequences, the Cabinet could not, without sacrificing its responsibility, avoid paying it particular attention. It preferred preventing disturbances to having to punish their authors; and the chief of the military forces had, accordingly, adopted the necessary precautionary measures for defeating those culpable manœuvres. The President of the Assembly having, by virtue of a decree of the Assembly, claimed the disposal of the troops, his request was immediately complied with, and he appointed General Lebreton, one of the questors, to take the chief command of the armed force. The liberty and independence of the Assembly were completely guaranteed. The legislative and executive powers might differ in opinion on certain points, but there were two on which they were perfectly agreed: the dignity of the institution, to which they had sworn allegiance, and the repression of anarchical and anti-social attempts.

After a few observations from some representatives on the subject, the Assembly approved the decree of the proclamation of M. Rateau in favour of the dissolution of the Assembly. The discussion was stormy and protracted, and at its close—

Several Voices: A division!

A Voice: The ballot!

The President: The ballot will be proceeded to.

At this moment a compact group of members assembled round the tribune. Cries for the *appel nominal* were heard from every side. The President used his bell with violence, but without effect, and the ushers became hoarse with calling for silence. It was only after a delay of more than an hour that the *appel nominal* could be commenced. One of the secretaries began to call over the names, but his voice was completely drowned in the tumult which prevailed. The result of the ballot was as follows:—

Number of voters	821
Absolute majority	411
For the conclusions of the Committee	405
Against them	416
Majority	11

The President: The bill is therefore read a first time, and the second reading will take place in due course. (Immense agitation.)

The Left and Centre received the announcement of approbation on the Right. A voice on the Left cried, "*A bas les Royalistes.*"

The sitting was brought to a close at half-past eight, in a state of extraordinary excitement

AUSTRIA.

The advices from Vienna are to the 25th ult. There was nothing stirring in the political world. The report that the Diet would be prorogued till the 15th of May was gaining ground; and the young Emperor having ordered the sum of 800,000 florins to be distributed amongst the poor of Vienna, was regarded as an indication of the Government's intention to remain for some time in the capital.

Vienna was visited by a fearful storm, accompanied with thunder and lightning and rain, on the day and night of the 24th. Considerable damage was done to property.

PRUSSIA.

From Berlin we learn that the elections had gone very much in favour of the Liberals.

ITALIAN STATES.

ROME.—Accounts to the 22d ult. state that the elections of the members of the Constituent Assembly had taken place without any disturbance.

NAPLES.—Accounts from Naples to the 21st ult. state that on the night of the 18th a collision took place between two Government steamers, running between Naples and Gaeta, one having on board the King of Naples and Count Trapani, and the other M. Oustenoff, secretary of the Russian Legation, Count Caraffa, and four cardinals. Frightened at the shock, M. Oustenoff, Count Caraffa, and three others threw themselves into the sea. M. Oustenoff was, unfortunately, lost.

The Chamber was to be opened on the 1st instant

SICILY.—Letters from Palermo mention great rejoicings there on the occasion of the anniversary of Sicilian Independence. Nothing could exceed the enthusiasm manifested. In most solemn oaths were taken against the Bourbons, to whom eternal hatred was sworn.

From the other parts of the Peninsula there is no news of any interest.

UNITED STATES

American papers of the 12th ult. have been received. [illegible] In the Senate, on the 8th, Mr. Calhoun introduced a bill [illegible] motion for bringing in a bill prohibiting the slave trade in Columbia had given rise in the house of Representatives to counter motions, amendments, and their consequent discussions. The Illinois Legislature have passed resolutions instructing their senators and representatives to obtain the prohibition of slavery in the newly-acquired territory. Mr. Calhoun has issued a manifesto urging the southern states to unite and prepare for a concerted defiance of their "rights" against the aggressions of the north

In the senate, the Judicial Committee have made their report adverse to Mr. Douglas's bill for the admission of California as a state of the Union. The intention was to declare the whole of the territory acquired from Mexico united into the Union as one state. The Committee of Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives have reported in favour of Free Trade between the United States and Canada, and also with Cuba

The cholera had very greatly subsided at New Orleans, so much so that its disappearance in a very short time was confidently expected. Its manner there was intensely cold, which circumstance might probably have produced this beneficial effect. The thermometer had fallen to zero. At Vicksburgh, also, which had suffered greatly, no new cases had occurred for the week ending on the 20th, and the epidemic was believed to be almost extinct

The California mania is raging more generally than ever. Many holders of lucrative situations have given them up to become gold seekers. Several artists, editors, printers, and doctors have also joined in the pilgrimage. On Wednesday, the 24th ult., a meeting was held in New York, to organise an overland expedition to California. Articles of agreement, pledging the subscribers to abide by the orders and instructions of the president and directors, and to provide, for the purposes of the association, a waggon fitted by a large number of persons, each paying the initiation fee of 1 dollar. The printed report of a committee appointed at a previous meeting was also produced and distributed. Many of the members of the association are clergymen. The *New York Courier and Enquirer* complains of frozen types, and that their "standing news" defies distribution, but was as hard and compact as adamant.

INDIA

Advices in anticipation of the overland mail, from Bombay to January 3, and Calcutta, December 28, have been received during the week.

The only movements which had occurred at Moultan since our last accounts were two reconnoitres by the Commander-in-Chief, one on the 1st December, and the second on the 12th of December, when no serious molestation was offered. Narrain Singh, who had marched out in the direction of Jhung—a large trading town, about [illegible] river—on the 1st December, had been compelled to return by Sheikh Emamun-ood-deen, who had been sent out to watch him.

From the army of the Chenab we learn that the Commander-in-Chief, with all the forces that were on this side of the river, crossed the Chenab on the 10th of December, without any loss, excepting a few camels. They are now encamped on the right bank. So soon as it was discovered that the Sikhs, after their retirement on the night of the 3d, had taken up a strong position on the Jhelum, two marches ahead of us, it was resolved to leave them alone till after the fall of Moultan. For the last fortnight, accordingly, the troops had rested on their arms; nor were they likely to have taken the field till New

Year's-day. This was said to be in consequence of orders from the Governor-General. Jubbar Khan, of Cabool, familiarly known as "the good Nawaub," had arrived at Peshawur with an army of Afghans, and was in communication with Chuttur Singh. Its purposes were not known: he was thought more likely to act a friendly part towards us than a hostile one. Chuttur Singh had not yet joined the main force. Major Lawrence was in the camp of Shere Singh: and Captain Abbott continued to maintain himself in the Hazarah country. Lieutenant Robinson, the assistant of the latter, had made his way to General Thackwell's camp. There had been no military movement of any note during the fortnight. The delay was the subject of universal complaint.

It has been intimated that three regiments will immediately be sent out from England, and an augmentation of the Bengal army is talked of. The total of the present amounts to above 200,000 men, being stronger by 50,000 men and 834 officers than it was on its last peace establishment ten years since, when the Punjaub, Scinde, and Gwalior were all unsubdued, and the Affghan war was in prospect.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

REFORM IN THE DOCKYARDS.

On Saturday last an Admiralty circular was issued to the various Dockyards, transmitting 16 minutes, which consist of a plan for reducing the expenditure and increasing the efficiency of the Dockyard establishments.

Nos. 1 to 5 of the minutes relate to—

THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE YARDS.—Their Lordships, desiring to secure a prompter co-operation between the different departments of the dockyards, and to afford to the officers in charge of them more frequent means of communicating immediately with the superintendents, direct that a morning muster of all the principal officers be held in the mould loft at 9½ A.M. precisely, in each dockyard, when the orders for the day are to be read in the presence of the superintendent, or of the officer next to him in rank.

The next minute contains some stringent regulations respecting the demand for consumption (of stores:" The progressive increase of the vote for stores, which has been from £626,558 in 1835, to £1,054,129 in 1846-7, and has averaged £1,024,039 during the last three years, has called for the most serious considera-

"demands" are loosely framed, the minute continues to direct "That the professional officers shall make their 'demands' upon the storekeeper on the 8th day of the first month of each quarter, and that on the 9th the superintendent shall hold an estimate board, to be attended by all the principal officers, at which the demands of each department shall be discussed and settled. The result is to be communicated at the usual time, and in the ordinary form, to the storekeeper-general, who now receives, on the 14th and 21st of the first month of each quarter, a return of the quantities of each article in store, and of the probable wants of each dockyard (forms No. 162 and 163); but the superintendent is to communicate directly with the Board of Admiralty, and to state that the demands for the quarter have been duly considered at the estimate board, and do not, in his opinion, exceed the legitimate requirements of the yard."

In the Superintendent's Quarterly Return, the storekeeper of the yard shall insert the money value of the stores demanded, as well as the quantities, so that it may at once appear whether the demand for the quarter exceeds in fair proportion of the parliamentary vote. Besides this, a monthly return of demands is to be made by the superintendents; but their Lordships now direct that in each dockyard an experienced clerk shall be transferred from the storekeeper's department to the office of the superintendent, where he will assist in checking the demands of each week as soon as sent in, and preparing them for a weekly audit by the superintendent, who shall pass no account without satisfying himself that the

[illegible] mitted.

[illegible] ...ployment, and the gro... nomy, keeping, and correct registration of

STORES. The receiver of stores is to call the attention of the Board of Admiralty to those ships from which the largest proportion of stores is found to be best state, as well as those in which neglect and wastefulness are apparent. All standing contracts for stores are to be open to public competition upon due notice at stated intervals of four months, and in the case of the stock of any article being less than, and a new rate-book of the value of all stores is to be prepared, which is to be corrected annually. "No private establishment," says the 13th minute, "would run for eight months without taking stock; and they ascribe to the want of a similar regulation in her Majesty's dockyards both the discrepancies that have universally arisen between the results of the survey, when the £300 of each dockyard (forms No. 164

LORD BATEMAN.

The noble Lord, whose Portrait we present this week, was the seconder of the Address in answer to her Majesty's most gracious Speech from the Throne, on Thursday evening, in the House of Peers; and, notwithstanding his great youth and consequent want of experience in addressing so critical and discriminating an audience—it being the first time he had ever made a set speech in their Lord-

LORD BATEMAN, SECONDER OF THE ADDRESS IN THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

ships' House—the noble Lord acquitted himself most respectably on the occasion. His Lordship, indeed, passed with *éclat* this test which young aspirants to political fame find so trying in the outset of their Parliamentary career; and from it much success may be augured for his future reputation in debate.

William Bateman Bateman Hanbury, Baron of Shuldon Court, county of Hereford, is the second of the title, and is only in his twenty-third year, having been born in July, 1826. His Lordship's family is not one of ancient nobility, but belongs rather to that numerous section of the aristocracy which, deriving its origin from the more wealthy of the mercantile classes, has, by the display of commanding talents in the political world, acquired sufficient influence to have its members raised to the Peerage by the favour of the Sovereign.

The noble Lord's father was the first baron of the title, having received his patent of nobility in 1837. The family is descended from the Hanburys of Kelmarsh, in Northamptonshire, a younger branch of the Hanburys of Worcestershire.

One of the noble Lord's immediate ancestors was Sir James Bateman, Knight, Lord Mayor of London in 1717, Sub-Governor of the South Sea Company the year following, and for many years a member of the Lower House of Parliament.

The present noble Lord was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge.

The accompanying Portrait is from a Photograph, taken at the Royal Polytechnic Institution, Regent-street.

GENERAL CHANGARNIER AND THE OFFICERS OF THE GARDE MOBILE.

In aggravation of the difficulties which the French Government have encountered from the hostile attitude of the National Assembly, the recent measure adopted, with respect to the re-constitution of the Garde Mobile, began to exhibit its results on Saturday. The reduction of the Garde Mobile from 25 battalions to 12, and other regulations with respect to their pay and discipline, were matters which these young heroes of the barricades considered should not be endured without a protest on their part, towards which course they were instigated by the Red Republicans. Much uncalled for bitterness was introduced into the matter (awkward enough without it) by the indiscretion of General Changarnier, who, with the view of repressing the discontent of the Mobiles, summoned to the Tuileries on Saturday morning the principal officers of the twenty-five battalions. The scene which ensued is thus described by the *National*, who gives it as from an eye-witness:—"The language used by the General to them was anything but conciliatory. According to him, the Garde Mobile had excited the jealousy of the army; and as this latter was the more numerous body, it was deemed necessary to sacrifice the other to it: then, in terminating, he said, 'I understand that the Garde Mobile is discontented; that it is to assemble to-morrow in the large opening in the Champs Elysées, the Carré Marigny. But let it beware what it does! If it stirs I will have it cut to pieces (*je la ferai pulper.*) The officers kept silence, and did not depart from that reserve which discipline imposed on them. The General then thought it necessary to go still farther, and addressing four *chefs de bataillon*, he ordered them to proceed for a month to the military prison of the Abbaye; one because he had passed before the General without saluting him; two others, because he was not satisfied with their previous conduct; and the fourth for motives just as futile. This order called forth, as had been expected some representations. At the first word, the General rang the bell, and at that signal a door opened; a detachment of *gendarmerie* poured into the room, surrounded the officers just before designated, and made them prisoners. Most of these officers had belonged to the army, and discipline constrained them to keep silence. But one of them had entered the Garde Mobile as a volunteer, and, as such, was not so rigorously bound to lay a restraint on his acts. That officer was M. Aladenize, the same who had been compromised under the fallen régime by his devotedness to M. Louis Bonaparte. M. Aladenize, yielding to the indignation which such a trap was calculated to inspire in an honourable mind, declared at once that he resigned his commission, and breaking his sword, he threw it at the General's feet. Then, speaking as a simple citizen, he expressed, in the most energetic language, the sentiments which that officer's strange conduct had given birth to. The General, somewhat astonished, then went back on his first decision, and contented himself with ordering M. Aladenize alone to be carried off to the Abbaye. Such was this deplorable scene, of which we have given only the most striking particulars. We shall only add this one reflection—the public will know what to think of a commanding officer who acts in such a manner towards officers who have rendered good service to the country.

"P.S.—On the order of General Changarnier, the *chefs de bataillon* Dussigneur, Arrighi, Bazaac, and Caumont, as well as the commanding officer of the 10th battalion, have been sent to join their comrade Aladenize."

The Anatomy Act.—A small Saving.—"I am aware that dissection cannot be practised in London as it ought to be," said Mr. Guthrie, in his fifth lecture on surgery, as reported in the *Lancet*. "A student cannot teach himself anatomy; a defect in our institutions which depends on causes somewhat ludicrous. Mr. Warburton carried a bill through the Legislature, which had for its objects the prevention of exhumation, and the facilitating the study of anatomy. In the first he succeeded perfectly, in the second he failed, principally because the Act of Parliament was deficient in a very simple clause, directing the manner in which the equalisation of the means of study should be effected. To supply this defect, recourse was had to an inspectorial order from the Home-Office, contravening the most important part of the act, which was thus virtually barked in its infancy, and so effectually that the supply, I am informed from an authority I do not doubt, which was as two in the first year the act came into operation, is now as one, to the same school, and to the same if not to a larger number of students. This has been done at an expense to the public of what some say is eight hundred, some say a thousand, some say twelve hundred pounds a year—a sum, whatever it may be, which has been thoroughly effective in destroying the study of anatomy in London. The gentlemen at the Home-Office, who preside over this branch of science, will not perceive their error, neither will they alter their modes of proceeding. What can be done? The only hope that I can see or think of is in Richard Cobden. This gentleman is desirous of having at his disposal ten millions of the money now expended on the army, the navy, and the ordnance, which he is not likely to get; now, if he could but be prevailed upon to take in aid the one thousand pounds, wasted in preventing anatomy from being either taught or learned in London, he would do the profession and the public good service. It is but a small sum, I allow, with respect to ten millions; but Mr. Cobden is a financier, and knows that one thousand pounds constitute an item of four figures, to say nothing of the service he will render the public; for, from the moment he gets the money for other purposes, and the Home-Office is declared *non compos* in anatomy, the act and science will, with a very little governance, begin to flourish."

Sir B. Hall, M.P.—The hon. member for Marylebone, in a letter read at the vestry meeting of that parish on Saturday, states:—"I have been suffering most severely since July last from an attack of neuralgia, brought on by over mental exertion during last session, and also from an affection of the eye; and I shall, therefore, be unable to attend the House of Commons when Parliament meets. I am now, however, gradually recovering my sight, and I hope to be able, in a few weeks, to resume my duties."

California (from Gordon's "Geographical Grammar, 1722").—This island was formerly esteemed a peninsula, but now found to be entirely surrounded by water. Its north part was discovered by Sir Francis Drake, anno 1577, and by him called New Albion; where, erecting a pillar, he fastened thereto the Arms of England. The inland parts thereof were afterwards searched into, and being found to be only a dry barren, cold country, Europeans were discouraged from sending colonies to the same; so that it still remains in the hands of the natives.—*From a Correspondent.*

A Female General.—The lovely family of the Emperor Nicholas was brought up from the cradle by English nurses and governesses, under the superintendence of an old Scotchwoman, who was under-nurse to the present Emperor in his infancy. This individual holds the rank of a general officer (for everything in Russia is measured by a military scale), and has been decorated with the Order of St. Andrew, ennobled, and enriched. Some five-and-twenty years ago she came a servant girl to Russia in a Scotch trader's family, who turned her adrift in St. Petersburgh. A lucky chance procured her the situation of under nursery-maid in the Emperor Paul's family, where she was placed about the person of the present Emperor to teach him to speak English. His attachment to her was so great, that when he married, he raised her to the head of his nursery establishment, where she has honourably gone through all the military gradations of rank to her present one of general. I suppose she will die a field-marshal.—*Miss Homer's Bird of Passage.*

THE LATE LIEUT.-COLONEL WILLIAM HAVELOCK K.H., 14th LIGHT DRAGOONS.

Last week we presented our readers with a portrait of Brigadier-General Cureton, one of the officers who fell in the late action on the Chenab; we have this week, succeeded in obtaining a portrait of another officer, Colonel W (il Havelock, K.H., who also fell in the recent skirmish with the Sikhs. The miniature from which this print is taken was painted some years ago; it represents the lamented soldier in early life, and is allowed to be a striking likeness.

THE LATE LIEUT.-COL. HAVELOCK.

Colonel Havelock was born in 1795, and was the son of H. Havelock, Esq. formerly of Ingress Park, near Dartford. He was educated at the Charter-house School; and then studied under a private tutor, previously to entering the army. At the early age of 15 he carried the colours of his regiment, the 43rd Light Infantry, in the action at Coa. His steps were as follows:—Ensign, July 12, 1810; Lieutenant, May 12, 1812; Captain, February 19, 1813; Major, December 21, 1830; Lieutenant-Colonel, April 30, 1841.

His services in Europe were as follows: he was engaged in the Peninsula from July, 1810, till the end of that war, in 1814; including the battles of Busaco, Sabugal, Salamanca, and Victoria, the passage of the Bidassoa, the battle of the Nivelle, the affair near Bayonne, and the battles of Orthes and Toulouse. He served also in the campaign of 1815, and was slightly wounded at Waterloo, where he was aide-de-camp to Baron Alten, and received the Cross of the Hanoverian order. He subsequently served at Corfu; and afterwards, on exchanging into the 4th Light Dragoons, proceeded with his regiment, first to Bombay, where he was aide-de-camp to Sir Charles Cuthlie; and then to Madras, where he was on the staff of Lord Elphinstone. His last exchange was into the 14th Light Dragoons. He was engaged in the various movements of Sir Charles Napier's force in the Bombay Contingent, and then in the Punjaub, until, at the Ford of Ramnuggur, he fell, mortally wounded, at the head of his regiment, in battle against the forces o Shere Singh.

Colonel Havelock, many years since, married Miss Chaplin, a relative of the late Chief Justice Tindal; and by her he has left a large family. He was a Knight of the Hanoverian Order, and had been presented with several medals, to which no officer was better entitled, for his thorough knowledge of his profession, as well as for his personal courage.

For the loan of the miniature whence the accompanying Portrait has been engraved, our acknowledgments are due to the courtesy of Dr. Baddely, of Chelmsford, a schoolfellow and friend of the lamented soldier.

M. ALADENIZE, OF THE GARDE MOBILE, RESIGNING HIS COMMISSION TO GENERAL CHANGARNIER.

ATTEMPT TO STEAL THE CROZIER OF WILLIAM OF WYKEHAM, AT OXFORD.

Early on the morning of Thursday week, the chapel of New College, at Oxford, was entered by means of a skeleton key, and a pair of massive gilt candlesticks stolen from off the altar. The thieves had, however, by means of a knife, which they left behind them, attempted to dislodge from its niche in the wall of the chancel of the chapel the valuable and antique Crozier of William of Wykeham, which is shown to visitors as a relic of the founder of New College. On searching St. Peter's churchyard, adjoining the College Gardens, there were found a rope ladder, 20 feet long, five centre-bits, a small portable crow-bar, and a pair of shoes, with wool on the soles, to prevent the wearer's steps being heard. With the assistance of these implements there is no doubt the thieves would have succeeded in breaking open the aperture in the chapel wall, where the valuable Crozier is kept; but, from the tools being found in the churchyard, it is supposed that the robbers had gained an entrance into the chapel, and then forgot that they had left their house-breaking implements behind them; that, finding it was impossible to dislodge the Crozier with a knife, they went back to procure them, but probably, being disturbed, decamped, taking with them the candlesticks. That such was most likely the fact, is borne out by the knife being left in the chapel, and the skeleton key in the door.

CROZIER OF WILLIAM OF WYKEHAM.

The Crozier is a valuable mediæval relic, and was given, in his last will and testament, to his college in Oxford, by the celebrated prelate and architect, William of Wykeham, Bishop of Winchester, the founder of the New College, Oxford, as well as of the college at Winchester.

The will in which the bequest is made is dated the 24th day of July, 1403. It is printed in Bishop Lowth's "Life of Wykeham," and contains much valuable archæological information relative to enamelling, drawing, embroidering, &c.

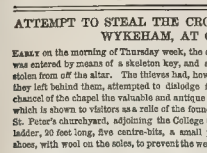
The Crozier, which is of silver, gilt, stands about seven feet in height, and would consequently, from its weight in solid metal, have been no inconsiderable booty to the daring burglars. The staff is divided into compartments, beautifully enamelled in blue and green of the most brilliant tints, on which the golden stems and foliage are gracefully thrown. The head consists of several tiers of elegant Gothic tracery, in which are niches of the most chaste design, containing figures of saints and martyrs; the rich tabernacle-work of the middle compartment of the head being supported by angels with outstretched wings alternating with golden foliage. The crook, or circle, is divided into compartments, in each of which an angel is represented playing on some musical instrument. Amongst the instruments exhibited may be named the trumpets, the bagpipes, the organ, the sackbut, the pipe, and the dulcimer. The ground of these compartments is a bright blue, and the vestments of the angels in red, green, and other gorgeous colours. The whole crook is elaborately crocketed; and in it, instead of the Holy Lamb frequently introduced upon other crosiers, is a kneeling figure of the Bishop himself, his hands uplifted in prayer.

The Crozier is in excellent preservation, and has lost little of its original beauty. The colouring of the enamel presents all its details as minutely as in the days of pristine glory, and the precious stones with which it is profusely embellished retain all their former magnificence.

The custom of bearing a Crozier as a symbol of pastoral authority is very ancient, and it has always been considered a mark of the highest dignity.

CALAMITOUS INUNDATION IN THE NORTH OF SCOTLAND.

The weather in the north of Scotland, and particularly in Invernesshire, was tempestuous to an almost unprecedented degree during all last week. One storm of wind and rain followed another for several days and nights, almost without intermission, and with unequalled severity and heaviness. These storms were frequently accompanied by vivid lightning. Many of the roads and wide extents of low-lying lands were flooded, and travelling became exceedingly difficult and dangerous. The greatest calamity arising from these storms is the complete destruction, on Thursday morning (last week), of the fine old bridge over the Ness, at Inverness, which, after bravely standing the floods and tempests of more than 160 years, has been by the recent inundation carried away. There is much historical and antiquarian interest attached to this bridge. It was built at the foot of the romantic hill on which, according to Shakspeare, Macbeth's castle stood. The building of the bridge began in 1685, and was finished in the year of the revolution (1688). It spanned the swift waters of the Ness by seven well-constructed arches. The late eminent engineer, Mr. Telford, esteemed it the handsomest old bridge in Great Britain: although it had a slight rise in the centre, yet the arches partook more of the modern elliptical form than was at all common in days of old. It is stated in the statistical account of Inverness, that the ancient gaol of that burgh consisted only of a single damp dingy vault of one of the arches of this bridge. This strange place of imprisonment was always pointed out as a curiosity to strangers. The bridge (older than any on the Thames) might have continued to defy the river currents for another century, because the Ness, although a copious and rapid stream, seldom overflows its banks like its neighbours, the Findhorn and Spey. This equability of current is caused by its waters being husbanded in Loch Ness, and given out gradually by a narrow outlet. From the great depth of the lake, and the short rapid course of the river, there was never any loss to injure the fabric; but a cause was at work for its demolition which could never have entered into the calculation of its architect.



THE OLD BRIDGE AT INVERNESS, DESTROYED IN THE LATE FLOODS

It is well known that the Caledonian Canal is carried through the great glen of Scotland, by joining the three great lakes of Ness, Oich, and Lochie, by short cuttings between them. The summit lock of the canal, on Loch Oich, about 35 miles from Inverness, is 96 feet above high water at Inverness. Some of the banks and locks of the Oich, near Fort Augustus, are said to have given way, and to have allowed the waters of the upper level to flow into Loch Ness, which, although possessing a capacious basin of about 25 miles in length, and of about an average breadth of one mile, became swollen to such a size as to produce a fresh or speat in the river of unprecedented violence, and destroy the bridge.

All the lower part of Inverness was laid under water, the houses forsaken, and the inhabitants glad to make their escape in boats, and such other craft as could be got at. Happily no lives were lost, but there has been great destruction of property. The wooden bridge, now the only means of land communication between the two districts of the town, and between the eastern and northern counties of Scotland, is left tottering, and in momentary danger of being swept away. Other accounts ascribe the calamity solely to the rise of water in Loch Ness from heavy rains and melted snow, and make no mention of the inundation from Loch Oich.

NEWARK CORN EXCHANGE.

NEWARK CORN EXCHANGE.

This handsome edifice has just been opened for public business, in the town of Newark, Notts. It is situate in Castlegate. The length of the interior is 83 feet 9 inches, by 53 feet wide; the floor is several feet above the level of the street, thus affording space below for a suite of rooms, which are in reality on the ground-floor (and not cellar stories), as the land dips westward towards the river. Upon entering the Exchange, the visitor is struck with the admirable manner in which the greatest possible quantity of light is conveyed from the roof; it has been built in a similar manner to the roofs of picture galleries. It is found that a room is best lighted by an oblique roof, reflecting the light from the N.E.; and accordingly we see three lights of unpolished plate glass extending the full length of the hall, and placed so as to reflect full light from those quarters equally throughout the room; the roof is arranged in such a manner, that a continuous line of light can be obtained to light the whole of the surface to the same extent, and this is a great object accomplished, when the room is required for the purpose of buying grain. At present the building is not quite complete; but a system of ventilation will be adapted, which will produce 100 cubic feet of change of air every second, with facilities for supplying the room with warm fresh air in winter, and cool air in the summer, which, if required, can be moistened by refrigerators; thus, a constant stream of fresh air can be introduced, and the vitiated air discharged.

The style of the building is Italian. The principle of the composition appears to be, to make the exterior of the building expressive of the interior use and purpose, so that even from the appearance of the front it may be inferred that the building consists of a single large room. The composition is of great simplicity in its arrangement, having three arched recessed doorways of entrance on a large scale, which give light and shade, and practical effect; these are enriched with appropriate designs, each division having lunettes decorated with shells, with corn springing from the centre. The centre of the front is surmounted by a clock-tower, which will have a transparent dial. The turret is flanked by two figures, the work of Mr. John Bell, the eminent sculptor (who furnished the statue of Lord Falkland for the new Houses of Parliament). The figures are of Ancin stone, and each seven feet in height. They represent Agriculture and Commerce, symbolical of the use of the building; the introduction of these figures shewing the practicability of employing art of high class in the decoration of a building, at a cost not exceeding that of mere routine and mostly unmeaning ornament.

An additional shaft is erected at the back of the building, and is carried to such a height as to admit of its being used as part of the ventilating apparatus, to draw off the vitiated air from the building. It is proposed to place in the interior of the building a clock, or time measurer, a rain gauge, a wind gauge, and a barometer; so that all the elementary sources which influence the growth and ripening of crops may be ascertained, and all the considerations which affect agricultural pursuits shall be recorded. In the spandrils of the archways between the doors are shields, charged with sheaves of corn. The capitals of the pillars have been expressly designed so as to be illustrative of the purposes of the building, and the capitals of the pillars in the interior correspond with those of the exterior, consisting of ears of corn, &c.

Thus, the use and purposes of the building have been studied in the interior as well as exterior decoration of the edifice.

The Newark Corn Exchange has been erected from the designs, and under the superintendence of Mr. Dusabury, of London, the architect of the Derby County Lunatic Asylum, and is highly creditable to his taste and skill. The front is executed in stone from Coxbeach; the entire cost of the building is £4300.

COMMERCE.—BY BELL.

AGRICULTURE.—BY BELL.

THEATRE ROYAL DRURY-LANE.—CIRQUE NATIONAL DE PARIS, under the Management of M. DEJEAN.—Children under Eight Years of Age admitted at Second Price from the commencement of the Entertainments!
MONDAY, FEBRUARY 5th, and During the Week, will appear:—Mdlles. Carolina, Mathilde, Palmyre Anaïs, Dance, Annybis, &c.; MM. Nouvane, Lonzet aîne, le petit Lolo (acknowned "The Little Devil," Lelianc, &c.; MM. Auric, Leclair, Young Auriol, and Mademoiselle Du Bois!
The Celebrated MATCH of the TWO WILD FIVE VOLTIGEURS, and, for the First Time, THE FIFE OF PLOWERS.
MORNING PERFORMANCES on WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY. Commence at Two o'Clock. Doors open half-past One.

OPERA COMIQUE.—ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.—On MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 5, will be repeated Scribe's popular Opera, LA DAME BLANCHE, as produced on Friday with the greatest success, Anne Mdlle Cha[illegible]
On MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 12th, Auber's celebrated Opera, LE DOMINO NOIR. Angela, Mdlle. Rosine. Horace, Monsieur Coudere. Boxes and Stalls for these attractive performances may be secured at MITCHELL'S Royal Library, 33, Old Bond-street; and at the Box-Office of the Theatre.

HOUDIN'S FANTASTIQUES.—ST. JAMES'S THEATRE. The Celebrated ROBERT HOUDIN will repeat his DAT PERFORMANCE on WEDNESDAY MORNING NEXT, FEBRUARY 7th, Commencing at Half-past Two o'Clock, and will also continue his original and extraordinary SOIREES FANTASTIQUES every TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY EVENINGS. Doors open at Eight o'Clock.—Boxes, 4s.; Pit, 2s.; Amphitheatre, 1s. 6d. Private Boxes, Orchestra Stalls, and Tickets may be secured at Mr. MITCHELL'S Royal Library, 33, Old Bond-street, and at the Box-Office of the Theatre, which is open daily from Eleven till Five.

ASTLEY'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE.—Proprietor, Mr. W. BATTY.—Last Six Nights of the Wars of the Jews. Second Week of the Gorgeous Christmas Pantomime unprecedentedly successful.—On MONDAY, FEB. 5th, and during the week, the Performances will commence with the Grand Spectacle of THE WARS OF THE JEWS, or the Fall of Jerusalem and the Destruction of the City. To be succeeded by brilliant and unrivalled Scenes of the Circle. To conclude, for the 36th time, with the immensely successful Comic Pantomime of BOLD BENTAMOUR, or, the Pretty Witch of Derne and the Banished Princess of Sherwood Forest.—Box-office open from Ten till Four.—Stage Manager, Mr. W. West.—A New Grand Spectacle, by Fitzball, will be produced on MONDAY NEXT, FEB. 12.

NEW ROYAL SURREY THEATRE.—Lessees, Mr. SHEPHERD and Miss VINCENT.—On MONDAY, Feb. 5th, and all the Week, the beautiful Drama of THE BIVOUAC OF THE HEART. Ernest, Mr. Lyon; Facombe, Mr. Emery; Victor, Mr. H. Widdicombe; Francois, Mr. T. Smith; Marriette, Miss Vincent; Jeannette, Miss Clara Tulloh; Rosalie, Miss Bloomfield. After which, on Monday and Wednesday, THE SECRETARY; a Tale of Old Winchester Castle. Arthur Lester, Mr. Shepherd; Lady Julia, Madame Pisani. On Tuesday, Thursday, and Friday, A NIGHT IN SPAIN. To conclude with, every Evening, an entirely new Ballet, called THE SCULPTOR OF FLORENCE in which Herr Dascin, Mdlle Theodore, and Mr. J. Matthews will appear.

EXETER HALL WEDNESDAY CONCERTS.—The TWELFTH CONCERT (being the last but three of the series of the present season) will be held on WEDNESDAY EVENING NEXT, FEBRUARY 7th, upon which occasion Miss Dolby, Miss Dorrington, Mr. Sims Reeves, and Mr. Braham (the elder) will appear, together with other Vocalists of distinction. The Orchestra has been made arrangements with the celebrated [illegible] who will perform for the last time at these Concerts. Tickets, 5s. and 2s; Reserved Seats, 5s. Stalls, 7s; single Seat of the Orchestra, 10s. 6d. each; Ladies' Gallery, 5s. 6d.; unreserved Seats, 2s. Programmes see the "Times" of Monday next, Feb. 5th.

MR. LIONEL GOLDSMID will have the honour to appear at the MUSIC HALL, Store-street, Bedford-square in a new and entirely original Entertainment, called AT HOME AND ABROAD, on MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 5th, 1849. For particulars see bills of the day. Tickets and places to be secured at the Hall. Doors open at half-past Seven; to commence at Eight precisely. Hall, 5s; Reserved Seats, 3s; Private Boxes, £1 10s and £2 2s.

ADAMS'S THIRTEENTH ANNUAL BENEFIT BALL, at WILLIS'S ROOMS, King-street, St. James's.—Mr. T. ADAMS has the honour to announce to his numerous friends that his Annual Concert and Ball will take place at the above Rooms, on TUESDAY, FEBRUARY the 6th: when his celebrated BAND, patronised by the Queen Family, will be in attendance. Gentlemen's Tickets, 15s. Gd. each; Ladies' ditto, 7s. 6d.; including refreshments. To be had at his Quadrille Office, 77, John-street, Fitzroy-square; Mr. N. Hookham, 33 G, New Bond-street, Oxford-street, and at the Rooms.

ROYAL COLOSSEUM.—Now Open, with the following Exhibitions, viz. GRAND PANORAMA of "PARIS by NIGHT," Museum of Sculpture, Saloon of Colleges and Mountain Torrent, Classic Ruins, &c. The Model of Sebastopol, with brilliant illuminated display of the Fleet, forms a most delightful picture, and can be viewed in the day by the weather, the only Exhibition in London having this advantage. The Exhibition of Models of Machinery, &c., is open as usual. Twelve till Five, Seven till Ten. Admission to the Exhibitions, 1s.; Children and Schools half-price. Visitors to the Colosseum will be admitted to the Cyclorama at Half-past 6.

EGYPTIAN HALL.—BANVARD'S GRAND MOVING PANORAMA is Exhibited TWICE EVERY DAY.—This is the largest Painting in the world and presents three thousand miles of American scenery, extending over twelve degrees of latitude, from the Yellowstone River to New Orleans, through the heart of America.—Admission: Lower Seats, 3s; Gallery, 1s.—The Panorama commences moving at Half past Two and Half-past Seven P.M. Doors open half an hour previous.

POMPEII.—PANORAMA of the RUINS of POMPEII.—IS NOW OPENED at the PANORAMA ROYAL, Leicester-square, a VIEW of the CITY of POMPEII, "The City of the Dead," with the recent Excavations, the newly-discovered Temple, Triumphal Arches, Mount Vesuvius, and all the surrounding classical and beautiful country. The Views of Vienna and Paris, showing the position of the political events, are also now open.—Admission, in each view, or to the three, 2s 6d. Schools, half-price.

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.—A VIEW in the GOLD DISTRICT of CALIFORNIA is added to the NEW SERIES of DISSOLVING VIEWS. LECTURES on CHEMISTRY and the ART of VOCAL and the ART of SINGING, by Mr. Clifford, Esq., illustrated by a variety of Songs, on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at [illegible] o'clock, on the ELECTRIC LIGHT, by Mr. Bachhoffner, on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday Evenings; CHEMISTRY, by Dr. Ryan, with Dissolving Views, on Monday, Wednesday, and on alternate Evenings. Chalde e Fluatenaugrets, with new Effects, on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday Evenings. The Diving Bell, Microscope, Steam and Hydraulic Engines, Ball Machinery and Models explained. The Music is directed by Dr. Wallis.—Admission, 1s.; Schools, Half-price

WOMAN AND HER INFLUENCE.—A LECTURE will be given upon this subject, by Mr. W. NICHOLAS, at the HALL OF COMMERCE, Threadneedle-street, on MONDAY EVENING next, 5th Instant. D. W. Wire, Esq., will take the Chair at Eight o'Clock precisely.—N.B. There will be no charge for admission, as there is to be a Collection on behalf of the Early Closing Association. The attendance of Ladies is especially solicited.
370, Strand. JOHN LILWALL, Secretary.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, Feb. 4.—Septuagesima Sunday.
MONDAY, 5.—St. Agatha. Sir Robert Peel born, 1788.
TUESDAY, 6.—The Sun rises at 7h. 32m., and sets at 4h. 56m.
WEDNESDAY, 7.—Full Moon at 11h. 35m. A.M.
THURSDAY, 8.—Half quarter.
FRIDAY, 9.—The length of the day is 9h. 16m., the increase since the shortest
SATURDAY, 10.—Queen Victoria married, 1840.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE
FOR THE WEEK ENDING JANUARY 6, 1849.

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
M. | A. M.	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
h. m. h. m.	h. m. h. m.	h. m. h. m.	h. m. h. m.	h. m. h. m.	h. m. h. m.	h. m. h. m.
11 10 11 45	0 20 0 58	1 23 1 48	2 9 2 35	2 52 3 6	3 42 4 0	4 30 4 58

* During the morning of Monday there will be no high tide.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"*T. D.*" "*M. D.*"—*Houses have been built of iron by Mr. Laycock, of Liverpool, and other engineers; iron lighthouses by Mr. Alex. Gordon, who has lately published a pamphlet on the invention.*
"*H. W. R.*" *North Perrott.*—*"Real Life in India," by "An Old Resident," at the book or quarter.*
"*C. W.*" *Liverpool*; *and "Argus."*—*See the routes to California in the notes to Mr. Wyld's Map of the country, just published.*
"*W. J.*" *Dublin.*—*The book in question may be had, by order, of any bookseller*
"*A Constant Subscriber.*"—*See "Greener on the Gun."*
"*An Old Subscriber,*" *Morrice Town.*—*Apply to Mr. Novello, music publisher, Dean-street, Soho.*
"*Clericus,*" *Cantab.*—*Received.*
"*J. B. G.*" *Woodside, is thanked.*
"*G. G.*"—*The Royal Academy Exhibition closes on July.*
"*Z. J. M.*" *should inquire of some print-seller as to the "Magna Charta Key."*
"*R. T. W. Lewell.*—*"Ernest Maltravers" is by Sir E. L. Bulwer*
"*W. J.*" *St. Austell.*—*Apply to Orr and Co., publishers, Strand.*
"*J. M. D.*," *Dublin.*—*See the New Small Debts Act.*
"*A. R.*" *Colchester.*—*Bolton Priory, in Yorkshire, was an Augustinian monastery.*
"*Marylebone.*"—*To call Derby "Darby" is now an old provincialism, almost in disuse.*
"*V. L. D.*," *Sidney.*—*We have not room for your letter.*
"*C. S.*," *Gainsborough.* *Humphreys's work on "English Coins," lately published. Send your Charles's farthing to Mr. Webster, 17, Great Russell-street, Covent-garden.*
"*J. C.*" *Swanage, should make interest with a director of the Company.*
"*Telemague,*" *Oxford-street.*—*The landlord. See the News Act.*
"*Subscriber,*" *Cromford.* *There are many other vessels for passengers besides emigrant ships. See the advertisements in the daily papers*
"*M.*"—*The address of Sir John Herschel is Collingwood, Hawkhurst, Kent.*
"*G. B.*," *Bisham.* *The subject in question is not of the "Rook" class.*
"*J. B. S.*"—*The price of Covers for binding our Volumes is Two Shillings and Sixpence each.*
"*S. N. L.*" *Desmport.*—*The impressions of the New Great Seal of Ireland are on gutta percha.*
"*A. B. C.*," *Boston.*—*The Royal crown upon the Army Medal is her Majesty's State Crown; that on the postage stamps, a baron, or earlet.*
"*A Correspondent.*"—*See the memoir of Joe Smith, the Mormonite, in our Journal.*
"*G. W. L.*," *Hull.* *Apply to Mr. Webster, coin-dealer, 17, Great Russell-street, Covent-garden.*
"*J. B.*," *New York,*—*is thanked.*
"*T. H.*" *Edgeware-road.*—*Apply for the "Guide-Book" at Cruchley's, 81, Fleet-street.*
"*Adonis Leach.*"—*It would not be agreeable to the author to have his drawings published.*
"*W. J.*," *Hartley-row*; "*W. M.*," *Belfast*; "*A. Y. Z.*" "*E. B. C.*," *Newport*; "*Amicus,*" "*A. R.*," *and to* "*X.*," "*Omega,*" "*A. T.*" *Radley-green*; "*Dunlab,*" "*A Constant Subscriber,*" *York*; "*Martha,*" "*Dramaticus,*" "*E. H. P.,*" "*Welshman,*" "*A Constant Subscriber,*" *Lamerick*;" "*An Original Subscriber,*" "*Pedagogus,*" "*T. W.*" "*J. B.,*" "*R. J. W.*" *We are not in possession of the information required by the above Correspondents. In some case, however, it does not fall within the province of this Journal to reply to their inquiries*
"*G. W.*" *is thanked for the information, that it has been erroneously stated in the London papers that Lord Harry Vane is the son of the Marquis of Londonderry; whereas his Lordship is the youngest son of the late William Harry, Duke of Cleveland, who died in 1842, and brother to the present Duke of Cleveland, and Lord William John Frederick Powlett, member for St. Ives.*
"*T. L.*" *Lurgan.*—*No date of enclosure.*
"*Topographer.*"—*See the article "Tyrol," in the "Penny Cyclopædia," an excellent geographical authority; or search the "Journal of the Royal Geographical Society."*
"*Girl Boy,*" *Glasgow.*—*See Walker's "Pronouncing Dictionary"*
"*An Intended Sportsman.*"—*Apply to Egg and Co., Piccadilly.*
"*Formulator,*" *Dungannon.*—*We cannot aid you.*
"*A. A. A.*" *We do not understand you.*
"*A Subscriber,*" *Thurso, should complain to his newsman.*
"*J. J.*" *Long Acre.*
"*A Lady.*"—*We regret that we cannot aid you.*
"*An Admirer*" *may obtain a pamphlet on the "New Church Colony of Canterbury," at Parker, 445, West Strand.*
"*Laura*" *Certainly*
"*Perth.*"—*Yours as a case for a Solicitor.*
"*D. K.*" *See "Greener on the Gun."*
"*T. W. F.*"—*See the "Shilling Manual of Oil-painting," lately published.*
"*E. J.*" *Southsea.*—*We can but acknowledge the receipt of the pamphlet*
"*Jane*"—*Apply to Savory and Co., Cornhill.*
"*D. F.*" *The Tools and Boxwood for Engraving may be bought at Penn's, 105, Newgate-street.*
"*A. Z. Z.*"—*See the article on "Snap-Dragon," in our Journal for Dec. 23, 1847*
"*The Mechanics' Home*" *we have not room for.*
"*An Old Subscriber,*" *R. Mills.*—*The office of the Mechanic's Magazine is in Fleet-street. See the information as to Snipes being gone in our Journal about a month back.*
"*D. F.*" *is thanked for the Sketch of the Falls; though we cannot engrave it.*
"*G. M.*," *Lynn.*—*Apply to Ackermann and Co., Strand.*
"*G. C.*," *Leeds.*—*Our Journal can be sent postage free to any part of Great Britain.*
"*A. L. B.*"—*We cannot inform you of any recent work.*
"*H. S.*," *Yeovil.* *Received.*
"*Dublin.*"—*We cannot find room for the long letter with the "Prophecies"*
"*A Constant Subscriber.*"—*We must decline advising you as to a Medical Attendant.*
"*J. S. O.*" *Dursley.*—*The building of St. Paul's Cathedral, London, was commenced in the year 1675, and finished in 1710.*
"*Alpha.*"—*The quotation is from Wordsworth.*
"*A Bristol Subscriber.*"—*A popular error.*
"*Jean*" *The price of the "Gems of Wood-Engraving" is one guinea; of "Rowlands on Fencing," 5s.*
"*Sepulcrus,*" *Sheffield.*—*We really have not time to enter into such educational routine as pronunciation.*
"*E. B. J. P.*" *Richmond.*—*We have not room.*
"*A. C.*" "*E. H.*" *and* "*Zetus.*"—*Declined.*
"*A Constant Subscriber,*" *Stepney.*—*The case is not compulsory.*
"*M. E. B.*"—*The Lady Evelyn Leveson Gower, second daughter of the Duke of Sutherland, was married to Charles, Lord Blantyre, October 4, 1843.*
HERALDIC AND GENEALOGICAL INQUIRIES.—*Replies to several are reasonably deferred till next week.*

BOOKS, &c., RECEIVED DURING THE WEEK

The Emigrant's Guide to California.—The Gold-seeker's Manual.—Four Months among the Gold-finders.—Kohl's History of the Year 184[illegible]—Chalmers' Works. Vol. 6.—The Tithe Proctor.—The Tooth-ache Imagined. By Horace Mayhew.—Rock's Companion to the Latin Diction[illegible]—Mrs. Caudle's Curtain Lectures.—The Little Rules.—"Winter's Warm Fireside."—"Viola."—"The Bridal Blessing."—"The Last Meeting."—"Robin Goodfellow Quadrilles."—"Hamilton's Multum in Parvo for the Pianoforte."

CAUTION.—An inferior Cover for Binding the Volumes of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, with an imitation of the new design, having been made by parties who seek to decompound their counterfeit as genuine, we caution our subscribers that none are genuine but those which bear on the back the address of our Office, "198, STRAND."

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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1848.

The French have been again on the very brink and crater of a revolution. They seem, however, to have been saved from the catastrophe, at least for the present, by the overwhelming military strength of the Government whose measures provoked it. Although the old vices of the French people may have helped to bring both themselves and the President of their choice into this new dilemma, the new Ministry is principally to blame. Three several occasions of trouble and uneasiness have arisen within the last few days, all springing from the recklessness and impatience of the Government. Seeing danger in the continued existence of the Clubs of Paris, it proposed a law for their dissolution;—a law plainly at variance with an article in the recently promulgated Constitution, allowing freedom of meeting and discussion. Immediately became evident to all the Republican party—the friends of the Red or Tricolour hue, that Louis Napoleon and his advisers were only prepared to recognise the authority of that document as long as it suited their own purposes to do so. This aroused resistance, and was one occasion of the fearful agitation of the past week. But this was not the only error of the Government. It forgot the services of the Garde Mobile, a species of gallant militia which, under General Cavaignac, was mainly instrumental in saving society from Red Republicanism and anarchy in June last. The Garde Mobile, it appears, was too highly paid, and its continued existence in its original and favoured state gave umbrage to the troops of the line. The Ministry accordingly resolved to disband it; and no attempt was made to conciliate a corps that had done such good service, and that had been held up for public admiration as the saviours of the country. The Garde Mobile, which had shown so well how to aid authority, was prepared, like all other Frenchmen, to resist authority the moment it became really or apparently adverse to itself. Hence a conspiracy and mutiny, full of danger to society, broke out in the capital; and Red Republicanism and Socialism, ever ready to profit by the horrors of civil warfare again raised their heads in the terrible Faubourg St. Antoine, and in the dense purlieus of the twelfth arrondissement. This was the second danger of the week. The third was greater than either, and equally attributable to the want of judgment displayed by the advisers of the President. A majority of the French people, having no particular love for Louis Napoleon, have suddenly taken it into their heads to demand the dissolution of the National Assembly and the election of another Legislative Chamber holding views somewhat more Monarchical than the present body, which is moderately and sincerely Republican. The French people have apparently forgotten that the Assembly is their own deliberate choice—the creature of universal suffrage; and that it was elected by themselves for a certain task, which has not yet been accomplished. Nothing will satisfy them but its immediate and even forcible dissolution, although, by the month of May at the latest, the mission of the Assembly might be peaceably fulfilled, and its dissolution take place without question or disturbance. The new Ministry, finding the Assembly to be hostile to itself, has declared that no adverse vote of that body shall force it to resign. It has, moreover, placed itself openly in the ranks of those who insist upon its dissolution; and joined—though a legal power itself—in the public outcry for the illegal destruction of a constituent, and therefore a Sovereign Assembly, *de jure et de facto*. It has thus placed itself in an unconstitutional position; arrayed against it all shades of Republican opinion; put the climax to all its previous errors; and, by the combined influence and effect of its three exasperations, produced the imminency of a new Revolution.

We can understand this policy of M. Odillon Barrot and Prince Louis Napoleon, if their object be to overthrow the Republic by a *coup d'état*; and if they are sure of the army, and of Generals Changarnier and Bugeaud. The one holds the capital in his iron grip, at the head of a more numerous army than was ever before congregated within its walls. The other has left Paris to assume the command of the Army of the Alps, and to lead it, if necessary, against the Republicans. It is possible that the restoration of the Empire is their game; and if it be, it is very likely, considering the predilections of the Bonapartist millions in the provinces, and the notorious Napoleonism of the army, to be successful.

But, if they are sincerely anxious to uphold and to consolidate that Republic which they have sworn to serve, their policy appears more like the result of madness than of reason. General Changarnier is known to be of opinion that the restoration of the Empire is to be easily accomplished. Count Molé, too, thought, when the President was elected, that a month might transform him into Napoleon II.; and M. Odillon Barrot may, possibly, have been converted to the same views. If so, and if he have his *coup d'état* arranged, we can well understand all the proceedings of the past week, if we cannot well account for them under any other supposition. To provoke an insurrection, and to crush it, is obvious policy on the part of those who have both the strong will and the overwhelming power to make a revolution for their own advantage, on the pretext of combating a revolution attempted by their opponents. It is evident that France is again in the throes. We shall, doubtless, be soon enabled to see the complexion and character of the new birth.

THE Overland Mail brings intelligence from the seat of war in the Punjaub to the 21st of December, from Calcutta to the 24th, and from Bombay to the 4th of January. It furnishes the details of the engagement reported in our last between the forces under General Sir Joseph Thackwell and Shere Singh. They fully confirm the hurried statement sent by the previous mail; and also the supposition we ventured to make, that Shere Singh, though he might have lost a battle, was far from having been defeated. In fact, he made a masterly and successful retreat, with bag and baggage, and has taken up a strong post on the banks of the Jhelum, fourteen miles in advance of Sir Joseph Thackwell's camp, and twenty-four miles from his original position on the Chenab, where the gallant General Cureton lost his life. Here he has fortified himself, having an entrenched camp on both sides of the river. His forces amount to 30,000 men, and he has upwards of one hundred pieces of cannon. No attack had been made on him on the 24th, nor did any seem to be immediately contemplated. Preparations, however, are being made for a decisive blow against Mooltan. Moolraj has but 9000 men in the fortress, and the besieging army under General Whish now amounts, including the allies under Major Edwardes and Colonel Cortlandt, to 28,000 men, well provided. It was the prevalent opinion that Mooltan would be attacked about Christmas, and that nothing would be attempted against Shere Singh in his new entrenchments until the reduction of that fortress.

COURT AND HAUT TON.

COURT AT WINDSOR.

On Tuesday the Royal dinner party at the Castle included the Duchess of Kent, the Princess Amelia of Schleswig-Holstein, Lady Fanny Howard, and Baroness de Speth. Her Majesty's private band attended after dinner in the Castle.

RETURN OF THE COURT TO TOWN

On Wednesday morning the Queen and Prince Albert left Windsor Castle at three minutes before eleven o'clock, attended by Lady Portman, Lord Elphinstone, Major-General Bowles, Captain the Hon. Keppel Craven, Lieut.-Colonel the Hon. Charles B. Phipps, and Captain the Hon. Alexander Gordon, and proceeded to the Slough station of the Great Western Railway, travelling to Paddington by a special train, and subsequently to Buckingham Palace, where the august party arrived at twelve minutes before twelve o'clock. Her Majesty and his Royal Highness were received at the Palace by the Viscount Jocelyn, Earl Fortescue, the Marquis of Breadalbane, the Duke of Norfolk, Lord Edward Howard, and Colonel Wylde. The Royal Standard was immediately displayed from the top of the new front of the Palace. The Queen went shortly before one o'clock to Gloucester House, to visit her Royal Highness the Duchess of Gloucester. Her Majesty was attended by the Viscountess Jocelyn, Lady in Waiting, and Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon. C. B. Phipps, Equerry in Waiting. In the evening her Majesty and Prince Albert honoured the performance of the French Plays with their presence. The Royal suite consisted of the Viscountess Jocelyn, Lord Elphinstone, Lieut.-Colonel the Hon. C. B. Phipps, and Captain the Hon. A. Gordon.

MINISTERIAL DINNERS.—Lord John Russell, First Lord of the Treasury, gave a Parliamentary dinner on Wednesday evening to a numerous party of the Members of the House of Commons. The guests assembled at seven o'clock, at his residence in Downing-street, appearing in uniform and Court costumes. The noble Premier read to his company portions of her Majesty's Speech to be delivered in Parliament on Thursday. The invitations comprised the Right Hon. Charles Wood, the Mover of the Address, Lord Harry Vane, the Seconder of the Address, Mr. E. H. Bunbury. Cabinet Ministers: Sir George Grey, Viscount Palmerston, Sir Charles Wood, Sir Francis Baring, Sir John Hobhouse, and the Right Hon. R. Lalouchere. Officers of the Queen's Household: Lord Marcus Hill, Lord Edward Howard, &c., &c.—The Marquis of Lansdowne, Lord President of the Council, gave a full-dress dinner also on Wednesday evening, at Lansdowne-house, to the mover and seconder of the Address in the House of Lords, several of the Cabinet Ministers and officers of the state of the Queen's household, and a party of peers Lord Stanley, as leader of the Opposition in the House of Lords, gave a grand political entertainment on Wednesday evening, at his residence in St. James's-square, to an influential circle of Protectionist peers. The following noblemen constituted the party:—The Duke of Richmond, the Duke of Beaufort, the Duke of Montrose, the Duke of Newcastle, the Marquis of Salisbury, the Marquis of Exeter, the Earl of Winchelsea.

Lady John Russell gave a full-dress *soirée* to a party of one hundred and fifty of the principal nobility and gentry in town, on Wednesday evening, at her residence in Chesham-place.

THE ORLEANS FAMILY.—The whole of the ex-Royal Family of France, who have, as it is known, been staying for several months at the Star and Garter Hotel at Richmond, have, with the whole of their attendants and numerous suite, left Richmond and returned to Claremont, with the intention of permanently taking up their abode at that Royal residence. The Countess of Nemours has considerably improved in health since her sojourn at Richmond, and the Count and the rest of the family are in good health. The defensive state of the receptacles for the supply of water to the establishment at Claremont is understood to be completely removed, and the necessary precautions adopted to prevent the occurrence of similar inconvenience. The ex-Royal family have been in the receipt of important consignments of their personal and private property from the Continent; and in addition to some recent arrivals of the effects of the Duke of Nemours, with a collection of curiosities in his possession when he last resided a portion in Algeria, there have arrived a considerable quantity of plate and other valuable effects, of the Prince de Joinville and other members of the family.

Frederick Peel, Esq., of Trinity College, Cambridge, B.A., the second son of the Right Hon. Sir Robert Peel, Bart., was called to the degree of Barrister-at-Law by the Hon. Society of the Inner Temple, on Tuesday last.

THE PAPER DUTY.—The paper-makers are resuming their efforts to get rid of the excise duties. At a meeting held in Edinburgh, last week, they stated the various grounds on which they claim relief from an impost which they allege presses with peculiar hardship on their manufacture. In the glass trade the visitations of the excise, and the numerous and perplexing restrictions to attended the levying of the duty, were felt to be so oppressive, besides retarding the advance of the manufacture, that the Government of Sir Robert Peel at length consented to sweep away the impost entirely. The paper makers have all along contended that they have as relevant ground for relief, whether looking to the annoyances they were exposed to in the course of the process, or to the public policy in removing the obstructions to the due development of an important branch of national industry.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

OXFORD.—The scheme for the extension of the system of university education has passed the Board of Heads of Houses, and will be brought before Convocation previous to the end of Lent Term. The new plan embraces three public examinations instead of two; one after the fourth term from matriculation, another after the ninth, and a third after the twelfth. The second examination is to be chiefly philosophical, in the introduction of algebra and pure mathematics, in addition to Euclid; and at the third examination, that for degrees, four distinct schools are to be established—viz. in Literæ Humanioribus, in Mathematical and Physical Science, in Natural Philosophy, in Modern History, Philosophy, &c. It will be proposed to award honours both at the second and third examinations; and that the names of all who obtain their *testimonia*, whether in honours or not, shall be published. The Public Examiners are no longer to be appointed by the Vice-Chancellor and Proctors, but by permanent Boards, composed of the Vice-Chancellor, Proctors, and the Professors of those branches of literature and science which are the subjects of examination.

The Professor of Chemistry will continue his lectures at the new building contiguous to the Botanic Garden, on Wednesday, the 7th of February, at eight o'clock in the evening.

The Reader in Experimental Philosophy will commence a course of lectures on light and colours, at the Clarendon, on Wednesday, February 7th, at ten o'clock.

The venerable and learned President of Magdalen College is engaged, it is said, in preparing for the press some observations on Bishop Burnet, and on Mr Macaulay's History of England.

Dean Ireland's Professor of the Exegesis of Holy Scripture proposes, during this term, to read some of St. Paul's Epistles, and to continue his lectures on the Interpretation of the Bible, in the Clarendon, at 2 o'clock, on Tuesday, the 13th of February.

The Camden Professor of Ancient History proposes to deliver a course of lectures during the present term on Greek inscriptions, for the purpose of tracing the progress of Grecian Palæography, of elucidating important points in Athenian history, and of determining the value of Greek Chronicle. The lectures will be delivered on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, at 1 o'clock. The first was delivered on Tuesday last.

The Laudian Professor of Arabic will resume his lecture at the Clarendon on Wednesday, the 7th of February, at 3 o'clock

BRISTOL CATHEDRAL.—Dr. Lamb, the Dean of Bristol, has addressed a letter to the editor of the *Times*, informing him that the only change which has taken place in the performance of the service in the Cathedral is that "the minister, instead of intoning, now reads the prayers, as is the custom at Ely, Rochester, Wells, &c.; Christ Church, Oxford; Trinity and King's College, Cambridge." The precentor of Ely Cathedral has addressed a letter to the Editor of the *Times*, stating that so far as the practice of that Cathedral is concerned, the Dean of Bristol has been misinformed, as the prayers are there still "intoned."

BISHOP OF EXETER.—The case of the Bishop of Exeter and Mr Gorham came on at the Arches Court on Monday last. The Bishop, as our readers are aware, refused to institute Mr. Gorham to the living of Brampford Speke, Devon, to which he had been presented by the Lord Chancellor, on the ground of unsoundness of doctrine. In the course of Mr. Gorham's answer, it appeared that, in 1846, he was presented by the Crown to the vicarage of Saint John, in the diocese of Exeter, and was instituted by the present Bishop without any previous examination. On receiving his presentation to the vicarage of Brampford Speke, on the 2d of November, 1847, he applied to the Bishop of Exeter for the fit for institution, and on the 8th formally tendered his presentation personally at the Bishop's registry, and an appointment was made by the Bishop for Mr. Gorham to wait upon him on the 12th, but without any mention of the examination, which, however, was notified to him on the 13th of that month. Mr. Gorham repeatedly urged the Bishop to commence his examination at once, but without effect. On the 15th of the following month, December, the Bishop appointed the 17th day, in the course of January. The time limited by the 95th canon, namely, 28 days, had now expired, still Mr. Gorham presented himself for examination under protest. The examination lasted for eight hours on the 17th, for about eleven hours on the 18th, for eight and a half hours on the 20th (the 19th being Sunday), for five hours on the 21st, and for six hours on the 22nd. The examination having been suspended under remonstrance from Mr. Gorham, was resumed on the 8th of March, 1848, and was concluded on the 9th and 10th, on which day it was declared by the Bishop to have ended. Besides these hours so occupied at the Bishop's residence, Mr. Gorham employed portions of the other days in a lodging at Torquay in answering questions proposed by the Bishop, and in perusing a book by which they were accompanied. The general question argued by the counsel for the parties was as to the cessation of the Bishop's right to examine by reason of the lapse of time. Sir H. Jenner Fust said he had not been prepared for this plea in bar, which went to the root of the whole question, and until that was decided it was useless to go into other matters, but would give his opinion on that point the next court day.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

THE INQUEST AT HACKNEY ON THE TOOTING VICTIMS.—EXTRAORDINARY TERMINATION OF THE PROCEEDINGS.

On Tuesday morning Mr. Baker resumed, for the fourth time, the adjourned inquest, at the Old Mermaid, Hackney, touching the deaths of the two pauper children belonging to the parish of Islington, who died at the temporary asylum, Hackney, in a few hours subsequent to their removal from Mr. Drouet's at Tooting, on the 8th of January.

The Jury having answered to their names,

The Coroner read the following communication, which had just been placed in his hands:—

"Tooting, Jan. 29, 1849.

"SIR,—I am much obliged for your letter of the 26th inst., informing me of another adjournment of the inquest now pending at the Old Mermaid, Hackney. I assure you it was my intention to have been present at the inquest to-morrow (Tuesday), but being unsuccessful in arranging my ball, I am advised by my solicitors to remain away.

"If I am spared, I shall be afford you every explanation and information relative to the late melancholy occurrences, and therefore trust my present unavoidable absence will be deemed sufficient excuse for my adopting their advice.

"I am, sir, your most obedient servant,

"To W. Baker, Esq., Coroner, Old Mermaid, Hackney." "B. P. DROUET."

The Coroner then observed that, under the peculiar circumstances of the case, the duty on he had come to was to discharge the Jury from further attendance, and thereby dispense with any further inquiry into the matter (sensation), a course which he deemed the fittest both with regard to the individual who was at a short time about to undergo a trial upon a verdict of manslaughter, and the Judges who were to preside over that trial, in order that the course of justice should be rendered quite pure, and left unsullied by any other proceedings arising from a different quarter. After these further observations, he concluded by saying that it only remained for him to discharge the Jury in the usual form.

Mr. Murry (a juror): Pray, is it common to conclude inquiries of this nature in such a singular way?

The Coroner It is quite regular

Mr. King (a juror): I never heard of such a proceeding before. You do this, of course, upon your own responsibility?

The Coroner: The Judges permit a discretion in these cases To be sure, it is not often exercised

A Juror: Can we not return an open verdict?

The Coroner: The inquiry is now finished.

The Foreman: You have certainly taken us by surprise.

A Juror: We were served with our verdict.

The Coroner: The inquiry is over, and the Jury are discharged. I have taken great pains to arrive at a just conclusion, and it is better for all that it should end without unnecessary injury to any person there being no cause for complaint so long as the ends of justice are answered.

The jury were then formally discharged, and thus ended this singular shadow of an inquiry.

The following verdict was handed to the reporters as having been unanimously agreed to by the jury prior to their discharge:—

"We find that the deceased children, John Keen, John Barke, William Keenan, and William Walton, of the parish of Islington, died of cholera, at Hackney, and that the predisposing causes have arisen from bad treatment and neglect on the part of Bartholomew Peter Drouet towards the deceased while in his establishment at Tooting, and that the said Bartholomew Peter Drouet has actuated thereto by mercenary motives."

ANOTHER VERDICT OF MANSLAUGHTER was on Wednesday returned against Mr. Drouet. This second verdict was found by the Jury who have been for some days investigating before Mr. Wakley the cases of the deceased pauper children removed from the asylum at Tooting to Chelsea. The Jury retired at 2 o'clock on Wednesday night, and at 10 o'clock announced their decision as follows:—"We, the Jury, are unanimously of opinion that Bartholomew Peter Drouet is guilty of manslaughter in the cases of Mary Killick, Emma Ingar, and Martha Pollington: that George Hartley died of malignant cholera: That this Jury sincerely regret that the children have been placed at so great a distance from Chelsea as to render it impossible for the parochial visit and pay that attention which they at all times imperatively demand; and the Jury earnestly request that the children be henceforth maintained in their own parish. And the Jury also unanimously express their opinion that the guardians and the Poor-law Commissioners are reprehensible by concurring in allowing the children to remain at Tooting so long after the dreadful mortality had commenced there. The Jury also beg to express their unqualified approbation of the prompt, humane, and beneficial conduct of the Board of Health, respecting the alarming circumstances attendant at Mr. Drouet's establishment at Tooting, and the said Jury urgently recommend the abolition of the system of farming parochial children."

THE TOOTING TRAGEDY.—During the week meetings were held in St. Pancras and other districts of the metropolis, at which resolutions were passed condemnatory of the system of farming out paupers, and of the conduct of the different boards of guardians having children at Tooting, for negligent superintendence. At the St. Pancras meeting a resolution was also carried, pledging the meeting to present a testimonial to the Jury who conducted the investigation which resulted in a verdict of manslaughter against Mr. Drouet.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

METROPOLITAN FINANCIAL REFORM ASSOCIATION.—A meeting was held at the Whittington Club on Monday, to consider the propriety of forming a Metropolitan Financial Reform Association, to act in unison with the Financial Reform Association established at Liverpool and Manchester. Mr. Searl, of Nottingham, moved the first resolution, to the effect—"That, in their visit this country the evils which have been inflicted on other European states, from the want of a wholesome control on the part of the people over their respective governments, it is necessary that the strictest economy should be adopted by our Government; and to secure a continuance of this economy, when obtained, it is indispensably necessary that the House of Commons should be forthwith reformed, until it shall be in a fit state to exercise complete control over the expenditure of the public money." Other resolutions pledged the association to act in unison with such other associations as have been, or may hereafter be instituted. In proposing the fourth resolution, Mr. Hyde called attention to the wonderful effect the creation of forty-shilling freeholders in South Lancashire had produced. Four years and a half ago, that county returned South Lancashire and were defeated. The Anti-Corn Law League set to work, and made forty-shilling freeholders, and at the last election not only did free-trade principles triumph, but that triumph did more to ensure the repeal of the corn laws than all the agitation which had preceded it. He moved, "That it is also necessary to promote throughout the country a well organised system for increasing the number of forty-shilling freeholders in counties, and complete attention to the registration of voters in counties, cities, and boroughs." Mr Dyke, of St. Pancras, bore his testimony to the ease with which forty-shilling freeholders were manufactured, the small sum of 2s. 6d. per week being sufficient. A committee was appointed to carry out the details connected with the formation of the association.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.—(From a Correspondent.)—At the weekly meeting of this society, on Thursday night, the President, Lord Mahon, in the chair, there was read the original petition of Leland (believed to be the autograph) to Cardinal Wolsey, dated from the King's Bench Prison, and praying that he (Leland) may be released, and contrasted with the Knight who drew, had charged with conspiracy; and upon which Leland had been previously examined by the Privy Council. The document is indorsed in what is believed to be Wolsey's handwriting.

ROYAL FREE HOSPITAL.—The annual general meeting of the governors of this institution was held on Tuesday evening, at the Royal Free Hospital, Gray's-inn-road; J. Pritchard, Esq., in the chair. The secretary, Mr. Fenn, read the report, from which it appeared that the total number of patients relieved during the present year was in-door patients 667, out ditto 57,344, making the total number relieved 25,911; being an increase over the preceding year, of in-door patients 23, and out-door 6351. The total receipts for the year amounted to £4691, showing a decrease of £380, as compared with the previous year. The total expenditure amounts to £4843 9s. 8d., including £2093 7s. 7d. paid on account of old debts, which leaves a balance against the institution of £241 17s. 8d. On account of the necessity for practising a rigid economy, the governors had been compelled to keep two of the wards of the hospital unoccupied; nevertheless, they were happy to state that these wards were kept in readiness to receive patients in any case of emergency.

CITY OF LONDON AND EAST LONDON BENEFICIAL INSTITUTION.—A meeting of this valuable charity took place on January 30th, the chair being taken by Henry Richardson, Esq., who announced the following contributions having been paid to the bankers:—Charles Hoar [illegible], Esq., £50; R. S. Halford, Esq., £25 and £5 5s. a year; [illegible] announced the adhesion of the Marquis of Downshire and the Provost of Eton, as Vice-Presidents. Several subscriptions were then entered into, and the meeting adjourned, thanks having been voted to the Chairman.

SALE OF THE STOWE LIBRARY.—THE SECOND PORTION.—On Monday, the sale of the second portion of this magnificent collection of books was commenced by Messrs. Sotheby and Wilkinson, the auctioneers, and again excited considerable attention [illegible] rarest description, and, being illustrated with [illegible] &c., fetched most extraordinary prices. The following were deserving of notice:—"Lysons's Topographical Account of Buckinghamshire," splendidly illustrated with 480 original drawings, many finished in colours, with some hundred shields of arms emblazoned in the margin, of genuine antiquarian interest, connected with the county of Bucks; above 460 plates of maps, views of noted buildings, pedigrees, scarce tracts, poetical broadsides, an autograph letter of Lady Grenville, &c. This matchless collection was formed by the late Lord Grenville, at an unlimited expense. It consists of eight folio volumes, elegantly bound in blue morocco, and was sold yesterday for £246. The purchaser was a stranger in the room, who gave the name of Williams. "Ecclesiastica Gallo-Britannicum, or a Discourse of the Marriage betwixt England and France, with the Portraitures of the Most Illustrious Princes, Charles Prince of Great Britain, and of the Princess Henrietta Maria, daughter of France, with the Arms and Marriages passed betwixt England and France: printed in 1625." This gallant and noble work, a rare print was executed by Hollar, and from which relate to Charles I. The Discourse (which is dedicated to the Duke of Buckingham) is printed in quarto, but has been laid in large folio to correspond with the plates. "Historical Collections of the Most Remarkable Passages of Charles I. and his Queen, surrounded with engravings of coats of arms. At the bottom are twenty-two verses subscribed. "Are to be sold by Thomas Basset, at the Signe of the Half-Moone in Chancery Lane, over against Fleet-street, and Bromley. Mr. Thorpe was the purchaser of it, for the sum of £21 10s. "The *London Gazette*, from 1665 to 1689, the first twenty-three numbers being called the *Oxford Gazette*," sold for £6 12s. 6d. "Manners and Household Expenses of England in the 13th and 15th centuries," one of the rare publications of the Roxburghe Club, sold for £4 4s.—"Lyson's (Daniel) Environs of London and the Middlesex Parishes; forming an Historical Account of the Towns, Villages, and Hamlets within 12 miles of that capital." This work, originally published in 6 vols., was enlarged to 18 quarto vols., on large paper, by the insertion of upwards of 1000 original drawings, of churches, seats, old houses, churches, &c., above 800 portraits, and 600 maps, views, churches, public places, &c. This, perhaps the most perfect work relating to the county of Middlesex, sold for £213. The other books sold fetched equally good prices, and the day's sale produced the large sum of £1005 17s.

METROPOLITAN IMPROVEMENTS.—It appears from the report of the Commissioners of Woods and Forests, just issued, that to the 31st of January, 1848, the purchase-money paid for metropolitan improvements amounted to £877,818; and that there remained to be completed to the date mentioned one purchase to the amount of £500, which had been agreed for, but the purchase-money had not been paid. The money (£727,618) was expended in the following manner: In the line from Oxford-street to Holborn, £260,327 4s 10d; in the line from Bow-street to Charlotte-street, Bloomsbury, £96,408 11s.; in the line from London Docks to St. Katherine's Church, £139,341 8s. 6d.; in the line from Coventry-street in Long-acre, £170,543 3s. 8d.; and in the line from East Smithfield to Rosemary-lane, £22,247 18s.

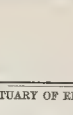
THE CHIEF BAILIFFSHIP OF THE CITY SHERIFF'S COURT.—The Court of Aldermen and Common Council have appointed an early day this month to appoint a high bailiff of the new court for small debts—the New "Sheriff's Court." It will be remembered that Mr Wood, the son of ex-Alderman Wood, was the first chief bailiff elected, but was suspended. The Court has also decided that being an attorney shall not be a necessary qualification, and that the chief bailiff shall, when necessary, personally enforce the process of the Court. The Judge of the Court has recommended Mr Norton, the present candidate on the first election, the applicant having been many years principal officer of the old Sheriff's Court, and not provided for by the new Act, whilst all other officers of the Court of Requests received compensation.

VAGRANCY.—A deputation waited by appointment upon the President of the Poor-Law Board, at Somerset-house, on Saturday last, to make some suggestions on the subject of vagrancy, arising out of the present state of trade and an important meeting of chairmen and clerks of unions which recently took place at Stoke-upon-Trent. The gentlemen who attended were Mr. [illegible] jun., of Stoke; Mr. Hay, of Pembridge; Mr. Lawrence, of Lichfield, and Mr. Latham, of Congleton. The President paid great attention to the statements addressed by the deputation, showing that some decided steps should be taken to suppress the growing evil of mendicancy in the country, and creating an efficient police surveillance distinct from the Poor-Law, and promised his immediate and careful attention to them. Several other matters of importance connected with the administration of the Poor-Laws were discussed, and the deputation retired, after a lengthened interview.

FIRE AT THE EAST LONDON BAZAAR.—On Monday evening, between six and seven o'clock, a fire broke out in the place of merchandise used by the Jewish persuasion for the disposal of wearing-apparel, known as the East London Bazaar, situate in Royal Mint-street, Minories. The premises, which covered an area of several hundred square feet, contained, at the time of the outbreak, the stock in trade of a large number of Jewish salesmen and general dealers. Information of the occurrence was promptly forwarded to the principal stations, and six or seven engines were quickly despatched to the scene of conflagration. The firemen, upon forcing the doors, found a number of crates filled with goods, as well as several of the counters on fire; a general blaze at the same time was extending along the roof with great rapidity; and, in spite of the torrents of water being scattered over the flames, it was not until past eight o'clock that they were safely extinguished, and not until a very considerable quantity of property had been destroyed, and the building extensively burned.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS, &c.—During the week ending Saturday, Jan. 27, the births registered in the metropolis were—Males, 1414; females, 1362: total, 2776. Deaths Males, 873; females, 635: total, 1508. The number of deaths from cholera is 45, being a decrease of 17 and 49 respectively on the two previous weeks. Of 741 deaths from diseases of the respiratory organs, 470 occurred on the south side of the Thames. Of the 45 deaths, last week from cholera, 14 occurred in the district of Wandsworth and Clapham, of which two were in the institution at Tooting. The total number of deaths in this house, or among children who have been removed from it, registered in four weeks, amounts to 158, of which 138 were returned as caused by cholera. The [illegible] ascribed to dysentery, mesenteric disease, &c. The deaths from diseases of the respiratory organs were 246, almost the same as the average, having been 238 and 300, the numbers of the two former weeks; while the mean daily temperature ranged from 24.6° on the 24 day of the month to 49.6° on the 25th. 329 deaths were caused by the epidemic class of diseases, making an increase on the average of 198 [illegible] of these 76 were from scarlatina, or 44 more than the average; [illegible] typhus, or 14 more than the average; while 22 persons died of diarrhœa and dysentery, the weekly average being 14. The 1508 deaths registered in the week show an increase of 39 on the average of five winters, but give a more favourable result than was obtained in the two previous weeks, when they were respectively 1448 and 1345.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS RECENTLY DECEASED.

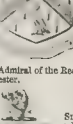


VICE-ADMIRAL MALING

THOMAS JAMES MALING, Vice-Admiral of the Red, who died on the 22nd ult., in his 71st year, at his residence, the Elms, near Worcester, was descended from an ancient family in the county of Durham; and was eldest son and heir of Christopher Thomas Maling, Esq., of West Rainton, in that county, by Jane, his wife, heir to the Dowager Countess of Mulgrave. He entered the Royal Navy in 1791, and was in constant active service up to 1837. He commanded the boats of the *Minerva* in the daring action of their cutting out the French national 14-gun brig *Mutine*, at Santa Pola, in 1797, for which gallant service he was promoted to Master and Commander. He served with Admiral Jervis on board his ship, when Midshipman, at the battle of St. Vincent. His dates of promotion were as follows:—Lieutenant, in 1797; Commander, in 1798; Post-Captain, in 1803; Rear-Admiral, 1830; and Vice-Admiral of the Red, 1841. He was Deputy-Lieutenant of the county of Worcester.

SIR JOHN STONHOUSE

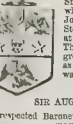
SIR JOHN BROOKE STONHOUSE, Bart., of Radley, Berkshire, whose recent decease we here record, was the eldest son of John Stonhouse, Esq., and grandson of the Rev. Sir James Stonhouse, the 11th baronet. Sir John inherited his honors at the decease of his uncle, Sir Thomas Stonhouse, in 1810. The family of Stonhouse is of Kentish origin, and of great antiquity; it was raised to the baronetcy so far back as the 7th May, 1628. The baronet recently deceased was the thirteenth who had borne the title.



SIR AUGUSTUS-BRYDGES HENNIKER, BART.

THIS respected Baronet, Rector of Thornham Magna, Suffolk, and an active magistrate and Chairman of Sessions of that county, died on the 28th ult. The melancholy event occurred very unexpectedly, and arose from disease of the heart. Sir Augustus had just completed his fifty-fourth year. He married, first, Frances-Amelia, daughter of J. Henry Stewart, Esq.; and by her (who died in 1798) had a daughter, Frances-Elizabeth, wife of Charles Robert Bree, Esq. He married, secondly, 14th February, 1826, Elizabeth, youngest daughter of John-Minet, third Lord Heathfield, and by her has left a very large family, of which the eldest son is the present Sir Brydges-Revell Henniker, Bart., born 3rd September, 1841.

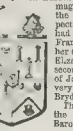
The deceased Baronet was second son of Lieutenant-General the Hon. Brydges Trecothic Henniker, who obtained a Baronetcy in 1813, and grandson of John, first Lord Henniker.



LADY JULIANA HOWARD.

THE Lady Juliana Howard was the youngest daughter of Henry, fourth Karl of Carlisle, by his wife Isabella, daughter of William, fourth Lord Byron. Lady Juliana was born on the 6th of July, 1760, lived in five reigns, and saw four coronations. She and her sister Lady Betty Delmé (the widow successively of Peter Delmé and Captain Garnier, who was drowned) had been amongst the most distinguished be lles of the Court of George III.

Lady Juliana died on the 22d ultimo, at within less than six months of a hundred years of age. Her remains were interred on the 30th ultimo, at the Kensall Green Cemetery. The funeral was attended by the Earl of Carlisle, her Ladyship's grand-nephew, Captain the Hon. Eliot Yorke, and Mr. Delmé Radcliffe; accompanied by the private carriages of the deceased lady, of the Duchess of Sutherland, and the Earl of Carlisle. The funeral was under the direction of Mr. Aspinwall, of Grosvenor-street.



SIR THOMAS ARBUTHNOT, K.C.B.

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL SIR THOMAS ARBUTHNOT, K.C.B., was one of the heroes of the Peninsula, and he was esteemed to be among the finest light infantry officers in the British army. This gallant soldier entered the army as Ensign, the 3rd Nov., 1795, and rose through the various grades to that of Lieut.-General, which he attained, the 28th June, 1848. He was made a K.C.B. in 1815, and received Crosses and Clasps for his services at Rolica, Corunna, Vimiera, the Pyrenees, and Orthes. His last appointment was the command of the northern and midland districts, of which the head-quarters are in the city of Manchester. Sir Thomas died at his residence, in Cavendish-square, Solford, on the 26th ultimo, in consequence of a cold caught while out hunting. He was upwards of seventy-threeyears of age, and has been fifty-three years in the army. At the time of his decease he was Colonel of the 71st Regiment.

DR SMITH.

JOHN SMITH, LL.D., of Cruttherland, Secretary of the Maitland Club, and formerly a magistrate of Glasgow, and an eminent publisher there; was a man of far-spread literary distinction. He was the head of the firm of John Smith and Son, which was the oldest bookselling house in the west of Scotland, having been founded nearly a century ago by Dr. Smith's grandfather, who was the first to establish a circulating library in Glasgow.

Dr Smith was educated at the High School and University, at Glasgow from an early period he cultivated literature with zeal and success. He did not write much, but his knowledge and taste procured him the valuable office of correspondent of many of the most distinguished men of letters of the day, among them Scott, Campbell, and Professor Wilson. Dr Smith received his honorary degree of LL.D. from the University of Glasgow; and in 1832 he was chosen Secretary to the Maitland Club, in which office he showed the greatest zeal and [illegible]. Mr. Smith was publisher of the first work of the late Dr. Chalmers, and to the last he was actively engaged in forwarding the interests of literature.

His kindness and liberality to authors were generally acknowledged, and his [illegible] and benevolence were everywhere great. Dr. Smith died of bronchitis, on the 22nd ultimo, at his house in West Regent-street, Glasgow, in the 65th year of his age.

RAILWAY INTELLIGENCE.

EXTENSION OF THE GREAT WESTERN TO WINDSOR.—The works on the extension of the Great Western from Slough to Windsor are proceeding actively. Excavators have commenced the cuttings, and the occupiers of property [illegible] The [illegible] Station [illegible] the London and [illegible] [illegible] £17,000 to £1410, and that of the coke ovens from £150 to £100.

ECONOMY PER MILE.—The reduction in the price of coal contemplated by the Eastern Counties Railway Company's extension line to Shoreham Court was opened to the public on Thursday. There is to be a service of five trains a day to accommodate the pleasure traffic.

SHREWSBURY AND CHESTER.—This company have successfully appealed against the setting of their line in the township Gwersyllt. The parish rated it at £120 per mile, the Wrexham Petty Sessions reduced it to £50 per mile.

SOUTH DEVON.—On Sunday morning, soon after the passing of the down mail train, an immense stone or block of rock fell from the Hi[illegible] Head Cliff, bounding over without injuring the atmospheric pipes, but, pitching across the entire line, damaged the engine of the train for upward of an hour. Men, however, were set to work, and the huge mass, upwards of seven tons, was broken to pieces, and the line again cleared. A policeman is constantly stationed near this spot, as rock are continually falling.

GIGANTIC SCHEME.—The *Rhenish Democrat* states that a gigantic project, the construction of a canal between Kiel and the mouth of the Elbe, connecting the Baltic with the North Sea, is seriously contemplated. The reason assigned is the frustration of the monopoly of the passages of the Sound and the two Belts, at present enjoyed by the Scandinavian Powers. Without some such independent communication the creation of a German fleet would be vain.

THE "SLAVE MOTHER CROSSING THE OHIO.—We remember (says a writer in the *Free American*) the story of a cruel master who, without cause, had determined to sever a slave mother from her only child. She had been faithful under the very worst usage, and she determined to remain so, until he told her that on the morrow her child must be borne to New Orleans, to be sold there in the slave mart. It was mid-winter. The earth was frosted with a hard crust, and the two Belts, at present enjoyed by the Scandinavian Powers. Without some such independent communication the creation of a German fleet would be vain.

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OPENING OF PARLIAMENT BY HER MAJESTY.

THE ROBING OF HER MAJESTY, IN THE VICTORIA LOBBY OF THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

HURSDAY, her Majesty opened the Session of Parliament in person. The doors were opened at 12 o'clock, and ladies, in full dress, continued to arrive in quick succession, until every seat was occupied, and some were compelled to stand, for want of room.

The 1st Regiment of Foot Guards was stationed opposite the entrance of the House of Lords, and the Horse Guards lined the road from the Palace.

Shortly after one o'clock the Foreign Ambassadors and Ministers, the Cabinet Ministers, and other great officers of State, entered the house.

Her Majesty and Prince Albert, attended by the Master of the Horse and the Mistress of the Robes, left Buckingham Palace at 20 minutes before two, in the state carriage, drawn by eight cream-coloured horses, and proceeded through the Park to the House of Lords. A very large crowd was drawn together to witness the procession, lining the entire way from the Palace to the Parliament House; the whole of the windows whence a view of the procession could be obtained being filled with splendidly-dressed ladies, who repeatedly cheered her Majesty and her illustrious Consort as they proceeded through Whitehall and Parliament-street to the house.

Her Majesty arrived at the House about twenty minutes past two, when her arrival was immediately announced by a discharge of cannon. Soon afterwards the trumpets sounded, and the procession entered the house, led by the Heralds in their State tabards, followed by the Lord Chancellor and the Great Officers of State, her Majesty's robe being borne by six pages. Prince Albert took his place on the left of the Queen, who proceeded to the Throne and took her seat, all the Peers and Peeresses rising, but taking their seats on her Majesty commanding them to be seated.

The Lord Chancellor then delivered the Royal Speech to her Majesty, who commanded the Commons to be sent for. They immediately appeared at the bar, headed by the Speaker, attired in his State robes, when her Majesty, with her usual distinctness, read the following most gracious Speech:—

THE QUEEN'S SPEECH.

"My Lords and Gentlemen,

"The period being arrived at which the business of Parliament is usually resumed, I have called you together for the discharge of your important duties.

"It is satisfactory to me to be enabled to state that both in the north and in the south of Europe the contending parties have consented to a suspension of arms for the purpose of negotiating terms of peace.

"The hostilities carried on in the Island of Sicily were attended with circumstance so revolting, that the British and French Admirals were impelled, by motives of humanity, to interpose, and to stop the further effusion of blood.

"I have availed myself of the interval thus obtained, to propose, in conjunction with France, to the King of Naples, an arrangement calculated to produce a permanent settlement of affairs in Sicily. The negotiation on these matters is still pending.

"It has been my anxious endeavour, in offering my good offices to the various contending Powers, to prevent the extension of the calamities of war, and to lay the foundations for lasting and honourable peace. It is my constan desire to maintain with all Foreign States the most friendly relations.

"As soon as the interests of the public service will permit, I shall direct the papers connected with these transactions to be laid before you.

"A rebellion of a formidable character has broken out in the Punjaub, and the Governor-General of India has been compelled, for the preservation of the peace of the country, to assemble a considerable force, which is now engaged in military operations against the insurgents. But the tranquillity of British India has not been affected by these unprovoked disturbances.

"I again commend to your attention the restrictions imposed on commerce by the Navigation Law

"If you shall find that these laws are in whole or in part unnecessary for the maintenance of our maritime power, while they fetter trade and industry, you will no doubt deem it right to repeal or modify their provisions.

"Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

"I have directed the Estimates for the service of the year to be laid before you they will be framed with the most anxious attention to a wise economy.

"The present aspect of affairs has enabled me to make large reductions on the Estimates of last year

"My Lords and Gentlemen,

"I observe with satisfaction that this portion of the United Kingdom has remained tranquil amidst the convulsions which have disturbed so many parts o Europe.

"The insurrection in Ireland has not been renewed; but a spirit of disaffection still exists, and I am compelled, to my great regret, to ask for a continuance, for a limited time, of those powers which in the last session you deemed necessary for the preservation of the public tranquillity.

"I have great satisfaction in stating that commerce is reviving from those shocks which, at the commencement of last session, I had to deplore.

"The condition of the manufacturing districts is likewise more encouraging than it has been for a considerable period.

"It is also gratifying to me to observe that the state of the revenue is one progressive improvement.

"I have to lament, however, that another failure in the potato crop has caused very severe distress in some parts of Ireland.

"The operation of the laws for the relief of the poor in Ireland will properly be a subject of your inquiry; and any measure by which those laws may be beneficially amended, and the condition of the people may be improved, wil receive my cordial assent.

"It is with pride and thankfulness that I advert to the loyal spirit of my people, and that attachment to our institutions which has animated them during a period of commercial difficulty, deficient production of food, and political revolution

"I look to the protection of Almighty d for favour in our continued progress, and I trust that you will assist me in upholding the fabric of the Constitution, founded as it is upon the principles of freedom and of justice."

Her Majesty having retired, the House adjourned during pleasure, and assembled again at five o'clock, at which time there were an unusually large number of Peers present.

THE ADDRESS

Her Majesty's Speech having been read by the Lord Chancellor and the Clerk at the table,

Earl Fortescue rose to move the Address in answer to the Speech from the

OPENING OF PARLIAMENT BY HER MAJESTY.

THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

THE QUEEN ON THE THRONE RECEIVING THE SPEECH FROM THE LORD CHANCELLOR.

Throne, and, after claiming the indulgence of the House as being the first occasion on which he had had the honour of addressing them, he proceeded to notice the leading points referred to in the Royal Speech, congratulating their Lordships that they had not only been able to maintain peace at home, but that their intervention had had the effect of putting a stop to the sanguinary conflicts that had been for some time raging in Schleswig-Holstein, and in the south of Europe. It was an additional satisfaction to them to find that while they had been enabled to maintain the public tranquillity, and while the whole European Continent was in a state of agitation or insurrection, the expenditure of this country was in process of reduction in almost every department. At the same time, he trusted that no considerable diminution of the naval or military strength would be attempted; but that Great Britain would still be enabled to maintain that bold and determined front which was the best guarantee for the preservation of peace. He was pleased to find that the friendly disposition that had been evinced by the French Government had been borne out by the reductions that had recently been suggested in their military force; and he was satisfied that it would be responded to in a similar spirit by this country. The noble Earl then referred to the gratifying increase that was visible in the revenue of the country, and to the disturbances that had taken place in Ireland, which had been put down by the energy of the Executive, and the good feeling and loyalty of the great bulk of the population of that country. After referring to the deaths which had taken place since that House had last met, and paying a handsome tribute to the late Lord Auckland, Viscount Melbourne, and Lord George Bentinck, the noble Earl concluded by moving the Address, which was, as usual, an echo of the Speech.

Lord DATRNE seconded the Address, which, in his great satisfaction at the tranquility which prevailed throughout every part of the kingdom, and which strikingly contrasted with the disturbances and troubles that prevailed abroad. It was extremely gratifying to find that the interposition of the British Cabinet had had the effect of suspending hostilities in both the north and south of Europe, and that negotiations were now pending which would have the effect he hoped of bringing about an amicable arrangement. The noble Lord then referred to the unhappy state of Ireland, and expressed a hope that the Government would be enabled to devise measures during the present session which would have the effect of restoring order, tranquility, and industry. He deprecated any considerable reduction of their naval or military forces; and after some other remarks upon the leading topics referred to in the Speech, concluded by seconding the Address

Lord BROUGHAM said it was a subject of most unfeigned satisfaction to him to agree with the mover and seconder in the general sentiments which they had expressed. He feared they took too sanguine a view of the improvement in their commercial and manufacturing department, and objected to their taking credit for a sum of £2,000,000 paid on corn, duty which he fully expected to be repealed in that very day. He then referred to the new league which had been set on foot, apparently for the purpose of effecting a reduction of the expenditure of the country, but having really very questionable and very pernicious objects in view. It was directed against the landed interest, and he for one would take his stand against this crusade as the very outset. The noble and learned Lord then proceeded to point out the various burdens and taxes imposed on the land, and contended that the money-holder was in a much better position than the landholders. He thought it right on the very first occasion that presented itself to expose the delusion and the deception that were attempted to be practised. He then referred to the state of France, and observed that matters were in so precarious a position in that country, that it was impossible to say what events a few days or hours might bring forth, and that, under such circumstances, it would be extremely impolitic and injudicious in this country to reduce her defences. He also suggested the expediency of maintaining the most amicable and intimate relations with Austria and Russia, who were their natural allies, and could never come into contact with them. The noble and learned Lord concluded by complaining of the bungling manner in which the state prosecutions in Ireland had been conducted, and observed that it appeared to him that new lawyers were as much required in Ireland as new laws and improved legislation.

Lord HEATHFIELD agreed in much that had fallen from Lord Brougham, and was sorry to differ from him upon any point; but with regard to our interference in the affairs of Sicily and Naples, he would say, that so far from disapproving the British Government had gone too far, his opinion being that he had acted up to the obligations imposed upon them by the treaty of 1815!

The Marl of WINCHILSEA deprecated any reduction of the naval or military establishments of the country, which, in the present state of the Continent, would be nothing short of a great public calamity. The noble Earl also complained of the depressed state in which the agricultural interest was placed, and trusted that some measures would be devised to relieve it from the burdens which it laboured under.

Lord STANLEY said the Government was mistaken in supposing that his noble and learned friend (Lord Brougham) was at all disposed to support the policy which they had been pursuing. Although the Speech from the Throne was apparently satisfactory, he considered that it did not bear out the favourable view that had been therein given of the position of the country at home and abroad. He thought their foreign policy had been most injurious, and that their interference had been, in every instance, attended with the most unfortunate results. After referring to the case of Sicily and Schleswig-Holstein, the noble Lord adverted to the trade and commerce of the country, which, he regretted to say, was in a most depressed state, notwithstanding the sanguine hopes that were contained in the Speech from the Throne. He observed that the large revenue which had hitherto been obtained from the duty on corn would terminate with the present day, and he would call their Lordships' attention to the anomalous

EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

Lord J. Russell has been elected one of the elder brethren of the Trinity-house, in the room of Viscount Melbourne.

The emigrant ship *Atlantic*, Captain Ross, which sailed from Liverpool for New Orleans on Friday, the 12th ult., has been run on shore near Arcrossan and gone to pieces. The *Atlantic* had no less than 400 emigrants on board, and, considering the tempestuous weather through which she passed prior to the accident, it is somewhat wonderful that no lives were lost.

The original floor of the ancient refectory at Durham has been discovered. About a foot and a half below the joists was a uniform surface of rubbish, on removing a portion of which, to the depth of about three feet, the workmen struck upon the floor of the ancient refectory. It is composed of plain red encaustic tiles, about ten inches square, and of much rougher composition than is now deemed requisite.

The two concerts at which Mdlle. Jenny Lind assisted during last week in Norwich produced the sum of £1659 11s., and above £1500 will remain for the charities when all the expenses are paid. This will make an aggregate of more than £12 000 contributed to charitable purposes through the agency of Jenny Lind within the last two months.

Professor Mulder, so well known by his discovery of proteine (a much controverted substance), has just fulminated a solemn condemnation of the potato. "As an article of food," says the learned chemist, "this tuber is not nourishing, and is the cause of the moral and physical degradation of the nations who make use of it." &c.

An "ancient mariner" died on Jan. 21 in Coburg-street, Plymouth, Thomas Malcom Temple, Esq., Master, Royal Navy, aged eighty. He was the oldest Master on the active list, and was constantly employed nearly the whole of the war.

A daughter of the Postmaster at Carmarthen has been committed for trial for stealing money letters. The members of her family are relieved from all suspicion of any guilty knowledge of the crime of the prisoner.

The ancient stone bridge at Inverness has been destroyed by an overflow of water coming down from Lochness. The west side of the town has been much flooded, and most of the poorer population will suffer considerably.

The White Conduit House at Pentonville, with its large room and pleasure-grounds, is about to be demolished, to make way for a new street. The work of demolition commenced last week.

The Austrian army at present amounts to 500,000 men—338,122 infantry, 64,624 cavalry, 31,815 artillery, 40,000 waggon train (for the conveyance of baggage, forage, &c.), and 3539 marines and sailors. It is said that by next March it will be 700,000 strong, and that a great part of the recruits are to be "conscribed" in Hungary and Italy.

Lieutenant-General Caffarelli, former aide-de-camp of the Emperor Napoleon, Minister of War for the kingdom of Italy, and Peer of France, after 1830, died at Loschelle, in the department of the Aisne, on the 23rd inst., in the 83rd year of his age. General Caffarelli commanded a division of the French army at Austerlitz, and was the brother of Maximilian Caffarelli, who was killed at the siege of St. Jean d'Acre.

In the list of the names and residences of persons who have given notice of their intention to apply to the Court of Queen's Bench on the last day of Hilary Term for renewal of their certificates as attorneys of that court, appears the name of William Henry Barber, described as of Howard-street, Strand, who has lately returned from transportation on a "free pardon!" his innocence having been clearly established.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer has received from Captain W. H. Pyrne, *Ci la*, "being the amount of dirty money drank by 10 joiners during the passage of his vessel from London to Gravesend." The amount will be paid into the Exchequer.

There is no foundation for the report which has appeared in several papers, to the effect that some communication had taken place between the ex-King Louis Philippe and the President of the French Republic, with respect to the constitutional return of the ex-Royal family to France.

It is the intention of the Government to place the palace of the Prince of Orange at the disposal of the diplomatists who are to take part at conferences at Brussels for the settlement of the Italian question, and preparations have been commenced within the last few days. By desire of the Minister of Finance, part of the wings of this palace has been furnished with the furniture borrowed from the Palace of Versailles. It does not appear that Austria has yet officially nominated her representative.

Two Bremen vessels, the *Argonaut* and the *Dorothea*, were wrecked during the week on the cliffs of Heligoland. The entire freight of both vessels is lost, but the crews were saved.

At the weekly board of the Queen's Hospital, Birmingham, on Friday se'nnight, a special meeting was appointed to determine upon the form of tablet to be placed in the vestibule of the charity, in commemoration of the generous services of Mdlle. Jenny Lind, on the 25th of December last, in aid of the funds of this charity. The accounts were then closed, and it appears that the gross receipts of the concert amounted to £1298 8s. 6d., the expenses to £227 17s. 8d., leaving a balance in favour of the hospital of £1070 11s. 3d.

Several meetings to promote the peace movement have recently been held in Yorkshire, at which Mr. Joseph Sturge, and other gentlemen, have urged upon large audiences the desirability of dispensing with standing armies, and of settling all national disputes without recourse to the sword.

The town of Sunderland is blessed with the possession of a "Model Water Company." It supplies 400 poor families, gratis, with service pipes and water laid into their houses, and with an unlimited supply of water at the rate of one penny per week

Tuesday last was the two hundredth anniversary of the decapitation of Charles I., at Whitehall.

According to the official report from the invalid *dépôt* at Chatham, 3038 invalids joined during the last year; 74 died up to the 1st of January, 1848, and 46 cases were to be disposed of.

The difference of the amount of poor-rates levied in districts in Ireland is sometimes very great. For instance, at present, in the union of Listowell, in Kerry, the rates are 12s. in the pound, and in the union of Trim, county Meath, the average rating is 7d. in the pound. There are 14,000 paupers receiving out-door relief in the Listowell union, besides 2000 paupers now in the workhouse.

In consequence of the apprehension felt amongst the people about the security of savings' banks in Ireland, the directors of the National Bank of Ireland have resolved to take deposits as low as 1s.

Such was the boisterous and unpropitious state of the weather for shipping at the close of last week, that no less than nine or ten of the coal trading vessels which left Whitehaven Harbour on Saturday for Dublin, were obliged to retrace their courses back again to that port on the following day, there to await with patience, and to be thankful for their safety.

A fire, supposed to have been caused by an incendiary, occurred at Huntingdon, on Tuesday se'nnight, by which the premises of Mr. Jenkins, of the George Hotel, were very seriously damaged

On Earl de Grey's property, near Ripon, a gamekeeper, named Harrison, who had gone out about 4 p.m. on the previous day unarmed, for the purpose of visiting some of the plantations in his keeping, was found on Friday morning se'nnight in a plantation at no great distance from his own house, shot through the heart—it is believed by poachers

It is stated in the Irish papers that the question of endowing the Irish Catholic clergy will certainly be brought before Parliament in the middle of next session by Mr. Keogh, the Conservative and Colonel M. P. for Athlone

The *Charles Brownell*, arrived at Liverpool from Valparaiso, has brought gold bars to the value of £15,000, which had been received as that port from California.

The present Baron Auckland (the Earldom being extinct) will be the first Bishop of Sodor and Man who has ever sat in the House of Peers.

In 1801 the value of insured property was something above £326,000,000. In 1841 it amounted to £982,000,000, being about an increase of 30 per cent. in 10 years; and since then it has increased in equal proportion.

The importation into Dublin this week of *fresh* American pork has startled some of the Irish graziers. Mr. Smith, a Dublin provision merchant, has been the importer of fifty pigs packed in ice, and they were perfectly sweet and fresh.

An unlicensed theatre in Maiden-lane, King's Cross, was attacked by the police on Tuesday night, and eleven of the actors and actresses taken into custody.

The head-mastership of Huddersfield College has been conferred on W. J. Read, Esq., B.A., of St. John's College, Cambridge.

The son of a reverend gentleman living in Brighton, having purchased pigeons, guinea-pigs, and other tools, has left Brighton for the purpose of seeking his fortune in the gold country of California. Another of the reverend gentleman's sons has emigrated to Australia.

The contract for the construction and completion of the York, Newcastle, and Berwick Railway Company's Docks at Jarrow was let at York on Monday, and obtained by Mr. Leather, of Leventhorpe Hall, near Leeds. We understand that Mr. Leather's tender was something below £140,000

On Thursday, last week, the Rev. Mr. Carwell, Rector of St. Martin's, Looe, Cornwall, went with his two sons to a pond, a short distance from his house, the elder son having a gun loaded with swan-shot. A coot made its appearance in the pond, when the son fired at it, not observing that his father was on the opposite side, when a shot struck him on the cheek, just below the right eye, where it remains embedded. Hopes are entertained that the shot may be absorbed safely.

The quantity of coal brought down the Severn and Wye Railways, and shipped at the Lydney docks last month, was 14,453 tons, long weight.

A general meeting of the Proprietors of the Liverpool Change buildings was held on Monday, when a dividend of £8 10s. was declared

Lord Viscount Molesworth has appointed the Rev. C. R. de Havilland, M.A., Incumbent of Downside, near Bath, to be his Lordship's domestic chaplain.

Lord Palmerston has attached Mr. Wolff, son of the Rev. Dr. Wolff, to the regular staff of clerks employed at the Foreign-office, the gentleman having previously been assistant to the head clerk.

The King of Prussia has just conferred on M. Guizot, member of the French Academy, the order of merit for the arts and sciences.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"*Woodsocknensi*."—*Better than some of the last, but still below the standard.*

"*J. R. E.*"—*Very pretty. It shall have an early place.*

"*G. S.*," *Dauphin.*—*There is no corrected edition of the book mentioned, although it is certainly called for, as it contains a copious crop of errors, clerical and typographical. Thanks for the little Enigma, which, although not difficult, is ingenious*

"*J. C.*," *Penzance*—*It is not possible for Black to prolong the mate beyond six moves in Problem No. 265, if White play properly. See our solution*

"*J. R.*"—*We believe there is a Chess Club in Birmingham, which assembles at the Albion Hotel twice or three times a week.*

"*Julius Cæsar.*"—*The King is not restricted to moving merely when he is checked or takes a piece. Get some elementary work on the game*

"*Ludus Latrunculorum*"—*The Bishop and Knight are about of equal value, but the worth of either is so much dependent on the circumstances in which they have to act, that it is quite impossible to determine accurately which is the superior piece. At the beginning of a game the Bishop is, perhaps, the stronger; while, at the end, many players prefer a Knight.*

"*Diurus*"—*At an expense of space which we could very ill afford, we gave you a solution with variations of the Enigma mentioned. That surely ought to have satisfied. The other two solutions shall appear next week.*

"*A Young Chess-Player*."—*We have no space to give you the information asked for, but it is easily attainable. Why do you not get Bohn's "Chess-Player's Handbook," or some other elementary work on the game?*

"*Pulcher*."—1. *The three Chess-Engravings you mention, namely, "The Grand Match between England and France," and Frank Stone's "Impending Mate" and "Mated," can be got, we should suppose, of any Printseller.* 2. *The Portrait of "Philidor," by Zoffani, has not, that we are aware of, been engraved; but a very good likeness of him appeared in Le Palamède, two or three years back.*

"*J. G.*"—*Games between Mr. Staunton and Captain Kennedy, if possible, next week.*

"*John*," "*S. T. R.*"—*The little Chess Tournament, at the Divan in the Strand, has commenced under very promising auspices, and we trust its success will have the good effect of stimulating other institutions for the practice of Chess to bring their best men together in a similar passage of arms. By a sort of "Sweepstakes," sufficient money has been raised to give three small prizes, for which there were twelve competitors, all habitues of the Divan: viz. Messrs. Bird, Buckle, Finch, Flower, Jones, G. Medley, J. Medley, Simonds, South, Turdeit, Williams, and Wyse. These having been paired by lot, played together last week, and the six winners have again cast lots, and are pitted thus: Buckle v. Williams, Tuckett v. J. Medley, and G. Medley v. Jones. We look forward with some interest to the result of the final struggle, and shall be enabled, doubtless, in our next, to give the names of the three successful players*

"*Mars*."—*It shall be definitively reported on next week.*

"*Alpha*."—*We have already published the solution of No. 232, by Mr. Millerstrom. Try the Enigma 401 once more, if you then fail we will give the solution.*

"*Ignoramus*."—*Get some modern Treatise on the game. Philidor's work was serviceable in his time, but it is pretty well obsolete now.*

"*L. N.*"—*We have not yet seen the last Number of the New Series of "Le Palamède," and doubt if it has yet appeared. You must have the goodness to write out the position you wish solved.*

"*J. H. T.*"—*You are quite mistaken in supposing the solution of Problem No. 261 to be imperfect. The two moves you suggest for Black would be of no avail. Look at the position again.*

"*A. J. H.*" *is thanked; but Problems so fettered by restrictions, however ingenious, are not suited to our paper*

"*W. L.*," *pen.* *It shall be examined.*

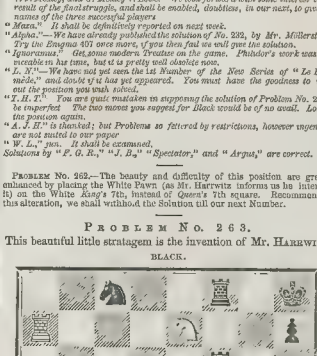
Solutions by "P. G. R.," "J. D.," "Spectator," and "Argus," are correct.

PROBLEM No. 262.—The beauty and difficulty of this position are greatly enhanced by placing the White Pawn (as Mr. Harrwitz informs us he intended it) on the White *King's* 7th, instead of *Queen's* 7th square. Recommending this alteration, we shall withhold the Solution till our next Number.

PROBLEM No. 263.

This beautiful little stratagem is the invention of MR. HARRWITZ.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White, playing first, can mate in four moves.

CHESS IN NEW YORK.

SMART AFFAIR BETWEEN TWO NEW YORKIANS.

(K's Bishop's Gambit.)

WHITE (Mr. R.)	BLACK (Mr. N.)	WHITE (Mr. R.)	BLACK (Mr. N.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	14. Q to Q 8th (*d*)	P to K Kt 5th
2. P to K B 4th	P takes P	15. Q takes Q Kt (*e*)	P takes Kt
3. K B to Q B 4th	Q checks	16. Q takes R	P takes P (ch)
4. K to B sq	P to K Kt 4th	17. K to B 2d (*f*)	Q to R 5th (ch)
5. P to Q 4th	K B to Kt 2d	18. K to K 2d	B to Kt 5th (ch)
6. Q Kt to B 3d	P to Q 3d	19. K to Q 2d	Q to K B 7th (ch)
7. P to K 5th	P takes P	20. K to Q B sq	P (Kt 8 "Queens" (ch)
8. Kt to Q 5th	K to Q sq		
9. P takes P	B to Q 3d	21. Q takes Q	B to K B 6th
10. K Kt to B 3d	Q to K 4th	22. Q to K sq	R to q 2d
11. Q B to Q 2d (*a*)	Kt to K 3d	23. B to Q 3d	Q takes R P
12. Q B to B 3d (*b*)	K R to K sq (*c*)	24. P to Kt 3d	Kt to B 5th
13. R takes Kt	R takes Kt	25. K to Kt 2d	Kt takes K P

Black wins.

(*a*) This move was first introduced by Mr Schulten, of the New York Chess Club, in a match played with Mr Stanley, and has excited much attention in the Chess World

(*b*) With reference to this move Mr. Staunton writes (see "Chess-Player's Handbook" lately published in London): "It is idle after move of Kt. Q B to B 3d, which gives such a split to the preliminary play of it. Q R to Q B 4th. We were one of the same opinion ourselves, but have long ago arrived at the conclusion that White should now lose the game like "falling off a log."

(*c*) We are glad to perceive that our Correspondent has been studying the "Handbook" already alluded to. This is the definitive attack of it is, however, by no means the correct one. In place of it, Mr N. should move K Kt P one, and proceed as indicated to annex the adverse Bishop.

(*d*) Up to this period, the moves on either side have been precisely as laid down in the "Handbook."

(*e*) This move, and some of those following, are immediately played by Mr. R

(*f*) He should be take P with either K or Q he would lose to better piece in exchange for adverse Bishop.

(*g*) More decisive play than to take R, although no might do so and check at the same time the remaining moves are exactly played by Mr. R.

CHESS ENIGMAS.

No. 410.—By Mr. J. B. K., of Glasgow.

White: K at his Kt 3d, R at K 8th, B at Q 7th, Kt at Q 4th, Ps at K R 5th, K B 4th, and Q 3d.

Black: K at his B 4th, Ps at K R 2d, K B 2d and Q 4th.

White, playing first, mates in four moves

No. 411.—By an Amateur of Indis.

White: K at Q R 5th, Q at K R 7th, Rs at Q 8th and K B 8th, Bs at Q R 7th and K Kt 8th, Kt at Q B 6th, Ps at Q B 3d and Q R 4th.

Black: K at Q 4th, Q at K R 6th, R at Q R sq, Bs at Q 3d and 6th, Kt at K B 3d, Ps at K 3d and 4th, and Q B 5th.

White to play, and mate in four moves.

No. 412. By an Amateur of Lille.

White. K at K R 3d, Bs at K B 5th and Q Kt 4th, Kt at Q 3d

Black: K at K B 8th, Ps at K B 7th and Q 4th.

White to play, and mate in five moves.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT OF CHANCERY

PRINCE ALBERT *v.* STRANGE—INJUNCTION AGAINST THE PUBLICATION OF A DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE. This motion to dissolve an injunction granted, and afterwards continued by Vice-Chancellor Knight Bruce, was opened on Friday se'nnight, and the arguments were continued on Saturday, Monday, and Tuesday, when they were at last brought to a close. As the case has been so recently before the public, it is only necessary to state that the injunction was granted on the 25th of October, upon the original bill of his Royal Highness supported by four affidavits made by himself, by Hon. Mr. Anson, and a Mr. White. The terms of that injunction were in substance to restrain the defendant Strange, who is a bookseller and publisher, from exhibiting to the public, as he proposed, a collection of etchings (63 or 64 in all), purporting to be the works of the Queen and of the Prince, and alleged in the bill to have been surreptitiously obtained by the defendant, and also to restrain him from publishing a descriptive catalogue of the same. The bill was afterwards amended by making a Mr. Judge a party defendant, and introducing allegations into the bill to the effect that the etchings had been improperly procured by him from one Middleton, who was in the employment of Mr. Brown, a printer in Windsor, employed by her Majesty and the Prince to print off copies of the etchings, or engravings made from them. The bill, as amended, stated that the etchings were sent to Mr. Brown and returned, but except on that occasion they were always kept in the private possession of her Majesty at the palace. Several copies of some of the engravings were given in the private friends of her Majesty and of the Prince. The defendant Strange put in his answer to the amended bill in December, and a motion was made on his behalf on the 15th of that month to dissolve so much of the injunction as restrained him from publishing the descriptive catalogue. In deference to her Majesty's and the Prince's wishes he submitted to the other parts of the injunction. The Vice-Chancellor refused the motion, and continued the injunction in its full extent as first granted. The present motion was an appeal from that judgment, and was confined to the partial dissolution of the injunction, that is, the restraint on the publication of the descriptive catalogue. The motion was made on behalf of the defendant Strange only. At the close of the arguments on Tuesday, the Lord Chancellor said he would give his judgment on the first day of the sittings after term (the 5th instant).

COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH.

IN RE W. H. BARBER.—Mr. Sergeant Wilkins applied for an order to be directed to the Registrar, to show if there existed any cause why Mr. W. Barber should not be entitled to his certificate. Mr. Barber's affidavit set forth that he had been articled and duly served his time to Mr. Lowndes, of Tunbridge; that he was admitted an attorney in Easter Term, 1836, and continued to practise up to the month of December, 1843, when he was apprehended on a charge of forgery; that he was tried and convicted at the Central Criminal Court, in 1844, and since that time he had never taken out his certificate; that on the 3d of November, 1848, he received her Majesty's most gracious pardon; and on the 10th of the same month a full and free pardon, with liberty to return to England. The affidavit then went on to state that Mr. Barber denied all guilty knowledge and participation in the transaction upon which he had been found guilty. He now sought to be re-admitted, to be enabled to obtain a livelihood. Sir F. Thesiger, who was instructed to oppose the application, said it was necessary that some further inquiries into the character of Mr. Barber should be made before he was admitted.—Lord Denman inquired if there could be any objection to such a proposal?—Mr. Sergeant Wilkins replied that Mr. Barber was anxious for a full and searching investigation, for the more his case was gone into the clearer would his conscience appear; at the same time, he hoped it would be done at once, as Mr. Barber was now depending on his friends for the support of himself and family.—Lord Denman: The inquiry must proceed immediately. Mr. Sergeant Wilkins wished to know who were to make the inquiries?—Lord Denman: It will be made by one of the Masters of the Court.—It was then arranged that the application should be renewed at the commencement of next term.

BAIL COURT.

THE TOOTING CASE.—On Tuesday the Court granted the application to admit Drouet to bail, the amount required being, the defendant himself in £200, and two sureties in £100 each, or four sureties in £50 each. Drouet accordingly, with his four sureties, entered into the required recognizance.

IRELAND.

MR. DUFFY'S TRIAL.—On Thursday (last week) an application to admit Mr. Duffy to bail was made to the Queen's Bench. The application was grounded upon an affidavit embracing two points: the one was a matter of law, arising on the construction of the Habeas Corpus Act; the other was, whether, in the exercise of the discretion of the Court, the party should not be admitted to bail on the facts. The affidavit recited all the very tedious proceedings in the case, and concluded with a certificate, signed by Dr. Graves, by which that eminent physician stated that he had visited Mr. Duffy, whose health was much impaired by confinement, want of exercise, &c., and that a change of air was absolutely necessary towards restoring the prisoner to convalescence. The Court refused the application.

WINTER EMIGRATION.—In all parts of the country farmers are still emigrating to considerable numbers. The *Anglo-Celt* has the following account from the northern county of Cavan:—"Emigration is proceeding at a rapid rate in this county. Some days ago ten families left the small village of Redhills for the United States. You could scarcely travel a mile in any of our leading roads but you would meet two or three car-loads of people all eager to escape from the land of their birth, to push their fortunes in Transatlantic climes. If emigration proceed at this rate, we shall not have hands enough to till the ground. Those who are going are our able-bodied and moneyed labourers."

INTOLERANCE OF A SCOTCH MILITARY OFFICER.—A week or two back, a publican named Dunbar, a native of Scotland, who was in command of a detachment of the 66th Regiment, during Divine Service at the Roman Catholic Chapel at Newcastle, suddenly stood up, while the Rev. Mr. Coll, the officiating priest, was preaching, and in a manner insulting to the clergyman and his congregation, ordered the soldiers out of the place of worship. The clergyman, unconscious of having given any cause in his sermon for such inexcusable conduct on the part of the officer, sent a written complaint to the Commander of the Forces in Ireland, accompanied with a sketch of his sermon, shewing its inoffensiveness to any person. An inquiry into the case was immediately ordered, and the following result has been communicated by the Rev. Mr. Coll, in a letter to the *Dublin Evening Post*:—

"Newcastle, Jan. 28, 1849.

"My dear Sir,—On yesterday, at five o'clock, I had the honour of a visit from Colonel Fox, the quartermaster-general of the Limerick district, who said he came by Sir Edward Blakeney's order, to inform me of his decision on my recent appeal to him respecting the conduct of Ensign Dunbar, of the 66th. His then proceeded to read, in the presence of Mr. Gordon, the officer who accompanied him, and both my coadjutors, the official communication he had received; the substance of which was, that Sir Edward concurred in the opinion expressed by Colonel Cox, in his previous report, that, as Dean Coll did not speak upon any political subject, Mr. Dunbar was not justified in removing the men from the chapel—that he was sorry the congregation had been alarmed, and considered the interruption by that proceeding—that he directed Colonel Cox to caution Mr. Dunbar, an officer of one year's standing, against such conduct in future. When Colonel Cox had finished reading the official document, he said, 'Mr. Dunbar is now very sorry for the occurrence, I assure you, sir.' I trust this contrition will prove so enduring as I believe it to be sincere, and remain, dear sir, with sincere respect, yours,

"THOMAS COLL."

INCENDIARISM.—Incendiarism still continues in the north. Within two miles of Belfast the criminal discharge has been doing their work of mischief in the open day. A public meeting was held in Belfast on Thursday week, the Mayor in the chair, and strong resolutions were passed. The stacks of a Captain Gardner were a few days back fired, and the property is surrounded by the Belfast papers) says: "Miss Grace M'Veigh's laurels have been torn down, by the same fiend also. The fine young lady seems to have riddled with shot, to assist in making the story appear like truth"

HAMPTON COURT BRANCH OF THE LONDON AND SOUTH-EASTERN RAILWAY.

THIS holiday railway is now completed, and was opened for traffic on Thursday. It is but a mile and a half in length, and branches from off the South-Western line, thirteen miles from the metropolis, or a mile beyond the Kingston station. It consists nearly of one continuous line of embankment, eighteen feet in height, graduating from the main line until it crosses the river Mole, and reaches level ground close to the foot of Hampton Bridge.

Our view shows the Hampton station, a not inpicturesque structure in the old English style, of deep red brick, with stone dressings. Thence across the bridge to the palace is less than five minutes' walk; so that, notwithstanding several stoppages, you may reach Hampton Court from the Waterloo station in less than three quarters of an hour

This new branch is expected to be a lucrative addition to the main line, since it appears, from the Government returns, that 178,000 persons annually visit Hampton court Palace. There are to be five trains a-day from the Waterloo Station, and an equal number back, including one Parliamentary or penny-a-mile train.

Apart from this convenience, the scenery of this short branch has some fine bits of landscape, with occasional glimpses of the river and the massive palace. Hence, we have speed and the enjoyment of pleasing country combined in this new accommodation.

HER MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTY QUEEN VICTORIA, AND HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS ALBERT, PRINCE OF WALES.

[This very interesting Picture is from the Miniature exquisitely painted by Thorburn; engraved by Ryall; and published by Hering and Remington, Regent-street, by whose permission it has been here copied. The Picture is a successful adaptation of the manner of middle-age art; and the Plate is dedicated, by special Permission, to his Majesty the King of Prussia, Sponsor to his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.]

The storms that shake from other brows the crown,
Like fruit wind-scatter'd after sudden blight,
But give her diadem a new renown,
A firmer hold, a more resplendent light.
Each bosom, glowing with a patriot flame,
Becomes a fortress to defend her cause;
And all men's voices, at Victoria's name,
Add the heart's homage to the tongue's applause.

And while the gentle mother claims the meed
Of loving homage from her subject lands,—
Homage not forced, but free in word and deed,—
A bud of promise grows beneath her hands.
Upon his youthful head what hopes arise
From all the myriads of our towns and dales!
The artless cynosure of English eyes,
Treasure of English hearts—the Prince of Wales.

Who rules o'er slaves by force and tyranny,
May fall, though armies prop him on his throne,
Who rules by love a nation of the free,
Shall stand without them—safe, although alone.

So hast thou stood, Fair Monarch of the Isles!
So shalt thou stand! Long may thy gentle face
Wear, on unfurrow'd cheeks, those genial smiles—
The Queen's adornment and the Woman's grace.

Woman and Queen! The very words shall teach
Respect for her, who knows and proves so well
The duty, charm, and dignity of each,
And binds all hearts by Love's triumphant spell.
Long may her modest hand the Sceptre bear!
Long may the Crown adorn her brow serene!
And the glad nation breathe the grateful prayer—
God bless the Woman! Heaven preserve the Queen!—M

THE HAMPTON COURT RAILWAY

WRECK OF THE "TIGRESS," OFF THE ROUND-DOWN CLIFF, DOVER.

WRECK OF "THE TIGRESS."

On Sunday night week, the East Indiaman the *Tigress*, went on shore to the westward of the Shakspeare Cliff, Dover; in a few days she became a total wreck, and portions of her cargo strewed the beach as far as the South Foreland. The prospect of booty attracted hundreds of the lower orders, men, women, and children, to the shore, eager to possess themselves of floating pieces of the wrecked ship, spices, cocoa-nuts, or anything else that came in their way, to make lawful prize; and, unfortunately, in one or two instances, despite the vigilance of the officers of customs and coast-guard boatmen, casks or puncheons of rum, which had been washed ashore, were stove in, and the contents carried off in the crowns of hats, in boots, or any available article at hand; and a disgusting scene of drunkenness ensued—men, women, and children lying on the beach, huddled together in the worst state of intoxication so that many of them were nearly drowned by the rising of the tide, whilst others were rendered so insensible through the drink, that they were removed on shutters. It was reported during the past week that one or two persons were missing, and it is feared that they were not removed high enough up the beach to prevent their bodies being caught by the flow of the sea. This scene was likely to have been repeated within the last few days by another puncheon of rum coming ashore; but the coast-guard, arriving in time after it had been broached, succeeded in overturning it into the sea—a charitable rescue to many.

Our Artist has sketched the wrecked vessel, as she lay in front of the Round-down Cliff, close by the South-Eastern Railway.

PARIS FASHIONS FOR FEBRUARY.

PARIS FASHIONS FOR FEBRUARY.

Friendly parties, private balls, and a few public *fêtes*, have at length enlivened the mysteries of fashion in Paris. Evening dress is of the most varied description: there are as many heavy materials worn as light ones, such as tulle or crape. The ornament for dresses of *moyen antique*, damask, and satin consists still of lace: however, some satin dresses are trimmed with very open tulle tuns, a white satin dress is covered with five flounces of tulle, each edged with three rows of extremely narrow ribbon. Trimmings of tulle invariably ornament the bodices of these dresses; the sleeves are very small, covered with three frills of tulle. A pink satin dress, trimmed with seven little flounces of pink crape, is a charming *toilette de bal*, which is completed by a wreath of honeysuckle, pink and violet *de Parme*, placed at the summit.

HEAD DRESS OF THE PRINCESS DEMIDOFF.

A few Louis XIV. *toilettes* may be seen at splendid entertainments, where the fashion of the day consists of an assemblage of all the *modes de l'Empire*; and we can recommend a beautiful *toilette* of this kind, composed of a *coiffure* rather low behind, and the hair waved, projecting very much over the ears, ornamented on each side with a little feather, placed above the ears under the twist, and thus trimming the back of the head-dress. A *robe de moire antique* (a kind of silk stuff watered), sky blue, with white and blue shaded flowers, trimmed up the front with two rows of lace, *point d'Alençon*, separated by a little wreath of small ribbon buckles, *à la* Louis XIV., that is to say, with little buckles of ribbon placed one just above the other, gradually diminished in size towards the top of the skirt. A *berthe* of two rows of lace, like that on the skirt, is caught up on the shoulders by the same little wreath of narrow ribbon quilling, which there terminates by a bow *à la* Louis XIV.

Dark ladies wear bright yellow satin dresses, which have an extraordinary effect: the skirts of these dresses are trimmed with a tulle flounce, edged with five little rolls of satin; and a second skirt of tulle falls nearly to the top of the flounce, trimmed, also, with five little rolls of satin. The double *berthe* is of tulle, edged with rows of satin. The bouquets for the bodice are always to match the flowers in the hair. With these bright yellow dresses is worn a mixture of red flowers, green oats, and a few light stalks of *sorbier rouge*.

The gloves are always worn short, with three buttons towards the top of the wrist. It is good taste to wear them without trimming, but then several bracelets are worn on each arm.

The bouquets for the hand do not diminish in size; the most remarkable are composed of a single kind of flower, interspersed with heath. Fans are also as indispensable at a ball as flowers.

For *toilettes de ville*, little garments tight to the figure are in vogue. They are

made of velvet or cashmere. The velvet dresses are trimmed with silk fringe; the dark cashmere may be trimmed with black silk or narrow velvet.

The new woollen laces, very open, like the ancient "*grosse Anglaterre*," generally styled Spanish lace, are now much admired; they are worn on velvet cloaks. This lace will be properly adapted for shawls and scarfs, because it is both light and strong. It comes nearly the same as the imitation black lace, and it does not lose its stiffness

In the accompanying Illustrations we have a rich black velvet robe, trimmed with black lace; the head-dress, black lace and flower of *volubilis*

In the accompanying costume, the robe is of white *taffetas d'Italie*, with two rows ornamented with *ruche à la russie* in white satin. Head-dress, vine and grapes, the leaves of autumnal tint.

In the adjoining column is a portrait sketch to show the head-dress of Madame la Princesse Demidoff, at the last given by M. le Comte Pridet de la Seine, at the Hôtel de Ville. This lady is the daughter of Jerome Bonaparte, and cousin-german to Louis Napoleon, President of the Republic. About ten years since, she was married to the Prince Demidoff, a member of one of the richest families in Russia. The splendour of the head-dress worn by the Princess on the above occasion was very extraordinary: it consisted entirely of diamonds, upwards of a million francs' value.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

As the season advances, its various pursuits begin to be developed—in country, the rich beauties of nature; in town, the rare contrivances of art. Among the novelties in the latter already announced is one of a very sterling character. Of so peculiar a kind, indeed, is it, that a case has been submitted to one of the learned sergeants-at-law to say whether it be consistent with the crown and dignity of our Sovereign Lady the Queen. His opinion has been given—that, "so far as he can understand its objects," he has no objection to pronouncing it legal. This mystery, which Mr. Sergeant Wilkins only professes to comprehend "so far," is "a National Race Club and Sporting Assurance," wherein a branch may be opened by every licensed victualler in his own house for his own connexion. Its objects are "avowedly to excite public interest in the sport of racing, and the promotion of what is termed sporting art, by the publication of portraits of British race-horses." What are the Medici to Florence and Louis Quatorze to times past, in comparison with the *re*-publicans of London (for so shall they be when they are themselves again) to the year 1849? With temples to the arts in every street, lane, court, and alley of the metropolis, we may look for the Muses among the arrivals at Mivart's: with Sporting Athenæums in thousands, it cannot be long before Kennington-common possesses a rival for the Elgin Hippodrome. . . . "They fool me to the top of my bent!"

With the next week will commence the true business of the market in odds, because the acceptances for the great betting handicaps will then have been sufficiently canvassed, and profit will no longer be dealing with an unreal mockery. On the 7th and 8th—Wednesday and Friday—the Liverpool Chase is none off at Cheltenham. The 9th was the day for declaring acceptances for the "Open Handicap," the "Free Handicap," and the "Free Hurdle Race"—the fourth stake does not close till Thursday. With open weather, there can be little doubt of a first-rate meeting. Places like Cheltenham, the resorts of pleasure-seekers and pleasure-payers, are peculiarly situated to give *éclat* to such sports as still retain their recreative characteristics. You reach them with comfort, and you find comfort waiting to welcome your arrival

The first week in February is especially rich in attractions for the patrons of the leash. On Monday the Ashdown Coursing Meeting at Lambourn, Berks, commences; as also does the Workington Spring and the Newmarket—the latter extending over three days. Driffield Meeting will take place on the 6th and 7th; Baldock on the 7th and 8th; Newcastle on the 8th; Alcester on the 8th and 9th, and Raynham on the 8th and 10th. The Alcar meeting above must not be confounded with the great tryst of that ilk at Waterloo, near Liverpool, which occurs on the 21th inst. and the 1st of March.

Coursing and yachting are foremost among the sports that are new borne on the flood of popular favour. They contrive to win golden opinions without the least tinsture of old "philanthropic schemes—it might be as well were the turf also to adopt as it motto—

The spirit, independents, let me share.

TATTERSALL'S.

Monday.—There was some lively betting this afternoon on the Metropolitan Handicap, Long-gaze and Backbiter being all the rage; Cameron was quoted "a shade better," and Lanercost seemed a favourite; Sir Joseph Paxton in the Chester Cup betting, but a decided improvement in the Flying Dutchman, Nunnykirk, and Eskhiron for the Derby.

METROPOLITAN HANDICAP	
8 to 1 agst Cameron	16 to 1 agst Backbiter
10 to 1 — Long-gaze	16 to 1 — Caritea
16 to 1 — Lanercost	

CHESTER CUP	
10 to 1 agst Elthiron	20 to 1 agst Lugar
30 to 1 — Inheritress	30 to 1 — Lanercost (t)
33 to 1 — Do-the-Boys (t)	

DERBY	
10 to 1 agst Flying Dutchman	50 to 1 agst Clermont
40 to 1 — Farewell	66 to 1 — Eskandale
40 to 1 — Nunnykirk	66 to 1 — Ithuriel
50 to 1 — Peep-o'-day-Boy	66 to 1 — Dulcet

ST. LEGER	
20 to 1 agst Nunnykirk	33 to 1 agst Elthiron
20 to 1 — Surapphow	40 to 1 — The Recruit
20 to 1 — Osprey	40 to 1 — Chatterer
25 to 1 — Cleft (t)	50 to 1 — Old Dan Tucker
66 to 1 agst out of Hambleton's lot	

Thursday.—The interest of the business transacted this afternoon centred in Joe o' Sot and The Tartar for the Chester Cup, both of them having a powerful party, at a marked improvement. In all other respects the betting was dull and unimportant.

METROPOLITAN HANDICAP	
9 to 1 agst Cameron	14 to 1 agst Loup-garou

CHESTER CUP	
25 to 1 agst The Tartar (t)	50 to 1 agst Rathanines
25 to 1 — Gershiine	50 to 1 — Clermont
25 to 1 — Bluebar	50 to 1 — Ballinclad
1000 to 15 agst Imp shr	

DERBY	
12 to 8 agst Flying Dutchman	20 to 1 agst Stronghow
(t)	20 to 1 — Nunnykirk
7 to 1 — Tadmor	20 to 1 — Osprey
	50 to 1 agst Elthiron (t)
	50 to 1 — Indus
	66 to 1 — Flatman's-dm. (t)

THE WEATHER.

The weather during the week has been variable; the sky has been chiefly overcast; the usual change of temperature during the day has not been absent, a nocturnal increasing temperature having been frequent. The following are some particulars of each day: Thursday, the sky was overcast throughout the day, the direction of the wind was W., and the average temperature of the air was 46°. Friday, the sky was less than one-half covered by cloud, the direction of the wind was S.S.W., and the average temperature was 43°. Saturday, the sky was partially covered with cloud till after noon, and overcast afterwards; the direction of the wind was S.W., and the average temperature of the air was 38°. rain fell at night. Sunday, the sky was for the most part somewhat less than one-half covered by cloud; the direction of the wind was S.; and the average temperature was 40°. Monday, at the former part of the day the sky was overcast, and it was partially from cloud at the latter part; the direction of the wind was W.W.S., and the average temperature of the air was 38°; rain was falling during the morning. Tuesday, the sky was overcast; some flakes of snow fell in the morning, sleet and rain also fell during the day; the direction of the wind was W.S.W., and the average temperature was 37°. Wednesday, the sky was nearly cloudless during the day; the direction of the wind W. and N.W.; and the average temperature of the day was 38°, and that for the week ending this day was 40°.

The following are the extreme thermometrical readings for each day:—

Thursday,	Jan. 28,	the highest during the day was 50° deg., and the lowest was	42° do
Friday,	Jan. 26,	.....	39½ .....
Saturday,	Jan. 27,	.....	46 .....
Sunday,	Jan. 28,	.....	42½ .....
Monday,	Jan. 29,	.....	43 .....
Tuesday,	Jan. 30,	.....	41 .....
Wednesday,	Jan. 31,	.....	42½ .....

J. G.

Blackheath, Thursday, Feb. 1, 1849.

Emigration.—On Monday there were 550 emigrants in the *depôt* at Plymouth waiting for the arrival of the following ships the *Amagerness*, *Shannah*, *Agenoria*, and *British Empire*. The *Agincura* quite full with Plymouth, and prepared to receive them under the enlargement of the establishment, so as to accommodate 1200 persons. The *Pemberton*, Captain Richardson, sailed on Monday with 355 Irish females for Port Philip, under the care of Dr. Sullivan, a gentleman well known in the London department; and the *William Hyde* on the same day, for Port Adelaide and Port Phillip. The *Stebenheath* was preparing to sail for Port Phillip, with 300 emigrants on board. The next ship to sail is the *Inconstant*, Captain Gelliman, with 206 emigrants for Port Phillip. Mr. Parker, the late Poor-Law Commissioner, whose name was recently mentioned in connexion with the Andover Union, embarked in the *William Hyde* for Port Phillip.

St. Margaret's Burying-ground again.—Perhaps there is greater danger in opening the ground here for interment than in any other churchyard in or near the metropolis. The soil is a loose sand, like the sand of an hourglass: it does not adhere when it remains, but they in a dreadful compound, engendering malaria of direful effect. After rains, in hot weather, the evaporation is charged with effluvia as intolerable as a death-chamber; and to what the closure is entirely fatal, with swollen cloth, and when the doors and windows are open, of necessity gets charged with this deleterious vapour. No time should be lost in covering over this pestiferous ground. It is a plague-spot, the most visible blots in the empire, during the sitting of Parliament, are exposed to; besides, it is surrounded by a large population, and overlooked by a hospital for the sick and maimed.—*The Builder*

Cholera in the Holborn Union.—Several fatal cases of cholera having occurred in this union, additional medical officers have been appointed to attend the paupers on the first approach of the premonitory symptoms of the disease. On Sunday morning, the Earl of Carlisle, Dr. Southwood Smith, Mr. Grainger, and Dr. Farre, attended at the workhouse, in Gray's-inn-lane, to decide upon the proper steps to be taken to stay the spread of the malady. They expressed a very decided opinion that not more than 800 inmates should be permitted in the building at any one time. Various suggestions made by the medical officers were ordered to be carried into effect.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

The English funds have fluctuated considerably during the week, agitated by the menacing aspect of affairs in Paris. On Monday Consols opened at 91½, but on the arrival of the Paris news prices receded to 90¾, afterwards closing at 90¾. This gave rise to considerable speculation, and Long Annuities to 90¾; but, as the apprehensions of a crisis in Paris grew less, prices gradually advanced to 91¼. This temporary depression was succeeded by much animation on Wednesday, when there was a majority in favour of the proposition of the assembly being received. Prices advanced to 91¾; but a large sale towards the close of the day again caused a decline to 91¾. On Thursday considerable business was done. Consols advancing to 91¾ 92 for the Account; but on the issue of the Queen's speech being known, several heavy sales again flustered the market, and 91¾ ⅜ became the quotation. Exchequer Bills have been very steady, and, although 2½ pm. and Inf. Bonds have advanced about five shillings. The heavy stocks have now at last lined their relative value. Some flatness prevailed in the market at the close of the week, as the following will show:—Reduced, 92 91¾ ⅞; Three per Cent. Consols, Annuities, 92 91¾; New Three per Cents, 1855, 92 91¾; Long Annuities, Expire Jan. 5, 1860, 9 8 15-16; Three per Cents, Expire Jan. 5, 1860, 8⅞; Three per Cents, Expire Jan. 5, 1860, 8⅞; Ditto, under £1000, 8⅞; South Sea Stock, 101; Ditto for Account, 92 91¾; Exchequer Bills, £1000, 2½d., March, 43 40 pm.; Ditto, £500, 47 pm.; £500, 2½d., March, 41 pm. 2d., June, 47 43 pm.; Small, 2½d., March, 41 43 pm.—2d., June, 50 pm.

The Foreign Market has been animated; and the settling on Wednesday, although tolerably easy, was heavier than has been known for some time past. Mexican, Portuguese, and Spanish continue to be the principal speculative stocks. Mexican, on Monday, quoted 20¾, gradually receding to 20½; improving on Tuesday, however, to 20⅝, again advancing to 20⅝ ⅞ after the close of the account. Portuguese improved from 27 to 27⅛ on Tuesday; but, on the following day, in consequence of the part payment of the dividend, receded to 27. Spanish Five per Cents have been flat at 14, after quoting 14⅛; the Three per Cents remaining nearly stationary. Prices, when the week closed, were Belgian, 1834, 2½ Buenos Ayres, 6—Chilian, 6—Columbian, 5—Danish, 3—Dutch 2½ per Cent. Certificates, 58; Ditto, 4 per Cents, 74; Spanish Bonds, Account, 15⅛; Ditto, Passive Bonds, 3¼; Spanish Bonds, 3 per Cent., 28; Belgian 2½ per Cent., 45; Dutch 2½ per Cent., 49¼; Ditto, 4 per Cent. Certificates, 78¼; Ditto, 5 per Cent., 102; Ditto, 6 per Cent., 74.

The settling in the Share Market disclosed a system of *bearing* that has received rather extensively upon its authors. Many of the railways have been bought to procure, that when delivery was called for, London and North-Western was purchased at 143; Great Western at 103; South-Western at 44¾; and Midland at 99. The market at the close of the week was much unsettled, the advance in the month's prices bearing a treble proportion to that of Consols. At closing, rates were for Caledonian, 20¾; Great Western, 103½; Ditto, Quarter Shares, 22½; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 79½; Ditto, Fifths, 8; London and Brighton, 10½; London and North-Western, 136; Manchester, Buxton, and Matlock, 2; Midland, 97½; Ditto, £50 Shares, 21; Midland, Birmingham, and Derby, 70; North British, 7½; North Eastern, Berwick, 11½; North Eastern, York, Scrip, No. 4, 8; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, Extension No. 1 (Y. and N.), 22; Ditto, Ditto, No. 2 (New and B.), 2½.

THE MARKETS.

Corn Exchange (Friday).—The arrivals of English wheat constantly during the present week have been moderate, in consequence of the numerous parties declining to send forward their supplies of that article, which is now only a per quarter, and the value of all other kinds advance in the quotations of Monday and of to per quarter, and the value of all other kinds advance in the quotations of Monday and of to per quarter, and the value of all other kinds of grain has been fully maintained. Up to the present time the show of foreign wheat have come to hand. As the duty on that article is now only a per quarter, a large quantity was expected from the Continent; but, however, the holders refused to sell except at an advance of from to per quarter. Under these circumstances, we have had an immense arrival of English and Irish oats, and the trade has had dull business of it. Barley and other spring sorts were a full inquiry. Not less than 10,000 quarters of malt have come to hand. The large supply had the effect of causing a dull sale, at barely 1s. per qr. Fine and weighty malting fully full prices. All other kinds of grain, including flour, were a s ow sale

Arrivals.—English—Wheat, 1,200 qrs.; barley, 2,200; beans, 200 bush. wheat.—; barley, —; oats, 1400 Foreign: wheat, 4,500; barley, 2250; oats, 2810 Flour, 4840 sacks; malt, 1,000 qrs.

English—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 42s to 50s. ditto, white, 47s to 57s.; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 42s to 48s. ditto, white, 44s to 52s.; rye, 30s to 32s.; grinding barley, 22s to 24s.; distilling ditto, 25s to 27s.; Norfolk and Lincoln malting ditto, 27s to 30s.; Chevalier ditto, 30s to 32s.; harvey ditto, 28s to 30s.; brown feed oats 17s to 19s.; potato ditto, 20s to 22s.; Scotch and Cork, black, 19s to 20s.; Irish ditto, 17s to 19s.; feed beans, 22s to 24s.; ditto, old, — to — per qr.; pigeon peas, 28s to 32s.; ditto, white, 30s to 32s.; harlicot beans, 32s to 36s per quarter. Town-made flour, 38s to 40s.; Suffolk, 32s to 36s.; Norfolk and Yorkshire, 30s to 36s per 280 lbs.

Foreign—Dantzic red wheat, — to —; white, — to —; Konigsberg ditto, — to —; Pomeranian ditto, — to —; Marianopoli, — to —; Polish Odessa, — to —; Taganrog, — to —; Egyptian, — to —; Barbary, — to —; Spanish, — to —; Portugal, — to —; Leghorn, — to —; Trieste, — to —; Ancona, — to —; Genoa, — to —; Tuscan, — to —; Roman, — to —; Sicily, — to —; Salonica, — to —; Smyrna, — to —; Trieste, — to —; Indian corn, — to —; rye, — to —; beans, — to —; peas, — to —; oats, — to —; per quarter Flour, American, 24s to 26s per barrel.

The Seed Market.—Our corn and Spring tares are in good request, at very full prices. In the market of seeds nearly everything is dull.

Liverpool.—English, scarcely sold, 56s to 60s. Baltic, crushing, 42s to 48s; Mediterranean and Odessa, 42s to 46s; Archangel, 40s to 42s; Egyptian, 38s to 40s per quarter. Flour, brown mustard seed, 10s to 11s.; white ditto, 8s to 10s 9d.; tares, 10s 6s to 12s 6d per bushel; English rapeseed, £27 to £30 per last of 10 quarters; Baltic ditto, £24 to £25 10s; linseed, £23 to £24 per last; cakes, 9s to £10 10s per 1000; rapeseed cakes, £4 15s to £5 per ton; canary, 32s to 36s per quarter; hempseed, 30s to 32s per quarter; coriander, 16s to 18s per cwt.

Bread.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 7d to 7½d; of household ditto, 5d to 6½d per 4lb loaf.

Imperial Weekly Average.—Wheat, 45s 3d; barley, 32s 10d; oats, 17s 6d; rye, 28s 2d; beans, 32s 4d.; peas, 32s 8d.

The Six Weeks' Average.—Wheat, 45s 0d; barley, 32s 2d; oats, 17s 6d; rye, 28s 2d; beans, 32s 4d.; peas, 32s 8d.

Duties on Foreign Corn.—Wheat, 1s; barley, 1s.; oats, 1s.; rye, 1s.; beans, 1s.; peas, 1s 6d.

Tea.—Our market is quiet, notwithstanding the deliveries are good. In prices we have no change to notice

Sugar.—A kinds of raw sugar are in good request, and the sales effected to-day (Friday) are to per cwt. Refined goods are firm at 63s 6d per cwt for the brown grocery; 65s for the and 65s to for good.

Coffee.—A moderate business is doing in this article. Native Ceylon is quoted at 36s per cwt.

Rice.—Cleaned Patna is quoted at to to 18s 6d for good

Provisions.—The Irish butter market is heavy, at a decline in the quotations of the most inferior qr. The best Friesland is selling at 98s to 100s, and fine Holstein and 8s. 90 to 94s. Carlow, landed, first, 88s to 94s; Cork, ditto, 86s to 92s; Limerick, ordinary to fine, 84s to 90s; and Waterford, 86s to 92s per cwt. Fresh butter is in good demand, at for to 8s per pound for Belgian and Dutch; 88s to 92s per cwt. Fine Limerick, 88s to 94s; and Waterford, 86s to 92s per cwt. Irish bacon is in large supply, and steady demand, at 5s to 5s 6s per barrel. Prime Waterford, landed, 5s to 57s; heavy, 52s to 55s. Limerick, singe, 52s to 54s; and heavy, 50s to 52s per cwt. Irish hams steady, at 70s to 76s per cwt.

Tallow.—Our market is extremely dull, and prices are 6d. dropping P U on the spot is selling at only 42s per cwt. For forward delivery, scarcely any business to-day.

Oils.—The demand generally is in sluggish state, at least last week's prices

Hay and Straw.—Meadow hay, £3 5s to £3 15s; new ditto, £3 0s to £3 10s; and clover, £4 5s to £4 15s per load.

Spirits.—Rum moves off heavily, at the late decline in price. East India is quoted at 1s 1d per gallon proof. Brandy and corn spirits are quite as dear.

Wool.—The public sales will commence on the 7th inst. In the private contract market only a moderate business is doing, yet prices may be considered supported.

Potatoes.—The supplies are very limited, the time of year considered Prices range from 80s to 100s per ton.

Hops (Friday).—Although our market is rather steadily supplied with the best new hops to be had in the country, the demand for them has been very limited, and prices are 5s to 8s lower. Inferior hops are almost nominal—Weald of Kent, 40s to 52s; Mid and East Kent, 50s to 70s; Sussex, 42s to 52s; Farnham, 70s to 80s; and Bavarian, 40s to 50s per cwt.

Seeds (Friday).—Stewart's, 18s: Lambton, 15s 6d, West Hartley, 15s; Eden Main, 15s Hetton, 18s; New Tanfield, 12s per ton

Smithfield (Friday).—The supply of beasts in the market was limited as to number, and of full average quality. Although t number of foreign beasts on offer was limited, the demand for prime sorts, &c., was not prices quite as high as on Monday. Since our last report, beasts have been landed at Southampton from Portugal; 99 were shipped at at that port, and the remainder were embarked at Oporto. With sheep we were scantily supplied; nevertheless, the mutton trade was inactive, at unaltered quotations. The supply of calves was moderate, and the demand for them was steady, at late prices. In pigs very little business was doing. Milch cows were quoted at from £14 to £18 each, including calf and all.

Per 8lb to sink the offals:—Coarse and inferior beasts, 3s 8d to 3s 10d; second quality ditto, 3s 6d to 3s 8d; prime large oxen, 3s 10d to 4s; prime Scots, &c., 4s 2d to 4s 4d; coarse and inferior sheep, 3s 4d to 3s 6d; second quality ditto, 3s 8d to 3s 10d; prime ditto, 4s 0d to 4s 2d; prime large woolled ditto, 4s 4d to 4s 6d; small pigs, 4s 4d to 4s 6d; large ditto, 3s 8d to 4s 0d.

Supply of cattle—Beasts, 1,200; sheep, 12,000; calves, 120; pigs, 160. Foreign supplies—Beasts, 748; sheep, 140; sheep, 2850; calves, 196; pigs, 166. Foreign supplies—Beasts, 90; calves, 82. Scotch beasts, 1450; sheep, 3000.

Newgate and Leadenhall (Friday).—These markets were dull to-day, on the following terms:—

Per 8lb by the carcase:—Inferior beef, 2s 6d to 2s 8d; middling ditto, 2s 8d to 2s 10d; prime large ditto, 3s 0d to 3s 2d; prime small ditto, 3s 2d to 3s 4d; inferior mutton, 2s 8d to 3s 0d; middling ditto, 3s 2d to 3s 4d; prime ditto, 3s 6d to 4s 0d; veal, 3s 2d to 3s 6d; middling ditto, 3s 8d to 4s 0d; prime ditto, 4s 0d to 4s 4d; small pork, 3s 10d to 4s 0d.

Roby, Herbert.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

Tuesday, Jan. 30.

WAR-OFFICE, Jan. 30.

4th Light Dragoons, Veterinary Surgeon Bell to be Assistant Surgeon, vice J Robertson.

4th Foot, Lieut D F Chambers to be Paymaster, vice J Burn. 44th: D Armstrong to be Lieut. Ensign Blyth Lieut P W Hayes to be Adjutant, vice Ensign J Y Cox, who retires.

Rifle Brigade, Ensign Hamilton to be Lieut, vice Peel. 97th: Lieut H F Barclay to be Lieutenant, vice Bird. Lieut the Hon A M Cathcart to be Lieutenant, vice Blaker Lieut S Blake to be Adjutant.

ADMIRALTY.

The following promotions have taken place, consequent upon the death of Vice-Admiral Thomas James Maling:—Vice-Admiral of the White the Hon F Bouverie to be Vice-Admiral of the Red. Rear-Admiral of the White Sir Edward Codrington, K.C.B. to be Vice-Admiral of the White. Rear-Admiral of the Red the Hon William Gordon to be Rear-Admiral of the White. Captain William Fairbrother Carroll, C.B. to be Rear-Admiral of the Blue.

BANKRUPTCIES ANNULLED.

S Child, Edward, [illegible] Bucklersbury, J Millage, Cheltenham, grocer

BANKRUPT.

T White, Cornhill, City, chemist. H Woolhouse, Windsor, timber-dealer. W Townsend, Kingston, Surrey, farmer. J Fox, North- [illegible]

[illegible] Man & Co, St Martin's-lane, Westminster, merchants. J Winter, Sherbourn-street, Bloomsbury, [illegible] J Jewfield, Dudley, Worcester, [illegible] H Irving, Londesball-market, poulterer. R Dowd, Liverpool, [illegible] E Gough, Edmonton, boarding-house keeper. S Williams, Reading, Berks. E T Gough, Edmonton, boarding-house keeper. S Williams, Reading, Berks. Waterman, Bromsberry, Kent, farmer. S Peirks, Redditch and Stoke Prior, Worcestershire, needle-manufacturer. H Bancocks, Kempley and Great Rotherton, Kills, Worcestershire, needle-manufacturer. C Nicholls, Newton Abbot, Devonshire, ironfounders. T Hughes, Liverpool, woollen-draper. A Durrant, Liverpool, merchant. Maria Morgan, Liverpool, woollen-draper. J Middleton, Manchester, linen-merchant. P L Simmonds, Bangor-yard, Bucklersbury, bookseller.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATION.

J Craig, Edinburgh, cheesemonger. G Reith, Glasgow, watchmaker D R Morice, Aberdeen, banker. J Green, Edinburgh, shoe-broker. J Wilson and J Philp, Dundee, corn-merchants.

Tuesday, Jan 30.

FOREIGN OFFICE, Jan 30.

The Queen has been pleased to approve of Mr. William Burnett as Consul, at Demerara, for the Republic of Venezuela.

Jan. 30.—The Queen has been pleased to appoint Hunter W Barron, Esq, to be her Majesty's Consul at San Blas.

COMMISSIONS SIGNED BY LORDS-[illegible]

1st Regiment of the Duke of Lancaster's Own Mil— R W Fraser, Esq, to be Captain.

Glasgow and Lower Ward of Lanarkshire Yeomanry Cavalry. To be Lieutenant—Robert Tho Moss Noble W A A Archibald, Marquis of Douglas and Clydesdale. To be Lieutenant—G Baird, Murray, Esq, G Tennant, Esq, and Sir J A Campbell, Bart. To be Lieutenants—G Baird, J M'Cosh, and W Bruce. To be Cornets—W Stirling and J Middleton.

PRIZE MONEY.

Notice is hereby given to Commander T F Birch and the officers and crew of her Majesty's ship *Watercress* who were actually on board and entitled to share in the proceeds arising from the capture of the slave vessel, name unknown, supposed to be *Rosina*, on the 12th of June, 1847, that the distribution thereof will be made on the 14th day of February next, at No 3, James-street, Adelphi, and where they will be enrolled every Wednesday and Friday for three months.

BANKRUPTCY SUPERSEDED.

T Livesley, Liverpool, hotel keeper.

BANKRUPTS.

S Keen and W Langford, John-street, Pentonville, [illegible] J P Withers, Winchester, draper. T Thompson, Halesowen, Worcestershire, [illegible] I W Ell, Great Hovestreet, Southwark, tailor. P Glowi [illegible] G Cheetham, Frindsbury, Kent, shipbuilder. A Read, Worthing, Sussex, [illegible] R and R Addison, Lowerend Pountney-lane, merchants. W Lancaster, Regent-street [illegible] Peacuy, Tichbourne, Staffordshire, cattle-dealer. H Haywood, Newington-causeway, stationer [illegible] Birmingham, coal leaser. W S Pearson, Burslem, Staffordshire, druggist. T O Pocock, Gerrard-street, Soho, cheesemonger. W Phillis, Wednesbury, Gloucestershire, haulier. Sir Joseph Fogbwell, Wotton-under-Edge, Gloucestershire, paper-maker. T Barraclough and Everitt, Sheffield, [illegible] R Pursell, Stretford, Lancashire, [illegible] Clough and Everitt, Sheffield, [illegible] R Pursell, Stretford, Lancashire, [illegible] Bolton-le-Moors, Lancashire, [illegible] W Hammerton, Kingston-upon-Hull, tinman. H Dean, Chester, [illegible] Dilke, Frith, & [illegible] Lodge and Bradford, 101½; London and North-Western, 136; Manchester, Buxton, and Matlock, 2; Midland, 97½; Ditto, £50 Shares, 21; Midland, Birmingham, and Derby, 70; North British, 7½; North Eastern, Berwick, 11½; North Eastern, York, Scrip, No. 4, 8; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, Extension No. 1 (Y. and N.), 22; Ditto, Ditto, No. 2 (New and B.), 2½.

THE MARKETS.

Corn Exchange (Friday).—The arrivals of English wheat constantly during the present week have been moderate, in consequence of the numerous parties declining to send forward their supplies of that article, which is now only a per quarter, and the value of all other kinds of grain has been fully maintained. Up to the present time the show of foreign wheat have come to hand. As the duty on that article is now only a per quarter, a large quantity was expected from the Continent; but, however, the holders refused to sell except at an advance of from to per quarter. Under these circumstances, we have had an immense arrival of English and Irish oats, and the trade has had dull business of it. Barley and other spring sorts were a full inquiry. Not less than 10,000 quarters of malt have come to hand. The large supply had the effect of causing a dull sale, at barely 1s. per qr. Fine and weighty malting fully full prices. All other kinds of grain, including flour, were a s ow sale

Arrivals.—English—Wheat, 1,200 qrs.; barley, 2,200; beans, 200 bush. wheat.—; barley, —; oats, 1400 Foreign: wheat, 4,500; barley, 2250; oats, 2810 Flour, 4840 sacks; malt, 1,000 qrs.

English—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 42s to 50s. ditto, white, 47s to 57s.; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 42s to 48s. ditto, white, 44s to 52s.; rye, 30s to 32s.; grinding barley, 22s to 24s.; distilling ditto, 25s to 27s.; Norfolk and Lincoln malting ditto, 27s to 30s.; Chevalier ditto, 30s to 32s.; harvey ditto, 28s to 30s.; brown feed oats 17s to 19s.; potato ditto, 20s to 22s.; Scotch and Cork, black, 19s to 20s.; Irish ditto, 17s to 19s.; feed beans, 22s to 24s.; ditto, old, — to — per qr.; pigeon peas, 28s to 32s.; ditto, white, 30s to 32s.; harlicot beans, 32s to 36s per quarter. Town-made flour, 38s to 40s.; Suffolk, 32s to 36s.; Norfolk and Yorkshire, 30s to 36s per 280 lbs.

Foreign—Dantzic red wheat, — to —; white, — to —; Konigsberg ditto, — to —; Pomeranian ditto, — to —; Marianopoli, — to —; Polish Odessa, — to —; Taganrog, — to —; Egyptian, — to —; Barbary, — to —; Spanish, — to —; Portugal, — to —; Leghorn, — to —; Trieste, — to —; Ancona, — to —; Genoa, — to —; Tuscan, — to —; Roman, — to —; Sicily, — to —; Salonica, — to —; Smyrna, — to —; Trieste, — to —; Indian corn, — to —; rye, — to —; beans, — to —; peas, — to —; oats, — to —; per quarter Flour, American, 24s to 26s per barrel.

The Seed Market.—Our corn and Spring tares are in good request, at very full prices. In the market of seeds nearly everything is dull.

Liverpool.—English, scarcely sold, 56s to 60s. Baltic, crushing, 42s to 48s; Mediterranean and Odessa, 42s to 46s; Archangel, 40s to 42s; Egyptian, 38s to 40s per quarter. Flour, brown mustard seed, 10s to 11s.; white ditto, 8s to 10s 9d.; tares, 10s 6s to 12s 6d per bushel; English rapeseed, £27 to £30 per last of 10 quarters; Baltic ditto, £24 to £25 10s; linseed, £23 to £24 per last; cakes, 9s to £10 10s per 1000; rapeseed cakes, £4 15s to £5 per ton; canary, 32s to 36s per quarter; hempseed, 30s to 32s per quarter; coriander, 16s to 18s per cwt.

Bread.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 7d to 7½d; of household ditto, 5d to 6½d per 4lb loaf.

Imperial Weekly Average.—Wheat, 45s 3d; barley, 32s 10d; oats, 17s 6d; rye, 28s 2d; beans, 32s 4d.; peas, 32s 8d.

The Six Weeks' Average.—Wheat, 45s 0d; barley, 32s 2d; oats, 17s 6d; rye, 28s 2d; beans, 32s 4d.; peas, 32s 8d.

Duties on Foreign Corn.—Wheat, 1s; barley, 1s.; oats, 1s.; rye, 1s.; beans, 1s.; peas, 1s 6d.

Tea.—Our market is quiet, notwithstanding the deliveries are good. In prices we have no change to notice

Sugar.—A kinds of raw sugar are in good request, and the sales effected to-day (Friday) are to per cwt. Refined goods are firm at 63s 6d per cwt for the brown grocery; 65s for the and 65s to for good.

Coffee.—A moderate business is doing in this article. Native Ceylon is quoted at 36s per cwt.

Rice.—Cleaned Patna is quoted at to to 18s 6d for good

Provisions.—The Irish butter market is heavy, at a decline in the quotations of the most inferior qr. The best Friesland is selling at 98s to 100s, and fine Holstein and 8s. 90 to 94s. Carlow, landed, first, 88s to 94s; Cork, ditto, 86s to 92s; Limerick, ordinary to fine, 84s to 90s; and Waterford, 86s to 92s per cwt. Fresh butter is in good demand, at for to 8s per pound for Belgian and Dutch; 88s to 92s per cwt. Fine Limerick, 88s to 94s; and Waterford, 86s to 92s per cwt. Irish bacon is in large supply, and steady demand, at 5s to 5s 6s per barrel. Prime Waterford, landed, 5s to 57s; heavy, 52s to 55s. Limerick, singe, 52s to 54s; and heavy, 50s to 52s per cwt. Irish hams steady, at 70s to 76s per cwt.

Tallow.—Our market is extremely dull, and prices are 6d. dropping P U on the spot is selling at only 42s per cwt. For forward delivery, scarcely any business to-day.

Oils.—The demand generally is in sluggish state, at least last week's prices

Hay and Straw.—Meadow hay, £3 5s to £3 15s; new ditto, £3 0s to £3 10s; and clover, £4 5s to £4 15s per load.

Spirits.—Rum moves off heavily, at the late decline in price. East India is quoted at 1s 1d per gallon proof. Brandy and corn spirits are quite as dear.

Wool.—The public sales will commence on the 7th inst. In the private contract market only a moderate business is doing, yet prices may be considered supported.

Potatoes.—The supplies are very limited, the time of year considered Prices range from 80s to 100s per ton.

Hops (Friday).—Although our market is rather steadily supplied with the best new hops to be had in the country, the demand for them has been very limited, and prices are 5s to 8s lower. Inferior hops are almost nominal—Weald of Kent, 40s to 52s; Mid and East Kent, 50s to 70s; Sussex, 42s to 52s; Farnham, 70s to 80s; and Bavarian, 40s to 50s per cwt.

Seeds (Friday).—Stewart's, 18s: Lambton, 15s 6d, West Hartley, 15s; Eden Main, 15s Hetton, 18s; New Tanfield, 12s per ton

Smithfield (Friday).—The supply of beasts in the market was limited as to number, and of full average quality. Although t number of foreign beasts on offer was limited, the demand for prime sorts, &c., was not prices quite as high as on Monday. Since our last report, beasts have been landed at Southampton from Portugal; 99 were shipped at at that port, and the remainder were embarked at Oporto. With sheep we were scantily supplied; nevertheless, the mutton trade was inactive, at unaltered quotations. The supply of calves was moderate, and the demand for them was steady, at late prices. In pigs very little business was doing. Milch cows were quoted at from £14 to £18 each, including calf and all.

Per 8lb to sink the offals:—Coarse and inferior beasts, 3s 8d to 3s 10d; second quality ditto, 3s 6d to 3s 8d; prime large oxen, 3s 10d to 4s; prime Scots, &c., 4s 2d to 4s 4d; coarse and inferior sheep, 3s 4d to 3s 6d; second quality ditto, 3s 8d to 3s 10d; prime ditto, 4s 0d to 4s 2d; prime large woolled ditto, 4s 4d to 4s 6d; small pigs, 4s 4d to 4s 6d; large ditto, 3s 8d to 4s 0d.

Supply of cattle—Beasts, 1,200; sheep, 12,000; calves, 120; pigs, 160. Foreign supplies—Beasts, 748; sheep, 140; sheep, 2850; calves, 196; pigs, 166. Foreign supplies—Beasts, 90; calves, 82. Scotch beasts, 1450; sheep, 3000.

Newgate and Leadenhall (Friday).—These markets were dull to-day, on the following terms:—

Per 8lb by the carcase:—Inferior beef, 2s 6d to 2s 8d; middling ditto, 2s 8d to 2s 10d; prime large ditto, 3s 0d to 3s 2d; prime small ditto, 3s 2d to 3s 4d; inferior mutton, 2s 8d to 3s 0d; middling ditto, 3s 2d to 3s 4d; prime ditto, 3s 6d to 4s 0d; veal, 3s 2d to 3s 6d; middling ditto, 3s 8d to 4s 0d; prime ditto, 4s 0d to 4s 4d; small pork, 3s 10d to 4s 0d.

Roby, Herbert.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

Tuesday, Jan. 30.

WAR-OFFICE, Jan. 30.

4th Light Dragoons, Veterinary Surgeon Bell to be Assistant Surgeon, vice J Robertson.

4th Foot, Lieut D F Chambers to be Paymaster, vice J Burn. 44th: D Armstrong

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SCENE AT THE MOUTH OF THE PIT, AFTER THE EXPLOSION.

(Continued from page 78.)

sufferers was drawn up, Mr. Ayre, Mr. Wainwright, and other surgeons from Barnsley, were on the spot, and were indefatigable in their exertions. The state of the mine, however, was such that the bodies of those who were at any distance from the bottom of the shaft could not be reached, without endangering the lives of the men who descended. But this did not prevent the endeavour being made to rescue them; and several of those engaged in the attempt were overcome by the "choke damp," and were carried back insensible, and in that state drawn out of the pit. As soon as ever they recovered they resumed their praiseworthy efforts, and by about five o'clock sixteen of the sufferers had been extricated alive, and five dead. Amongst the most active in his efforts was a young man named Beaumont, in the employ of Messrs. Field, Cooper, and Co.

The work of recovering the bodies was continued without ceasing throughout Wednesday night. By eight o'clock on Thursday morning there had been recovered 58 dead and 27 alive. Of the latter, however, three died shortly after being rescued from the pit. Up to Thursday evening, when the last of the bodies was recovered, there were 74 dead, and 24 alive, making a total of 98, the whole of those who were missing. Of the 24 men who were then alive, all were burnt or injured, two or three of them so seriously that their lives were despaired of. One of them died during Thursday night, making the number of the killed 75. There were also in the pit eight horses, six of which were killed by the explosion.

On Friday, the Coroner of the district, Mr. Thomas Badger, opened the inquest upon the bodies of the sufferers at the Masons' Arms, Worsbro'-dale, before a highly respectable jury composed of 16 residents of the vicinity.

In consequence of the arrangements not being complete for conveying the jury to the places were the bodies were lying, two witnesses (William Broadhead, an engine tender, and James Armitage, a collier) were first examined.

The jury proceeded in an omnibus to the places were the deceased lay. So numerous and widely extended were they, that the surgeon, Mr. Ayr, stated that in his opinion this preliminary duty would occupy the whole of the day, and the greater part of next day (Saturday).

At the adjourned inquest on Saturday, it appeared, from the evidence of several of the survivors, that the ventilation of the pit has long notoriously been in a very bad state, the coal having been got very irregularly, and large holes left, in which accumulations of foul air were inevitable, no current ever reaching them. Other of the witnesses did not think any one was to blame. The inquest was then adjourned to Thursday week.

On Saturday afternoon, the greater part of the unfortunate sufferers were interred in five large graves in the churchyard at Worsbro'.

The wives and children of such of the deceased as were married are very numerous, and the whole district is filled with mourners. A subscription is about to be commenced for the bereaved, who, by this catastrophe, have, almost without exception, been plunged into the depths of destitution.

IMPROVED SAFETY-LAMP.

(To the Editor of the Illustrated London News.)

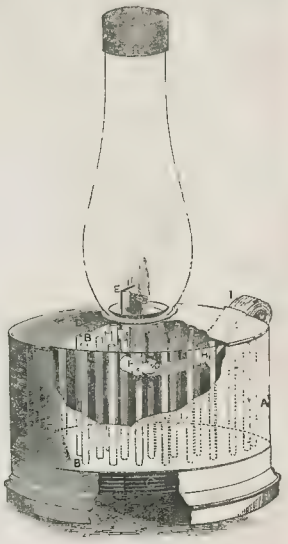
The frequent occurrence of calamitous accidents in coal-mines, and the recent disastrous and heart-rending explosion at Worsboro' Dale, induces me to solicit the favour of your inserting the accompanying Diagram of a Safety-Lamp, which I hope may be as safe and convenient in practice as it is in theory.

When we consider that the Safety-Lamps have now been in use for so many years, causing security in all cases where proper care is employed, although they may not be absolutely safe under unusual circumstances, their utility appears sufficiently sanctioned by experience to make them the subject of Legislative enactment. The evils complained of in the modifications of the Davy Lamp, are, that while they add to the security, they diminish so much the amount of light, as to render them practically useless.

Electricity has at various times, during the last ten years, been proposed as a means of lighting collieries; the electricity streaming between two charcoal points affords a light of much beauty, and is perfectly safe if completely surrounded by glass, but capable of igniting an explosive mixture, if exposed; but for the general working in the various ramifications of a coal mine, this light is not sufficiently portable, and is, besides, exceedingly inconvenient, uncertain, and costly.

From what has been stated, it appears, then, of the highest importance that a lamp should combine with the most certain safety and portability the quality of giving a good light for a certain number of hours without any exposure of the flame for the purpose of trimming, &c. A careful perusal of the following description and explanation of my invention will, I hope, prove that these qualities have been carefully studied, and exist in a much greater degree than in any Safety-Lamps employed to the present time.

I may preface the explanation by remarking that my first and chief object was to construct a lamp in such a way that no direct contact should exist between the flame and the surrounding air. I proposed, in the first instance, to feed the flame by passing the air through water by means of a clock-work arrangement; but this I found would be complicated and inconvenient. It then occurred to me that the air might be passed through small capillary copper tubes—the tubes passing through the lamp, are constantly surrounded with the cold oil; this is, indeed, the main feature in my lamp. The next point is the arrangement by which the wick may be lowered, or raised, or trimmed with facility, and without exposing the flame. A is the body of the lamp, constructed of tin, copper, or any other metal. Through the body of the lamp pass a number of capillary copper tubes, such as are used in the construction of Leslie's gas-burners. These tubes are soldered or brazed to the top and bottom, as shown at B B. The air, before it can get to the flame, must pass through the tubes. At the lower part of the lamp, and beneath the bottom, a number of diaphragms of wire gauze are soldered. This is for additional safety, the air having to pass through them before it can pass through the tubes. Thus we have the combined protection of the small tubes surrounded by a cold liquid and the wire gauze. On the top of the lamp is soldered another plate, D, to which is attached the lamp glass. This plate, it will be seen, is slightly conical, and serves to direct the current of air on to the flame. The ascending current then passes up the chimney of the glass, the upper part of which only is covered and protected with wire gauze; the glass next the flame, unlike the Davy Lamp, offers no impediment whatever to the passage of the light. The glass, for additional safety, might be made in such a way as to contain water, so that in the case of the glass being broken at any time the water would immediately extinguish the flame. E is the trimmer, and consists of a piece of wire passing through the lamp, the extremity being bent at right angles. F and G are two small pressure rollers, by means of which the wick may be raised or depressed. The wick passes out of the lamp through a small tube, and is wound on to the reel I. This reel can at any time be replenished, and the new wick stitched to the end of that in use. Now we will suppose this lamp is lighted and in contact with fire damp: what would result? The explosive air, if it ignited, would continue to burn on the upper part of the capillary tubes so long as the current was allowed to pass through the body of the lamp; anything checking the current would cause it to descend a short distance into the cold tubes, when it would be extinguished. The next consideration is the proper



IMPROVED SAFETY-LAMP.

management of these lamps. I would suggest that every mine should have a department expressly for this purpose; and that each man, on going to his work in the morning, should have his lamp supplied to him ready trimmed; and that he should, on no consideration, be allowed to interfere with the lamp, excepting for the purpose of trimming; and that in the case of any derangement by accident, or any other cause, the lamp should be immediately conveyed to the manager.

I have endeavoured to explain the theory of my lamp with as much clearness as possible. Should any of your mechanical or scientific readers think my suggestion worthy of practical experiment, and require any further explanation, I shall be most happy to give it.

I have intruded greatly on your very valuable space, but I trust the importance of the subject will be a sufficient apology.

W. L.

FUNERAL OF THE FIFTEEN IN WORSBRO' CHURCHYARD.

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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

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IRELAND, AND ITS MINISTERIAL TREATMENT.

Although the session is but a week old, our legislators are in full debate upon the miseries of Ireland. Two measures of the Government have been proposed—the one of continued coercion, the other of temporary relief. The first has been already sanctioned in the Commons by a majority so great as almost to amount to unanimity. The second will, in all probability, meet with greater opposition.

The sentiment both of Parliament and the country is in favour of the Irish administration of the Earl of Clarendon. The Government will, therefore, have no difficulty in obtaining the continuation for six months longer of the extraordinary powers which were entrusted to him last session for the more effectual suppression of the rebellion or insurrection of Messrs. O'Brien and Meagher. If that rebellion were serio-comic in its results, there was no comedy in its intention. Its comparative harmlessness was the work of Lord Clarendon, who, by the judicious use of the powers in his hands, prevented it from becoming formidable.

While insurrection in Austria, Prussia, and France was not suppressed without an enormous cost of human life, the suppression of the insurrection in Ireland was almost bloodless. There was no assault upon a populous city, no combat between the troops and the people in crowded thoroughfares, no destruction of property. The field of battle was a cabbage garden; and the only Irish barricade ever heard of, except in the fiery columns of the *United Irishman*, was erected in an attic. To the Irish Executive the credit of this result is entirely due. Lord Clarendon used his powers with firmness, but with forbearance; with sufficient vigour, but with the greatest discretion. He saved the Irish from much misery; and many a fierce enemy of the Saxon has to thank his timely severity for existence and safety. When the Government in his name asks for the continuance of those powers for a short and specified time, the country is disposed to give entire credence to the assertion that the demand is not made in wantonness of tyranny, but for justice and mercy—not for the purposes of oppression, as some of the Repeal faction represent it to be, but in consequence of a necessity of which the Irish Executive is the best if not the only judge. In this spirit the House of Commons viewed the application for the continued suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act in Ireland. In this spirit they sanctioned the principle; and in this spirit the British public generally will, if the renewal be granted, rely upon Lord Clarendon to use and not to abuse it.

But coercion, unfortunately, is the easiest part of the business. It is no remedy for the social cancer of a corroding pauperism. It cannot cure the destitution of millions. The turbulence of portions of Ireland may be restrained by the suspension of the rights of free citizenship enjoyed in England and Scotland; but Irish hunger, bankruptcy, degradation, and despair are not diminishable by the compulsory quietude of the people. Other measures must be simultaneously adopted to procure them food or employment. The paramount difficulty is to decide what those measures shall be. The Government is fully aware of its duty in this respect; but neither Government nor society know very well what course to pursue, and what remedies to adopt that shall be immediately beneficial. There is no lack of good will. The same hand which coerced the disaffected lavished eight millions of pounds sterling upon the perishing. There is, perhaps, a lack of knowledge. There is, certainly, a lack of power even to commence, without doing additional mischief, a task so gigantic as the social regeneration of a people squeezed down into pauperism by the neglect and mismanagement of centuries. All the accounts received from Ireland are painfully unanimous upon the social revolution that famine and a panic-terror are working among the people. Mr. John O'Connell drew a striking picture of the present state of his country, in his speech on Tuesday night, in reply to Sir George Grey. "We are," said he, "a perishing people; the strength of our population is gone; multitudes have emigrated, and those who remain are rendered powerless by their own internal dissensions, and are split almost into as many parties and factions as there are individuals. I do not believe that if he who once possessed a power over the hearts of the people of Ireland such as no man ever before wielded, were again amongst them, he would be able to rouse them to one single effort against any outrage or injustice that may be inflicted on them; so utterly hopeless are they, so dread is their despair."

Mr. O'Connell might have bestowed some further colouring on this rapid sketch. He might have depicted the millions of helpless and hopeless paupers who swarm in every corner of the land. He might have told of the millions of acres that have never been cultivated, although capable of cultivation, and of the hundreds of thousands of fertile acres that have been abandoned by their occupiers and thrown upon the hands of their ruined landlords. He might have dwelt upon the misery of one portion of the people, without forgetting the scandalous dishonesty of another. He might have told us of the hundreds of [farmers who have defrauded their landlords, and fled with their hoarded gold to America—not so much because they were dishonest, but because they feared that ruin would overtake them if they remained, and that rent and poor-rates together would reduce them into a pauperism as utterly hopeless as that of their neighbours. He might have shown us the insolvent and helpless landlords, as well as the destitute people; and in noticing the vast amount of recent emigration, he might have observed that it was principally the youthful, the vigorous, and the enterprising portion of the population that shook from off their feet the dust of their native land; and that the old, the diseased, the suffering, the helpless, and the dispirited remained behind, as dead-weights upon the luckless proprietors of an unproducing, though not unproductive soil. These facts are now notorious; and it seems that the Poor-Law—so just in theory, so desirable in principle, and so well intended, has but aggravated all these evils and extended the misery, if not the demoralization, of Ireland to the middle and the higher classes.

"The present law," says a recent letter, bearing the well-known signature of Aubrey de Vere, a resident landlord, "aggravates every old evil and vice, implants new and worse, and blights or empoisons the influences of nascent good among us. Evictions were denounced. Evictions are now precipitated, because the only

[COUNTRY EDITION] THE GOLD REGION OF UPPER CALIFORNIA.—ENCAMPMENT IN THE SACRAMENTO VALLEY.—(SEE PAGE 83

alternative consists in leaving to men supported by the rate that land which they cannot cultivate, and by the produce of which alone the rate can be paid. Estates overburthened with debt were complained of. At present estates in the market can find no purchaser, and those most heavily encumbered are least likely to be pushed to a sale, because their sale would be least likely to recompense the mortgagee and the attorney. Our bad agriculture was an opprobrium. The Poor-Law swallows up the means of its improvement, and the English or Scotch farmer politely refuses our invitation. Absenteeism was our chief curse. Absentees by necessity are now added to absentees by choice. Our emigration was formerly insufficient; it is now changed into an emigration of capital. Day by day our farmers fly in panic-stricken hordes, leaving the land a waste."

This is a more striking, more eloquent, and more complete picture than that of Mr. O'Connell. The Poor-Law has not wrought out the deliverance of Ireland. It was to expect too much of it to believe that it would do so in one generation, even if it did not crush the landlords under the heavy wheels of its chariot. It is evident that the details of that measure must be scrupulously and thoroughly reconsidered and reformed; and we are glad to see that Ministers, by proposing a committee to inquire into the working of the act, are of this opinion. The true object of a Poor-Law is to diminish pauperism, and to transform the unproductive pauper into a productive labourer. But a Poor-Law that is oppressive upon the owner of the soil falls in this object. It makes a pauper of him also, and diminishes the sphere of productive employment by confiscating capital. This is the fundamental error of the present Irish Poor-Law. It has been introduced into a country unable to bear it. A Poor-Law affirming the right of the able-bodied is a powerful medicine. It may cure a strong patient, but it may kill a weak one. England bears it, and has striven under it; but England has been inured to its operation for two centuries, and it was introduced before the population pressed very severely upon the resources of property. Were it introduced now for the first time into England, and were England as Ireland is, a purely agricultural country, the landlords could not exist under it. The reconsideration of this law is all the practical details of its working evidently the first task that Parliament must perform; and it is to be hoped that the committee to be appointed on the motion of Sir William Somerville will be prompt in its action. It is not enough to grant from the taxes paid by the British people large sums in aid of such Irish Poor-Law Unions as are unable to bear the burden of the necessary poor-rate, as proposed by the Government on Wednesday last. England has enough to do to maintain her own poor. The burden must be adjusted to the back that is to bear it; and it must be accompanied by other measures which will lighten its load, such as cultivation of the waste lands by a peasant proprietary, or by a tenantry having leases in perpetuity. It will not do, as Sir Aubrey de Vere says, "to make believe that we can multiply resources by shifting halfpence from pocket to pocket, or that we can lengthen the pauper's blanket by sewing on at one end what we have cut off at the other." The evil to be remedied is poverty. Poverty can only be permanently and satisfactorily remedied by labour. The only labour that can be applied in Ireland is labour upon the soil. Ireland has partially or wholly lost her food for three consecutive years. She suffers from that loss, and from the drain of her best blood, consequent upon the pame which it has occasioned. A mere Poor-Law will not create wealth, except there be a proprietary solvent enough and sensible enough to employ the people productively rather than feed them idly. A Poor-Law that is too stringent and oppressive upon the rate-payer, defeats its own intention in this respect. The Irish Poor-Law has done this; and the proprietors of the soil are in a condition that they can neither employ the people productively nor maintain them idly. It must be reformed, there fore, before the evil becomes too great, and before all classes are swamped in one abyss of inextricable misery. Such misery would not confine itself to Ireland. England and Ireland are like the Siamese twins. The gangrene of the one extend to the other; and the social pestilence that attacks the life of Ireland must of necessity make some inroad upon that of England. Though we have a large burden in the million and a half of English paupers that we have to maintain, it would be cheaper for us to aid the Irish landlords in cultivating Ireland than to allow their estates to be confiscated for the present necessities of our enormous population. Three years of such pauperism would eat up all the property of the country; and what would be the condition of England if such were the condition of Ireland?

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

We understand that the command of the forces in India is to be offered to Sir George Napier, who is now at Nice.

The First Lord of the Admiralty has given public notice to officers desirous of interview, that he will not be able to see any one until the commencement of the levees for the season, which begin next week.

The Captains' Good Service Pension, vacated by the promotion of Rear-Admiral W. F. Carroll, C.B., has been bestowed upon Commodore Sir J. Gordon Brenton, K.C.B., K.C.H., late superintendent of Woolwich Dockyard. He is only eight in sen ority from the top of the list.

Reduction of the Navy.—Mr. A. Anderson, M.P. for Southampton, intends proposing to Parliament, "That a Select Committee of the House be appointed to inquire into the practicability of effecting a large reduction of naval expenditure by providing an available steam fleet through the means of private enterprise," and with that intent has addressed a letter to Mr. W. C. Morgan, secretary to the Steam-ship Owners' Association, 22, [illegible] January, explaining the mode by which he proposes to obtain his object. Mr. Morgan has transmitted copies of Mr. Anderson's letter to the owners of most steam-packets. The proposal is for owners to obtain consent of the Admiralty, and then to strengthen their vessels and adapt them for warlike purposes, giving the Government the power of purchase or hire, at prices to be fixed by arbitration. The ships, after the alterations are approved by a competent surveyor, are to be exempt from light dues and compulsory pilotage. The cost of alteration for a ship of 600 tons is estimated at from £130 to £200. Mr. Anderson anticipates by the adoption of his proposition that an unrivalled fleet would be ready at all times, without burden on the national exchequer. In time of war the same crews are to remain with war wages, but additional officers and men to be taken from the Royal Navy. He states that the Ordnance are ready to furnish the armament, and that the Marine Artillery could work the guns. With such an available force, Mr. Anderson considers further outlay for the construction of steam ships of war unnecessary, and that many now in ordinary can could be placed in ordinary, and thus an important reduction of public expenditure be effected.

Woolwich, Feb. 4.—The Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty have ordered a new frigate to be laid down at this yard, from plans furnished by Messrs. Read, Chatfield, and Creuze, of the late Naval School of Arg[illegible]. She is said to be named the *Sea Foreno*, and is to be pierced for 50 guns. [illegible] expected her keel will shortly be laid down on No. 4 s[illegible]. The *Esmeralda*, 16, and *Vanduin*, 50, building at this yard, are progressing rapidly in consequence of the additional number of workmen that have lately been placed upon them.—*Torch*, steam-vessel, is nearly ready for commission, and will be tried down the river in a few days.—Captain F. Bullock assumes the command of the Dockyard during the absence of Commodore H. Eden, who is at present on a visit to Armagh, preparatory to his approaching nuptials with the Hon. Miss Beresford.

The funeral of Lieutenant-General Sir T. Arbuthnot took place with great military pomp and ceremony, at St. Philip's church, Salford, on Saturday. The 30th Foot, the 4th Dragoons, and the Royal Artillery at present in barracks at Manchester assisted in the ceremony; and the mayor and four aldermen of the Liverpool corporation, and the mayors, aldermen, and councillors of Manchester and Salford, were present, and joined in the procession.

The Military War Medals.—The war medals for the veterans of the army were delivered at the Horse-Guards, from the Mint, on Monday last, and are now being sorted, preparatory to immediate distribution.

Cavalry for India.—With reference to the report circulated last week amongst several of our contemporaries, that the 8th Hussars and 12th Lancers had received orders for embarcation for India, we can state that no such orders have been issued. The 8th Hussars and 17th Lancers are the first light cavalry regiments for foreign service.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

PRESENT STATE OF PARIS.

(From our own Correspondent.)

Paris, February 7th, 1849.

New [illegible] M de Salvandy so often since applied to the circumstan[illegible] during the past week—"*On danse sur un volcan.*" [illegible] Socialists, for the French still show themselves chary of the pleasures that they offer to others; Paris rests at the Opera masked balls as of yore and all this upon the very crater of a volcano, which gives one a whiff of sulphureous smoke on Monday week last, and was hastily plugged up for the time being by a mass of cannon and bayonets. Paris still dances, but the volcano is not extinct, although it is choked, its mutterings and rumblings may be heard in the violent ultra-Republican red journals, and in the distracted and spiteful murmurings of the disappointed *Montagne* in the Assembly. Those who might by chance have quitted Paris during the fearful days of June, and returned only on that day which has taken its place in the history of the Republic as *the* 29th day of January, would have found their old revolutionary Paris almost in the same state in which they left it. Barricades, it is true, filled all the principal thoroughfares of the capital; cannon protected the building of the Assembly, and there it still remains; the gardens of the Tuileries were closed, and showed, through the palisades, groups of soldiers with stacked arms among the leafless trees; the Champs Elysées were once more a bivouac and a camp; and before the advancing battalions, as they marched along the streets of the capital, retreated some hundreds of those nameless and incomprehensible beings whose dwellings are a mystery, whose existence is a problem, who only appear upon the surface of society when the wind of insurrection is blowing, as if they had sprung out of the earth, and who disappear as they have come; they retired grumbling into the *faubourgs*. The puff of the volcano was a thick one, and the smoke still hovers over the crater of the city. The surface is calm enough, and has remained so during the week; but the military preparation lurks in the background still: all the *débouchées* of the different railroads are still filled with baggage-waggons, and the diligences containing the passengers, rooms and halls of each establishment. The front court of the ex-Palais Royal is closed and filled with soldiers, who cook their meals *al fresco* in the old abode of Royalty; the troops are numerous, and the gunners at their barracks; the sabre of office is sticky guarded; the patrols are numerous and incessant during the night; the military spirit of General Changarnier still pervades the capital. The Ultra journals may threaten and call it what they will, the Mobile guards may bluster and accuse as they will in the Assembly; but no one can be the dupe of their manœuvres. All Paris and all France are well aware that a well-spread and deeply-laid conspiracy, which had its affiliations throughout various parts of the country, had fixed upon the 29th of January as the day for a fresh insurrection, which was to be attempted at the same time in the great cities, and that the military precautionary measures alone prevented its outbreak. Although the whole plot has failed, and the insurrection has *avorté*, the post of the 29th January has gained itself a name as memorable as the more successful ones of the 15th of May or the 23rd of June, which were allowed to come to a crisis. The arrests of suspected conspirators are said to have already amounted to some 200; and although Colonel Forestier of the National Guard may have been released after some examination and explanation, there are enough of the supposed ringleaders in prison to lead to further discoveries of the designs of the secret societies in all their ramifications; and papers enough have been seized to prove what Paris and all France had to expect from the tender mercies of the "Red" ultra-Democrats and Socialists, had they seized upon the reins of Government by a *coup de main*—the old sanguinary extravagancies—the old frantic imitation of past days of terror a *comité de salut public* the dissolution of the National Guard—a spoliation of all who "possess"—a confiscation of all [illegible] an "*guillotine*" of suspected aristocrats by the *regne* of the guillotine. Among the arrests, that of D'Alton Shee, ex-Legitimist, *ex-pair de France*, and of the fashionable world, and now a Socialist chief, and president of the ultra-revolutionary club of the "*Solidarité Républicaine*," has excited a great sensation among his quondam friends of the upper classes; but pity is not one of the feelings excited. The arrest of some of the former delegates of the Luxembourg Commission under the government of Messrs. Louis Blanc and Albert, sufficiently shows the cankerous nature of the doctrines the former rulers of the country preached.

The position of the lower classes, in general, in the midst of this hardly-hurly of the last week, has been quite passive and full of proper feeling among the mass: the working classes in general, and in their great majority, are feelingly, and only too miserably, alive to the truths taught them by all the disasters of the past year, that revolutions upon revolutions only plunge them into deeper and deeper distress. The feeling of the *bourgeoisie*—that is to say, of the shop-keeping classes—grows meanwhile, and at every new crisis of this kind, more and more strenuously reactionary; and as they are conscious that their opinions cannot be blamed for their clamour; this feeling is now openly expressed in only one invariable tendency. It is impossible to enter any shop and speak upon the political position of the country without hearing the de facto Constantinople expressed for the restoration of Henri V. Of Louis Philip, of the Orleans party, of a Regency, there is never any mention, a Monarchy, and the Monarch the one alluded to, is all their cry. Changarnier as a dictator seems go so far as to look upon a restoration as an eventual certainty, and make it only a question of time. Their words are not "*Aurons-nous Henri V?*" but "*Quand l'aurons-nous?*"

Meanwhile the Legitimist party, as a party, still keeps its old determination not to stir, not to intrigue, but to bide its time. Rumours have been afloat and about to the dissolution spread abroad among the Garde Mobile, in consequence of their turbulent conduct on the 28th. That no very great reliance is to be placed upon these young jackanapes of the republic, as a party, is evident, and as they remain the *Force*, is very possible: spite of their deeds in June, their vacillating spirit, and their hot silly heads, easily led away, are no qualifications for steady defenders de la patrie. It seems that the general feeling of the Mobile is that the cause of order has been greatly exaggerated; and the changes in their organization, and among their superior officers, have greatly tended to give them a more reassuring character.

The army is said to be steady to the Government, but very willing to shout unanimously "*Vive l'Empereur!*" if the cry should be once raised. Altogether the events of the past week, and the ready preparation of the Government, may be said to have consolidated rather than weakened the Republic, in spite of the clamours of the ultras; for that crisis, which all expected with terror, but from which the party adverse to the Republic—i. e. the majority of the country—looked as likely to bring an immediate change should the ultras be subdued, has certainly been averted for a time by the vigorous measures taken. Upon this subject the opinions are as various as men's tempers in these times: the expectations of the sanguine, the hopes of the [illegible] the apprehensive, the terrors of the timorous, are all there [illegible] and these are times when no [illegible] The design of the ultra party [illegible] Assembly, and the election of [illegible] wise than produce such a powerful [illegible] has been proved; they are weak, and alarm [illegible] and impatient; but it does not appear *probable*, under the present aspect of affairs, that they can make a fresh attempt; although with their eternal mistaken momentum, that if they can get up the people must be on their side, all things are *possible*. The "confusion twice confounded" of the Assembly has, meanwhile, added greatly to the ferment of the week. There, the *Montagnards*, or "Highlanders" as they have been nicknamed, hail them with storm and fret more furiously than ever. Ledru-Rollin lifts his nose aloft more imperiously than before. Felix Pyat flashes lightning from his large eyes, and Proudhon translates and reviews in *Bully Dodsley* [illegible] active part. They act the Convention over again, and deem themselves its modern heroes; they employ their usual tactics in meeting beforehand accusations by recriminations, and "*la manœuvre*" by "*la contre manœuvre*." They denounce Changarnier as a *traître à la patrie*, for his preventive preparations, which they call a provocation; they demand *enquêtes par lamentations*; they insist upon the immediate convocation of the High Court of Justice, and accuse

posed that, in consequence, no further executions should take place, especially as it was to be hoped that a general amnesty would shortly be accorded. The matter was ordered to be taken into consideration on a future day. Several paragraphs of the bill on fundamental rights were adopted.

PORTUGAL.

Our advices this week from Lisbon state that, on the 30th ult., the debates in the Cortes had terminated; but the charges of incapacity and neglect brought against the Minister of Finance, had induced him to resign, an example that had been followed by some of his colleagues. The new Ministry is as follows:—Marshal Saldanha, President of the Council; Conde de Tojeira, Minister of Foreign Affairs and Marine, *ad interim*; Senhor Lopez, Minister of Finance; Baron d'Oleram, Minister of War; Sa da Vergas, Justice.

UNITED STATES.

Accounts eleven days later than our last week's intelligence have reached us from New York, up to the 23rd ult.

There was no further increase in the returns of cholera throughout the States. The mania with regard to California, although not having had its maximum, has not diminished in intensity, and the excitement throughout the Union is reported to be very great. It seems, by the statement now put forward, that the extent of the scene of operation covers nearly the whole country, and that, whilst formerly the pieces of gold found were limited to two ounces in weight, they are now being found in lumps of two pounds, daily. Emigrants and vessels are heard of throughout all the southern and eastern ports of the state. There is nothing more of importance; and in the hubbub about California, the cholera seems to have almost made its exit.

In Congress, the Slavery Question and the admission of California as a state had been debated, but without any result.

The Southern Convention had adopted Mr. Calhoun's manifesto. That gentleman was very unwell.

The articles of agreement for the construction of a railroad across the Isthmus of Panama have been signed. The contracting parties are Messrs. Aspinwall, Stephens, and Channay, constituting the Panama Railroad Company; to whom a grant of 250,000 dollars a year for 20 years had been recommended. It is proposed to complete the railroad in three years.

MEXICO.

Recent accounts represent the state of Mexico as one of turbulence and insubordination, which the Government was too weak to check. The papers are filled with accounts of robberies and murders committed in the very heart of the capital. Counterfeit gold and silver coin was in circulation. To add to these lamentable accounts, we have details of atrocities committed by the Indians. Congress was in session. It was feared that a quorum would not be obtained by the 1st of January. The Chamber of Deputies had framed several stringent decrees respecting absentees.

CENTRAL AMERICA.

By the monthly West India mail-packet *Tay*, we have this week advices to the 26th of December from this quarter. At Chagres, a great many arrivals were expected from ports of emigrants and gold searchers to California. A steamer had arrived with 250 passengers already, amongst whom were the Governor and Judges and other authorities for this new portion of the American Union. Chagres is merely a fishing village, containing about 200 houses, all storied houses, built of wood or bamboos, and thatched, and with scarcely sufficient provisions of the commonest kinds, such as dried fish and vegetables, with a few eggs and fowls, and a little meat. Bread is the scarcest article; nearly a great many of the poorer adventurers were very badly off for food and lodging for the short time of two days they had been kept there when the *Tay* left Chagres, and the boatmen having received sums five or six times above the usual prices from the Governor and Judges, and all parties able to give it, in their hurry to leave this wretched place, the consequence is cannot be procured for some time, at least at fair rates, by the poorer majority; and it is therefore to be feared that exposure to the sun, wretched living, and the fatigue up the river and across to Panama from Cruces, which must be done on mules, in the rainy all two days, with canoes and riding, would render them more liable to the bad effects of the climate, and produce great mortality amongst them.

CANADA.

The session of the Canadian Legislature commenced on the 18th ult. The Governor [illegible] the Speech from the Throne, in which he congratulated the Legislature on the [illegible] during the past year, and referred to the unfortunate occurrences of 1837 and 1838. The restrictions imposed on the use of the French language were removed by an act of the Imperial Parliament; and assurance was given that steps would be taken for conferring upon the provincial authorities the entire control and management of the post office department; and a hope was expressed of the practicability of establishing a low and uniform rate of postage throughout the provinces. Relative to the Quebec and Halifax Railway, the Governor observed that the officers employed in exploring the country, with the view of discovering the best line to connect those ports, had presented a report strongly in favour of the proposed undertaking. The provision of funds for the early completion of the St. Lawrence Canals was strongly urged; and the subject of the depressed condition of the commercial affairs of the provinces formed a leading feature of the Address. The support of common schools was also alluded to. The Governor announced the setting apart a portion of the public domain, in order that the revenue derived therefrom might form a fund, the interest of which should be applied to their support. The amendment of the existing Militia Act was intended.

THE WEST INDIES.

According to intelligence from Jamaica, which is dated to the 7th ultimo, our colonial Government is by no means secure in that important island. In the summary of news from the West Indies which we published in our paper of the 13th ult., we noticed the error which had crept into the Import Duties (continuance) Bill. The act was passed on the 31st of December, on which day the revenue was to cease, unless the expenditure of the island was reduced according to the distressed condition of the times; but, on reaching the Council Chamber, the clause to extend to December was struck out [illegible] The Council passed the bill immediately, and the Governor expressed his intention to do the same; in consequence of which, at the end of December, the popular branch of the Legislature was not in session, and the bill, as it now stood, consequently, have expired on the 31st. Under these circumstances, Sir Charles Grey was unable to give his assent to the bill; and, rather than lose the revenue, his prorogued the House and called them together again the same day, when they again passed the bill to the 15th of February. Mr. H. A. Whitelock, member of the Assembly for Westmoreland, having published a letter on the subject in the *Jamaica Dispatch*, in which he said "the Council passed the bill in the way they wished to receive it, and that one of the members was aware of the error," the Council, which is composed of colonial officials, considered this sentence a "breach of their privileges," and, declaring it a false and scandalous libel, ordered the Usher of the Black Rod to bring before them the editor of the *Dispatch*, William Grout. Accordingly, Mr Grout was taken to the bar of the Council Chamber on the 28th of December; he admitted having published the letter, but refused to say anything further until a copy of the warrant under which he was taken was furnished him. The Council refused to supply him with it, and forthwith committed him to Spanish Town Gaol, where he was to remain "during their pleasure." The friends of the *Despatch* and Mr Grout—indeed, the whole island—were indignant at this proceeding of the Council, which was considered most unjust and unprecedented. Mr. Grout moved for his discharge under the Habeas Corpus Act, but Mr. Justice Macdougall refused to grant it. He therefore remains incarcerated. Liberal subscriptions had been made to enable him to have recourse to legal means of redress; and it was anticipated that the act of the Council would be a great step towards its reformation, for, composed as it is at present of public officers, and considered inimical to the public good.

The weather in the island had become pleasant. At Antonio Bay, a good deal of damage had been done by the heavy rains and the overflowing of the rivers.

The condition of the colony is described as truly distressing. Commerce had dwindled to almost nothing!

PARLIAMENTARY PAPERS.—The following papers were issued on Monday last:—A list of the Houses of Lords and Commons, of the names of all governors and lieutenant-governors of the different colonies, states, and territories, dates of appointment, and place of residence, with the amount of their pay and emoluments as governors. Account of public income and expenditure for year ending 5th January, 1849.—Mr. Speaker's warrant for the appointment of members to serve on the General Committee of Elections

CLERGY ORPHAN CORPORATION.—The annual general court of this Corporation was held on Saturday last at the Freemasons' Tavern, for the purpose of receiving a statement of accounts and electing 11 children for admission into the asylum; the Bishop of London in the chair. The Secretary read the report, which stated that the receipts for the past year, together with a balance of £[illegible] 19s. 1d. from the preceding year, amounted to £6433 13s 5d. The additional subscriptions to the amount of £1008 8s.; donations, £249 11s 6d.; legacies, £249 19s; and dividends on the funded property of the corporation to the amount of £2892 10s. 10d. The expenditure amounted to [illegible] including £2837 7s. 8d. for the maintenance of the boys, and £2[illegible] for the girls; leaving a balance of £2948 14s. 7d. against the society. The Bishop of London said it would be found from the report that there had been a considerable falling off in the annual contributions for the past year. This was to be attributed to the deaths of many of the aged members of the society. He believed that much good might be done by the members and friends of the Church, by making generally known the advantages of the society, which provided an education of the best description for those children who were placed under its care. The number of children who had been maintained by the society since its formation exceeded 1000. The children of every part of England and Wales might partake of the benefits of the Institution, and those who were placed under its protection were provided with excellent accommodation, and the best medical attendance. The present establishment commodates 140 children of both sexes, who undergo an annual examination before the President, Vice-President, and friends of the charity. He believed he only expressed the feeling of the Vice-President and members of the committee, when he said that it was their earnest desire that some steps should be taken to give increased publicity to the operations of the institution, and that they confidently hoped that the present appeal would be responded to. The election of the children was then proceeded with, and the following is a list of the successful candidates:—Girls.—Ann Bray, Isabella Fordiffe, Anne Heawood, Mary Hall, Mary Musgrove Marshall, and Fanny Elizabeth Parker. Boys.—William Frederic Clayton, James Heape Evans, Edward De Tedney Collins, Alfred Brown, and Charles Hodgson Swales. The Bishop of London was then re-elected President, and Sir Robert Inglis Vice-President, for the ensuing year

COUNTRY NEWS.

PORTSMOUTH ELECTION.—The vacancy created in the representation of this borough, by the acceptance of the office of First Lord of the Admiralty by Sir F. T. Baring, was filled up on Tuesday, by the re-election of that right hon. gentleman. The proceedings at the hustings, in the square of Portsea, were of the ordinary character. At half past 12 o'clock Edward Carter, Esq., of Portsmouth, one of the oldest Whigs in the place, and the oldest magistrate of the candidate living, proposed him to be re-elected, and he was seconded by James Hoskins, Esq., the chairman of his general committee. Sir Francis Baring then addressed the assembly, and no other candidate having been proposed, the returning officer (the Mayor) declared Sir Francis Baring duly elected to serve in Parliament as one of the borough of Portsmouth.

CASE OF MR. BURGE, LATE COMMISSIONER OF BANKRUPTCY.—In the Insolvent Debtors Court, at York, last week, Mr. Burge applied to the Judge, R. Wharton, Esq., under the 28th section of the 7 & 8 Vict., cap. 96, to name a day for his protection and discharge, having regard to the length of imprisonment he had already suffered. His Honor, after some discussion with Mr. Burge, named the 24th of February, the next court day, for making the order for his protection and discharge, and the petitioner was directed to give notice to those creditors who had opposed Mr. Burge at the former meeting.

THE MAIL ROBBERY.—Last week, at the Guildhall, Exeter, Mr. Willesford applied to the bench for the restoration to the prisoners connected with the robbery of the property taken from them at the time of their apprehension, namely, to Nightingale, a gold watch, diamond ring, &c.; and to Bond, a £5 promissory note, &c., for the purpose of enabling them to meet the expenses incident to their defence (there being no suspicion, as the learned gentleman said, that these articles had been surreptitiously obtained, or were the fruits of the robbery against the prisoners). The application was met by a decided refusal from the bench, one of the magistrates observing that Peile had a considerable sum in one of the banks in Exeter, and that he had been so advised by one of the bankers.

CHARGE OF ROBBERY BY A MERCANTILE CLERK.—A charge, which, on account of the high respectability of the accused, and his previous excellent repute, excited the utmost interest, was heard before the magistrates at Bristol on Monday. Christopher Matthew Shaw West, a confidential clerk in the extensive firm of Miles and Kingston, West India merchants, who had been brought from Hamburgh in custody of Inspector Bosworth, was charged with stealing a crown piece valuable only for £500, the property of William Miles, Esq. M.P. for East Somerset, and P. W. S. Miles, Esq., M.P. for Bristol, as executors of the will of the late P. J. Miles, Esq., of Leigh Court. Mr. Philip Miles proved that the security in question (a note of the Bristol and Gloucester Railway Company for £500) was a part of the estate and effects of his late father, and spoke to a conversation with the prisoner on the 16th of January, in which he admitted that he had taken possession of it and deposited it with Mr. Robert Goss, a stock and sharebroker, by way of security for moneys advanced to him. The prisoner had no right or authority to dispose of the note in any such way, and by so doing had dishonestly appropriated it to himself. The statement was made by him, not in consequence of any threat held out, but in the course of a private conference with some other matters. Mr. Goss stated that some time ago the prisoner asked him if he could raise him £500 upon a loan note of the Gloucester Railway, and he told him he could do so. About the 8th of January last he brought the loan note, and on the 16th witness advanced him the money. Inspector Bosworth deposed that he was sent in pursuit of the accused, and having traced him to London, and discovered that he had drawn a cheque by one of the steamers for Hamburgh, he obtained a communication from the Secretary of State for the Home Department to the British *chargé d'affaires* there, and went in pursuit. In consequence of a communication made by Colonel Hodges to the authorities, the Senate passed a decree authorising the arrest of the prisoner, who was straightway given into his custody, and brought by him to England. After hearing some further evidence of a less material character, the magistrates fully committed him for trial.

MURDER NEAR BRIGHTON.—On Wednesday morning, a little before four o'clock, information was given at the Brighton Town Hall, by Mr. Hodson and Mr. Kirton, that Mr. Griffith, the brewer, had been murdered. Those gentlemen had been out on a shooting excursion, and on their way homewards at a very late hour they discovered a body lying on the road between Dale gate and the Ploughs at Ditchling Beacon, which, on investigation, turned out to be Mr. Griffith. It was resting on the back, and life was extinct. The hat of the deceased was picked up a few yards off; his pockets were turned inside out and rifled, and a wound was discovered in the chest, showing that he had been shot through the body by his assailant. The gig whip and part of a rein, cut, were also picked up on the spot, leaving no doubt that deceased had been waylaid by highwaymen. No clue has yet been found to the discovery of the perpetrators of the crime.

POST-OFFICE ROBBERY AT CARMARTHEN.—We have already noticed the fact that one of the daughters of the postmaster at Carmarthen is now in gaol awaiting her trial for stealing money letters. It is now stated that about £200 in foreign money orders had in the possession of the young lady, other property, such as purses, jewellery, and other fancy articles, amounting in value in aggregate, including the cash, to about £500; and we have been requested to state that it is particularly desired that persons who have lost money by this robber properly, will immediately give information to the post-office authorities in London, with accurate descriptions of lost property, so that, if amongst the articles that have been found, all such may be identified and restored to the owners. The professional gentleman representing the Postmaster-General in the recent investigation of the matter said that he felt it necessary and just towards the postmaster, and the other parties implicated in the case, to state that he was convinced that neither of them had any knowledge of these transactions; he also felt bound to say that, in furthering the ends of justice in that inquiry, he had received every facility from the postmaster, Mr. Lloyd.

LEOMINSTER ELECTION.—On Tuesday, Mr. Frederick Peel, son of Sir Robert Peel, was elected M.P. for this borough, in the room of Mr. R. Barlee, lately nominated to the Governorship of British Guiana. There was no other candidate, Mr. Philemore and Sir E. B. Lytton having retired from the contest.

SERIES OF CHARGES AGAINST AN ATTORNEY'S CLERK.—On Monday, Thomas Whitehead, attorney's clerk, was brought from the previous Saturday, on a charge of embezzlement. The prisoner was formerly in the service of Messrs. Umbers and Sowdon, solicitors, of Cheltenham and Stratford-upon-Avon. It appeared that the prosecutors drew the cheque in favour of a man named Brown, and sent it to him through the prisoner, who appropriated it to his own use, though he had declared, in a letter to his employers, that he had handed it over to Brown. He was committed for trial. He was then charged with stealing a cheque for £30 M. Umbers swore having sent a cheque, which he was requested to pay to a person named Williams, but which he caused, keeping the money himself. The prisoner was committed on this charge also. He was again charged with embezzling two sums of £21 and £2 13s., the property of Messrs. Umbers and Sowdon. The case was proved on the evidence of James Conlon, who deposed that he employed Mr Whitehead to get him through the Insolvent Court in the months of May last, and paid him the proceedings. He gave to Whitehead the two sums charged. The moneys were paid [illegible] Messrs. Umbers and Sowdon's offices, but were kept by the prisoner. Committed [illegible]

ON Tuesday he was again brought up for obtaining money from Messrs. Richard and Sons, ironmongers, in the name of Umbers, and for stealing numbers of papers, the property of Messrs. Umbers and Sowdon. On both of these charges, also, he was committed to the assizes, bail in the sum of £[illegible]

HULL ELECTION.—Mr. Talbot Baines, the recently appointed Chief of the Poor-law Commission, in the room of Mr. Charles Buller, was re-elected on Wednesday by the H.P. for Hull, without opposition.

AN unusual number of sudden deaths have lately occurred in Chatham and its neighbourhood. Among others we may mention that of Dr. Curtoise, physician to the forces, who appears to have been only a day or two unwell prior to his decease. Mr. Ranvall, of the Mitre Hotel, has lost his two sons within one week; and an elderly man named Mallett, a storekeeper labourer in the Royal Dockyard, dropped down dead a few evenings ago. The village of Ingham, in the county of Chatham, which lately experienced a severe attack of cholera, is now almost free from it, but a few cases have occurred in Troy town, near Rochester.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT OF CHANCERY.

THE ROYAL ETCHINGS—INJUNCTION AFFIRMED, WITH COSTS.

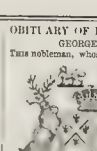
PRINCE ALBERT *v.* STRANGE—ATTORNEY-GENERAL *v.* STRANGE.—The interest with which the public looked forward for the determination of this cause was manifested by the crowded state of the court, and also by the full attendance of counsel on Thursday, the 25th ult., when it was heard. Immediately that the Lord Chancellor had taken his seat, his Lordship proceeded to read his judgment. The defendant, it will be remembered, sought for the dissolution of an injunction granted to the plaintiff by the Vice-Chancellor Court, restraining him from printing or publishing, either by himself or his agents, a catalogue descriptive of a gallery of etchings made by Prince Albert and her Majesty the Queen. His Lordship took a very elaborate review of the evidence, and concluded by dismissing the application to have the injunction dissolved, with full costs.

THE RUSSELL-COURT GRAVEYARD.—A deputation of the inhabitants of the parish of St. Martin's-in-the Fields, accompanied by Mr. Palmer and Mr. Jervis, the churchwardens, waited upon the Bishop of London, at his residence in St. James-square, at the close of last week, to present a memorial to the bishop, praying him to use his authority to put a stop to the interments of the dead in the St. Mary-le-Strand burial-ground, Russell-court, Drury-lane; which, notwithstanding the recent verdict of the Coroner's Jury in the case of a female named Mary Jaggett—whose demise was found to have been accelerated by breathing the noxious exhalations emanating therefrom, and the testimony of numerous medical gentlemen that the continuation of burials therein was dangerous, and likely to cause a pestilence—were still continued. His Lordship read the memorial to the observations of Dr. Bainbridge, Mr. Lancaster, and Mr. Shearsmith, assuring the deputation that the subject should have his earnest and earliest attention, and that his Archdeacon should visit the ground forthwith. The deputation then withdrew.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS RECENTLY DECEASED.

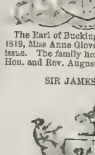
GEORGE ROBERT, EARL OF BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.

THIS nobleman, whose death occurred on the 1st inst., was eldest son of the Hon. George Vere Hobart, and succeeded to the title, as fifth Earl, at the decease of his uncle in 1816. The ancient name of Hampden he added to his patronymic Hobart, as a lineal descendant of the very ancient family of Hampden of Hampden. The parent stock whence sprang the illustrious patriot, John Hampden. Paternally, his Lordship represented the house of Hobart of Blickling, in Norfolk, which was founded by Sir Henry Hobart, an eminent lawyer, and Chief Justice of the Common Pleas in the time of James I.



The Earl of Buckinghamshire was born 1st May, 1789, and married, 3rd May, 1815, Lady Glevering, daughter of Sir Arthur Paget, K.C., by whom he had no issue. The family honours devolve, consequently, on his Lordship's brother, the Hon. and Rev. Augustus Edward Hobart, Prebendary of Wolverhampton.

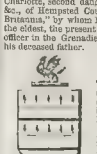
SIR JAMES CARNEGIE, SIXTH BART. OF SOUTHESK.



SIR JAMES died at Kinnaur Castle 30th January, in the fifty-first year of his age. He was the elder son and heir of the late Sir David Carnegie, Bart., and grandson of Sir James Carnegie, M.P., who became, at the decease of James, fifth Earl of Southesk, lineal heir male, and representative of that branch of the family. The property, which was alienated by the attainder of James, fifth Earl of Southesk, after the rising of 1715, has been gradually purchased back, and on the late Sir James's [illegible] the period of his [illegible] engaged in proceedings before the House of Lords for the recovery of the [illegible] dormant dignity, which [illegible] for the Montrose Barghs, but retired on the passing of the Reform Bill, having been returned for the Montrose Burghs.

Sir James succeeded to the Baronetcy in 1805, and married at Naples, in 1[illegible], Charlotte, second daughter of the late Rev. Daniel Lysons, M.A., F.A.S., R.S., &c., of Hempsted Court, county Gloucester, the well-known author of the "Magna Britannia," by whom he has left three sons and two daughters; of the former, the eldest, the present Sir James Carnegie, Bart., who was born in 1827, is an officer in the Grenadier Guards, and succeeds to the title and fine estates of his deceased father.

THE HON. THOMAS HUGH NUGENT



THE death of this gentleman, which occurred in London, on the 3rd instant, devolves the succession to the Earldom of Westmeath (in case the present Marquis leave no male issue) to William Thomas Nugent, commonly called Lord Riverstown.

Mr Thomas Hugh Nugent was half brother and heir presumptive of the Marquis of Westmeath, being last surviving son of George Frederick, seventh Earl, by the Lady Elizabeth Emily Moore, his second wife, daughter of Charles, first Marquis of Drogheda. He was born 3rd September, 1807, and had, consequently, completed his 41st year. He never married.

ADMISSION TO THE HOUSE OF LORDS.—On Saturday the following was issued at the House of Lords:—"The Lord Great Chamberlain's Office will be opened on Wednesday next, the 7th inst., and every succeeding Wednesday, between the hours of [illegible] for tickets to the public to view the House of Lords. Signed, WILLOUGHBY D'ERESBY."

THE GOLD-SEEKERS OF CALIFORNIA.

THE accounts which have been received this week from the United States convey intelligence of the most startling character. The *Washington Union* contains a letter from Lieutenant Larkin, dated Monterey, November 16, received at the State Department, containing further confirmation of the previous despatches, public and private, and far outstripping in other respects in the existing character. The gold was increasing in size and quality daily. Lumps were found weighing from 1 lb to 2 lb. Several had been heard of weighing as high as 15 lb., and one 25 lb. Many more such lumps were found, and worth 20,000 dollars by digging and trading with the Indians. 100 dollars a day is the average amount realised daily from July to October. Half the diggers were sick with fevers, though not many deaths had occurred among them. The fevers would readily give an ounce of gold for a common calico shirt—others were selling for 10 dollars each in specie. The gold regions extend over a tract of 300 miles, and it was not known that it did not extend 1000. A letter from Commodore Jones states that many of the petty officers and men had deserted and gone in search of the gold. He adds, the Indians were selling gold at 50c. the ounce. Many vessels were deserted by captain, cook, and seamen. The ship *Brutus* offered discharged soldiers 80 dollars per month to go to Callao, which was refused. She was supplied by Government sailors. All the naval vessels on the coast were short of hands. Nearly the whole of the 3rd Artillary had deserted. Provisions were scarce and high; board, 4 dollars a day; washing, 6 dollars a dozen. Robinson Crusoe's clerks get from 6000 to 8000 dollars a year.

From all the States of the Union, vessels crowded with passengers were sailing daily. Even vessels of the very worst description were eagerly bought at very high prices. Amongst the emigrants from New York we notice the name of Frederick Jerome, late seaman of the *New World* packet ship.

The *New York Herald* has some curiously interesting correspondence, dated Nov. 16th, from Monterey in California, on the same all-absorbing topic. It is mentioned in that journal that there were strong reasons for believing that Governor Mason had sold all his effects, men, mules, and waggons, were engaged digging on the banks of the Sacramento river. Colonel Stephenson had also disbanded his regiment, and gone on the like errand. This officer is said to have collected upwards of one million of dollars' worth of gold dust. Captain Marcy, son of the United States' Secretary of War, was engaged in the same pursuit. The Correspondent says:—

"We can now call ourselves citizens of the United States. We have now only to go by law, as we formerly went by custom, that is, when Congress gives us a government and code. The old foreign residents of California, having done very well 10 or 20 years without law, care less very little whether Congress pays early or late attention to the subject. Those who have emigrated from the Atlantic States within the last three or four years deem the subject an important one. I only call it difficult. The carrying into a code of laws, under existing circumstances, is far from being an easy task. The general Government may appoint Governors, secretaries, and other public functionaries; and judges, marshals, collectors, &c., may accept offices with salaries of 3000 dollars or 4000 dollars per annum; but how they are to obtain their petty officers, at half these sums, remains to be seen. The pay of a member of Congress will be accepted here by those alone who do not know enough to better themselves. Mechanics can now get 16 dollars to 16 dollars per day; labourers on the wharfs or steamers, 3 dollars to 10 dollars; clerks and storekeepers, 1000 dollars to 3000 dollars per annum; some engage to keep store during the day, or pleasure at 5 dollars per day, or 11b. to 14lb. of gold per month; cooks and stewards, 60 dollars to 100 dollars per month. In fact, labour of every description commands exorbitant prices. My previous information to you I merely forwarded to enable your office to open the way to the future relief of your many readers. I had not much expectation of being believed. The idea of mountains of quicksilver only wanting the ingenuity of man to make them pour forth as a stream—of rivers, whose bottoms and banks are of gold, is rather too much to play upon the credulity of New Yorkers or Yankees. I suppose my story passed as an enlarged edition of the 'Arabian Nights,' improved and adapted to California.

"Whether you or your readers took the tale for fiction or truth, I know not. Your last paper that has reached us is of April. This I know, the Sandwich Islands, Oregon, and Lower California are fast parting with their inhabitants, all bound to this coast, and hence to the great 'placer' of the Sacramento valley, where the digging and washing of one man that does not produce one hundred troy ounces of gold, twenty-three carats, from the size of a half spangle to one pennyweight in one month, set the diggers to 'prospecting,' that is, looking for better grounds. Your 'palsano' can point out many a man who has, for fifteen to twenty days in succession, bagged up five to ten ounces of gold a day. Our country, embracing all the creeks and branches on the east side of the river Sacramento and one side of the San Joaquin. In my travels I have, when resting under a tree and gnawing at some bones with pieces of pork stuck on them, picked out of the rocks or slate where we were stopping. On one occasion, morning or evening or in the side of a stream entirely unknown to diggers or 'prospecters,' or rather, if known, not attended to, as of no importance, I was in the act, I said, 'Give me a tin pan;' why should we not be cooking in gold sands?' He took a pan, filled it with sand, washed it out, and produced in five minutes two or three dollars' worth of gold, merely saying, 'Let us throw both pan and sand on the sand, I thought so.' Perhaps it is fair that your readers should learn, that, in winter, the Sacramento valley may afford gold, the obtaining of it has its disadvantages. From the 1st of April to the 1st of October, more or less, one-half of the people will have fever and ague, or intermittent fever. In the winter it is too cold to work in the water. Some work in the sand by washing from the surface in a wooden bowl, or tin pan; some gouge it out from the rocks or slate; the more lazy ones roll about and pick up the large pieces, leaving the small gold for the next emigration. The extent of the gold region on the San Joaquin and Sacramento rivers extends a distance of 800 miles in length by 100 in width. It embraces not only gold, but quantities of quicksilver in almost equal abundance. It is estimated that a small population actively engaged in mining operations in that region could export 100,000,000 dollars in gold in every year, and that an increased population might increase that

FORT GEORGE, OR ASTORIA, COLUMBIA RIVER.—THE HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY'S ESTABLISHMENT.

mount to 300,000,000 dollars annually. You may believe me when I say that for some time to come California will export, yearly, nearly or quite 500,000 ounces of gold, 22 to 24 carats fine; some pieces of that will weigh 16 lb., very many 1 lb. Many men who began last June to dig gold with a capital of 50 dollars, can now show 5000 dollars to 15,000 dollars. I saw a man to-day making purchases of dry goods, &c., for his family, lay on the counter a bag made of raw hide, well sewed up, containing 100 ounces. I observed, 'That is a good way to pack gold dust.' His very innocently replied, 'All the bags I brought down are that way; I like the size!' Five such bags in New York would bring nearly 10,000 dollars. This man left his family last August. Three months digging and washing, producing four or five bags of 100 ounces each, is better than being mate of a vessel at 40 dollars per month, as the man formerly was. His companion, a Mexican, who camped and worked with him, only had two or three cowhide bags of gold. In this tough, but true, golden tale, you must not imagine that all men are equally successful. There are some who have done better—even to 4000 dollars in a month, many 1000 dollars during the summer; and others, who refused to join a company of gold washers who had a cheap made machine, and receive one ounce per day, that returned to the settlements with not a vest-pocket full of gold. Some left with only sufficient to purchase a horse and saddle, and pay the physician 6 ounces of gold for one ounce of quinine, calomel and jalap in proportion. An ounce of gold for advice given, six ounces a visit, brings the fever and ague to be rather an expensive companion. A 'well' man has his proportionate heavy expenses, also, to reduce his piles or bags of gold. Dry beef in the settlements at 4 cents per lb.; at the 'placer,' 1 dollar to 2 dollars per lb.; salt beef and pork, 50 dollars to 100 dollars per barrel; flour, 30 dollars to 75 dollars per barrel; coffee, sugar, and rice, 50 cents to 1 dollar per lb. As washing is 50 cents to 1 dollar a garment, many prefer throwing away their used-up clothes to paying the washerwoman; that is, if they intend returning to the settlements soon, where they can purchase more. As to shaving, I have never seen a man at the 'placer' who had time to perform that operation. They do not work on Sundays, only brush up the tent, blow out the emery or fine black sand from the week's work. Horses that can travel only one day, and from that to a week, are from 100 dollars to 200 dollars. Freight charged by launch owners for three days' run, 5 dollars per barrel. Waggoners charge 50 dollars to 100 dollars per load, 20 to 50 miles on good road. Corn, barley, peas, and beans, 10 dollars a bushel. Common pistols, any price; powder and lead very dear. I know a physician who, in San Francisco, purchased a common-made gold washer at 20 dollars or 30 dollars, made of 70 or 80 feet of boards. At a great expense he boated it up to the first landing on the Sacramento, and there met a waggoner bound to one of the diggings with an empty waggon, distant about 50 miles. The waggoner would not take up the machine under 100 dollars. The doctor had to consent, and bided his time. June passed over, rich in gold; all on that creek did wonders, when the waggoner fell sick, called on his friend the doctor, whose tent was in sight; the doctor came, but would not administer the first dose under the old sum of 100 dollars, which was agreed to, under the proviso that the following doses should be furnished more moderate. When a man's time is worth 100 dollars a day to use a spade and tin pan, neither doctors or waggoners can think much of a pound of gold, and you may suppose merchants, traders, and pedlars are not slow to make their fortunes in these golden times. In San Francisco there is more merchandize sold now monthly than before in a year. Vessels after vessels arrive, land their cargoes, dispose of them, and bag up the dust and lay up the vessel, as the crew are soon among the missing. The cleanest clear out is where the captain follows the crew. There are many vessels in San Francisco that cannot weigh anchor, even with the assistance of three or four neighbouring vessels. Supercargoes must land cargoes on arriving, or have no crew to do it for them. Some vessels continue to go to sea with small crews at fifty dollars per month for green hands.

* * * * *

Colonel Stevenson's regiment is disbanded; 99 out of 100 of whom have also gone 'prospecting,' including the colonel, who arrived in Monterey last month, from his last post, and was met by his men at the edge of the town to escort and cheer him into the town. The captain, who has been bought up country carts and oxen, turned drivers, and gone to the 'placer.' Our worthy Governor, Colonel of 1st Dragoons, &c., having plenty of carts, waggons, horses, and mules, with a few regulars left, has also gone, but under better advantages, for the second or third time, to see the 'placer' and the country, and have justice done to his countrymen or himself. Commodore Jones, lately arrived in Monterey, supposed it to be the capital, head-quarters, &c., but found not even the Governor left. Where head-quarters is may be uncertain, whether in Monterey, Sutter's Fort, or in a four-mule waggon travelling over the gold region. Now, whether head-quarters are freighted with munitions of war, &c., or whether the cargo consists of blankets, shirts, &c., to clothe the suffering Indians for the paltry consideration of gold, no one cares or knows. But the principle should be that if privates can or will be off making their thousands, those who are better able should not go goldless."

To this intelligence we add a few details, with a View of Monterey, from a recent Sketch by Captain W. J. Handley, of the brig *Clementina*. Dr. Tyrwhitt Brooks has just published a very interesting work, entitled "Four Months among the Gold-diggers of California;" in which he thus describes Monterey:—

"Monterey seems to be a rising town. The American style of houses is superseding the old mud structures, and numbers of new buildings are being run up every month. The hotel we stopped at has only been recently opened by an American. Monterey is, moreover, a port of some importance, if one may judge from the number of vessels lying at anchor."

The Doctor's arrival in the Sacramento Valley is thus sketched:—

"*May* 29th.—Last night we encamped under a group of oaks, and 'we knew by the smoke that so gracefully curled' over other parts of the valley, that there were several other camps pitched at no great distance. When we started in the morning we fell in with a few parties moving towards the Sacramento. A ride of a few hours brought us to the borders of that noble river, which was here about a couple of hundred yards wide, and we immediately made preparations for crossing it. After several mishaps and delays, we at length succeeded in getting over in a launch. The new town of Suttersville, numbering some ten or twelve houses, is laid out within half a mile of the banks of the river. From here a wide road or a level plain spreadeth out into fields of wheat and pasture-grounds, dotted with hundreds upon hundreds of grazing cattle, and here and there a loitering team brought us to Sutter's Fort, an extensive block of building planted on the top of a small hill with oak skirts a creek running into the Americanos, near its junction with the Rio Sacramento. A schooner and some small craft were heating up the Americanos River towards the Fort, and alongside the landing-place several launches were lying unshipping cargoes. As we made the spot, we soon saw that here all was bustle and activity. Boatmen were shouting and swearing; waggoners were whistling and hallooing and cracking their whips at their straining horses, as these toiled along with heavily-laden waggons to the different stores within the building; groups of horsemen were riding to and fro, and crowds of people were moving about on foot. It was evident that the gold mania increased in force as we approached the now eagerly longed for El Dorado.

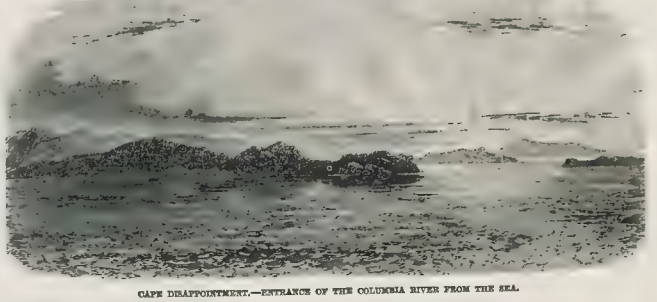
* * * * *

"As may be imagined, the whole scene was one well calculated to take a strong hold upon the imagination. The eminences, rising gradually from the river's banks, were dotted with white canvass tents, mingled with the more sombre-looking huts, constructed with once green, but now withered branches. A few hundred yards from the river lay a large heap of planks and framings, which I was told were intended for constructing a store; the owner of which, a sallow Yankee, with a large plushy cigarette in his mouth, was labouring away in his shirt-sleeves."

The View of the Sacramento Valley upon the front page of the present Number is from the Journal of the United States' Exploring Expedition, the plates of which possess extraordinary spirit and fidelity.

THE HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY AND VANCOUVER'S ISLAND.

Now that the Crown has disposed of Vancouver's Island to the Hudson's Bay Company, for immediate colonisation, it may be interesting to glance at the condition of another of their establishments, Fort George, or Astoria, on the Columbia River, which we are enabled to represent from a recent Sketch by a correspondent; together with a view of Cape Disappointment, the northern head of entrance into the Columbia, from which Fort Vancouver is situated eighty-two miles, as the crow flies. Captain Sir Edward Belcher, in his Voyage round the World, thus describes this locality:—



CAPE DISAPPOINTMENT.—ENTRANCE OF THE COLUMBIA RIVER FROM THE SEA.

"The shoals in the entrance of this river have most materially changed their features within the last two years. Just at our last tack, which would have taken us safely to our anchorage, the ship tailed, and the flood forced her instantly on the bank, where it continued to press her inwards. Before any distance could be rendered, the tide fell, and our anchors being already down, we had to await the night tide, when less sea prevails. She floated off on the flood, a breeze off shore having helped her, and anchored in security until the morning, when we weighed and ran up to our berth in Baker's Bay. Not so the *Starling:* in weighing (in ten fathoms) she tailed, and instantly lost her rudder.

"I had not then decided upon taking her up to Fort Vancouver, but this now became necessary; and having seen the ship securely moored, and constructed a temporary rudder for the *Starling*, we started on the morning of the 31st for Fort George.

"On the *Starling's* arrival, Lieutenant Kellett communicated with Mr. Douglas, the chief of the Hudson Bay Company at Fort Vancouver, who very promptly sent us a guide, pilot, and interpreter; and Messrs. M'Leod and Birnie came down to call on him. The latter is clerk in charge of Fort George. Off this fort, the well-known Fort Astoria of Washington Irving, we anchored for the night. It has dwindled considerably since the Hudson's Bay Company took charge, who removed their chief establishment to Fort Vancouver, and allowed it to run to utter ruin. Not a vestige remains.

"A small house for Mr. Birnie, two or three sheds for the Canadians, about six or eight in number, and a pine stick with a red ensign, now represented Fort George. Not a gun or warlike appearance of any kind remains. One would rather take it for the commencement of a village than any noted fort. The scenery is similar to that of all the northern coast—wooded to the water's edge, and differing little excepting in the varieties of pine. The outline is

MONTEREY, UPPER CALIFORNIA.

THE PORT OF HONOLULU, IN THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.

leasing, but no field for the painter, there being no contrast of tints, and too stiff an outline.

"The navigation is rather cramped, and it is really surprising that, with so much capital at stake in shipping, &c., the company have not brought up a set of pilots, by which many thousands might have been saved, independent of the freedom of such an useful body of men.

"After walking the bounds of *ci-devant* Astoria, in company with Mr. Birnie, who explained where its lines formerly occupied, but where wildness and desolation now reigns, as well as examined the great fir mentioned by Douglas, Mr. Birnie accompanied us on board to dinner, and afforded us much valuable information respecting the river as well as the natives."

In the Illustration, to the left, is shown the Hudson's Bay Company Establishment; to the right of which is an Indian lodge; and to the extreme right a settler's log-hut.

The entrance of the Columbia River is a very difficult one, where it was stated in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, about two months since, the Hudson's Bay Company's barque *Vancouver* became a complete wreck; the ribs and trunks of two American men-of-war are likewise buried in its sands, besides another two other vessels.

The view of Astoria gives an idea of the vast growth of timber on that coast; and, it acquires a new interest from its being the intended port of communication with the United States, *via* Panama and San Francisco.

Another point of interest on the Columbia is "Coffin Rock," an isolated rock on the right, of about sixty yards circumference. This has long been a favourite burial-place of the Indians, and from that circumstance is very appropriately termed "the Coffin Rock." Its summit is covered with a few stunted bushes; from among which rise the bows of numberless canoes, which have for ages past been deposited there as receptacles for the dead.

We may here add that a steam communication is proposed between San Francisco, in Upper California, and the Columbia River; a measure which, it is reasonable to expect, will be accelerated by the vast importance which San Francisco must acquire as the port of the gold district.

Steam communication is also projected between San Francisco and the Sandwich Islands, of which the port of Honolulu is the capital and the seat of Government. The same improvement will, probably, be extended to the port of Monterey.

Honolulu is the chief place in Oahu, or Woahoo, the most important island of the Sandwich group, being the seat of Government, and the place in which the foreign commerce is concentrated. It contains, also, a larger proportion of cultivated land than the other islands

Honolulu consists of a few stone houses built by foreign merchants, and the huts of the natives, not arranged in regular streets; but the Chiefs have houses built in the European style. Vessels constructed here, and manned by natives, many years since, traversed the Pacific to Canton. The harbour is small, being not more than half a mile long and a quarter broad, but it is tolerably deep and perfectly safe.

FLOATING CHURCH FOR SEAMEN AND BOATMEN.

This singular edifice now floats on the waters of the Delaware River, at Bordentown; and, in a few weeks, we are informed, will be towed to Philadelphia, and moored permanently at one of the wharfs designated by the city authorities, for the benefit of the seamen and boatmen who frequent that port. The seats are all to be free.

The Floating Church was designed and built by a self-taught architect and builder of New York, Mr. Clement L. Dennington, for the Churchman's Missionary Association for the seamen of the port of Philadelphia. The interior decorations are executed by H. and O. Ficht, of Philadelphia, who painted in fresco the ceiling of Our Saviour, in New York, which has been so much admired as a work of art.

The Floating Church will be a great novelty and ornament in Philadelphia, where so few spires are to be seen: and, located at the foot of one of the level streets, will be discerned at the distance of a mile in the centre from its locality. By the published documents of the association, the following gentlemen compose the Board of Managers, by whose efforts the edifice has been erected, assisted by benevolent individuals of that city, who feel an interest in the religious benefit of the class for whom it is intended:—Right Rev. Bishop Potter, D.D., James C. Booth, William C. Kent, John M. Gellium, Isaac Welsh, George Colhoun, G. B. Mitchell, Edward L. Clark, T. R. Wuchserer, Joseph R. Massey, Joseph E. Hover, William G. Allen, James M. Aertsen, George S. Twells. The Chaplain in charge of the Church is the Rev. Mr. Trapier, formerly a lieutenant in the navy, and now an ordained minister in the Episcopal Church.

The building is firmly fastened on a substantial dock 38 feet by 90, with guards extending 8 feet outside around it, and resting on two boats of 60 tons each, placed ten feet apart, and strongly connected together. The Church will seat 500 persons, and is to have a fine-toned organ and bell. The top of the spire is 70 feet from the deck; and the edifice is 32 feet wide by 65 long, including th vestry.

FLOATING CHURCH FOR PHILADELPHIA

PARLIAMENTARY PORTRAITS.

MR. THOMAS CHISHOLM ANSTEY

Mr. Anstey sits for the borough of Youghal, for which he was first returned in 1847. He is the second son of a highly respectable landed proprietor in Van Diemen's Land, a Member of Council there, and was born in 1816. His family is Protestant; but he himself coming over to England to be educated, was, when young, converted to Catholicity. He was educated at Wellington, in Somersetshire; and at University College, London.

Mr. Anstey adopted the profession of the law, and, while a student, was distinguished as an active and ardent member of the legal debating societies. He was called to the bar by the Society of the Middle Temple, the 25th Jan., 1839. He married soon after a Miss Strickland, an Irish Catholic lady of good family, and went to carry on his profession in Van Diemen's Land. There he was made Judge of the Insolvent Court; but getting into some disagreement with the authorities of the place, he threw up his appointment, and returned to England. He then joined the Northern Circuit, and was an attendant for some time at the Manchester Sessions. He afterwards more exclusively devoted himself to Chancery practice, and he has been employed in that department with advantage in some very important cases. He is the author of many articles in the periodicals, and of a very able treatise on the laws affecting Roman Catholics. As a writer, Mr. Anstey is correct, powerful, and fluent. His learning, too, is profound and extensive. His election for Youghal, and his subsequent Parliamentary notoriety, are of too recent date to need record here.

He is a man of energetic and violent mind; but he is, at the same time, perfectly upright and honest. During his whole life, he has never allowed his interests to interfere with his chivalrous and almost Quixotic integrity.

MR. T. C. ANSTEY, M.P.

Mr. Anstey is a Liberal in politics, and favours the Repeal of the Union both with Ireland and Scotland. He took part in the debate of Tuesday night, on the motion of Sir George Grey, for the continuance of the suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act in Ireland, when Mr. Anstey addressed the House against both the motion and the amendment. He admitted the reality of the insurrection of last year, which was put down, and of the existing disaffection in Ireland; yet he considered the grounds put forward in support of the measure utterly insufficient to justify an invasion of the personal liberty of the subject. For the same reasons, he maintained, a committee of inquiry would be fruitless. On the same evening, the hon. Member moved for leave to bring in a bill for the further repeal of enactments imposing penalties upon Roman Catholics, this being substantially the same bill as he introduced last session. He was pressed to withdraw the measure, as ill-timed; and, on declining to do so, the House divided, and the bill was rejected by a majority of 2.

THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY-LANE.—CIRQUE NATIONAL DE PARIS under the Management of Mr. DEJEAN.—Children under Eight Years of age admitted at Second Price from the commencement of the Entertainment.

GRAND EQUESTRIAN PERFORMANCES.—MONDAY, FEB. 12, and during the Week. The Pas d'Ecuyères, the Human Pyramid on Two Horses, Pas Gymnique of the Gymnitis Heads on Horseback, the Mazes of [illegible] by Monsieur Antonio Franconi, Mdlle. Caroline Amagille, &c.; MM. Lessel also, Little Lewis, and Master Franconi, will appear at Eight o'Clock. Morning Performances every Wednesday and Friday at Half-past Seven o'Clock. Children at Reduced Prices.

OPERA COMIQUE.—ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.—On MONDAY EVENING, FEB. 12, will be produced an Opera entirely new to this country, the Music by Auber, the Libretto by Scribe, entitled HAUTE-TAILLE; or, Love and Fife. Principal Characters by Mdme. Charton, Mdlle. Galebard, and M. Coudert. Mr. MITCHELL begs also to announce that, in compliance with very numerous applications, Auber's admired Opera of LE DOMINO NOIR will be repeated on WEDNESDAY NEXT, FEB 14th, Angèle, by Mdlle. Charton, Horace, by M. Coudert, Olof L'Orsheimer, M. Charles Hanssens (of the Theatre Royal Brussels and Ghent). Prices of Admission: Boxes, 3s. Pit, 2s; Amphitheatre, 1s. Doors will be opened at Seven o'Clock, and the Performances commence at half-past Seven. Boxes and Stalls may be secured at Mr. MITCHELL'S Royal Library, 33 Old Bond-street, and at the Box-office of the Theatre, which is open daily, from Eleven till Five o'Clock.

HOUDIN'S FANTASTIQUES.—ST. JAMES'S THEATRE. [illegible] MONDAY, FEB. 12, and every Evening during the week, at Eight o'Clock; on Wednesday, Thursday, and Saturday Evenings. Doors open at Half-past Seven. Private Boxes, Orchestra Stalls, and Tickets, may be secured at Mr. Mitchell's Royal Library, 33 Old Bond-street, and at the Box-office of the Theatre, which is open daily, from Eleven till Five.

ASTLEY'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE.—Proprietor, Mr. W. BARTY.—First Night of Pizarro's New Grand Musical Spectacle, on MONDAY, FEB 12, 1849.—The Entertainments will commence with a Quarter to Seven O'Clock, with the entirely New, Magnificent Hippo-Dramatic Spectacle, in Three Acts, by Pizarro, entitled COMARCO; or, The Warrior's Steed—After which, Barty's Popular Scenes of the Arena. To conclude with Nelson Lee's immensely successful Comic Pantomime of BOLD ROBIN HOOD; or, the Fairy Whoo Hoos and the Redcoats and Princess of Sherwood Forest.—Box-office open from Eleven till Four.—Stage-manager, Mr. W. W[illegible].

NEW SURREY THEATRE.—Lessees, Mr. SHEPHERD and Mrs. VINCENT.—First Night of a Nautical Drama, by the Author of 'My Poll and Partner Joe,' which will be produced [illegible] ON MONDAY, FEB 12, and every Week DURING [illegible] Mr. Shepherd, Mr. Vincent, Mr. Hemmings, Mr. Marston, Mr. Newcomb, Mrs. Shepherd, Mrs. Vincent, Miss Marston, Miss Hemmings, Miss Newcomb, Miss Lee, Miss Mortimer, Miss Mary Ann Mortimer, and Miss Marston. After which, THE BIVOUAC OF THE HILLS and THE SEGGARMAY, a Tale of Old Winchester Close. Messrs. Lyon, Emery, Shepherd, Miss Vincent, &c. To conclude with a laughable Extravaganza.

MDLLE. JENNY LIND at the HANOVER-SQUARE ROOMS.—Madame DULCKEN (Pianiste to her Majesty) has the honour to announce that she will give a grand EVENING CONCERT, at the above Rooms, on WEDNESDAY, February 20, on which occasion Mdlle. Jenny Lind will sing several of her most celebrated songs, &c. Madame Dulcken will perform Mendelssohn's Second Concerto (unpublished), and will be assisted by other eminent artistes. The orchestra will be numerous and select. Conductor, Mr. Hallé. Reserved Seats and Tickets at all the principal music warehouses, and at Madame Dulcken's, 80, Harley-street.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY'S CONCERTS, HANOVER-SQUARE ROOMS.—The Subscribers are respectfully informed that the Tickets for the [illegible] Season will be delivered at Mr. Mitchell's, 21[illegible] Bond-street, where a Plan of the Reserved Seats appropriated to Subscribers may be seen.

EXETER HALL.—WEDNESDAY CONCERTS.—THE THIRTEENTH (being the last but two of a Series of Fifteen) will be held on WEDNESDAY Evening Next, FEB. 14th. Vocal Performers: Miss Dolby, Miss Poole, Miss Dolby, Miss Durlacher, Miss Nelson, Miss Poole, and Mrs. Alexander Newton; Mr. Hobbs Reeves, Mr. Whitworth, Mr. Leffler, Mr. Hingo, and Mr. Braham (the elder). Pianiste, Miss Kate Loder, Solo, Vln 1e, Mr Willy; Solo, Flute, Mr Sidney Pratten.—Tickets, 1s and 2s, Reserved Seats, 3s; Stalls, 7s, may be had of Mr. STANLEY, 4, Exeter Hall, and of all Music-sellers.

ROYAL CYCLORAMA and MUSIC HALL, Albany-street.—[illegible] massive building, annexed to the Colosseum, IS NOW OPEN, with a colossal Moving Cyclorama, representing LISBON, and DESTRUCTION of the CITY by EARTHQUAKE in 1755. Designed and painted under the direction of Mr Wm Bradwell! painted by Messrs. Danson and Son. The Views are illustrated by appropriate Music, by Mr. Pitman, on the new grand Apollonicon, producing the effect of a full band.

Open daily at 2; first representation at half-past 2: second ditto at 4. Evening at 7: first representation at half-past 7; second ditto at 9. A Grand Overture by Pitman will precede each Exhibition. Admission, 2s. reserved seats, 3s. Children and Schools at Half-price. Family Tickets to the Reserved Seats, to admit five persons, 1l. 5s. each person. Visitors to the Cyclorama will be admitted to the Colosseum at Half-price.

EGYPTIAN HALL.—BANVARD'S GRAND MOVING PANORAMA OF MISSISSIPPI AND MISSOURI, [illegible] Days. This is the largest painting in the world, and presents a thousand miles of American scenery extending through the heart of America, and embraces twelve degrees of latitude, from the Yellow-stone River to the City of New Orleans. Admission to the Whole, 1s. Children half-price. Panorama commences moving at Half-past Two and Half-past Seven P.M. Doors open half an hour previous.

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.—A VIEW in the GOLD DISTRICT of CALIFORNIA is added to the New Series of Dissolving Views. Lecture on the Cultivation of the Voice, and on the Art of Singing, by G. Clifford, Esq., illustrated by a variety of Songs, on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at Two o'clock; and on Monday, by Dr Bachhoffner, on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday Evenings, on Chemical Phenomena, by Dr Ryan, with brilliant experiments. Daily, and on alternate Evenings Children's Plays, Pantaloons, with New Effects, on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday Evenings, at Eight. New Chromatrope. Microscope. Diver and Diving-Bell. Machinery and Models as usual. The Studio is directed by Dr Wallis.—Admission, 1s; Schools, Half-price.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, Feb. 11. - Sexagesima Sunday.
MONDAY, 12.—Jupiter souths at 11h. 46m. P.M.
TUESDAY, 13.—Saturn souths at 2h. 7m. P.M.; and sets at 7h. 52m. P.M.
WEDNESDAY, 14.—St. Valentine. Old Candlemas Day
THURSDAY, 15.—The Moon enters her last quarter at 4h. 3m. A.M
FRIDAY, 16. Venus souths at 8h. 8m. P.M., and sets at 10h. 20m. P.M.
SATURDAY, 17.—The length of the day is 10h. 4m. The increase since the shortest day is 2h. 28m.
ERRATUM.—In the Calendar of last week, *Friday*, Feb. 2, *add* 1h. 30m.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE,
FOR THE WEEK ENDING FEBRUARY 17.

Sunday		Monday		Tuesday		Wednesday		Thursday		Friday		Saturday	
M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
4 35	4 54	5 15	5 36	5 56	6 16	6 36	6 57	7 17	7 37	7 56	8 16	8 36	8 56

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"*O. P. Q.*"—*The regulations for viewing the New House of Lords are as follow:*—*Tickets are issued from the Office of the Lord Great Chamberlain, adjoining the House of Lords, on Wednesdays, between* 11 *and* 4 *o'clock, to view the New House, on any Saturday during the session.*

"*T. G.*"—*If "T. G." examines again carefully the diagram of the Safety Lamp, in our Journal of last week, he will find that the oil cannot possibly flow from the burning of the "fire damp" would melt the glass, is not tenable.* "*T. G.*" *would remark, that during the short time this combustion would be allowed to continue, the body of the flame would not reach the outside of the gauze, which would in the first instance absorb the heat, and afterwards radiate it. Another objection has been made, that the dust from the coal might choke the tubes. This would not occur, as the gauze would arrest the coals, first.* "*Literal*" *through several diaphragms of fine wire-gauze. It is true, that if we could employ a very transparent horn, it would be an excellent substitute for glass: but it must be presumed, that the most important feature of a lamp is its illuminant. In the Davy Lamp thus properly is nearly sacrificed to only a partial amount of safety*

"*J. T. R.*" *will find a satisfactory account of the Bayeux Tapestry in the "Penny Cyclopædia" under that head, to which paper the curious needlework is ascribed, and the principal authorities upon the subject are named. It extends to six columns, and is sufficiently comprehensive for all but the Dry-as-dusts.*

"Verulam," *Clifton.*—*Stratton-street, Piccadilly.*

"*A Constant Reader*" *is thanked for the hint as to the diamond.*

"*A. F.*" *Camden-town, should apply to the Secretary, at the College.*

"*Theodore Chase*" *will find a list of music publishers in the London Post-Office Directory.*

"*Carcoatsa*"—*The first quotation is from Young*

"*Gaston*"—*Say £100 per annum.*

"*W. Ireland.*—*We have not room for the tributary lines.*

"*W. H. P.*" *Liverpool, must be mistaken as to any promise being made.*

"*R. L.*" *Houghton.*—*Perhaps the* American Almanack *may give the required information.*

"*H. B.*" *Hill-street.*—*The work is being reprinted.*

"*J. P.*" *Rotherham.*—*If there be any historical portrait in the building, it may, probably, be inserted; otherwise it cannot appear*

"*Scriptor*" *Taylor's* "*Short-hand,*" *improved by Harding.*

"*A Subscriber.*"—*A partnership at will may be dissolved at any time by the express wish of any member of it.*

"*A. B. C. D.*" *and better consult his medical adviser.*

"*J. D.*" *is thanked.*

"*L. M.*" *It is in the Lord-Keeper's Manual.*"

"*Junger.*"—*See the* "*Shilling Manual of Chess,*" *by Kenny.*

"*L. serpe,*" *Ireland.*—*The chance is very slight.*

"*Cyrus*" *is thanked for the hint, though we cannot adopt it.*

"[illegible]" *may find the addresses of members of Parliament in Dod's* "*Parliamentary Companion,*" *new edition, just published. We cannot give the private addresses of authors: as a general rule, letters addressed to them at the publishers at their works will reach them*

"[illegible]" *and* "*P. W. B.*"—*The Valentine and Pancake customs will be found copied in the Illustrated London Almanack for 1846.*

"*Alpus,*" *Knaresborough, had better purchase the European Library edition.*

"*Constant Reader*" *should take or send his shilling of William and Mary to Mr. Webster,* 17, *Great Russell-street, Covent-garden.*

"*B.*"—*The lines on California will not suit.*

"*J. P. T.*"—*Exempt*

"*M. R. C. S.*," *Wanswouth, and* "*D. J. L.*"—*The price of our Journal is* 6*d. per Number*

"*T. C.*" *Warwick.*—*The whole of the property must be divided, as you suppose.*

"*H. B.*" *Seymour-place.*—*Mr. William M. Thackeray was born at Calcutta, about* 1811

"*A Subscriber,*" *Shincliffe.*—*There being no stamp duty, or tax of any kind, on a Will itself it should be written on plain paper or parchment.*

"*Actor,*" *Peckham.*—*Say, the most eminently of* "*Simpson and Co.*"

"*A Lover of the Drama.*"—*We think not.*

"*J. W. S.*," *Stafford.*—*The address of the London Guarantee Society is* 19, *Birchin-lane, City.*

"*A Subscriber*" *at Water*[illegible] *has sent us some Reports respecting the Fisheries a few miles from that town, in order to show what good might be effected in Ireland, if certain equitable restrictions were enacted by Parliament, so as to allow Irishmen the same liberty of fishing as Englishmen now enjoy.*

"*Bert.*" *Mr. Erasmus Wilson's address is No.* 55, *Charlotte-street, Fitzroy-square.*

"*Tom Bowline.*"—*The* British *steam-ship has not been registered*

"*W. M.*," *Kirkintilloch.*—*Declined.*

"*Stephen D.*" *is thanked, but we have not room for the Illustration.*

"*Jem Gregory,*" *Hyrd.* *Received.*

"*J. M. L.*"—*Allopathy is the effect of a medicine which cures a diseased action by inducing another; opposed to Homœopathy, which proceeds on the principle that two diseased actions cannot go on simultaneously in the same part; and if a medicine be administered to a person labouring under that disease which the medicine has a natural tendency to produce, the effect will be to render the disease. The medicine is, however, administered in infinitesimal doses, as the millionth or quadrillionth part of a grain.*

"*An Ever-Constant Subscriber*"—*Mr. Cobden, M.P., was born at Dunsford, near Midhurst, Sussex, in* 1804. *His natal house is engraved in No.* 277 *of the* ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

"*P. Q. V.*"—*The Guernsey order of Monks was founded by Robert, o Benehdine, in the* 11*th century They became so powerful that they governed almost all Europe in spiritual and temporal concerns.*—*Ive Vitri.*

"*London Reader*"—*We have not heard that there are several persons who share in the profits; but Mr. Stammers' name only appears, as the Manager.*

"*Amateur.*"—*Dupree, the French tenor, did sing in the opera of the* "*Favourite,*" *at Drury-lane Theatre, in English*

"*Ireland.*"—*Mendelssohn died at Leipsic; his biography and portrait have appeared in our columns. His works are more celebrated in England than in Germany* "*Elijah*" *is considered his masterpiece.*

"*G. M.*"—*The melody of "Pestal" is all unknown; there was such a person condemned for a political offence, but the music was composed in London.*

"*P. F.*"—*The additional name having to be assumed under a Will, one Coat of arms having to be granted and the other compiled, the items, as submitted, are, we think, fully authorized by the Heralds' Office*

"*X. Y. G.*"—*An application, personally or by letter, to the Treasurer of Gray's Inn, will obtain the necessary information*

"*W. G. B.*" *Portsmouth.*—*The lady in question lost all the privilege and rank of the Peerage on marrying a Commoner; but she still retains her title, by the general courtesy of society.*

"*A Reader

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

RESIGNATION OF MR. BALLANTINE, THE MAGISTRATE.—This gentleman, one of the oldest stipendiary magistrates of the metropolis, who has filled at the Thames Police Court for more than 27 years, having for some time past suffered from ill health, has tendered his resignation, which was accepted in a compl mentary letter from Sir George Grey on Wednesday

LETCHER-SQUARE SCHOOL FOR KITCHEN-GARDENERS.—The number of destitute persons of both sexes who have applied at this establishment for relief for the past week has been unusually great, and many have been compelled to depart unrelieved, on account of the funds not being adequate to the demand. In addition to the enormous expense already incurred by the committee, they have erected a new boiler, with a view of further softening down the distresses of this applicants, who are besieging the institution at all hours of the day. And, besides affording (gratuitously) a good nourishing meal of soup and bread to nearly 1200 persons per day, a refuge is opened for about 40 persons by night, where they are accommodated with a supper, clean bed, and breakfast, and, before their departure in the morning, the essential addition of an ablution, through the medium of the lavatories attached to the premises. In this institution, females of respectable character who, through uncontrollable causes, have been thrown out of employment, are provided with shelter until such time as an opportunity offers to become replaced, and several have lately left the asylum and entered into respectable situations

ASYLUM FOR INVALID GENTLEWOMEN.—It is proposed to make an appeal to the benevolence of the public for the establishment of two hundred pounds. a class of persons for whose wants no public hospitals, as such places are at present constituted, are adapted This class consists of gentlewomen of moderate means, or who are dependent for support on their own exertions, and more especially of those in the country who find it necessary to visit the metropolis for medical treatment Such persons are, unfortunately, too frequently unable to bear the expense of medical advice, or even of such comforts as invalids cannot do without. The proposition for this asylum is at present in its infancy, and it is, therefore, unnecessary to enter into a detail of the plan. It will be necessary to raise a sum of money to enable the proposers of it to carry out their praiseworthy object; and, for this purpose, the sympathies of the philanthropic and affluent must be awakened. When the expenses necessary for obtaining proper premises and for furnishing them are defrayed, it may be hoped and expected that the institution will become, to a great degree, a self-supporting one. The first step has been taken, and a temporary committee of ladies has been formed, amongst whom are Ladies Ashley, Canning, Erle, and Rolfe, Lady Caroline Stirling, and several others of rank and fashion. The names of several very influential supporters of public institutions have also been subscribed as a committee for managing the affairs of the institution; and, as far as the design has hitherto progressed, there is a prospect of a favourable result. Such an institution has been long wanted; and, in these days, when public provision is made for almost every kind of want, it would be strange if an institution of this character could not be founded and rendered most admirable in affording relief and ameliorating misery.]

MEDICAL REPORTS ON THE CHOLERA.—The fourth official circular of the Board of Health has just appeared. It contains two documents bearing on cholera, by the two chief medical ascertaining inspectors to the Board, Dr. Grainger and Dr. Sutherland; the one being extracts from a report on the progress of the cholera in Hamburg and Berlin, by Mr. Grainger; the other an account of the measures taken for the suppression of the very serious outbreak of the disease that occurred at Dumfries. Dr. Sutherland sums up his experience, during a period of very arduous hours in the Scotch towns that have suffered most from the epidemic, in the following terms:—The practical conclusion must be self-evident, namely, that the only means of dealing with cholera as a pestilence is the immediate organisation, in every locality where it appears, of some, or a staff of visitors to go from house to house, for the purpose of discovering and treating on the spot the slightest diarrhœal symptoms. It has been proved by melancholy experience both in Dumfries and Glasgow, that neither rich nor poor will, of their own free choice, apply for medical aid until the time for its effe ent exercise is either passed, or the chances of recovery reduced to a very small proportion. The premonitory diarrhœa, in a large number of cases, attended with sensations rather agreeable than otherwise; the sufferer is lulled into a fatal security, and no alarm is consequently taken till it is too late

THE TOOTING CHOLERA CASES.—YESTRY MEETING BY THE REV. PANCRAS. On Wednesday a meeting of the vestry of St Pancras was held for the purpo s of requesting Mr. Popham, one of the medical officers employed to attend the children in Mr Drouet's establishment at Tooting, to attend in the conduct in having attended a meeting at Westminster and made certain charges against the directors and guardians of the poor. Mr. Healey, a churchwarden, took the chair. Mr. T. B. Smith brought the subject forward, and complained that (according to the reports in the newspapers) Mr. Popham had stated at the meeti g in question that the guardians, when they visited Mr. Drouet's establishment, paid more attention to the cleanliness of their persons than to washing and drinking the good things placed before them, than to the condition and sufferings of the poor children. Mr. Popham, in explanation, said that in what he had stated respecting the guardians he had no allusion to the authorities of St. Pancras. He had a perfect right to attend a meeting upon such a subject, but the opinion he entertained towards Mr Drouet had since been altered very much changed. After a long discussion upon the alleged misconduct of Mr. Popham (who it appeared held offices under the Board of Directors of the parish), Mr. Barnes moved a resolution to the effect that the explanation given by Mr. Popham respecting the statement said to have been made by him on the 31st January was unsatisfactory and highly censurable. The resolution was seconded by Mr. Fetherington. An amendment was proposed, but the original motion was carried.

THE NUISANCE OF SMITHFIELD MARKET.—ON Monday, an infuriated [illegible] ran furiously through the [illegible] Smithfield Market, and [illegible] very serious injuries. Being further irritated by the concourse, it became perfectly uncontrollable, and proceeded at a headlong pace towards Holborn Hill-bridge, where the animal was secured, not, however, before it had knocked down and injured several parties.

ABATTOIRS.—SMITHFIELD AND ISLINGTON MARKET.—At a meeting of the Institution of Civil Engineers, held on Tuesday, a paper was read on the Abattoirs of Paris, by Mr. R. B Grantham. The subject was treated of chiefly in connexion with the sanatory question at present occupying so much attention, the author being of opinion that much public benefit would be derived from the introduction of similar establishments into the city of London. Previous to the opening of the abattoirs, in 1818, slaughter-houses existed in the crowded and populous districts of that city; and then (as at present in London) the passage of the cattle through the streets, and the consequent nuisances, were found to be intolerable. The five abattoirs were deemed a remedy towards obviate these evils, and were generally allowed to have fully accomplished the purposes for which they had been constructed; they had been of great public service, in rendering Paris free from those nuisances which were still permitted to exist as such blots on the general cleanliness of the City of London. The abattoirs were erected within the barriers, opposite Montmartre, Menil-Montant, Grenelle, Du Roule, and Ville Juif, at an average distance of a mile and three-quarters from the centre of the city. The mode of slaughtering the cattle, the melting the tallow, and other details connected with the trade, were minutely described. All the buildings were stated to be abundantly supplied with water, well ventilated, and kept in the highest state of cleanliness. It appeared that the revenue (derived from tolls charged upon all meat killed, at per kilogramme) amounted, during one year to £47,608 16s., that the total revenues were £4068 12s., leaving a profit to the city of Paris of £43,54 0s., or about 6¼ per cent. upon £680,000, the original cost of the establishments. The paper argued that if this revenue was obtained from the tolls, &c., for slaughtering meat for a population exceeding one million souls, who did not consume anything like the amount of animal food that Englishmen habitually indulge in, how much greater would be the profit of such public establishments for London, where there was a population of two millions of souls, in whose behalf such strenuous exertions were now making for the increase of sanitary regulations and more ample supplies of water, and everything tending towards the best state of health? Attached to the paper was a statement of the number of beasts, sheep, and calves, slaughtered in Paris, during the year 1847, with the prices of each, and the total amount of the tolls received. The paper stated

THE INUNDATION AT INVERNESS.—FROM A SKETCH BY A CORRESPONDENT.

on Monday night again the wind veered round to its old quarter, the south-west, and has since blown pretty strongly, accompanied with soft rain.

We are happy to add, that, from Saturday, the 27th, to Wednesday, the 31st ult., the river continued slowly to fall, and it flowed on the latter day at nearly its usual winter level. The ruins of the Dutch [illegible] the water [illegible] town. The clergymen of all denominations preached sermons appropriate to the occasion, and the sad calamity was reviewed and consecrated by pious feelings. Workmen were, on Wednesday, engaged in restoring the New Bridge to a safe state for the passage of vehicles; and ferry-boats plied from side to side below the site of the Old Bridge.

SEIZURE OF PORTRAITS IN PARIS.

The Illustration beneath represents an extraordinary scene which took place in Paris a few days since—the seizure of the Portraits of the Count de Chambord [illegible] affair is narrated by the artist, in a letter to *La Patrie*, dated Feb. 1, wherein he states that, on the previous Monday, about mid-day, his *atelier* was entered by the Commissioner of Police of the district in which his residence is situated, this officer being accompanied by four assistants and two *gardiens* of Paris: and they forthwith proceeded to take possession of a portrait of the Count de Chambord (Henri V.) and of the Countess, as they stated, by authority of the Prefec of Police.

In vain the painter protested most vehemently against the charge of having made the portraits a public exhibition: he had merely allowed them to be seen [illegible] Commissary of Police done. The Chambord, or rather [illegible] traits of Henri V. and his august lady, has, however, caused [illegible] Paris, as an indication of Legitimist feeling, which the police [illegible]

SEIZURE OF THE PORTRAITS OF THE COUNT DE CHAMBORD (HENRI V.) AND THE COUNTESS, IN THE ATELIER OF M. PERIGNON, AT PARIS

THE WREATH OF FLOWERS.—FROM A PICTURE BY POLLACK, PAINTED AT ROME.

Ye sweet Italian maids!
Twine roses 'mid the braids,
Or the rich tresses, of your flowing hair;
Silver and gold and gems
Could form no diadems
So beautiful as these upon your foreheads fair.

In your delicious land,
Where Nature's joyous hand
Scatters all bounty in profuse excess,
Well do the fragrant flowers,
Ye maidens of the bowers!
Interpret and adorn your kindred loveliness.

And yet I know not why
The monitory sigh
Steals to my lips unbidden, when I see
Such youthful maidens bring
The blossoms of the spring
To weave amid their locks in rich embroidery.

Most natural and meet,
Most beautiful and sweet,
The act and actors—both are redolent
Of grace and young delight,
And fancies pure and bright,
And all the opening dreams of fond hearts innocent.

But still a sadness wakes,
Amid the charm, and takes
A form of sympathy for those so young;
Who are too like the flower
In all their natural dower—
Tender as opening buds hidden the leaves among;—

Too like the flower in charm,
To 'scape the flow'ret's harm,
Deep admiration lasting but a day;
Ever in Fancy's view,
The buds of fairest hue
Are first to be desired, enjoy'd, and cast away.

Yet, sweet Italian maids!
Twine roses in the braids,
Or the loose tresses, of your flowing locks;
Enjoy your sunny clime,
And live your happy prime,
Alien to fears like these and all Misfortune's shocks.

Fair as the roses, bloom
In beauty and perfume—
By the rude spoiler's hand unpluck'd, unknown.
Buds of the human tree!
So artless and so free,
No rose's fate be yours, but all its charms alone.—C. M

MUSIC.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.

The opening of this theatre is fixed for saturday, March 10. Auber's opera, "La Muette de Portel," in five acts, will be performed on the first night, under the title of "Masaniello." This work, although it has enjoyed great popularity for many years on the Continent, has never before been represented in its integrity in this country. It will be powerfully cast at Covent Garden, Mario appearing in the principal character of the fisherman-monarch, *Masaniello*. *Pietro* will be sustained by M. Massol, the original representative of that part at the Académie Royale de Musique, in Paris; and the dumb girl, *Fenella*, will be enacted by the celebrated pantomimist and dancer, Mdlle. Pauline Leroux, who played it for many years at the Parisian Grand Opera.

The first début after the production of "Masaniello" will be that of Miss Catherine Hayes, our gifted countrywoman, who for the last four years, in Italy and Germany, has gained such laurels as a *prima donna*. Miss Hayes was a pupil of Manuel Garcia, the master of Jenny Lind, and brother of Viardot and Malibran. Miss Hayes is engaged to replace Mdme. Persiani in the *repertoire*. The prospectus for the season of the Royal Italian Opera will be issued next week. Mr. Costa is the musical director, composer, and conductor.

LONDON WEDNESDAY CONCERTS.

At the twelfth concert it is stated that upwards of 2000 persons were in Exeter Hall, every available space being crowded. Vieuxtemps appeared for the last time, and performed a beautiful Adagio and Rondo, "Scenes of my youth," from the opera of "The Gipsey's Warning," in the most exquisite style. Vieuxtemps is a master of intense expression of a flowing cantabile; his harmonics in two, three, or four parts, in the cadenza were really marvellous: a rapturous encore followed his perfect instrumental display. Miss Ellen Day played Thalberg's "Don Juan" fantasia, and Mr. G. Collins a violoncello solo; and Willy's band executed the overtures to "Tancredi," "Fidelio," and "Rosamunda," spiritedly—the last-mentioned, by Signor Mari, is ably scored, and is effective.

The ballad singing included the veteran Braham in "the old English Gentleman" and "Sods wha hae." Being encored in the former, he gave the "Bay of Biscay" at the general call; amidst tremendous cheering, indeed, it was demanded again, but the majority of the audience considered it misplaced, to save the Sexton's fingers the fatigue. Mr. Sims Reeves gave Moir's melody, "Believe me if all those endearing young charms," with great feeling, and was encored. The duo "Gallop on gaily," between Braham and Reeves, went off with much animation. In a selection from Donizetti's "Linda," Miss Lucombe distinguished herself as a brilliant vocalist. Mrs. A. Newton, Miss Wells, Miss Durlacher, and Miss Nelson afforded gratifying specimens of their vocal abilities. Lavenu and Rockstro were the accompanyists.

MUSICAL EVENTS.—We are pleased to learn that the subscriptions for the Ancient Concerts, of which there will be six this season, commencing on Monday, April 23, are progressing satisfactorily. The performance at Exeter Hall, by the Sacred Harmonic Society, of Beethoven's Mass in C, and Mendelssohn's Hymn of Praise, on Friday night, will be noticed in our next Number. Last Friday week the London Sacred Harmonic Society, conducted by Surman, performed Handel's "Samson." On Monday night, at the fourth meeting of the Choral Harmonists, Haydn's Mass, overture by Kalkbrenner, and one of Weber's Marches were performed. On Thursday, a concert was given at the Beaumont Literary Institution, Mile-end, at which Misses Birch, Mann, Madame I. Lablache, Signor F. Lablache, and Reeves were the singers. Mr. Barker has given a vocal and instrumental entertainment at the Hanover square rooms, entitled "Lays of the Foresters, or Songs of Robin Hood."—The concert given at the College Hall, Worcester, by Mdlle. Lind, in aid of the Infirmary, was brilliantly attended: Mdlle. Lind was enthusiastically received; she was aided by Charles Halle the pianist, F. Lablache, Belletti, &c. Two performances of Mendelssohn's "Elijah" took place this week, namely—Tuesday, at Manchester; Thursday, at Birmingham; and one to-night at Liverpool, the singers being Mdlle. Lind, the Misses A. and M. Williams, Messrs. Lockey and Mason, with Benedict as conductor. Next Monday will be a grand concert at Exeter Hall, at present unfixed, with Balfe as conductor.—On Tuesday Mr. Bennett begins his performances of Classical Piano-forte music, and on Wednesday will be the 13th Exeter Hall concert.

CONTINENTAL MUSICAL NEWS.

(From our own Correspondent.)

PARIS, Wednesday.

The London amateurs have reason to be proud of the state of music in their country. In every respect, whether as regards principals, chorus singers, or instrumentalists, there are now no performances to be heard on the Continent to be compared with those which may be listened to during a London season. To begin with the Grand Opera in the Rue Lepelletier. Another new tenor was essayed in Meyerbeer's "Huguenots," and he signally failed, losing his voice before the opera was half over. But the misfortune of M. Espinasse I do not dwell upon; it may occur with the best regulated tenors in such a fatiguing part as that of *Raoul*, and as neither Duprez and Mario have been able to stand the wear and tear. It was in the general execution that the decay of French opera was visible, or rather a debâcle: such choral scrambling and orchestra braying have not assailed the drum and ear for many a day. Now, another tenor, M. Massol, formerly at the Opera Comique, is to be tried in Verdi's "Jerusalem." The ex-Académie Royale is on the eve of destruction, unless Meyerbeer's "Prophète" should prove a great hit, there will be a change in the direction. Every exertion is

making to produce this long-promised opera, and it is considered certain that on the 6th of April, at the latest, it will be produced.

The new tenor at the Théâtre des Italiens has met with no decided success. Sanvisnvani, or Bartolini, as he is named in turn, . . . at from the Villa Conver- . . . and . . . . . Desdemona . . . . . week but . . . . . Rossini's "Semiramide," . . . . . and Moralli, *Mamphis* Albon, ... appear next Saturday in *Nanita*, in Rossini's "Gazza Ladra," transposed for her a tone lower, and Mdlle. Marie, the new operatic vocalist, will play the *Pegpa*. Madame Castellan reappeared in the "Elisir d' Amore" as *Adina*, with Ronconi as *Dulcamara*—quite a different reading from that of Labiache, but scarcely less diverting.

Accounts from Madrid are eulogistic of the singing of Mdlle. de Rolasy, late of the London Princess' Theatre, and of Signor Cuzzani, the tenor. We can only remark, that the Spanish amateurs are easily pleased: when the Madrid critics praise the dancing of Ponco and of M. Carey, they are better judges . . . . . The Grand Opera in Brussels, at the Théâtre de la Monnaie, has changed its directorship. Masset, now one of the finest baritones in Europe, who was the manager, has retired, and has for successor M. Quellus, of the Théâtre Galeries St. Hubert, who begins on the 1st of May, the artistes carrying on the Opera in the interval with a company. The Brussels fashionables do not patronise the French Opera, which has really a very good orchestra, conducted by Hanssens, nephew of Charles Hanssens, now directing the band at the St. James's Theatre, in London, and an excellent chorus. The principals are very indifferent I heard Verdi's "Jerusalem" there the other night, with a very animated actress and singer, Mme Julian Van Gelder, who was formerly with the Brussels company. . . . . Mme Masset . . . . . upper notes, but there is no . . . . . praise the dancing of Fusco.

On the anniversary of the birth of Mozart (Jan. 27th) I heard, at the Königliche Schauspiele, Mozart's opera of "Die Hochzeit des Figaro" (Marriage of Figaro). The house was quite crowded. The opera was listened to with religious silence, and, truth to say, there was little to prevent the air from being breathed by Rhine amateurs. The work was rigidly and conscientiously executed; every note of the composer's score was done.

Whilst at Berlin I had the gratification to be present at Carlotta Grisi's benefit at the Royal Opera House, one of the most magnificent theatres in the world. She . . . . . "Giselle," and was rapturously . . . . . Mme Stephan for Lortzing's opera of "Czar and Zimmermann," and supporting Mme Taglioni in her popular ballet, also in full enjoyment and supporting the style of the Taglioni. The ballets are splendidly mounted in Berlin: that entitled *Syracuse* are admirably drilled, and the scenic accessories quite artistical.

THE THEATRES.

OLYMPIC.

On Monday evening the new classical drama by Mr. Oxenford, called "The Hemlock Draught," which was to have been brought out during the preceding week but for the serious illness of Mr. Leigh Murray, was produced, and with complete success; such as, indeed, it fully deserved. The piece is a translation of "La Ciguë," which some of our readers may remember to have seen at the French Plays some two or three seasons back; but the adaptation to our stage has been admirably effected. The dialogue is in polished blank verse, the original writing closely rendered, and, in some places, improved by a terse and pregnant general cast shown altogether in its production. The plot is as simple as the most classical lover of the "unities" could desire. *Chrysis*, a young Athenian (Mr. Leigh Murray), is regularly "raised up" in fact, he is the *Sir Charles Cold-stream* of Athens. Tired of a life of debauchery and of his two friends, *Cleon* (Mr. Kinloch) and *Paris* (Mr. Norton), the *Sir Adonis Loveh* and *Hon. Tom Sausage* of the same locality, he determines upon finishing his career. He sups the evening of the commencement of the drama with a cronch of hemlock. Just at this time a beautiful slave from Cyprus, *Hippolais* (Mrs. Stirling), is purchased for him, and he promises to leave his wealth to whichever of his two friends shall associates shall succeed in winning her affections. They swear eternal friendship to each other, quarrel violently, and both attempt to gain the prize. She rejects them, and by her mild behaviour wins first the admiration of the slave and then the love of *Chrysis*. He finds that there is still something worth living for. He abjures his dissolute life, casts off his parasitical friends, and marries the generous slave, as it turns out, Athenian girl, whose gentleness and sense succeed in making such an impression on him.

Mr. Leigh Murray played his character with nice perception; and it required delicate acting. He was ably seconded by Mrs. Sterling, who was seen to great advantage: her gentle bearing, and withal inborn pride of position, was admirably assumed.

After the drama, "Monsieur Jacques" was played, for the purpose of introducing Mr. B. Barnett in the principal character, formerly sustained with such great effect by his brother, Mr. Morton Barnett, who was also the original author of the piece. The same deep interest and sympathy—the same tears and smiles—which the latter gentleman so ably called up, bore testimony to the truthfulness of his brother's impersonation. He was applauded throughout, and called for at the end to receive at the conclusion.

In the "Illustrious Stranger," which followed, Mr. Compton, as *Bonbill*, in his nightcap and nightgown, was alone worth going to see. The house was quite full.

MARYLEBONE.

A very funny farce called "Isn't it a duck ?" was produced here last week, and kept the audience in a roar of laughter from beginning to end. The principal characters—that of an old London pastrycook, *Marmaduke Macaroon*, (Mr. G. Cooke); a fisherman, *Simon Skate* (Mr. Herbert); and *Molly Maude* (Miss Saunders), the daughter of *Old Mack* (Mr. Cooke), were admirably sustained; and the situations, being of very comical ultra-absurdity, ensured the success of the piece, which is in two acts. It was preceded by Mrs. Newett's play of "A Lesson for Life," in which some judicious alterations had been made, and which has evidently created the most favourable impression with the *habitués* of this, one of the most excellently managed theatres in London.

There is no truth in the report which appeared in several of our contemporaries last week, that Mrs. Nesbitt is about to become the lessee of the Strand Theatre.

Mr. Buckstone and Mrs. Fitzgibbon are playing at the Theatre Royal, Liverpool, with great success. The "Housekeeper" and "Box and Cox" have been performed; and in each of them Mr. Buckstone played the same character that he had the honour of representing before her Majesty and the Court at Windsor.

The pantomimes are dying out, one by one. Those at the Surrey, Olympic, and Marylebone are over, and Sadler's Wells concludes its run this week. They have mostly proved successful, and have benefited their respective treasuries.

Now that the Court theatricals are over, gossip on the subject is rife in the dramatic circles. Some surprise has been expressed that so eminent an actor as Mr. James Wallack was not amongst the company. It appears, however, that he was only desired the art of *Assistant*, with the very property declined wishing to play in some more important character of his own creating.

The Bath and Bristol amateurs are to pay fifty pounds each night for the use of the theatre and the stock company as they may be needed. This appears a large sum for any provincial house, first-class or otherwise.

THE WINDSOR THEATRICALS.—Her Majesty has presented to Mr. C. Kean, through the hands of the Hon. Colonel Phipps, a splendid diamond ring, and has announced the value of the gift by condescending to express to him in person her approbation of his professional exertions, as well as of the compliance with which he has attended his direction of the late Windsor Castle theatricals.

THE FINE ARTS COMMISSION.—The eighth report of the Commissioners on the Fine Arts, on Wednesday, following that from the office of the Parliamentary Papers. It appears that three frescoes have been painted for the House of Lords, in addition to the first executed by William Dyce, R.A. namely, "Religion," by John Cross, R.A.; "Spirit of Chivalry," by Daniel Maclise, R.A.; and "Edward the Black Prince receiving the Order of the Garter from Edward III.," by Charles West Cope, R.A. The commissioners consider the works which subsequently complete the series of frescoes for the Lords' chamber to which principles of frame painting . . . . . remain to be depicted, "Justice," and "Prince Henry, afterwards Henry V., ... of Chief Justice Gascoigne." The commissioners propose to commit the subject of "Justice" to D. Maclise, R.A., and the other to Charles West Cope, R.A. As considerable time will be required for the preparation of the cartoons, it may be found necessary to postpone the execution of the paintings till the next year. The commissioners are prepared to conclude an agreement with Mr. Dyce to decorate her Majesty's . . . . . with . . . . . the Baptism of Ethelbert, ... the Conversion of King Edwin, ... the Preaching of Paulinus, ... the Conversion of Sebert, ... the Landing of Augustine, ... the Baptism of King Ethelbert, ... the Baptism

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY.

The Speaker took the chair shortly before four o'clock.

NEW MEMBER.—Mr. H. WILLIAMS took the oaths and his seat for TYRO.

THE ADDRESS.—Mr LASCELLES, the Comptroller of the Royal Household, appeared at the bar, and stated that her Majesty had been pleased to return the following most gracious answer to the Address:—"I thank you for your loyal and dutiful Address: and I rely with confidence on your co-operation with me in advancing the welfare and happiness of my people, whose interest it is my constant care to promote."

RANK OF THE ROMAN CATHOLIC PRELATES IN THE COLONIES.

Sir R. H INGLIS said that, in the course of the last session of Parliament, he had given notice that early in the present session he should ask for the production of a correspondence which had passed between the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland and Earl Grey, Secretary for the Colonies, respecting the rank of the Roman Catholic prelates in the colonies of Great Britain. The motion which he had now to call the attention of the House was, that an humble address be presented to her Majesty, praying that copies of any correspondence which might have passed between the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland and Earl Grey, the Secretary for the Colonies, on that subject, should be laid on the table of that House. He conceived that, in consequence of a despatch of Lord Grey to the governors of colonies, undue precedence was given to Roman Catholic prelates there, particularly in the colony of New South Wales, where there was a Roman Catholic archbishop, while the Protestant prelate was but a Bishop. He considered that Lord Grey, in adopting the suggestion of Lord Cascendon, to give the titles of "Your Grace" and "Your Lordship" to Roman Catholic prelates, had outstripped his functions, and did what he scarcely believed the Queen herself could do.

Lord J. RUSSELL said there was no communication of the kind alluded to by the hon. gentleman to be found in the Colonial Office, and therefore, if the House agreed to the motion, the only answer that could be given from that office would be "no return." All that had occurred in the matter was that Lord Clarendon had written a private note to Lord Grey, stating that the Roman Catholics would feel much satisfaction if the same courtesy was exhibited in addressing their prelates in the colonies, as was the case in Ireland since the passing of the Emancipation Act, and that Lord Grey had subsequently communicated that suggestion to the governors of colonies in a circular despatch, but there had been no infringement of the act which forbade a Roman Catholic prelate to assume the title of a see to which a Protestant prelate belonged.

The motion was agreed to.

IRISH POOR-LAW COMMITTEE.—Sir WILLIAM SOMERVILLE moved that the Select Committee upon the Irish Poor-law do consist of twenty-one members, and that the following members be members of the said committee.—Lord John Russell, Sir James Graham, Sir John Young, Colonel Dunne, Mr. George Hamilton, Sir William Somerville, Mr. Scrope, Sir Robert Ferguson, Mr. Clements, Mr. Shafto Adair, Mr. Cornewal Lewis, Mr. Monsell, Sir Denham Norreys, Sir John Pakington, Mr. Herbert, Mr. Reynolds, Mr. Sharman Crawford, Mr. Fagan, Mr. O'Flaherty, Major Blackall, and Mr. Stafford. Agreed to.—Adjourned.

IRELAND.

FURTHER SUSPENSION OF THE HABEAS CORPUS ACT.

The following is the letter of Lord Clarendon to the Home Secretary, on which the proposition for the further suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act in Ireland has been founded:—

"Dublin Castle, Jan. 26.

"Sir,—As the period is now approaching when the act 11 & 12 Vict., cap. 25, by which the Habeas Corpus Act was suspended in this country, will expire, I feel it my duty to bring under the consideration of her Majesty's government the reasons which induce me to recommend the continuation of that law for a further limited period. It is with deep regret that on a former occasion I felt myself compelled to ask for the enactment of this measure, but circumstances have since fully confirmed my opinion of its urgent necessity, and I can have no doubt that the course then adopted by her Majesty's government, and the moral effect produced by the almost unanimous support which the bill received in Parliament, mainly contributed to the suppression of the rebellious movement which unhappily broke out in this country. While availing myself of the extraordinary power confided to me by the act, it has been my earnest endeavour to limit its operation as far as possible, and to confine the deprivation of personal liberty to the cases of those chiefs who were actually engaged in treasonable designs, or who, by encouraging the disaffected, endangered the peace and tranquillity of the country. No instance occurred of any arrest taking place except on sworn information; no person was retained in custody longer than the public safety appeared to require; and although the number of individuals who from time to time were kept in temporary confinement was considerable, having amounted at one time to 1,400, at different times to about 120, yet, considering the extent to which treasonable organisation had been carried, not only in the large towns, but in several counties of Ireland, the number can hardly be said to exceed what might have been anticipated. The security afforded by the enforcement of the powers and the confidence that its provisions would only be applied against those whose conduct had rendered their detention absolutely necessary, has had a effect on the community at large; and the restoration of order, in place of that which for a time was a reign of terror, has been hailed with very general satisfaction. But on the part of those engaged in the late treasonable movement, no indication whatever of sorrow or repentance for their misdeeds has been observed. Their rarrest is confined to their failure, and their desire is restricted to a more successful issue on the first favourable opportunity; nor is there any reason to doubt (and upon this point I have collected information from various persons on whose judgment and local knowledge I could rely) that their recent orderly conduct of the people in the districts where disturbances prevailed or were likely to occur proceeds from any improved feeling as regards the present law or the Executive Government. The total absence of support of the authorities in their endeavours to suppress insurrection, the renewed attempt at rebellion in the vicinity of the town where the leaders of the movement were first brought to justice, and the disregard of proclamations requiring the surrender of arms, are facts which indicate that, however the failure of past attempts at insurrection may have weakened the confidence of the disaffected, the feeling which gave rise to and encouraged that movement still remains unchanged, and would again become active upon any occasion that appeared to offer even a distant prospect of success. It is true that any future attempts at rebellion will be much discouraged by the failure of those which have passed, and the originators of any new agitation will have to surmount a great degree of success to aid, and much of the sense of past discomfiture to damp, their exertions; but still the country has been too long trained to a system of agitation to be at once weaned from such a course, and nothing but a continued enjoyment of that peace which the absence of all political excitement has now created, the improved habits it will generate, and the sensual advantages it will not fail to produce, can save Ireland from wasting her energies in the strife of rival factions, instead of exerting them by industry for the improvement of the country. It is to secure for Ireland this continued repose which is so vitally essential to her prosperity—to protect the country from the return of an agitation for objects that cannot be attained, and which for many years has disturbed its tranquillity, scaring away capital, destroying confidence, and rendering impossible the steady application of industry, that I desire strongly to impress on her Majesty's Government the importance of applying to Parliament for a renewal of those powers which the 11 & 12 Victoria, c. 25, placed at the disposal of the Executive Government in Ireland. I am aware of the grave responsibility I incur by this recommendation, and it is with the most repugnance that I venture to ask for the renewal of an act which infringes the constitutional rights of any portion of her Majesty's subjects, but I think I should fail in my duty if, from any personal feelings of my own, I hesitated to state the result which I know to be correct, or to recommend the course which I conscientiously believe to be necessary; and if her Majesty's government should see fit to propose, and Parliament to sanction, the renewal of this act, I trust that the manner in which it has hitherto been carried into effect will be an earnest that its future administration will be marked by leniency and justice.

"I am, sir, with great truth and regard, your obedient servant,

"The Right Hon. Sir George Grey, Bart., &c." "CLARENDON.

MR. DUFFY'S TRIAL.—The Attorney-General on Tuesday sent up a *fiat* in bill of indictment against Gavan Duffy! He may have to undergo a further trial before final judgment on the fourth bill, which he has now abandoned, against the prisoner, has caused in the legal world of the Irish metropolis some remarks not very favourable to Mr Monahan's professional dexterity. In the course of the day, true bills were found against Mr. Duffy.

PAID POOR-LAW GUARDIANS.—The system of stipendiary guardianship is undergoing modification. In several unions (one in Kilkenny, I believe, where there have recently been vice-guardians) the commissioners have decided that the Poor-law shall be administered by ordinary guardians.

DISTRESS IN THE WEST.—A Treasury minute of the 19th of January says: The Poor-law Commissioners report, that of the 131 unions into which Ireland is divided, 100 will not need extraneous assistance, 10 or 11 more may be rescued from embarrassment. There remain but 20 to be considered separately. A list is given of 2 unions, all along the west coast from Sligo to Bantry. The expenditure during the year was £598,000, of which £237,000 was sent from England; nevertheless the debt of these unions increased in the year by £48,000. The minute states the available potato crop of 1848 as less than that of 1847. Each individual relieved during the severe three-quarters of the year cost £1. The £367,900 furnished by British charity to Ireland stood on the lives of at least 200,000 people. The out-door relief, which in the week ending on the 6th of May, 1848, amounted to 83 millions, sunk in the last week of September to 30,000 millions. In the last week of November it was 71 millions. The number of inmates of workhouses was 130,000 in the beginning of June, 108,000 in the middle of September, and 163,000 at the end of November. From September, 1847, to September, 1848, there was spent on the poor of Ireland £1,586,000. Of this, £1,057,900 was raised in taxes

THE BUTLER DIVORCE CASE.—A decision has at length been given in the Butler divorce case, by the judges of the Court of Common Pleas of Philadelphia. The decree was delivered by Judge King, the senior judge, and is in favour of Mrs. Butler. The document read by the judge is of great length, but the whole may be summed up in the following sentence: The Court decrees that it will not give any final decis on in relation to the divorce prayed by Pierce Butler against his wife, Frances Anne (Fanny Kemble) Butler, and that the matter shall and may be sent before a jury in the Court of Common Pleas, there to be tried and final issue given.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"*G. A. H.*"—*Your solution of the beautiful Indian Problem is the true one. The others are also correctly solved.*

"*Dantz.*"—*The solution of Enigma No 403 is* 1. R to Q 7th. *If the Black K move to his B's 5th, you play B to K R 6th. then to Kt 3d, & Kt 8th, and Kt mates; but if he move to his Q 3d, then you play B to Q Kt 4th, B to Q 8th, B to K 5th, and mate with the Kt. The solution of No. 313 is* 1. R to Q 5th (ch), 2. R to Q 6th, and, play as Black can, the B mates next move. *We shall be glad to know where diagrams of the description used by Dantz are procurable.*

"*J. P.*"—*We do not comprehend the question. The King may be in check by a Castle, but a Castle is never said to be in check of a Kino*

"*L. F. C.*"—*It is a misnomer, to call a mate so self-evident.* "A Problem."

"*F. H. C.*" *Undoubtedly. At the time White resigned his game was quite irretrievable*

"*Geo.*"—*If we mistake not, you will find, on re-examination, that the solution is generally correct.*

"*B. A.*" *and* "*P. S.*" *A Player may have two or more Queens on the board at once.*

"*G. T.*" *Barkenhead.—The amateurs of Lancashire and the adjacent counties should flock to the standard of the Liverpool Chess Club on the occasion of the annual dinner next Wednesday, the 14th. Every facility will be afforded visitors for entering the festivities, on their applying to the Hon. Sec., G. Spreckley, Esq., Liverpool.*

"*A. G. McC.*"—*It shall be examined: but why withhold the solution?*

"*Wonkotekinus*" *That on the amended diagram shall appear. The other will not do.*

"*J. L. P.*"—*The last is ingenious, and, if original, shall have a niche.*

"*Glanford.*" —1. *Under the circumstances mentioned Black has no power to prevent his adversary's Pawn being played two steps. 2. Pretty, but very easy.*

"*Anna.*" *Paris. We have examined the position with all the attention you could require, and have thought it best to express our opinion in a private communication*

"*J. S. W.*" *must be well aware that no respectable paper could for a moment entertain his proposition. We are always happy to give solutions when we can find room, but we cannot repeat them over and over again, to the exclusion of more important matters. The Problem No 262 there is no omission. The conditions are simply that White is to mate and win.*

"*G. T.*" *We cannot spare the space*

"*H. J. C. A.*" *Re-ceived with thanks*

"*X. X. X.*" *You can have two Queens on the board at once, as we have occasion to repeat nearly every week.*

"*G. A. H.*" 1. *They shall be examined. But you should re-write and number them carefully, and never send more than two or three diagrams as a time. The former copies were destroyed.* 2. *Kenny's little book will be found of service to the young player.*

"*D. T. B.*"—*You cannot do better than join the St. George's Club, in Cavendish-square*

"*D. L.*" *See the notice to "Ludus Latrunculorum" in our Chess-notices of last week.*

"*C. H. E.*" *Belgravia. Thanks; but they are too obvious*

Solutions by "*Alba*," "*F. G. R.*," "*C. M.*," "*H. C. S.*," "*W. J.*," "*J. G.*" "*G. A. H.*" "*J. L. P.*" "*Osiers n,*" "*J. B.*" "*F. W.*" "*Bath Duo.*" "*Eliza.*" "*H. L. R.*," "*W. L.*," "*X. Y. Z.*" *are correct. Those by* "*L. F. C.*," "*Midships,*" "*F. P.*," "*S. S.*," "*G. P.*," "*J. D.*," "*P. P.*," *are wrong.*

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 262.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. P to K 5th ("Queens")	P to Q B 8th ("Queens")	3. Q to K B 5th (ch)	K to Q 4th (best)
2. Q to K R 5th (ch)	K to Q B 7th (best)	4. Q to K B 3d (ch)	K to Q B 7th
		5. Q to Q Kt 3d (ch)	winning the Q, &c.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 263.

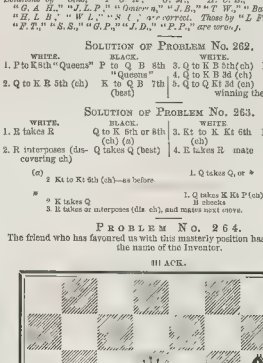
WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE	BLACK
1. B takes R	Q to K 8th or 8th (ch) (a)	3. Kt to K Kt 6th (ch)	P takes Kt, or K to Kt sq
2. R interposes (dis- covering ch)	Q takes Q (best)	4. R takes R	mate

(a) 2 Kt to Kt 8th (ch)—as before

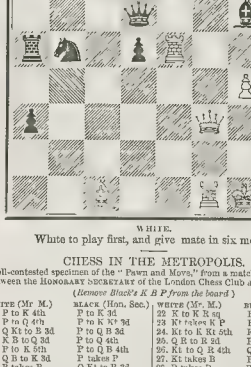
* { 3 K takes Q / 3 R takes or interposes (dis ch), and mates next move. } 4. Q takes R / 4. Q takes K Kt P (ch) / B checks

PROBLEM NO. 264.

The friend who has favoured us with this masterly position has omitted to give the name of the Inventor.



BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play first, and give mate in six moves.

CHESS IN THE METROPOLIS.

Well-contested specimen of the "Pawn and Move," from a match just played between the HONORARY SECRETARY of the London Chess Club and Mr. NEDLEY

(Remove Black's K B P from the board.)

WHITE (Mr M.)	BLACK (Hon. Sec.)	WHITE (Mr. M.)	BLACK (Hon. Sec.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 3d	22. K to K R sq	B to Q Kt 2d
2. P to Q 4th	P to K Kt 3d	23. Kt takes K P	B to Q Kt 3d
3. Q Kt to B 3d	P to Q B 3d	24. Kt to Kt 6th	K R to K B sq
4. K B to Q 3d	P to Q 4th	25. Q R to R 3d	P to Q 5th
5. P to K 5th	P to Q B 4th	26. Kt to Q R 4th	Q to Q 8th
6. Q B to K 3d	P takes P	27. Kt takes B	P takes Kt
7. B takes P	Q Kt to B 3d	28. R takes R	B takes R
8. K Kt to Q Kt 5th	Q B to Q 2d	29. Kt to K B 3d	R to Q sq
9. B takes Kt	B takes B	30. R to Q sq	Q to K 8th
10. Q to K Kt 4th	Q to Q 3d	31. R to K sq	Q to K B 4th
11. K Kt to K 4th	K Kt to B 3d	32. P to Q B 3d	P to Q 6th
12. Q to K Kt 5th	Kt to B 4th	33. Kt to Q 4th	Q to K Kt 5th
13. Q to Q 3d	B to K Kt 2d	34. P to K 6th	P to K R 4th
14. P to K B 4th	Castles on K's side	35. K to K Kt sq	B takes P
15. Castles on K's side	P to Q Kt 3d	36. Q takes B	P to Q 7th
16. P to Q R 4th	K R to B 2d	37. K to K B sq	P queens
17. P to Q 5th	P takes P	38. R takes Q	Q takes R (ch)
18. R takes P	B to K B sq	39. Q to K B sq	R takes Kt
19. K R to Q R sq	Kt takes B	40. P takes R	Q takes P (ch)
20. Kt takes Kt	B to Q Kt 5th	41. Q to B 2d	Q to Q 8th (ch)
21. R to Q R 6th	B to Q B 4th	42. K to Kt 2d	Q to Q 4th (ch)

And the game was presently given up as drawn.

CHESS ENIGMAS.

No 413—By Sir G. S.

White: K at Q 3d, Q at Q 8th, R at K B 8th, B at K Kt 2d, Kt at Q 4th, P at Q R 3d.

Black: K at Q R 2d, Q at Q R sq, Rs at K R sq and Q 2d, Bs at K 2d and 3d, Kt at Q B 2d, P at Q R 3d.

White to play, and mate in three moves.

No. 414—By Mr. BEACON, of Bridges

White: K at h 5 th, Q at her 4d, L at K R 7th, Kt at K R 5th; Ps at K kt 4th, Q 3d and 7th

Black: K at his B sq, Q at her R 2d, Rs at K R sq and Q R 6th, B at K Kt sq, Kts at K 6th and Q B sq; Ps at K Kt 3th, K B 4th, Q Kt 2d, and Q R 7th.

White to play, and mate in four moves.

No 415.—By Mr J. P. FINNEY

White: K at Q Kt sq, Rs at Q Kt 3d, Bs at K Kt 6th and Q 4th; Ps at Q B 4th, Q Kt 5, and Q R 3d

Black: K at Q R 5th, R at Q sq, B at Q B 2d, Kt at K 8th, P at Q R 2d.

White to play, and mate in four moves.

OUR MAGAZINE COLUMN FOR FEBRUARY.

CŒUR DE LION. BY THE LATE JOHN STERLING.

The lion hearted was a Christian man,
And, therefore, loved the Saracens to throttle;
A born companion, too, and partisan
Of all whose watchword was "Sirloin and Bottle!"
And chose as comrade of his dish and can
No two-legged hook that wears hair and cobwebs mottle;
But firm he trod this earth so rich and real,
And only from its fields would reap the ideal.

Some men there are who share their hearts each morning,
Then split the hairs till everything is by one;
And some whose task is painting and adorning
Their own fine feelings, and have never done,
And some who only find a dreadful warning
In Nature's world of action, tears, and fun:
But Richard was a man of mirth and mettle,
Nor feared the flames required to boil his kettle.

Fraser's Magazine.

LAST HOURS OF THE POET CAMPBELL.

On the 6th of June, 1844, he was able to converse more freely; but his strength had become more reduced, and on being assisted to change his posture, he fell back in the bed insensible. Convalescence was carried on in the room in whispers; and Campbell uttered a few sentences so unconnected that his friends were doubtful whether he was conscious or not of what was going on in his presence, and had recourse to an artifice to learn. One of them spoke of the poem of "Hohenlinden," and, pretending to forget the author's name, said, he had heard it was by a Mr. Robinson. Campbell saw the trick, was amused, and said cheerfully, but in a calm and distinct tone, "No; it was one Tom Campbell." The poet had—as far as a poet can become for years indifferent to posthumous fame. In 1838, five years before this time, he had been speaking to some friends in the shadow of the statue of "When I think of the existence which shall commence when the stone is laid above my head, how can literary fame appear to me—to any one—but as nothing. I believe, when I am gone, justice will be done to me in this way—that I was a pure writer. It is an inexpressible comfort, at my time of life, to be able to look back and feel that I have not written one line against religion or virtue." Bellicose feeling was, at the closing scene approached, more distinctly expressed. Beattie was thinking of the lines in "The Last Man," when he heard with delight the dying man express his belief "in life and immortality brought to light by the Saviour. To his niece he said, "Come, let us sing praises to Christ;" then, pointing to the bedside, he added, "Sit here." "Shall I pray for you?" she said. "Yes," he replied: "let me pray for each other." The Liturgy of the Church of England was read: he expressed himself "soothed—comforted." The next day, at a moment when he appeared to be sleeping heavily, his life suddenly ceased, and he said, "*It shall be* * * *to-morrow*," naming a long-departed friend. On the next day he expired without a struggle *North British Review*

THE NEW SUB-MARINE TELEGRAPH.

Should this instrument imitate the example of its brother on dry land, and give rise to such false reports as were current during the late revolutions, we anticipate a slight alteration in an old proverb, and on relating anything at all improbable shall expect to be directed to "Tell it to the *Sub*-Marines." *The Man in the Moon.*

MR. MANAGER DOLPHIN.

Now Mr. Dolphin's appearance in the remote little Chatelet theatre may be accounted for in this manner. In spite of all his exertions, and the perpetual blazes of triumph, ornamentations of talent, vitcheries of good old English comedy, which his play-bills advertised, his theatre (which, if you please, and to injure no present susceptibilities and vested interests, we shall call the Museum Theatre) by no means prospered, and the famous Impresario found himself on the verge of ruin. The great Rubbard had acted legitimate drama for twenty nights, and failed to remunerate anybody but himself: the celebrated Mr. and Mrs. Cawdor had come out in Mr. Rawhead's tragedy, and in their favourite round of pieces, and had not attracted the public. Herr Garbage's lions and tigers had drawn for a little time, until one of the animals had bitten a piece out of the Herr's shoulder; when the Lord Chamberlain interfered, and put a stop to this species of performance; and the grand Lyrical Drama, blessed brought out with unexampled splendour and success, with Monsieur Pommeau as first tenor, and an enormous orchestra, had all-vor crushed poor Dolphin in its triumphant progress: so that, great as his genius and resources were, they seemed to be at an end. He was engaging on his own wretchedly, with half salaries, small operas, feeble old comedies, and bis ballet company; and everybody was looking out for the day when he should appear in the *Gazette.—The History of Pendennis.*

MR. JERICHO IN PARLIAMENT.

It was only too plain to Jericho's intimate friends that he was dying for his country. "Parliament is killing that man!" said the frequent cry of Mrs. Jericho. "He is wasting piecemeal," was the complaint of Mizzlemist. "All sin finds," cried Mrs. Jericho, the tears peeping from her eyes, "all his flesh goes into fifty blue books." And of this body it became a very popular superstition among the crowd of folks who visited the Man of Money. His blood and brain, eye the marrow of the senator, all was consumed to reappear in statistical form: yes, his very soul might be reconciled to the dreadful responsibility and imaginative, sacrificed to printer's ink. And—as Colonel Rosse would ask

"What cared the people of Toadsham for the devotion of their member?" Whilst Commissioner Thrush declared that to stick by his seat with the tenacity of Jericho, was not to sit leisurely and like a gentleman for a borough, but to be buried in the House. To be sure, Mrs. Jericho was again and again probed by sanguine friends that "Mr. Jericho must some day have a coronet." But the wife, loath to be comforted, would again fall upon her husband's daily waste. "A coronet! Yes; a coronet is all very well for him! But the dear fellow dwindles and dwindles in Parliament as he has done, why—poor creature—when the coronet comes, he'll have no head to put on it." An impossible case, of course; and may to be received as the morbid apprehension of conjugal affection.—*A Man Made of Money.*

PROGRESS OF SCIENCE.

The progress of scientific research in England and in Europe generally must not be judged of by the startling theories of amusing paradoxes which are occasionally put forward with the implied sanction of well-known names: as little ought we judge of the general education of English girls by D'Israeli's clever satire. "It is all development," says the fair drawing-room savante, referring to a well-known modern book; "I was a fish, and I shall be a acrow!" The answer seems to be, "*Vaincat audant descendre d'un poisson que d'un singe.*"—*Sharpe's London Magazine.*

CON. CREGAN IN RAGS.

With a crown to spend, I was not going to descend to some subterranean den among coalheavers, newsvendors, and umbrella hawkers; but how was I to gain access to a better-class ordinary—that was the difficulty: who would admit the street-runner in the rags, into even a brief intimacy with his silver forks and spoons; and it was precisely to an entertainment on such a scale as a good tavern could supply that I aspired. As I reasoned thus, I passed various ordinaries, cropping with a kind of longing glance at each, to gaze at the luscious rounds of beef, so daintily tricked out with sprigs of parsley—the appetising cold sirloins, so beautifully stratified with fat and lean with hams that might tempt a Rabbi—but to speak of relishes provocative little paragraphs, about "Oxtail and Gravy ready at all hours." "[illegible] old it is," said I; "and there are passing at every instant, by ten and twenties, men and women, and children, flashing and waving money, who see all these things separated from them by a pane of window glass; and yet they only gather their heads together—kneel down their thin lips tighter, and move on. Not that alone; but here am I, with means to buy what I want—and yet I must not venture to cross that threshold, as though my rags should be an insult to their broad cloth." "Move on, youngster," quoth a policeman at this moment, and thus put an end to my soliloquy.—*Con Cregan, the Irish Gil Blas.*

THE WATCHMAN—BY LORD MAIDSTONE

In this world-wide Consternation, in the fall of States and Thrones—
Midst the clash of arms and thunder—turmoil, war, and angry passions;
While the "stars are falling" round thee, and the "sun and moon are blood!"
And the "sea and waves are roaring,"as they roar'd in Noah's flood!
Strong in self-confidence, surmoulé, in nothing scared,
With thy loins for action girded, oh, my country! watch prepared!

Bentley's Miscellany.

PENDENNIS IN LOVE

His uncle wanted him to travel, to quit the country for a while, and his mother urged him too: for he was growing very ill, and suffered severely. But he refused, and said point-blank he would not go. He would not obey in this instance: and his mother was too fond, and his uncle too wise to force him. Whenever Miss F[illegible] emerged, he rode over to the Chatelet Theatre and saw her. One night there were so few people in the house that the Manager returned the money. Pen came home and went to bed at eight o'clock, and he had a fever. If this continues, his mother will be going over and fetching the girl, the Major thought, in despair. As for Pen, he thought he should die. We are not going to describe his feelings, or give a dreary journal of his despair and passion. Have not other gentlemen been bulked in love besides Mr. Pen? Yes, indeed; but few die of the malady.—*Pendennis.*

SWALLOWING A WIFE

Mr Sergeant Davy, who has buried in Newington Church, Surrey, was a most eccentric character. He was originally a chemist and druggist, but left the latter's officer coming to serve on him a process from the Court of Common Pleas, he very civilly asked him to drink some liquor. While the man was drinking, Davy contrived to heat a poker, and then asking what the parchment process was made of, and being answered, of sheepskin; he told the officer it must eat as well as swallow, and recommended him to try it. The bailiff said it was his business to serve processes, and not to eat them; upon which Davy told him that if he would not eat that, he should swallow the poker! The man preferred the parchment; but the Court of Common Pleas, not then accustome to Mr. Davy's jokes sent for him to Westminster Hall, read him a serious lecture on contempt of their process, and locked him up in the Fleet Prison. From the circumstance, and some unfortunate men whom he met there, Davy acquired that taste for the law which the eating of a process had not given the bailiff; and when he was discharged from the Fleet, he applied to the study of the law in earnest, was called to the bar, made a sergeant, and was for a long time in considerable practice. He died in 1780.—*London Anecdotes: Law and Lawyers.*

SCENE THE LAST FROM SHAKSPEARE'S PLAY OF "KING JOHN," AT SADLER'S WELLS THEATRE.

SADLER'S WELLS THEATRE.

The continued success of the Shakspearean revivals at this theatre must be gratifying to every lover of the English drama. Among the recent instances of this very commendable taste is the revival of Shakspeare's "King John," a play altered as little as possible from the original text; this being the first time it has been produced in London since it was brought out by Mr. Macready at Drury-Lane.

Mr. Phelps's performance of *King John* is a masterly piece of acting, in all the phases of the character; and Mr. G. Bennett, as *Hubert*, is very impressive. The *Constance* of Miss Glynn has also great intensity and power.

The getting-up of the play is entitled to the highest praise for the good taste and high intelligence evinced in every department. We have engraved the most effective scene—the death of *King John*, according to the play, in the grounds of Swinstead Abbey: the *tableau* was remarkably picturesque. The scene is cleverly painted by Mr. Fenton; though it is, in part, the artist's composition, there being no available representation extant of the Abbey.

THE SURREY THEATRE.

This now handsome theatre—one of the best in the metropolis in point of construction, both for sight and hearing—has come in for its full share of patronage during the holidays. A new drama, called the "Bivouac of the Hills," from which we have taken a scene for Illustration, was brought out last week, and with perfect success; although some unsparing curtailmen s still needed. There is nothing particularly novel in its plot or situations but great pains has been taken with the *mise en scène*, and it is very well acted: Mr. Emery, as *Antoine Farouche*, an old soldier of the Napoleon army, having an opportunity of giving us one of those rough melodramatic sketches which he can render so very effective; and being well played up to by Mr. Lyon and Mr. H. Widdicomb. The former gentleman is an old favourite; and the latter promises to be a low comedian of no ordinary excellence. He has, evidently, great original humour. We were also glad to see Mrs. Tellet here, about whom we expressed an opinion when she appeared at the Olympic.

Our Artist has selected the scene in which the hero (Mr. Lyon) returns to the cottage of the heroine (Miss Vincent), and reproaches her with inconstancy.

There has also been produced here a "dramatic romance," in two acts, entitled "A Night in the Tower," a condensed adaptation of Alexander Dumas' drama, "Mademoiselle de Belle-Isle," the principal character of which was written ten or eleven years ago for Mademoiselle Mars; and was produced at the St. James's Theatre three or four seasons back, under Mr. Mitchell's direction, when Mademoiselle Plessy, we think, played *Gabrielle*. It was also performed, under the late Mr. Hammond's management, at Drury-Lane, and called "A Night in the Bastile." The piece has always been as remarkable for its interest as for its questionable *morale*, so it is needless to say much about it, beyond that the scene is transferred to England, and the *Rochelois* of the French piece is the *Rochester* of this translation, gallantly played by Mr. Shepherd, and beautifully dressed, as indeed are all the characters. Madame Perini is a most valuable melodramatic actress; and Miss Lebatt sang an incidental song so well as narrowly to escape an encore.

Jenny Lind at Manchester.—Nothing could be more complete than the success of this lady on Tuesday evening at Manchester. The spacious Free-Trade Hall was crowded in every quarter, upwards of 3000 persons having been present. Mdlle. Lind sang the music allotted to the "widow," one of the smallest parts in the oratorio. In the choruses, the Lancashire chorus-singers even exceeded themselves, and the Misses Williams, Mr. Lockey, and Mr. Machin, received and deserved much approbation. Several encores were demanded and granted; and, at the conclusion, "God save the Queen" was sung by the principals, Jenny Lind taking the lead. The piece was re-produced on Thursday night at Birmingham.

General Theatrical Fund.—A meeting of the directors was held on Wednesday at the Lyceum Theatre. From the report of the directors, it appeared that since the last annual statement the invested capital had been increased from £4003 19s. 8d. to about £5000. In 1846, four members, of the respective ages of 67, 63, 59, and 58 years, were granted annuities of £26 per annum, and the directors had since been enabled to increase that allowance to £30. The institution exists not alone for the benefit of those who had fixed London engagements in one particular theatre, but for that of performers (including pantomimists, dancers, chorus-singers, and prompters) in every theatre over the country.

AGED YEW-TREE IN DARLEY CHURCH-YARD.

Throwing its guardian shade upon the picturesque church of the village of Darley, about midway between Matlock and Chatsworth, and nearly in the centre of Derbyshire, stands this venerable Yew, stated to have existed six hundred years, and to be the finest and oldest in the county. It is thus noticed in Gisborne's "Reflections:"—

> Nor shall thy reverend Yew, the sire who holds
> His sceptre verdant through the changeful year,
> Unnoticed stand! He has beheld a
> Thousands ontomb'd within his shadow; heard,
> For ages past, the sobs, the far-fetch'd groans,
> Of parting anguish ere the grave was closed,
> And drank the mourner's tears!

An obliging correspondent, who has sketched this fine old tree, informs us that he measured round the trunk, which is 33 feet in circumference.

AGED YEW-TREE IN DARLEY CHURCH-YARD, DERBYSHIRE.

"The tree is evidently decaying. A person residing close to the church-yard informed me that 30 or 40 years ago the branches extended to the church-yard wall, so that boys could get into the branches from the top of the wall, and completely cross the church-yard on to the roof of the church, on the opposite side, without descending to the ground. The church contains nothing remarkable, but is a very picturesque-looking object on the road from Derby to Buxton and Manchester. Persons travelling by coach do not now get a view of it, as formerly; the road which formerly passed close to the chancel window being now disused, and a new road made to the right, so that it can only be seen at about a quarter of a mile distance."

The age of the Darley Yew is, however, exceeded by that of several other specimens in England. The yew-trees at present existing at Fountain's Abbey, Yorkshire, are supposed to have attained their full growth when the Abbey was erected, in 1132. The Tytherley, Fortingal, Harlington, and Loch Lomond yews are remarkable for their size and age. Many of them, if we estimate them in the mode proposed by De Candolle, must exceed considerably a thousand years.

The origin of planting the yew in church-yards is not at all clearly made out. Their dark foliage and supposed deadly shade may have pointed them out as the fit emblems of silence and death.

Mr. Bowman (*Mag. of Nat. Hist.*, vol. i) observes, that "it seems most natural and most simple to believe, that being indisputably indigenous, and being, from its perennial verdure, its longevity, and the durability of its wood, at once an emblem and a specimen of immortality, its branches would be employed by our Pagan ancestors, on their first arrival here, as the best substitute for the cypress, to deck the graves of the dead, and for other sacred purposes."

SCENE FROM "THE BIVOUAC OF THE HILLS," AT THE SURREY THEATRE.

Home Circuit.—Mr. Baron Parke and Mr. Justice Wightman, the Judges appointed for this circuit, have fixed the following days for disposing of the business of the ensuing Home Circuit:—At Hertford, on Tuesday, Feb. 27, criminal business in both courts at twelve o'clock. The civil business to commence on Thursday, March 1, at nine.—At Chelmsford, Monday, March 5, criminal business at one o'clock, and civil business on Tuesday morning, at nine. At Maidstone, Sat., March 10, opening of the commission, and business in both courts on Monday, the 12th, at ten.—At Lewes, on Monday, March 19, criminal business commencing at one, and civil business the following morning, at nine.—At Kingston, on Saturday, March 24, the commission will be opened, and the criminal business will commence on Monday, the 26th, at ten, and civil business at one o'clock.

F I N E A R T S.

ST. LUKE DRAWING THE VIRGIN AND CHILD.—FROM A PICTURE BY JOHN VAN EYCK.

PAINTING BY VAN EYCK.

HIS fine picture has recently been imported into this country by Mr. Artaria, and must be considered as a very valuable and interesting accession to our art-treasures. It is a first-class work of John Van Eyck, who, though he did not discover the art of painting in oil (as was long believed), greatly improved the art, and brought it into general use. This was effected by his discovering the means of giving consistence to colours without drying them in the sun, and of adding to them clearness and brilliancy by a water-proof varnish. The picture before us is a brilliant specimen of this excellence, and powerfully exhibits the master's great skill as a colourist, together with his great variety of expressive design.

We find the following high character of this Picture in a late Number of the *Athenæum*:—

"St. Luke (in whom is to be recognised the portrait of the donatore) is represented in the act of drawing in *grisaille* the Virgin and Child. The holy personages are under a canopy of rich cloth of gold, the Virgin seated on a carved Gothic throne. The interior in which the action takes place is divided from a middle distance by a Gothic door-way or opening; over which, and at whose sides, glass stained with armorial bearings and other devices make allusion, probably, to the donor or individual through whose instrumentality the picture was called into existence. On a terrace in the mid-distance, a man and woman, habited in the quaint costume of the time, are engaged in conversation, looking out on a river stirred by the breeze, and flanked by buildings, and on a street in which are gossips at shop-doors and loungers in the street. A landscape distance bounds the horizon. In all the details of these several parts, the truth and beauty of execution are not more remarkable than is the astonishing state of preservation after the lapse of four centuries. It is the habit to talk of the Venetian *scorci*: admiration would be more fittingly bestowed on combinations of which they were masters alike in their arrangement of local colours and in the excessive delicacy and subtlety of their tints. But if *mystery* is to be assigned to the characteristics of any school, it is to that of Van Eyck and his followers that such an attribution should most properly be made. Luminousness is commonly associated with the proper management of impasto—transparency with systematic conduct of the ground, left more or less as the basis of the shadows. The one and the other are alike attained in this picture, by means which all the advantages of modern discoveries in chemistry, and all the refinements of modern practice do not realize. It will be, of course, understood that these remarks are intended to be restricted to the technology of materials. In an archaic sense this work is of high importance to the painter; but such forms as these of the Virgin and the Infant Christ assort not with the ideal of those who can appreciate what is beautiful and refined in Nature, or what is abstract and grand in Art. In the manifestation of completeness of means, and as dealing with great variety of incidents and details, this will challenge comparison with the picture by the same master which our National Gallery already possesses, and in many senses Mr. Artaria's picture will be thought preferable."

HIGHTON'S ELECTRIC TELEGRAPHS.

ON Wednesday last, Mr. Edward Highton, C.E., read before a crowded meeting of the Society of Arts the second part of his paper on Improvements in Electric Telegraphs. The paper was one of peculiar interest, as it not only gave descriptions of the latest improvements in the instruments themselves, but it contained also an account of various actions of lightning and the aurora borealis on Electrical Telegraphs generally. The paper was illustrated by a number of beautiful experiments.

In the lower model room were to be seen a number of Telegraph Instruments, the inventions of Messrs. H. and E. Highton. One large table was filled with Printing Telegraphs, some of which were in operation at the time; and another table contained no less than seven different kinds of Telegraphs, where messages are sent either by the letters themselves being presented to the eye of the distant observer, or a hand or dial made to revolve and to point to the letters desired: in other instruments the messages are read off by the movements of pointers or screens. The simplicity and beautiful workmanship displayed in the instruments excited the admiration of all.

In order to make our readers acquainted with some of the Telegraphs invented by Messrs. Highton, and exhibited to the meeting, we proceed to give a brief description of one or two of the instruments.

There are at least a dozen new and improved methods of carrying on telegraphic communication by means of electricity. In some plans the messages are read off by conventional signals, as in the plans of Messrs. Wheatstone and Cooke; in others the printed letters are presented to the eye; and in others the messages are printed either in symbolical characters or in the letters of the English alphabet.

FIG. I.

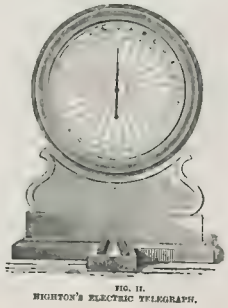


FIG. II.
HIGHTON'S ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.

As there were no less than two large tables filled with the telegraph instruments and inventions of these gentlemen instruments some of which are based on the most scientific principles, it will be evident to all that it will be impossible for us, in the limits allowed for our description, to do anything like justice to the inventors. We must, therefore, give now a brief description of only one or two of the first class of Telegraphs, but must omit the description of the Printing Telegraphs.

One of the great improvements of Messrs. Highton consists in the substitution of a magnet in the shape of a horseshoe for the magnetic needle used by Professor Wheatstone. By this means, the necessity of the wire of the coil passing over the dead part of the magnet is avoided, and the coil of the instrument is reduced from 6½ inches to 1½ inch in length, and one-seventh only of the electricity required to work the telegraph.

The letters on the dial are so arranged, that those which occur most frequently in the English language require the least manipulation, so that

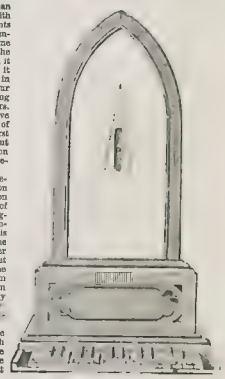
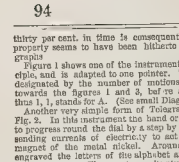


FIG. III.

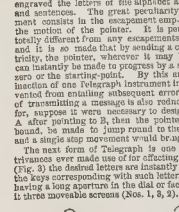
thirty per cent. in time is consequently saved in sending a message. This property seems to have been hitherto wholly neglected in all previous telegraphs

Figure 1 shows one of the instruments on this principle, and is adapted to one pointer. The letters are designated by the number of motions of the pointer towards the figures 1 and 3, half-a-a slight pause, thus 1, 1, stands for A. (See small Diagram, A B C D.)

Another very simple form of Telegraph is shown by Fig. 2. In this instrument one hand or pointer is made to progress round the dial by a step by step motion, by sending currents of electricity to act on an electro-magnet of the metal nickel. Around the dial are engraved the letters of the alphabet and other words and sentences. The great peculiarity in this instrument consists in the escapement emp-oyed to govern the motion of the pointer. It is perfectly new and totally different from any escapements hitherto used, and it is so made that by sending a current of electricity, the pointer, wherever it may be on the dial, can instantly be made to progress by a single bound to zero or the starting-point. By this arrangement any insertion of one telegraph instrument in a set es is prevented from entailing subsequent errors, and the time of transmitting a message is also reduced to one-half; for, suppose it were necessary to designate the letter A after pointing to B, then the pointer would, at one bound, be made to jump round to the starting-point, and a single step movement would bring it to A.



The next form of Telegraph is one of the most beautiful and simple contrivances ever made use of for affecting the object desired. In this instrument (Fig. 3) the desired letters are instantly brought into view by merely touching the keys corresponding with such letters. The way this is accomplished is by having a long aperture in the dial or face of the instrument, and placing behind it three moveable screens (Nos. 1, 2, 3). At the back the screen No. 3 is placed,



SCREENS.

with the letters of the alphabet printed on it. Before this is placed screen No. 2, having apertures as shown in the Engraving. And in front, and immediately behind the orifice in the dial, is placed screen No. 1. These three screens are suspended on centres, and are attached to magnets, which are caused to move to the right or left by currents of electricity sent along the line wires. It is, consequently, obvious that as each screen can remain at rest or be thrown to the right hand or the left, the three screens can be made to assume any one of twenty-seven relatively different positions, and, consequently, made to view any one of twenty-seven different letters. These screens, then, being made to correspond with the keys, every time a key is pressed down, the corresponding letter is instantly shown, and that by means of only three line wires. No one has ever previously attempted to accomplish this with less than twenty-six wires. This form of Telegraph is so simple, that any person who has seen a Telegraph before can instantly either send or receive a message.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

It is now reasonable to conclude, that, from the close of the racing season of 1848 to the commencement of that of 1849, the regular routine of the training stable will not have been interrupted for 24 hours. This fact alone would ensure to the Spring Meetings an unparalleled strength in horses; but, coupled with the influence it will have in bringing forward backers, the turf campaign will open with an *éclat* and spirit that it has not heretofore known. Silent as are the echoes of Doncaster as to the prospects of the great Three Year-Old Stakes at Newmarket, they are unusually rich in materials and interest. Presently they will be heard of; but for the moment the handicaps engross all speculation. The acceptances for these "sporting" events are very considerable—viz. 108 for the Chester Cup; 63 for the Metropolitan Handicap; 92 for the Newmarket Handicap; 43 for the Northumberland Stakes, and 92 for the Somersetshire Stakes. That they have not given general satisfaction, is to be expected; but that the especial event of the "metropolis" should have given umbrage to its especial promoter, may draw upon it the "blood and thunder thing." A good deal has been said about the unfairness of *approximating* high weights to "maiden" horses: but the argument has two sides; and they who insist that, because a four-year old has never done anything, it must necessarily be bad, should bear in mind, that animals entered for great races, *ipso facto*, put forth claim to racing qualities. The betting is not so animated as the occasion would seem to call for; its character is, of course, affected by the lottery system. It is now good times with the book-makers, and they are not the people to neglect opportunity.

On Tuesday the Brocklesby Hunt Steeple-Chase comes off, as also the Carmarthenshire, and on Wednesday the three Stock races of that ilk. Whatever the farmers may think of the weather, for the *sports* of the field it is about as near perfection as the heart of man can desire. During the present month the country has ridden well everywhere, and the diary of the fox-hunter has repeated this singular record "Bright sunshine and a burning scent." The coursing meetings between the 12th and the 16th of the present month include those of the Border Club, at Kelso, on Tuesday and the following day; Cardington (Bedfordshire) Champion Meeting, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday; Revel (Warwickshire), Wednesday; Holland Spring Champion Meeting, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday; and the Aston Club, on Thursday and Friday.

The reference to the Liverpool Steeple-chase, which is to come off on Friday, calls to mind the fine chance which Jerry Hall's horse Ambush II. offers them on the success of the rising 25 sovereigns towards his overthrow, will, they to take their stand in the Liverpool betting ring, among that dashing sporting fixture within a score of miles of *Alma Mater*.

On Monday week the racing season will open with the "Pembrokeshire Races"—a slight *bona fide* concession to the Principality event. Then follows the Liverpool Spring, and its steeple-chase that has so justly won the title of "Grand National," for it is surely without a compeer, here or elsewhere. The acceptances for this much envied race are to be declared on or before the 19th of February, so that on Monday it will cast its sporting shadows before.

TATTERSALL'S.

MONDAY.—A moderate amount of business was transacted this afternoon on the Chester Cup, Metropolitan Handicap, and Derby—the Tartar, Doncaster Cup, Epsom Gold Vase, Ascot Cup, Oaks, and Leger being the "pets" for the first event, Lougher for the second, and the Dutchman, Nunnykirk, Ulric, and Elthiron for the last. The quotations subjoined show several changes:—

CHESTERFIELD STEEPLE-CHASE.
4 to 1 agst Vengeance | 5 to 1 agst Jemima Oglethorpe | 5 to 1 agst Equinox

LIVERPOOL STEEPLE-CHASE.
16 to 1 agst Prince George (c) | 25 to 1 agst Edward the First (c) | 25 to 1 agst Napoleon (t)
25 to 1 — Alfred (c) | 30 to 1 — Venom

METROPOLITAN HANDICAP.
10 to 1 agst Caravan | 12 to 1 agst Loup-garon | 16 to 1 agst Cariban
12 to 1 — Lugar (t) | 15 to 1 — Backhiller | 17 to 1 — Exuvator (t)

CHESTER CUP.
4 to 1 agst Day's Joy (t) | 50 to 1 agst Hallandale | 50 to 1 agst Lady Wildair (t)
20 to 1 — The Tartar | 50 to 1 — Peep-o'-day Boy, (t) | 66 to 1 — Eagle's Plume
25 to 1 — Jacco-Maco (t) | 50 to 1 — Mathrodyne

DERBY.
14 to 1 agst Honeycomb | 50 to 1 agst a Flamboro'd (t)
25 to 1 — Magician | 50 to 1 — Newport (t)

CHELTENHAM STEEPLE-CHASE.—WEDNESDAY.

The Grand Annual Steeple-Chase Handicap of 20 sovs each.

Mr. T. Oliver's Pathway, 11st 2lb	..	..	(Griffiths) 1
Mr. Vever's Vengeance, 10st ..	..	..	(Oliver) 2

Second Race. The Anti-cosmatic Steeple-Chase of 10 sovs each.

Mr. Bedford's b h Ellenthi, aged ..	..	(Mr. E. Griffiths) 1
Captain Fraser's br g Alkmene, late Blackhall ..	..	(Mr. Bolton) 2

Third Race.—The Farmers' Stakes. A Steeple-Chase of 3 sovs each, with 25 added.

Mr. Tayr'er's br m Victoria ..	..	..	1
Mr. A. Newman's b g You-never-can-tell ..	..	..	2

NEWMARKET COURSING MEETING.—TUESDAY.

EVENING FIELD.

THE CUP.—FIRST TIES.

Lord Stradbroke's Minor b m Mr Arabin's Ales.
Mr Beckworth's Brush beat Lord Stradbroke's Mercury.
Mr. Moody's Rattle beat Mr Beckworth's Brush.
Mr Bowes's b g Boy beat Mr Leader's Lightfoot.
Mr Beckwith's Slander beat Lord Stradbroke's Maid.
Mr Dobede's Diamond beat Mr B. Smyth's Skylarker.
Mr. King's Rattle beat Mr. Dobede's Dreamer.
Mr. Gillett's Great Western beat Mr. Vipan's Valiant.

THE DERBY.—FIRST TIES.

Rex beat Druid. | Desperate beat Hubert.
Baron beat Miller. | Locomotive beat Bruce.

THE CUP.—SECOND TIES.

Fly beat Bramble. | Morcsau beat Grnceful.
Olinda beat Hessie Belle. | Verbena against Mirth (undecided).
Alderman beat Signora. | Brilsemond beat Dorm.
Lavender beat Field-Marshal. | Fanny beat Gay Lad.

THE EVENING STAKES

Mr. B. Smyth's Sallsbury beat Dobede's Dacia.
Mr. King's Rosina beat Lord Stradbroke's Malmsast
Mr. Fyson's Faithful beat Mr Vipan's Vespasian.
Mr. Leader's Lonis Philippe beat Mr. Buckworth's Bard.

WEDNESDAY.

CHIPPENHAM FIELD

THE DERBY

Mr Buckworth's Brnce beat Mr. Leader's Louis Philippe.
Mr. King's Rex beat Mr. Fyson's Faithful.
Mr. Leader's Locomotive beat Mr. Arabin's Alfred.
Mr Buckworth's Baron beat Mr. Vipan's Victory.
Mr. Dobede's Desperate beat Mr. Gillett's Lover.
Lord Stradbroke's Miller beat Mr. Gillett's Gemini.
Mr. B. Smyth's St. Hubert beat Mr. Arabin's Abbot.
Mr. Dobede's Druid beat Mr. Cobbaldston's Ottoman.

THE CUP

Mr. Buckworth's Bridesmaid beat Mr. Cobaldeston's Ottoman.
Mr Arabin's Alderman beat Mr. Dobede's Bess.
Mr. Gillett's Gaylad beat Mr. Buckworth's Bonaparte.
Mr. Fyson's Fanny beat Mr. Vipan's Victnia.
Mr. Dobede's Dorcn beat Mr Moody's Highmindfnnindos.
Mr Leader's Lavender beat Mr. King's Racer
Mr. Fyson's Field-Marshal beat Mr. B Smyth's Salisbury.
Mr. B. Smyth's Signora beat Lord Stradbroke's Marie.

OARS

Lord Stradbroke's Moreen beat Mr Leader's Lady Essex.
Mr Beckworth's Bessie Belle beat Mr. Gillett's Gay Lass.
Mr Arabin's Abbess beat Mr. King's Rosina.
Mr Buckworth's Plumbole beat Mr. Dobede's Dacia.
Lord Stradbroke's Mirth beat Mr Moody's Forget-me-not.
Mr. Fyson's Fly beat Mr Arabin's Agnes.
Mr. Vipan's Verbena beat Mr Arabin's Amelia.
Mr. Cobaldeston's Olinda beat Mr. B. Smyth's Strehtz.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS FOR THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

Since Monday, the English Funds have advanced one-and-a-quarter per cent., with an apparent tendency to further improvement. This is principally attributable to the amount of unemployed capital which continues to be rejected by the leading discount houses, at any price, while, at the Stock Exchange, one per cent. can with difficulty be procured on Monday at 9 1/2 for money and time, closing without a fluctuation during the day. The tranquillising Lecture of the Paris advices on Tuesday, notwithstanding several large sales of stock for money to the Provinces, gave an improvement of ¼ per cent., which was followed on Wednesday by another advance of ¾ per cent., Consols quoting 92¾ ⅞, closing firmly. These prices were quoted for the opening on Thursday, but afterwards contracted to 92¾ ¾ was attained; without a slight reaction left the price one quarter per cent. lower. The unfunded debt has not advanced with equal rapidity; nor have Bank or India Stock been in active demand. India Bonds appear to be the favourite with the public, but little business, the market was firm, at the following quotations:—Bank Stock, 196 ; 4 per Cent. Reduced Annuities, 99¾ ; New 3½ Cents, India Annuities, 99¾ ; New 3½ per Cent Annuities, 98¾ ; Long Annuities, to expire Jan. 1860, 9 1-16; Ditto, October 10, 1859, 8 13-16 ; Ditto, 30 years, Jan. 5, 1860, 8 11-16; India Stock, 261 ; India Bonds, £1000, after 1860, 9 ; Consols for Account, 92⅝ ; Exchequer Bills, £1000, March, 45 pm ; £1000, June, 30 pm ; Small, March, 45 pm ; Small, June, 49 pm

Foreign securities have been taken in the animation of the English Funds, and generally mark an advance. Russian Stock quotes an improvement of two per cent, and Spanish Five per Cents have been largely dealt in for speculative purposes This new demand arises from the result of a meeting of the Spanish Bondholders held on Tuesday. It was then resolved, that, in the absence of our diplomatic relations with the Spanish Government, the Netherlands delegates should be empowered to represent the English Bondholders. A letter from Narvaez to the committee was read by Mr. Capel, in which he promises to "do all within the sphere of his influence" to promote an early settlement of their claims. Upon this, Spanish Five per Cents advanced to 16, and the Three per Cents to 29¾. Mexican has not been largely dealt in; and Portuguese is now quoted without the Coupon. The market, at the close of the week, was tolerably buoyant, at the following prices:—Brazilian, 80; Grenada Bonds, 1 per Cent., 1¼ ; Ditto, ex over-due Coupons, 5⅛; Mexican, 5 per Cent., 18¾, 19⅛; Portuguese, 4 per Cent., 39¾ ⅝ ; Russian Bonds, 106 ; Spanish, 5 per Cent., 1840, 16⅞ ; Ditto, Account, 17⅛ ; Ditto, Coupons, 10 ; Ditto, Passive, 4⅛ ; Ditto, 3 per Cent., 29⅛ ; Belgian 4½ per Cent., 79⅛ ; Dutch 2½ per Cent., Account, 50 ; Ditto, 5 per Cent. Certificates, 72

Shares are again gradually regaining public favour, and good purchases on behalf of private investors are being daily made. Great Westerns have been done at 105 , and Northern and Eastern at 20 . North Staffordshire have not made any great advance upon the result of the meeting, the present traffic being very low. The attention of the public is now directed to the coming meetings; and it must be hoped that shareholders will attend and carefully check any tendency to increased outlay on leasings or amalgamations, which the present state of the Money Market may possibly tempt directors to propose. Business done firmly in the Railway Share Market, with a gradually advance, buyers in numberless instances only awaiting the signal for closing the capital accounts. The last prices of certain bargains are—For Railways, Boston, Stamford, and Birmingham, 4¾ ; Caledonian, 24½ ; Ditto, Quarter Shares, 4⅛ ; Ditto, New, £10 Preference, 8¼ ; Chester and Holyhead, 22¾ ⅛ ; Dublin and Belfast Junction, 5⅛ ; Eastern Counties, 11⅛ ; Ditto, New Guaranteed Six per Cent., 11⅝ ; Eastern Union, Class A, Scrip, Six per Cent., 19, East Lancashire, 20 ; Ditto, New, Quarters, 4¼ ; Ditto, Six per Cent., Preference, Quarters, 7 ; East Lincolnshire, 37⅞ ; Great Northern, 94 ; Ditto, Half, Class A, Deferred, 5 ; Ditto, Half, Class B, Six per Cent. Guaranteed, 9⅛ ; Great Southern and Western (Ireland), 85 ; Great Western, New, £17, 14⅛ ; Lancaster and Carlisle, 35⅛ ; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 70 ; Ditto, Fifths, 8 ; Ditto, Thirds (Registered), 7⅛ ; London, Brighton, and South Coast, 85¾ ⅜ ; Do., New, £9, Guaranteed Six per Cent, 6 ; London and Greenwich, Pref., 2¼ ; London and North-Western, 120 ; Ditto, Quarters, 30 ; Ditto, £10 (M. and B.), 13⅛ ; Ditto, £10 (M. and B.), B., 4⅛ ; Ditto, New Scrip, 1848, Preference, Seven per Cent. on Deposit, and Five per Cent. on Calls, 5⅛ ; Midland, 56 ; Ditto, ditto, £50 Shares, 21¼ ; Ditto, Consolidated Bonds and Birmingham, 82 per Cent, 122¾ x.d. ; Norfolk, 49 ; Ditto, Guaranteed Five per Cent., 18⅛ ; Ditto, Lowestoft (Four per Cent.), 12¾ ; North British, 16⅛ ; Ditto, Halves, 7⅛ ; Ditto, Quarters, 3⅛ ; North Staffordshire, 12½ ; Scottish Central, 23¼ ; Scottish Midland, 14¾ ; Shrewsbury and Birmingham, 5½ ; Shropshire Union, 9¼ ; South Staffordshire, 14⅜ ; South-Eastern, 29⅛ ; Ditto, No. 3, 19⅛ ; Ditto, No. 3, 22½ ; Ditto, Scrip No. 4, 7⅛ ; South Wales, 18 . Wandsor, Staines, and South Western, 13½ ; Wilts, Somerset, and Weymouth, 29 . York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 30½ ; Ditto, Original New and Berwick, 20½ ; Ditto, Extension No. 1, 22 . Ditto, ditto No. 2 22½ ; Ditto, G.N.R Preference, 9¾ ; York and North Midland, 57½ ; Ditto, Preference, 11⅛ ; Ditto, East and West Riding Extension, 8⅜ , Boulogne and Amiens, 8⅛ ; Central of France (Orleans and Vierzon), 8¼ ; Rouen and Dieppe, 8¼ ; Nanteuil and Meaux, 8¼ ; Nor hern of France, 8⅛ ; Orleans and Bordeaux, 3 ; Paris and Lyons, 4⅛ ; Paris and Rouen, 19 ; Rouen and Havre, 10 ; Sambre and Meuse, 3⅛ , Tours and Nantes, 2

LIGHT IMPORTATIONS.—A return just published gives the following as the amount of bread stuffs imported into Dublin on the 1st of February:—17,730 quarters, 1000 barrels, 2318 sacks of wheat; 1235 sacks, 1763 barrels of flour; 4268 sacks of Indian corn; 1426 quarters of barley; 150 barrels of bread; 41 [illegible] Taken out of store—22,706 quarters wheat, 4167 sacks, 3572 cwts. of flour, 3543 quarters, 1930 barrels of barley. Notwithstanding this formidable array of figures, there was a firm demand for all descriptions of grain at the Corn Exchange to-day; wheat at an improvement of 6d. to 1s., and oats at 3d. to 6d. Barley supported the currency of Tuesday.

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE.—The arrivals of English wheat up to our market this week have been again extremely small, and of middling quality Fine dry samples have produced a trifle more money. In other kinds only a moderate business has been transacted, at late rates Foreign wheat has sold to a fair extent, at to per quarter advance. Malting barley must be considered quite as dear. Grinding and distilling sorts have commanded very little attention The supply of malt having considerably exceeded the wants of the buyers, the trade has ruled dull, and barely stationary prices. Good second malt have advanced 6d to 1s per quarter. In beans next to nothing doing, on somewhat easier terms. Peas, Indian corn, and meal have ruled very little attention

English.—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 42s to 50s ditto, white, 47s to 56s ; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 42s to 49s, ditto, white, 44s to 52s ; rye, 30s to 32s ; grinding barley, 24s to 27s, distilling ditto, 29s to 31s, malting ditto, 32s to 35s ; Scotch and Lincoln malt, 56s to 59s, brown ditto, 52s to 55s ; Kingston and Ware, 56s to 58s ; Chevalier, 60s to 62s ; Yorkshire and brown ditto, 52s to 55s ; Kingston and Ware, 56s to 58s ; Chevalier, 60s to 62s ; Yorkshire and brown ditto, 52s to 55s ; Lincoln and Norfolk, 50s to 52s ; potato ditto, 51s to 53s ; Yorkshire and Cork, black, 19s to 20s, ditto, white, 21s to 23s ; grey peas, 32s to 34s ; maple, 34s to 36s ; white, 36s to 38s ; boilers, 38s to 40s ; beans, old, —s to —s ; ditto, new, 30s to 32s ; Suffolk, 32s to 34s ; Staverton and Yorkshire, 34s to 36s, per 280 lbs.—flour, 39s to 44s ; Suffolk, 32s to 34s ; Staverton and Yorkshire, 34s to 36s, per 280 lbs.—*Foreign.* Dantzig red wheat, —s to —s ; white, —s to —s ; barley, —s to —s ; oats, —s to —s ; beans, —s to —s ; peas, —s to —s, per quarter. Flour, American, 22s to 23s per barrel ; Baltic, —s to —s per barrel

The Seed Markets.—Canary seed is in good request, at enhanced currencies. All other seed are a slow inquiry.

Linseed, English, sowing, 54s to 56s, Baltic, crushing, 42s to 46s ; Mediterranean and Odessa, 42s to 44s ; Bombay, new, 42s to 43s per quarter.—Carraway, 32s to 36s per cwt ; Rapeseed, 34s to 35s ; Coriander, 16s to 18s ; Canary, new, 40s to 44

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CHRIST CHURCH, BATTERSEA, SURREY.

The want of church accommodation being much felt in this populous suburban parish, the then Hon. and Rev. Vicar (now the Right Hon. and Right Rev. Lord Auckland, Bishop of Sodor and Man), in the year 1846, commenced obtaining subscriptions for the purpose of building a new church; and a committee of gentlemen was formed, to whom, and to their Honorary Secretary, William Lawrence, Esq., much credit is due in seconding the Vicar's exertions.

In September of the same year plans for a new church were requested by the committee from six architects, four of whom sent in designs; when, after careful investigation, those received from Mr. Charles Lee, of No. 20, Golden-square, London (who had associated with him therein Mr. Thomas F. Bury), were chosen and adopted; and the first stone of the building was laid, May 27th, 1847, by the Lord Bishop of Sodor and Man, in the presence of more than 2000 of the inhabitants.

This new church is in appearance highly picturesque and characteristic; it is in the English decorated, or middle-pointed style of architecture, faced with Kentish rag-stone; the dressings and finishings are of Bath stone; and the spire is wholly built of Kentish rag and Bath stone.

In plan this edifice is cruciform, with nave, aisles, and chancel; also a chapel on the north side of the chancel for the children, and an entrance porch attached to the south nave aisle. There are galleries only in the transepts; the whole of the remaining space is, therefore, left uninterrupted; and the organ being placed on the north side, in the tower, the beautifully enriched west window is seen without any obstruction from the interior of the building.

This church is built to accommodate 900 persons, at a cost of £3500 (the builders' estimate), which sum has been entirely raised by the voluntary subscriptions of the inhabitants, some of whom have given most liberally; thus presenting a good example to other and more wealthy parishes in want of church accommodation.

The ground for the church, and for an attached burial-ground, was given by the Vicar and Patron of the living, the Right Honourable the Earl Spencer, who is also the Lord of the Manor. The builders are Messrs. Wiuland and Holland, of Duke-street, Bloomsbury. The church is completed externally.

BATTERSEA NEW CHURCH.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

Cambridge.—A Grace has passed the Senate to appoint Sir J. F. W. Herschel an examiner for the Adams Prize, to be awarded in Michaelmas Term, 1850. The Regius Professor of Laws will commence his lectures for the Lent Term on Friday, the 23rd instant. The subject of the lecture will be the "Law of Kings." They will be delivered in the Law School, and the hour of attendance will be 11 A.M.

Smith's Prize Men.—The Smith's Prize Men are, 1. F. C. Phear, Second Wrangler, Caius College. 2. M. B. Pell, Senior Wrangler, St. John's College.

The Vice Chancellor has given notice, that at the congregation on Wednesday next, the 14th instant, a Grace will be offered to the Senate to appoint a Syndicate to revise the Statutes of the University, and to present them to the Senate in their revised form before the division of Michaelmas Term, 1849.

The Professor of Mineralogy will commence his lectures on Thursday, February 15. These lectures will be given gratis, on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, at noon to three o'clock, in the Mineralogical Museum, under the west end of the new library.

Christ's College.—It is reported that the newly-appointed and respected master of this college, the Rev. J. Shaw, B.D., is about to resign that office.

Oxford.—The Regius Professor of Hebrew proposes to lecture on the Prophet Isaiah, on Mondays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays, in the present term, at two o'clock. The first lecture was on Wednesday, the 7th instant. Three elementary Hebrew classes will also be formed.

Dr. Lee's Reader in Anatomy commenced his second course of lectures on Monday last, in the Anatomy School, Christ Church.

The Prelector of Logic resumed his lectures with the class of last term on Tuesday last.

The Professor of Chemistry continues his lectures at the new building contiguous to the Botanic garden.

The meetings of the Ashmolean Society for the present term will be held on the following days:—Monday, Feb. 12; Monday, Feb. 26; Monday, March 12.

Durham.—The Keeper Scholarship, which is attached to the Grammar School at Houghton-le-Spring, and is tenable at either of the universities, has been assigned to J. H. Popplewell, of University College.

Bishopric of Manchester.—It has been enacted by her Majesty in Council, "that, until a permanent house of residence shall be provided for the See of Manchester, a fit temporary residence within the said diocese shall be provided for the Bishop, at a rate not exceeding £400 by the year, and that the Bishop of Manchester for the time being shall be Visitor of the Cathedral Church and Chapter of Manchester.

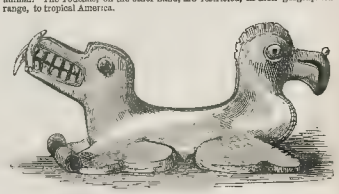
Bishopric of Victoria, Hong-Kong.—The Rev. John Smith, M.A., of Magdalen College, Oxford, late a missionary in China, has been nominated by the Queen to the Bishopric of Victoria, Hong-Kong, and will be consecrated in a few weeks. The endowment of the Bishopric has been provided for entirely by private subscription. The total sum at present available towards the erection of the see may be stated at £18,000, £9000 of which were collected in consequence of the Bishop of London's letter; £2000 contributed by the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, and £10,000 by "A Brother and Sister," who have also offered £2000 towards the erection of a Missionary College at Hong-Kong in connexion with the Church.

A Thirsty "Infant."—In a case heard at the Stamford County Court, last week, the plaintiff, a tailor and publican, sued the defendant for 9s. 11½d. for beer and spirits supplied. The Judge having learned that the defendant was only 18 years of age, said he might have appeared and pleaded "infancy," but as he had not done so he would hear the case. His Honor then told the plaintiff to read the items, which he did, giving the following as the amount of one day's chalking up:—"Five half-pints of ale, three glasses of gin and water, and three glasses of brandy."—Judge: "And you supplied this in one day to this infant?"—Plaintiff (astounded): "Infant! why they say he is 18 years old. Infant!"—Judge: "Go on."—Plaintiff: "September 29, ale 3d., ditto 3d., gin 3d., a loaf of bread for his man when he went out shooting," &c.—Judge: "What?"—Plaintiff: "He has a dog and a gun, a game certificate, and he keeps a horse to go out a-hunting; and he sometimes treats his friends."—Judge: "What is he, then?" Plaintiff: "The son of a pawnbroker."—Judge "Well, he is but an 'infant' in the eye of the law. I shall disallow from the account the charge for spirits, and I shall make an order that the balance be paid when the 'infant' comes of age—in three years' time."—The plaintiff seemed puzzled with the size and capacity for drink of the law's "infants."—*Lancashire Chronicle.*

CURIOUS GOLD MEMORIAL.

This curious ornament, of pure virgin gold, was found in the grave of a Chief in the province of Antioquia, in New Grenada, South America. It will be seen to bear two heads, one somewhat resembling that of a hippopotamus, and the other that of a bird, approaching the peculiar conformation of the toucan, as regards the bill. The base of the ornament is of foot-like form; one end having a rude resemblance of claws. The base measures about four inches by three and the height of the whole is about three inches.

There is room for speculation as to the design of this exhumed treasure; more especially as the hippopotamus, which one of the forms resembles, is an African animal. The Toucans, on the other hand, are restricted, in their geographical range, to tropical America.



GOLD MEMORIAL FOUND IN A CHIEF'S GRAVE, IN NEW GRENADA.

With the above was found the figure, apparently, of a warrior, affixed to a circular plate, both of gold.

GEORGE NEAL.

The chequered muster-roll of eccentric character has received many accessions from the twin services, the Army and Navy; but few of them possess greater abundance of incident than the protracted career of the "worthy" who is figured at full-length in the present column. He shuffled out of the world last summer, at Coventry, and was there buried with military honours, a few of the 11th Hussars and the 87th Regiment furnishing the firing party. Although interred with such "pomp and circumstance," the old fellow, George Neal, had nearly slipped into oblivion, perhaps, put out by the Revolution of June. A kind hand has, however, saved his memory from this doom. His life is, indeed, a "mingled yarn;" for he had served in both hemispheres, and in both services, Navy and Army, under some of the most distinguished commanders of his day; had his leg broken by a round shot, and his skull fractured, besides receiving a number of other wounds; and he had received, moreover, corporal punishment to the amount of 3000 or 4000 lashes.

Few have passed through a more varied career. Born of very poor parents at Coventry, a part of Neal's youth was passed in the workhouse: he was successively apprentice to a pauuer, in Birmingham; butcher's boy, at Coventry; and postboy at the King's Head Inn, in that town. He went to sea at the age of 18. He was present on board the *Formidable*, flag-ship of Admiral Rodney, in the memorable action with the French fleet under Count de Grasse, in April, 1782; and on that occasion his leg was broken. He was discharged the following year. A few years after, he enlisted into an independent company, commanded by Captain Roden, from which he was transferred to the 77th Regiment, and went to India, where he served in it under Generals Harris and Nicolls, and Colonel Wellesley, now Duke of Wellington. He was at the storming of Bangalore, in 1791; and at the taking of Colombo, in 1796. At the storming of Seringapatam, in 1797, he was one of the forlorn hope under Sergeant Graham, who was killed after he had planted the English colours on the rampart. George Neal received several wounds on this occasion. He was discharged with a pension in 1809.

Neal had been for some years one of the eccentrics of the ancient city of Coventry. The old man's death was accelerated by an attempt he made to walk from Birmingham to Coventry. He had been to the former place to make enquiries as to his son, whom he had lost sight of for some years. After walking seven miles, he became quite exhausted, and was brought back to Coventry, where he died not many days afterwards. The sketch whence the accompanying Engraving has been copied, was taken last March. There is some doubt as to his precise age; the records of his services show him to have been near 90 years of age, though common report stated him at 93.

THE LATE GEORGE NEAL, OF COVENTRY.

Controverted Elections.—The Speaker of the House of Commons has appointed the following members to constitute the General Committee of Elections for the present session:—Mr. Fox Maule, Sir George Clerk, Mr. John Wilson Patten, Sir Robert Alexander Ferguson, Mr. T. Duncuft, and Sir John Buller Yarde Buller.

Cape of Good Hope.—The Lords of the Treasury have caused Mr. Parker, one of their Lordships' secretaries, to transmit to the Commissioners of the Customs a copy of an Order in Council, directing a duty of 2s. per gallon to be charged upon spirits imported into the Cape of Good Hope, and to permit the delivery, duty free, of one gallon of spirits for every ten gallons of Cape wine exported, or deposited in the warehouse for exportation.

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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

No. 358.—Vol. XIV.] FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1849. [Sixpence.

ROAD REFORM.

Mr. Cornewall Lewis has obtained leave to bring in a Bill for the Consolidation and Amendment of the Laws relating to Public Roads in England and North Wales. The subject is one of very great importance, and has been forced upon the attention of the Legislature by the revolution in the old modes of transit produced by railways. The coach roads of England are admirably constructed; but the gradual completion of all the great lines of railway, and of their tributary feeders, by removing the traffic from these old highways of our ancestors, has deprived them of the funds necessary for their maintenance and repair. Many of the turnpike trusts have declared themselves insolvent; and in some cases the mortgagees and bondholders have endeavoured to supersede the trustees, and to collect the few remaining tolls on their own account. Litigation has ensued, and further debt and liability have been incurred both by the trustees and by the bondholders. In other instances the parishes through which the roads pass have been applied to for rates in aid. Generally, the affairs of these partly superseded, but still necessary modes of internal communication, have become so unsatisfactory as to demand immediate attention and remedy, both in the interest of the public who still continue to use them, and of the individuals who have advanced their money to construct and to maintain them. A measure was introduced last session by the Government, by which it was proposed to deal with the highways exclusive of the turnpike trusts; but, after being referred to a committee, it dropped;—partly, we believe, in consequence of the waste of time produced by the long speechification of honourable members, until the near approach of the grouse season; and partly on account of the objection raised to it, as not comprehensive enough.

The Government, by the measure of Mr. Cornewall Lewis, attempts to deal with the whole subject of the coach roads of the kingdom, including both turnpike roads, and highways, properly so called. It appears from Mr. Lewis's interesting statement on introducing the bill, that the number of places in England and North Wales at present repairing their own roads amounts to 18,000; and that the length of road is, in round numbers, about 100,000 miles. The annual expense incurred for the maintenance of the highways is £1,400,000; the turnpike trusts, of which there are 1150, is £1,378,000: forming a total of £2,778,000. The debt incurred by the trusts amounts to upwards of £8,000,000, the interest of which sum has to be provided for by means of the tolls. These figures show the magnitude as well as complexity of the interests involved. The Ministerial measure—for such we must presume the bill of Mr. Lewis to be—proposes to abolish all parochial liability for the maintenance of roads; to abolish, at the same time, the powers of the various road trustees throughout the kingdom; and to take the counties as the areas both of taxation and management. It is proposed to place the local control of the roads in a committee of the Quarter Sessions, to be elected by the magistrates, and to be called the "County Road Board." This body is to have a general control, and to be empowered, subject to the general regulations of the bill, to collect tolls on the main roads, and to maintain the branch roads by means of the county assessment. It is proposed to vest the local management in the Poor-law Unions; and that, on the 25th of March, 1850, all turnpike and highway jurisdiction at present existing shall be superseded by the new machinery. With regard to the debt of £8,000,000, and upwards, the measure proposes that it shall be imposed upon the counties; and that a fund shall be set apart from the general amount receivable from the tolls and from the county rates, for the discharge of the debt in a period not less than seven, nor above twenty-one years.

Such are the main provisions of a bill which, at all events, has the merit of comprehensiveness. It will, no doubt, be fully discussed in its various stages through the House. Opinions adverse to some of its details have already been expressed. Doubts are entertained of the justice of burdening the counties with the debts of improvident trustees, who have mismanaged their resources, and incurred needless and wasteful expenditure. It is also matter for serious consideration whether the Poor-law Unions have not so much to do in the management of the poor, in the support and education of pauper children, and in the repression of vagrancy, as to leave no leisure for the proper superintendence of the highways and byways of the kingdom. Perhaps in the discussion that the measure will provoke, some suggestions will be thrown out for introducing a principle of fairness in the distribution of the debt, so that wasteful and dishonest trustees may not be relieved quite as easily from their liabilities as those who have not been guilty of extravagance and mismanagement. Perhaps, also, it will be possible to adopt the machinery of the Poor-law Unions for the surveillance and management of the roads, without placing too great a burden upon the shoulders of the Poor-law Guardians.

Our own opinion is strongly in favour of that principle of the new measure which supersedes the road trustees. Neither railroads nor coach-roads should be the property of individuals. The "Queen's highway" is a common phrase; but in fact our highways and byways, instead of being as they ought to be, the property of the State, are the property to a great extent of private persons, who think more of their own interest than of the interest of the public. It is too late to repair the error in the matter of railways; but the very existence of railways, which has caused the partial abandonment, and consequent depreciation of property, in the old coach roads, offers an opportunity of repairing the error in the case of the last-mentioned, which we are glad to see has not been lost sight of.

Without venturing the opinion that Mr. Lewis's bill is not of a character calculated to satisfy, better than any other project that

[COUNTRY EDITION] HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MODE OF TAKING THE VOTES.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

could be devised, the various interests involved in the question, we would throw out for his consideration the suggestions of Mr Pagan in his valuable pamphlet upon "Road Reform," published two or three years ago. Tolls have hitherto been considered necessary evils; but there are not wanting persons—and we must own ourselves to be of the number—who consider them to be very unnecessary evils; and who think that the establishment of turnpikes and toll-gates is a cumbrous, barbarous, and most extravagant method of raising a revenue. Mr. Pagan proposes their abolition.

Every traveller knows the obstruction and the nuisance of tolls. To be stopped every now and then by an official, holding out his hand for your money, is a serious drawback to the enjoyment of a ride either on horseback or in a carriage. At night, when no person travels unless upon urgent business, the nuisance of delay is still greater. However pressing the necessity for haste, the traveller is impeded by the "inexorable bar" of the turnpike-man, who—caring nothing for possible, but improbable travellers—retires to bed, and has to be aroused from his slumbers to receive his tax before the impatient wayfarer can be allowed to proceed. Life and death are of no account to the man of tolls. But this is only a portion of the evil. The money thus received, instead of being expended upon the maintenance of the road, is liable to a large percentage for the building and maintenance of the toll-house, and for the support of the turnpike-man and his family. We should be glad if Mr. Lewis, or any other member of Parliament, would procure a calculation of the number of toll-houses erected on, and of turnpike-men employed in, the 1150 turnpike trusts of England and Wales, and of the annual cost of both. We think it would be found to amount to a very serious sum out of the £2,778,000 which our highways entail upon us. Mr. Pagan's plan provides for the immediate abolition of all these toll-houses, and the consequent disbanding of this large, vexatious, and unproductive army of toll-collectors, by the substitution of an annual tax upon horses for the toll due.

The two great merits of the change are obvious—perfect freedom for travellers, and the expenditure of the whole amount of the taxation for the purposes for which it is levied. It would not, perhaps, be just that the owners of horses and carriages should pay the whole amount of taxation necessary for the support of the roads; but it seems to us that between a road-tax upon horses and vehicles, receivable in the same manner as the assessed taxes, and a county rate, the whole amount might be levied with perfect fairness, convenience, and efficiency. It is calculated, we believe, that upwards of a million of horses are kept in England for pleasure alone: we say nothing of the horses employed for the purposes of agriculture. A tax of thirty shillings per annum on each of these horses would amount to a million and a half sterling. Another million and a half imposed as a rate upon the various counties would provide fully for the £2,778,000 at present required for the maintenance of the roads, and leave a margin to be employed as a sinking fund for the payment of the debt of eight millions. As the abolition of tolls would lead to a saving of the whole sum at present expended upon the support of idle toll-keepers, we should not greatly err in assuming this margin as between half and three-quarters of a million per annum. The tax of thirty shillings per annum on horses kept for pleasure would, so far from being oppressive, be, we think, a positive boon. It would not amount to a penny a day; and no one who rides a horse for his pleasure, under the present toll system, escapes at so light a rate from the clutch of the "pike" man. If there are any objections to this plan, we should like to see them stated. Perhaps, when the bill reaches its first or second stage, the subject will be brought under the notice of the Government. We think it deserving of attention, in the interest of all parties.

"DIVIDING" IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The business of "dividing" in the House of Commons, as at present conducted, would appear to be attended with considerable loss of time.

When the members proceed to a division, the result is ascertained by what "a Parliamentary reporter," in the *Times* of Monday, designates a "jog-trot mode." He adds:—"Members have to be got into their respective right and left lobbies, before anything can be done; and, when this is accomplished, they have to be counted out one by one; each particular name has to be shouted aloud, made sure of, told, and then written down by the clerks at the table. And, when 400 or more names are in question, this entire operation, on one division, will occupy 40 minutes: and, at last, there is often an error as to a number or a name."

The Illustration upon the preceding page shews the present routine of the business.

The Correspondent then suggests the following expedient as a remedy:—"At the entrance to the room or lobby into which the members are collected, there should be fitted up a turnstile (I am not aware of the technical term) such as that with which the paripatetics of Waterloo-bridge are familiar. Each turn of the machine, admitting one passenger, registers the passage. I find by a rough calculation, that 150 members could pass through such a machine in about five minutes; and the dial-plate, at the end of the five minutes, would at once show the state of the motion at stake. The names of the members could be given on cards, prepared for the purpose, like checks, and each member could lay his check down as he passes through. The "tellers" could act as the clerks take."

In proof of the loss of time by the present plan, the Correspondent states that, "On particular nights, in the middle of the session, when railway and other such bills are pleading, and when clauses of all sorts of bills are contested vigorously in committee, I have known an aggregate three hours lost in the process of getting members into their lobbies and telling them out again. On nights even of the most ordinary business an hour at least goes in this way."

"Certainly, when you can go from London to the Mersey in five hours and a half, it does seem rather absurd that a gentleman should have to devote half an hour or more in prosecuting round a House of Commons 'teller.'"

INGROSSING AND INROLLING OF BILLS.—The House of Lords resolved, on the 8th inst., to adopt the following arrangements as regards the present system of ingrossing bills, which is to be discontinued; viz.:—"1. That in lieu of being ingrossed, every bill shall be printed fair immediately after it shall have been passed in the House in which it originated, and that such printed bill shall be sent to the other House, as the bill so passed, and shall (subject to the regulation next hereinafter mentioned) be dealt with by that House and its officers in the same manner in which ingrossed bills are now dealt with. 2. That on its return to the House in which it originated, without amendments (or if amended, after the amendments shall have been settled and agreed to), it shall be fair printed by the printer of such House, who shall furnish a fair print upon vellum to the House of Lords before the Royal assent, and likewise a duplicate of the same, also on vellum. 3. That one of such fair prints of each bill shall be duly authenticated by the proper officers of each House as the bill to which Houses have agreed. 4. That the Royal assent shall be indorsed in the usual on such fair print so authenticated, which shall be deposited in the Record Tower, in lieu of the present ingrossment. 5. That the copies promulgated in the first instance by the Queen's printer shall be impressions from the same form as the deposited copy. 6. That for the present session this arrangement shall not apply to private bills, nor to local and personal bills, which last-mentioned bills, intended to be brought in this session, have been, for the most part, already printed, in pursuance of the standing orders of the House of Commons. 7. That the Master of the Rolls shall, upon being duly authorised in that behalf, receive, in lieu of the copies of public general acts as now inrolled, the hereinbefore mentioned duplicate fair prints of such public general bill, to be dealt by the same purposes, and subject to the same conditions for and upon which the inrolled acts are now received and held by him. 8. That it is expedient, with a view to economy, convenience, and despatch, and to the diminution of the chance of errors, that one printer should print the public general bills for both Houses, and that inasmuch as the Queen's printer is by virtue of his office bound to print the acts, it would be advisable, for the attainment of the before mentioned objects, that the Queen's printer should be employed by both Houses to print the public general bill."

SUSPENSION OF THE HABEAS CORPUS IN IRELAND.—A return of all persons who have been committed to, or detained in prison in Ireland since the passing of the Habeas Corpus Suspension Act, by warrant of the Lord-Lieutenant or Chief Secretary, for high treason or treasonable practices, or suspicion thereof, has been printed by order of the House of Commons. It appears that from the 26th of July, 1848, the date of the first warrant, to the 16th Dec., 1848 persons have been committed to prison: of these, 35 were discharged on bail, and the remainder are still in custody.

THE INDIAN MAIL.—The *Nemaphore*, of Marseilles, states that the last English mail that left that city for India contained such a quantity of letters that the additional postage amounted to the enormous sum of 9000 francs (£360). Previous to the reduction in the postage of letters the mail for Algiers consisted at most of five bags; since then the number has increased to eleven, and that for Philippeville from three to eight.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

PRESENT STATE OF PARIS

(From our own Correspondent.)

PARIS, 14th February, 1849.

After its fever-fit of a day, Paris has, for the last week, somewhat recovered its self possession, and even does its best to look as joyous and gay as of yore in Carnival-tide. But, continual fever-fits have left its nerves weak, and its system "shaky:" the various violent convulsive attacks of the past year have had too powerful an effect not to render each fresh one, however slight and transitory, a severer illness than it outwardly seems, setting the patient back again into its state of languor and torpidity. Ministerial doctors may thus administer calming doses of confidence and reassurance, and assume that the struggle is past, and the danger averted, at least for a time; but Paris, that is to say, communicated Paris, the Paris of the bourgeoisie, still keeps a sickly, lack-adaisical, hypochondriac look, shakes its head, complains wofully of its intestine pains, and, in spite of the assurances of its doctors, dreads another attack of that rankling fever which it declares to be still lurking in its system, and preparing to shatter and undermine it. On the other hand, however, Paris, which always is a rake at heart, fiddles, dances, eats *petits soupers*, and yells through the last days of its Carnival, as if the spirit of St. Vitus possessed it in its sticky state, and there is no doubt that these little doses of excitement, by giving a sort of factitious impulse to the blood, in however small a way, give, at the same time, a semblance of life and spirit. The middling and commercial classes, it is true, hold themselves back in this *fête*-giving season, or, at most, indulge their love of expense and variety at the theatres. The former banking world of the Chaussée d'Antin—that gaudy, somewhat tawdry, and over-gilded world of the last reign—still bangs its head sadly, and hides its diminished splendours, or tarnished pecuniary circumstances, behind its closed shutters doors; but the Faubourg St. Germain, which, in spite of its policy of assumed indifference and quiet expectation, cannot quite conceal its "Legitimist" hopes, and even the species of confidence implied by the very quietude of that expectation itself, dances much and joyously, although *en gros petit comité*, and more exclusively than ever, in the company of the *Duc de * * * yous très pensant*. The foreigners, however, are more or less accustomed to revolutionary alarms during the experience of the past year, and who, in quest of their usual dose of travelling excitement, declare in this far preferable in its revolutionary aspect to Rome, Vienna, Florence, Berlin, or any other revolutionary capital, and not so *militant*, after all, in its expression, as it looks at a distance, still keep up the tradition of these dancing *fêtes* in which Paris started in its days of rich ambassadorial festivities, and open their houses to the old "fashionable world" and the rising generation, who will not be deprived by revolutions of their share of the "pleasures of life," and to the Court and Opera balls where the allurements of its frantic and convulsive galeties to crowds who flock to them, with all the spirit of a reaction in favour of pleasure, after so much political ennui, in greater force than for many years past. These strange weakly saturnalia, so peculiar, at least to such an extent of wildness, to Paris, offer no new aspect; but it is this very want of change that is their present peculiarity in these days of a Republic. The true Republican look on and denounce them as "reactionary," inasmuch as not a trace of Republican spirit pervades either in their *ensemble* or their details: the old *Chicorée*, and *Pompadour*, *Ballardiere* abounds, as of yore, in the gross crowded, and decidedly lighted dancing amphitheatre; but, alas! not one Republican costume is visible; not even a Democratic student assumes the dress of a hero of the Convention, or of a *merveilleux* of the old Republic; not a revolutionary *grisette*, in spite of the all-pervasive of the *decoltad*, so much in vogue in these immense Parisian orgies, puts on the undress of a "*Déesse de la Raison*." Well may Democrats denounce "reaction," when indifference to the symbols of true Republicanism, as they call the return to the Republican absurdities of past time, is carried to such an excess! Still more do they clamour at the reactionary evidence exhibited in the Vaudeville Theatre, where the "Folie aux lieues" is nightly played to over crowded houses along with the "Propriété, c'est le Vol;" for there it is not the public of the house or the stalls, the so-called "infamous aristocrats," that applauds so fervently, and requires the *encore* of all the hits against the Republic but it is the public of the pit and the galleries, the public of the "people," that displays these decidedly indubitable symptoms of "reaction." General Cavaignac, when present, not long ago, at this performance, is said to have left the house "*à coeur navré*" at the exhibition of this spirit among the lower classes Paris, then, has neither a calm, or rather has an on a reckless gaiety of aspect, during the past week. It is true that the military air which it once monassumed on the 29th of last month has been by no means laid aside. The principal public buildings are still strictly guarded; patrols are frequent and heavy all through the night; and every now and then, in the gloom of the evening, bands of *gardiens de Paris*, with their cocked hats, large Dutch-like cloaks and pointed hats, may be seen silently advancing along the streets, to the amount of eighty or ninety, headed in brigades by commissaries of police, and proceeding to the barriers at the distant extremities of the capital, in order to surprise and close an illicit cab, or arrest the members of a *société secrète*. On Sunday, also, an immense review of the garrison of Paris was held in the Champ de Mars by General Changarnier, about once or twice a month; and these thoroughfares of the capital were flooded with torrents of steel bayonets glittering in the sun, as the troops returned to their respective quarters. This display of immense military force in Paris all the air of an intimidation and a threat; and as such, consequently, is denounced by the ultra-democratic journals: but, even were the display really so intended, it was no less hailed and applauded as such by the great Parisian, who, in spite of his love of variety and pleasure, to the evidences of *energy*; and demand, rather than condemn, intimidation They know where are their real enemies, and how necessary it is to keep them in awe

To calm has extended itself, also, for some days at least, to the ever-tumultuous Assembly. That flood of light and life which has inundated Paris for the last week with the brightest rays of the clearest, most sparkling winter sun, and all warmth of May, has been too much for the *esprit de fidélerie*, which is a country's representative system—at least in its present period, is from, and with some notable modifications to prolong their own existence; but they had voted it, in spite of the manœuvres and reiterated propositions of the Extreme Left party; and now they surely had a right to "*enjoy themselves*." There was no prospect, also, of those dramatic "incidents," in the dram-drinking of which they had been accustomed to indulge; no scratchings—no skirmishings—no recriminations: they would have lost their time! Jupiter Mountain, even, gave up its self-imposed task of thundering On Monday only there was a prospect of a good "row;" and the Assembly again assumed its wonted aspect. "Interpellations" were again the order of the day. The words are to be used by Marshal Bugeaud at Bourges, that he was ready, upon the first signal, to march against Paris at the head of the Departments, and that the army of the Alps was necessary at home to keep the revolutionary capita. in awe, afforded a fine opportunity for the denunciations of the "Mountain," and its associations of a reactionary history. In spite of its having, however, the slight advantage of being to the "order of the day" and the Mountain had done no more than get up another fight for the representatives, at which they thought it worth their while to be present.

The revolutionary excitement of the week, then, has been almost entirely confined to the noisy demonstrations of a sort of ambulatory democratic club, which has taken upon itself to parade the boulevards, and the shops of the Palais de Boulevaux are exhibited in prints, or in busts, or as vignettes to songs—and, spite of the sort of illegal anti-legitimist attack made by the Government in seizing the pictures and busts of M. Prudhon, the popular democratic idol. In every part of Paris—and destroying them by force. How far these demonstrations may be allowed to extend, is doubtful, but, if permitted to continue, they will find work enough on their hands. The ultra-democratic, it is true, keep up an active firing against everything except the true and genuine "Red" Republicans, and denounce all things and all men with a convulsion of threat and hatred: they even call the condemnation of the murderers of Generals Bréa and Lamoricière sacrilege, and deify those unhappy "heroes" as martyrised on the cross of political hatred" What next? Fortunately, two of their leading organs, the *Démocratie*, misnamed *Pacifique*, and the *People*, have fallen to bigger heads among themselves; and M. Considérant, of the one, and the famous M. Proudhon, of the other (both democratic representatives), have each other "savage" and "traitor," no more or less than were they "infamous reactionists!" S

FRANCE.

The Committee of the National Assembly appointed to examine and report upon the proposition of M. Portalis for celebrating the anniversary of the revolution of February, have recommended that the 25th of February shall henceforth be observed as a strict holyday. The Committee also recommend that on that day in all the communes of France, and that a sum of 500,000f. (£20,000) shall be granted to the Minister of the Interior for distribution. It is said that the Committee intended to take this opportunity of pardoning or commuting the punishment of the political offenders.

Communal Assemblies, who had been consulted to the military prison of the Abbaye, by order of General Changarnier, on the 28th of January, was released on Tuesday. He was informed at the same time that he would be permitted to retain the command of the 6th battalion of the Garde Mobile.

The trial of M. Delescluze, editor of the *Révolution Democrate et Sociale*, for a seditious libel, which was to have commenced on Tuesday, was adjourned in consequence of the indisposition of M. Ledru Rollin, who was to have conducted the defence.

The Minister of the Interior has given orders that the *bonnets rouges* attached to some of the trees of liberty planted in Paris shall be immediately removed. Two of these hideous objects were removed on Monday night from a tree in the Place Dauphine. In some of the southern departments their removal, in a few localities where they had been allowed to remain unmolested for some time, was attended with disturbances, particularly in the town of Cette, where the authorities, being unable to get at the "red cap," cut down the tree of liberty which it surmounted. The National Guard of the place had been disarmed by the Government, in consequence of not ranging themselves on the side of order on the occasion.

On Wednesday in the National Assembly, M. Marrast was re-elected President by 408 votes, to 213 given to M. Dufaure. The Assembly afterwards granted the authorisation to prosecute M. Prendhon, one of its members, for a libel on the President of the Republic. It subsequently resumed the discussion on M. Lanjuinais' proposition relative to its dissolution, and rejected, by 459 to 347, an amendment by M. Emile Péan, when it voted the Assembly to discuss and vote the budget of 1849 previous to the promulgation of the electoral law.

Those incendiary pests, "the Clubs," have been extirpated, owing to the active measures and energy of the police, and the conviction, by the tribunals, of the principal speakers

On Monday and the succeeding day of this week the magnificent furniture in the Hôtel Ladrière (Rue Lafitte, No. 21) was sold by auction. Those splendid *salons* were filled with precious objects of art, consisting of bronzes in every shape and form, Sevres China and Japan porcelain surpass of the richest fabric, curtains of the finest damask, plate, mirrors, articles of furniture of all kinds and of the most varied and beautiful workmanship. During the sale, notwithstanding the general depression of commerce, there was a considerable outlay of money, which, being expended on mere articles of vertu and objects of luxury, showed a symptom of a gradual return to ancient habits. The most extravagant prices were paid for vases, candelabra, and even minute articles of Sevres porcelain.

SPAIN.

A rumour of the death of the Carlist General Cabrera has been contradicted. From the seat of the Guerilla warfare, now carried on by the insurgents, we learn that near the frontiers of Navarre, 220 muskets, and several boxes of gunpowder and ball-cartridge, had been lately found concealed in the Spanish part of the wood of Iraity. About 40 Spanish refugees, one of whom was a commandant, had been arrested. Prince Adalbert, of Bavaria, has left Madrid for France. The necessary precautions had been adopted for his security, and his carriage was to be escorted as far as the French frontier. The Chamber of Deputies was engaged in discussing the Waste Land Bill.

ITALIAN STATES.

ROME.—The Roman Constituent Assembly was opened with much pomp on the 5th instant. The Deputies went in procession from the Capitol to the Palace of the Chancery, the old hall of which had been fitted up for their reception. At one of the doors they took their seats, when the Senior Deputy having been called to the chair, M. Armellini, Minister of the Interior, read a speech, in which he endeavoured to demonstrate the incompatibility existing between the temporal power of the Pope and the spiritual power of his office. On having the Tribune, he exclaimed, "Italy and the People for ever!" and the auditory repeated the same cries. The Deputies were mostly young men, and about 140 present. Rome was perfectly tranquil.

PIEDMONT.—There has been a slight modification of the Ministry. Gen. Chiodo has been appointed Minister of War, in the room of M. della Marmora. The Marquis Antonio Pareto was elected, on the 8th inst., President of the Sardinian Chamber of Deputies

The *Venice Gazette* of the 3d contains a notice inviting the Deputies of the province of Venice to assemble in the Ducal Palace on the 9th, for the despatch of business. The Austrian balloon scheme for the bombardment of Venice has utterly failed.

PRUSSIA

At Berlin, the elections for the members of the Upper Chamber of the Legislature have terminated in favour of the moderate Conservative party

AUSTRIA

Our accounts this week from Vienna state that the attempts to assassinate soldiers and officers still continued, without any clue being obtained to the conspiracy with which those crimes have originated.

There is no other news of interest.

HUNGARY.

The intelligence from this quarter is vague and meagre.

General Bem still holds out: but the Diet of the Hungarian Diet continues to hold its sittings at Debrezin, which city is inundated with an excessive issue of paper money, that has caused prices to rise to an unexampled height.

ICARIA.

The *Mémorial de Rouen* publishes a letter dated New Orleans, the 25th of December, from a workman of that place, who left with one of the bands of M. Cabet's colonists for Icaria. In this letter, which is addressed by the writer to his daughter, he says:—"Icaria exists no more for the present. Nine of our unfortunate friends are dead of hunger, misery, and the climate. The 75 others are only walking skeletons, traversing the deserts under a burning sun, without bread, without money, without prayer, and without any hope. As for me, I remained at New Orleans, where he contrives to gain a good subsistence.

DRAINING THE MINES OF SIERRA MORENA

An English company have leased the celebrated silver mines of Guadalcanal, near Seville, in Spain, which have been under water for a period of 150 years. Before that time they produced to the Spanish Government £100,000 per annum in duties alone, and from the proceeds of these the Palace of the Escurial was built. They were the property of the Archbishops Fuchas, who, not satisfied with the enormous wealth they derived from them, secretly took away the crew from a new lode they discovered without giving notice to the Government, and, to prevent further discovery and confusion, they let the water into the mine, and for 150 years they have remained in the state in which they were thus left by them.

About six months ago, however, the mines were purchased by an English company on the most advantageous terms, and a capital of £16,000 was raised among a few English adventurers, in order to work them—M Nicholas Laws, Esq., Surveyor, of Hayle, who visited the Lake of Nemi, being one of them; and an engine of great power having been obtained, and transported, under the direction of Captain Michell and the engineer, Mr. Duncan Shaw, to the mine, bids fair to drain the lake in a few months, and discover its hidden wealth once more.

From advices recently received, the engine has drained the mine, in one month, to 15 fathoms level, and some very valuable specimens of silver ore have been taken from the lodes, and are now on their way to England.

From the *Cheraw Patriot* of January 6, we learn the following account of the commencement of operations, all the preparations for which were completed on the 23rd of December last:—

"The gigantic pump (says the writer) might consequently have entered on its subterranean labours from that day. But, like a thorough Englishman, the engineer determined to give the inauguration of the enterprise a solemn date—that of Christmas-day. He went further; he assembled some of the notabilties of the country, and, like a true son of Albion, collected on the spot a quantity of solids and liquids sufficient to have satisfied the cravings of a thousand famished Irishmen. The results of this step were advantageous, for, instead of some fifty persons, the entire population of the neighbouring country flocked to the scene of the enterprise. Alcaldes, lawyers, priests, shopkeepers, men, women, and children, deserted the little town of Guadalcanal, and raved, some on foot, others on mules, the most abominable of all things—a Spanish road. The undertaking excited in a high degree the curiosity of these people, and interested them in other respects. But however persuaded they might be of the superiority of British skill and perseverance, they were generally doubtful of success; the oldest among them shrugging their shoulders whilst they related the many failures in the attempts to overcome or even diminish, the ordeal so great as given by the engineer. The water-mark had been lowered five feet, and this result, which surpassed the most sanguine expectations of the workmen themselves, was received with rapturous demonstrations of joy and unbounded confidence.

"It then only remained for those present to do justice to the repast; their incredulity was vanquished, and Spanish gravity put to the test. Then might be seen the Queen of Guadalcanal, forgetting the traditions of the *olla podrida*, making resolute onslaughts on the 'roast beef of Old England.' The Andalusians present were not forgotten; from 50 to 60 pounds of bonbons, and cakes without number, were offered with civility, and accomplished with satisfaction.

"On the morrow, the dawn had no sooner lightened the Sierra Morena, than cries of joy and shouts of merriment were yet to be distinguished in the midst of English and Spanish congratulations and confused. The noise thereby created did not, however, prevent the occasional impression of British tips on Andalusian cheeks being heard. But I will not dwell upon these scenes, which are the effect of the general enthusiasm."

MUNIFICENT BEQUESTS.—A lady, recently deceased, who for many years resided at Hammersmith (the late Miss Fenn), has by her will bequeathed a sum of £1000 stock in the Three-and-a-Quarter per Cents to the School for the Indigent Blind in St. George's-fields. The deceased lady for many years laboured under the severe calamity of loss of sight, and, with a feeling of commiseration for her poorer fellow-creatures similarly affected to herself, and with a view to contribute to the alleviation of their distresses, she has made the above munificent bequest in aid of the funds of the institution referred to. The testatrix was also a subscriber of the annual musical concerts. Dr. W. Hayes, and, mindful of the misfortunes of the poorer members of that profession of which he was so distinguished a member, she has bequeathed a legacy of £1,000 stock in the Three-and-a-Quarter per Cents to the Royal Society of Musicians, established for the support of the decayed members of that profession. Miss Fenn has also left a legacy of £500 stock to the National Benevolent Institution.

RAILWAYS.—A return to the hon. the House of Commons, on a motion of Mr. J. Maitland, M.P., shows that the number of railways for which Acts of Parliament were passed in the session of 1845 (the 8th Vict.) amounted to 85; the total length of the lines to 370 miles 60 chains; the length of deviation, to 155 miles 684 chains; the amount of capital stock, to £10,904,856, and the sum of money the companies were empowered to borrow, to £4,360,571. The foregoing 85 acts may thus be classified, viz. 6 amalgamation and lease. &c. acts; 3 for the purchase of canals; 12 for extension of time and sundry amendments of acts; 17 for deviations, extension, and other works for which no new capital was required; 2 for new lines by new companies; 26 for branches, extensions, and deviations by existing companies; 6 for stations; 3 for harbours, ferries, and docks; 2 for steam-boats; and 8 for additional capital for works already authorised. The total increase of mileage occasioned by the above acts was 330 miles 1 chains. The total increase of capital was £14,620,471.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY.

The Marquis of LANSDOWNE nominated the committee on the Irish Poor-law. The noble Lord's list was agreed to.

Lord MONTEAGLE moved for a committee to inquire into the present mode of keeping accompanying accounts, and to suggest a mode of auditing them.

The motion was agreed to; and the noble Lord allowed the case of the Chairman and Secretary of the North Wales Railway to stand over.—Adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

RAILWAY TRAVELLING ON SUNDAY.—To a question put by Mr. Locke, Mr. LABOUCHERE said he would feel reluctant to propose any measure to compel railway companies to carry passengers on Sundays, though he was of opinion that some arrangement, not incompatible with a proper respect for the Sabbath, could be made for a limited use of railroads. He hoped public opinion would operate on those Scotch companies who too rigidly refused all accommodation, and induce them to relax their rules against all Sunday travelling.

THE TOOTING ESTABLISHMENT.—In reply to Lord Drumlanrig, Mr. HAINES stated that the number of children in Dronet's establishment had been reduced from 1200 to 223, and that the number was being daily reduced. There had been no case since that of cholera at Tooting since the 13th of January.

BURIALS IN TOWNS.—To a question from Mr. Urquhart, Lord J. RUSSELL replied that a measure was in preparation on the subject of burials in large towns.

CALIFORNIA.—In answer to Sir De Lacy Evans, Sir F. Baring said he could hold out no hope that a vessel of war would be permanently stationed at San Francisco, California, though the naval officer in command on the station would not overlook San Francisco.

HABEAS CORPUS SUSPENSION ACT.

On the motion, by Sir G. GREY, to go into committee on the Habeas Corpus Suspension (Ireland) Bill,

Mr. J. O'CONNELL moved—That it be an instruction to the committee to introduce such provisions into the bill as shall guard and save intact the right of the subject to hold meetings to petition for the enactment, repeal, or alteration of acts of Parliament, or for redress of grievances, or other constitutional object, without other or further restriction of the rights of those existed under the operation of the common and statute law of the land previous to the passing of the Habeas Corpus Suspension Act of last July.

J. Russell for having exonerated him on Friday last from the charge of being implicated in excitements to rebellion; but that would not have much effect with the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, who had treated the Repeal Association as if its members were mixed up with the insurgents who made such a miserable demonstration in July last.

The SOLICITOR-GENERAL opposed the amendment.

After a debate, in which Mr. Roche, Colonel Rawdon, Mr. Reynolds, and Mr. Anstey took part,

The amendment was withdrawn.

Mr. J. O'CONNELL, however, divided on the question that the Speaker leave the chair.—

For going into committee		
Against it	.. ..	84
Majority for the Government	.. .. ..	70

The House went into committee on the bill, and, after two divisions, its clauses were agreed to.

RELIEF OF DISTRESS IN IRELAND.

The adjourned debate on the resolution, in committee of the whole House, or voting an amount not exceeding £50,000 for the relief of Irish distress, was resumed.

Mr. F. SCROPE withdrew the amendment which he had moved, as he did not wish to object to the vote of money, though he desired to have it made as a loan, and conditional on being employed in productive works. The honourable member gave notice that he would move his amendment on the bringing up of the report.

Mr GRATTAN moved, as an amendment, in substitution of the vote—That the collectors of Excise, in Ireland, be henceforth directed and do in future pay into the office of Vice-Treasurer, in Dublin, the amount of all fines, penalties and quilt-law unions in that country. The honourable member charged the absentees as being the real cause of Irish poverty, and calculated that, during the last fifty years, £168,000,000 had been abstracted from Ireland by absentees and by Crown and quit-rents.

Mr. BERNAL, the Chairman of the Committee, decided that Mr. Grattan's amendment could not be entertained, because it was not competent for an individual to propose to deal with the revenue of the Crown, without the consent of the Crown signified in the usual way.

Mr ORMSBY GORE defended his conduct as an absentee, declaring that "he could not reside everywhere." He announced his determination to vote against the grant of £50,000, because he thought such a grant most objectionable in principle.

Mr. Grattan's amendment fell to the ground.

Mr. AUGUSTUS STAFFORD moved, as an amendment to the vote, "That the continued application of sums of money, raised by the general taxation of the country to the relief of local distress in Ireland, is violative of the principle laid down in practice, and impolitic with respect to the suffering districts themselves, as tending to destroy all spirit of self-reliance. That the Commons cannot assent to any vote of money for the temporary mitigation of such distress, until it shall have received from her Majesty's advisers an estimate of the whole charge which will be requisite for this purpose. That it is the duty of her Majesty's Government to introduce without delay measures which may obviate the future necessity of applying to Parliament for the relief of local distress in Ireland." The hon. member moved his three resolutions as an addition to the vote.

Lord J. RUSSELL was glad to find that the hon. member did not intend to refuse the grant, but contented himself with moving three resolutions impeaching the conduct of the Government. The hon. member proposed, in the first resolution, to give an estimate of the whole sum that would be required, but that was to be contrary to all precedent and to practical wisdom. As to the second resolution, this was an extraordinary emergency, and on that account justified the conduct of the Government with respect to the measures taken and to be taken. A large and extended Poor-Law had been fixed on Ireland, and in the last year not less than £1,000,000 had been levied on the rates and property of Ireland for the support of the poor. This was a great step. There was a prospect, too, of improvement in the state of some of the unions. It had been said that this was the first of a series of grants. Neither he nor the Chancellor of the Exchequer had made any such declaration. All that had been said was, that the Government could not pledge themselves that £50,000 would be all that would be required. It would be his duty to propose to the Committee on the Irish Poor-Law the measures that would be necessary for the amendment of the law in such a manner as to be beneficial to Ireland and least burdensome to this country. The first and most important amendment that would be proposed to the committee would be to give encouragement to those who lay out capital in the cultivation of the land, which people were now unwilling to occupy. But the Government were not prepared to state at once into what division of the county into small properties advocated by the hon. member. With respect to the third resolution, he (Lord J. Russell) did contemplate measures that would have the tendency of obviating the necessity of future grants. He considered Ireland was undergoing without that great loss of life and property that might have been anticipated. He felt confident that the House would not visit on the starving people of Connaught the sins of the Government.

The Marquis of GRANBY agreed with the noble Lord that it would be unfair to visit the misconduct of the Government on the suffering poor; while, therefore he was prepared to vote the £50,000, he had a right to be informed what the total amount would be that would be required.

Colonel SIBTHORP supported the amendment.

Mr. HUME could not agree to the addition, neither could he vote for the grant. Mr. Hume said that the evils of Ireland were cheap produce and dear money. The manufactures of this country were being borne down by the competition of other countries. There was plenty of trade in Germany, but it was not in British manufactures. The glass-makers, who were in a most flourishing state three years ago for Free-ports Half a dozen of our trades had actually vanished. With respect to the amendment he (Mr. Hume) could not vote for it, though he was decidedly opposed to the grant.

The House divided:—

For Mr. A. Stafford's amendment	.. .. ..	12
Against it		241
Majority against the amendment		129

The House then divided on the proposed grant:—

For the vote		220
Against it		143
Majority for the Government	.. ..	77

The vote was then agreed to.

The report of the Inland Revenue Bill was received.

Sir WILLIAM SOMERVILLE moved the addition of five members to the committee on the Irish Poor-law.

On Mr. SHAW'S names being proposed,

Captain TALBOT objected, and, after a smart conversation, in which Mr. Bate seconded, Mr. F. Maule, Colonel Dunne, and Mr. Reynolds took part, the House divided:—

For Mr. Bright's name		129
Against it		74
Majority		55

The five additional names proposed by Sir WILLIAM SOMERVILLE were agreed to.

The committee on the Army and Ordnance Estimates was nominated, on the motion of the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER.

The House adjourned at two o'clock

HOUSE OF LORDS.—TUESDAY.

Their lordships met as usual at five o'clock, and sat for half an hour.

RAILWAY ACCOUNTS.—On the motion of Lord MONTEAGLE, the select committee to inquire into the subject of establishing a better system of auditing railway accounts was nominated.—Adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY.

Mr. Frederick Peel (son of Sir Robert) took the oaths and his seat for Leominster.

The Dublin Consolidated Improvement Waterworks and Sewers Company Bill was, after some discussion, postponed for a fortnight.

Mr. HAWES, in reply to a question by Mr V. Smith, stated that Sir H. Pottinger's report of the expenses of the Kaffir war had been received, but was not yet in a condition to be presented to Parliament.

INDIAN RAILWAYS.—On the subject of railways in India, Sir J. C. HOBHOUSE stated that it was thought preferable that these undertakings should be carried out by private companies; but should they not be, the Indian Government had come to no determination not to carry them out themselves.

IRISH FISHERIES.—Mr. ANSTEY moved for a select committee to inquire into the state of the inland fisheries and navigation of Ireland. His object was to make the protection of these fisheries a matter of police, and to prevent improper obstructions by weirs, and to interfere with existing rights. By the present defective system, he believed, not less than £200,000 a year was lost to the country.—After some observations from the O'Gorman Mahon, Sir W. Somerville, Mr. Herbert, Sir J. Young, and Mr. Fagan, the motion was agreed to.

TRANSFER OF REAL PROPERTY.—Mr. H. DRUMMOND asked for leave to bring in a bill to facilitate the transfer of real property, which, after a few words from the SOLICITOR-GENERAL, was granted.

BRIBERY AT ELECTIONS.—Sir J. PAKINGTON applied for, and obtained, leave to bring in a bill for the better prevention of bribery and corruption at elections. He reserved all explanation of his remedy till the second reading, as he contemplated no opposition on his motion, seeing the admitted extent to which the corrupt practices had gone at the two last general elections.

TURNPIKE ROAD.—Mr. C. LEWIS moved for leave to bring in a bill to consolidate and amend the laws relating to public roads in England He proposed to abolish parochial liability to the maintenance of the roads and the turnpike trusts, and to take the county as the area of taxation and management; the magistracies, to be called the County Road Board. With regard to local management, he proposed to take the poor-law unions as the districts, and that the county board should have the power of dividing all the roads into two classes, viz. main roads and cross roads, and to maintain the present debts of the trusts, which amounted to £8,000,000, he proposed to pay off in not less than seventy, nor exceeding 20 years, by means of a county roads fund and a toll, which, under certain regulations, would still be collected in the main roads. The motion was, after a brief conversation, agreed to.

DOCKS AT CORNWALL.—A motion by Mr. TRELAWNY, of an instruction to the Committee on the Woods and Forests to extend their inquiry to the Duchies of Cornwall and Lancaster, was opposed by Lord J. RUSSELL, on the ground that the Cornwall bill was settled a compact was entered into between Parliament and the Crown that the latter should retain the revenues of the Duchies. Mr. M. GIBSON remarked upon the inconvenience of having these independent principalities and jurisdictions in the country. If the system of management were altered, a much larger revenue might be obtained. The motion was withdrawn.

REGISTRATION OF VOTERS IN IRELAND.—Sir W. SOMERVILLE obtained leave to introduce two bills, one to amend the laws for regulating the qualification and registration of voters in Ireland, and the other for shortening the duration of elections in Ireland, and for establishing additional polling-places. The object of the first measure was to do away with the county qualification arising from property, substituting for it a rating qualification of £8 to the poor-rate, coupled with the condition of payment of rates for six months previous to registration He also proposed to establish a £5 qualification in fee or rental. In the boroughs franchise he proposed to make the qualification depend entirely on the £5 rating, and payment six months before registration. He proposed also to adopt the English system of annual revision of the register.—Mr. A. STAFFORD thought it incongruous to extend the political franchise, while they were limiting personal liberty.—Mr. E. B. ROCHE objected to the measure as not going far enough.—Lord BERNARD condemned the bill and the whole policy of the Government.—Mr. GROGAN suggested that, before basing the qualification on the poor rate, ministers should have provided for a uniform system of valuation.—Mr. O CONNELL said a few words in favour of the motion, which was agreed to; and the House adjourned at the early hour of nine o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—WEDNESDAY.

The House met at 12 o'clock

INSOLVENT MEMBERS BILL.

Mr. MOFFATT moved the second reading of this bill. His purpose was not to interfere with the privileges of the House, nor with the freedom of its members from arrest, but to extend the principle of the Act of 1812, which relieved bankrupt members retaining their seats, to insolvents. He did not propose to apply the same principle to the House of Lords, first, because it did not so wish to interfere with their privileges; and secondly, because he believed, if the House of Commons once refused to be made the refuge of insolvent debtors, the Lords would not be long in following their example.

Sir G. GREY, finding that this bill was free from the objections which attached to the one of last year, expressed his intention of supporting its principle, but proposed to submit some amendments in committee.

Mr. BERNAL objected to many of the details of the bill, especially to that which left an interregnum in the seat of the insolvent member during six months, until the vesting order was obtained.

Mr. J. WILLIAMS warmly supported the bill, and hoped its principle would be adopted by the other House.

After a few words from Mr. HENLEY, the bill was read a second time.

On the question fixing a certain day for the committee on the bill,

Mr. GREEN suggested that it should be referred to a select committee.

Mr. EWART and other members objected to that course, but recommended a postponement for a fortnight, which was ultimately agreed to; Sir G. GREY undertaking to have the amendments he proposed to move printed and circulated previous to the next discussion.

THE NAVIGATION LAWS.

On the subject of the repeal of the Navigation Laws, Mr. GLADSTONE put a question as to whether Mr. Baines (whose speech delivered at his re-election for Wakefield was the right hon gentleman characterised as manly and straightforward) had stipulated on joining the Government that on that particular question he should be free to vote as he pleas.

Lord J. RUSSELL replied that ministers considered Mr. Baines' services in the administration of the Poor-law so important, that on his declining to take office unless on the understanding that he should be free to vote against the repeal of the Navigation Laws, they agreed to accept his services on those terms, and justified that course by a reference to the cases of Mr. Wynn and Lord Lansdowne, who, on particular questions, had voted against the respective governments of which they were members.

The House having resolved itself into committee,—

Mr. LABOUCHERE rose to move his resolution, with the view to the amendment of the Navigation Laws, and proceeded to recapitulate the main provisions of the former bill. The principle of the existing Navigation Laws was threefold—to secure to us the monopoly of the colonial trade, the long voyage trade, and the European direct carrying trade. The first law Protection was withdrawn, in or course of withdrawal from the colonies, we could no longer with any justice maintain. The injurious effects of our laws in this respect were strikingly illustrated in the difficulties they presented to the North American colonists in competing with their neighbours of the United States, and great credit was due to them for the patience and good feeling they had exhibited under such circumstances. The next restriction required that the produce was to be brought to our ports in British vessels only, shutting our as it did the raw produce, while it admitted it when manufactured, operated as a direct encouragement to our own carrying trade, and with regard to the third restriction, which attempted to secure to us the carrying trade, it could only be successful so long as it was confined to ourselves and acquiesced in by foreigners; for if every nation were to act upon it, we, as the greatest maritime nation in the world, would be the greatest losers—and, in fact, foreign nations had already shown a disposition to retaliate. Prussia had already remonstrated; and there was but little doubt, if we did not abolish the system beforehand, Russia would do the same. In the existing treaty, adopt it repeal it as you pleased. He proposed now, as he had proposed last session, to repeal these restrictions, leaving part, to deal against any country in respect to which it might appear to Government to be useful to British interests to do so. He proposed also following the bill of last session, to entitle foreign-built ships to register as British vessels, provided they were British owned and manned; and he did this, confident that the ship-building interest of this country had nothing to fear from the competition of the world. He further proposed to put an end to that part of the law which compelled ship-owners to take a certain number of apprentices, and which had long formed the subject of complaint. With regard to the coasting trade, he felt strongly the force of the objections urged last year by Mr. Gladstone, and therefore he proposed to retain the restrictions against foreigners, but to modify them in such a way as would, he believed, place us in a position to invite from the United States that participation in the coasting trade of America which our commerce required, without exposing our revenue to danger, or existing alarm amongst our seafaring population. That part of our coasting trade which consisted merely in passing to and fro from one port of the United Kingdom to another, he left precisely on its present footing. He proposed to allow either British or foreign vessels, when sailing from a British to a foreign port, to carry their cargoes from one British port to another, and then to clear out for a foreign port when completed. He found it necessary, for the protection of the revenue, to limit this permission to vessels of less than 100 tons burthen. He added that he intended to re-introduce the bill of last session with respect to the light dues; and another for a better arrangement of the merchant seamen's fund. The question of tonnage had also been considered, and a measure was in course of preparation, which it was hoped would remove the objections of the existing system

Mr. HERRIES did not intend to oppose the resolution, but reserved to himself the right to oppose the second reading of the bill, at which stage it was understood the discussion should be taken. He complained that Mr Labouchere had refused him and his friends all information as to the alteration he proposed from through the ordinary channels of communication. With regard to the coasting trade, what security had we when we had given up our exclusive privileges, that America, France, and other countries would do the same? And with regard to the measure generally, the effect of it was, that while we threw open to foreign countries those privileges which we now enjoyed—the exclusive right to trade with our colonies, the coasting trade, and the long voyage—we merely reserve to ourselves a power of retaliating if they do not make similar concessions to us. France, which was even now taking stringent means to protect her own navigation, would probably refuse; and what would be the position of our relations with that sensitive nation if we afterwards attempted to take from her the facilities we gave to other countries? Ministers should have negotiated with foreign states, and ascertained how far they were prepared to meet us on this question before committing themselves to it. If they were anxious to do justice to the colonies, let them give them that protection to which they were entitled, and which Canada, as well as the others, had demanded. But the question was not a mere commercial one: the purpose for which the Navigation Laws were established and maintained was of even greater importance than mere commerce—it was the advantage, the safety of the state.

Mr DRUMMOND looked upon the measure as one of a series emanating from this Manchester school, the end and intention of which was to discharge British in order to give employment to foreign workmen.

Mr HUME held that the removal of all monopolies, whether in corn or shipping, was beneficial to the industry of this country. So far from America refusing to reciprocate, he believed Mr. Bancroft had intimated to Lord Palmerston that his Government were prepared to give perfect reciprocity.

Mr. BAINES agreed with Mr. Drummond, that free trade was a policy for the depression of the British labourer. He believed the colonies would much rather wait for the turn in public opinion, which was fast progressing, to give them a better and fairer system of legislature, than owe an advantage to a measure which would entail a serious evil on the whole empire.

Col. THOMPSON, who blunderingly, but successfully, advocated the free trade policy generally, contended that the argument that it was necessary to maintain the Navigation Laws for the sake of the national defences, was as much as to say that it was worth while to give a shilling for sixpenny worth in return. A military marine depended on other things than the mercantile navy, as, for instance, on the general wealth of the country; and even sailors might be bought too dear.

Mr HILDARD argued that the result of the measure would be to draw capital from this country, and make it dependent on foreign countries for its shipping.

Mr. RICARDO believed that the result of protection was to deteriorate, and he hoped to see the day when our shipowners and shipmasters would depend on their own energies instead of acts of Parliament.

Mr. Alderman THOMPSON considered that the United States could not, even if so disposed, give anything to us in exchange for the great advantages it was now proposed to surrender to them. There was, however, a general expectation that the new Government of America would increase their restrictive duties against us. America, from her geographical position, possessed many advantages over us. She had free trade with China; and the Navigation Laws destroyed, Americans goods would displace British manufactures in that market.

Mr. MITCHELL supported the measure; and Mr. ROBINSON, after speaking of the impossibility of the British shipbuilder competing with the foreign, unless protected, contended that the impediments which our Navigation Laws imposed operated only as against foreign countries, not against Britain. The present tonnage of the United States was now nearly equal to that of England, and what difference there would soon be twixt the two!

Mr. J. WILLIAMS supported the bill, believing it would tend to give increased employment to the people

Mr J. FERGUSON maintained that the abolition of protection had lowered the condition of the labourers and added to the burdens of the poor-rate, and that this bill would further increase the evil.

Mr. LABOUCHERE intimated that the Government had corresponded during the recess with foreign nations, in order to ascertain what course they would be disposed to take in the event of our Navigation Laws being repealed, and the papers on the subject would speedily be laid on the table.

The Marquis of GRANBY held that our naval superiority depended on the maintenance of the Navigation Laws, the repeal of which would in no way benefit the public at large.

Mr J O'CONNELL supported the resolution, which was carried, and a bill founded upon it ordered to be brought in.

WAYS AND MEANS.—A vote of £5,000,000 having been taken for ways and means,—

HABEAS CORPUS SUSPENSION ACT (IRELAND).—The order of the day for the report on the Habeas Corpus Suspension (Ireland) Bill was read; but Mr. J. O'Connell being anxious for another discussion, Sir G. Grey recommended him to speak till six o'clock, as he would have the opportunity of resuming when the question was brought on on Thursday. The suggestion was adopted, and the gentleman continued to address the House until he was interrupted by the Speaker leaving the chair at the hour.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—THURSDAY.

Their Lordships sat for a short time, and forwarded some bills a stage; amongst which were the Bankruptcy Law Consolidation Bill and the Criminal Law Consolidation Bill, both of which were read a second time, and ordered to be referred to a select committee.—Adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY.

The House met at four o'clock, and a few minutes afterwards an adjournment took place, as there were but twenty-four members present.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS RECENTLY DECEASED.

THE COUNTESS OF BRIDGEWATER.

CHARLOTTE-CATHERINE-ANNE, Countess of Bridgewater, only daughter and heiress of the late Samuel Haynes, Esq., and widow of John William, seventh Earl of Bridgewater, died suddenly on the 13th inst., at her splendid seat of Ashridge, near Berkhampstead, Herts, aged 86. Her Ladyship had complained of slight indisposition some days previously, but no serious apprehensions arose. The final dissolution was unattended with pain: while conversing with her female companions the Countess expired in her chair without a sigh or convulsion. In addition to a large private fortune, Lady Bridgewater became possessed, at the demise of her Earl's will, of very extensive landed estates. Under the strange terms of the late Earl, the fortune will devolve on the present Viscount Alford, and are to be enjoyed by him for a period of five years; but, at the expiration of that interval, Earl, the fortune will devolve on the present Viscount Alford, and are to be enjoyed by him for a period of five years; but, at the expiration of that interval, Earl, the fortune will devolve on the Lord Chancellor, with a similar proviso; and eventually, on her inability to carry out the stipulated conditions, the whole is devised, unreservedly, to Mr. Egerton, of Tatton Park, in Cheshire.

The deceased lady was most benevolent, and expended no inconsiderable portion of her princely fortune in acts of charity. Her loss will be deplored and deeply felt by the numerous recipients of her bounty.

DR. CURTOIS.

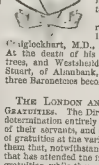
THE REV. Rowland Grove Curtois, D.D., whose death is just announced, was son of Rowland and Mary Curtois, his father was Vicar of Sixhill, Lincolnshire. He himself was born 30th June, 1786; was elected Scholar of Corpus Christi College, Oxford, in 1804; took afterwards double First Class and Dean of the same College. In 1812 he received the appointment of Chaplain to her Majesty's Forces, in which capacity he served in the West Indies, Canada, and Gibraltar, and in 1832 he was nominated to the garrison of Chatham, where he remained till his retirement in 1845, making a period of twenty-seven years of active service.

Dr Curtois was, also, Domestic Chaplain to the Marquess of Queensberry, and Perpetual Curate of Hannah, Lincolnshire. The reverend gentleman married, first, in 1821, Louisa Georgina, daughter of Lieutenant-General Sir D L. Tuting Widdrington, and by her, who died in 1836, he had two sons. He married, secondly, in 1839, Mary, widow of the Rev. Ayliner Langhurst.

Dr. Curtois is much regretted. He was a person of great amenity, benevolence, and charity, and was universally respected. The family from which he derived was of remote antiquity, and claimed an early Norman origin.

SIR JAMES STUART, FIFTH BART. OF ALLANBANK, D.C.L.

SIR JAMES died at his house in Edinburgh, on the 29th of January. He was the eldest son of the late Sir John Stuart, Bart., of Allanbank, in the county of Berwickshire, and descended in a direct line from Sir Robert Stuart, the first Bart.



In early life Sir James Stuart entered the army as a cornet in the 3rd Light Dragoons; soon after he obtained a troop in the 7th Hussars, and in this regiment he continued until he retired from the army on account of ill health, in 1809, with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel in the service. His military life was spent on the staff, on which he served in the Walcher expedition, in 1809. In Ireland in 1812; at Buenos Ayres in 1807; and in Scotland in 1826.

His leisure was devoted to successful cultivation of art have long afforded gratification to his friends, and are known to the public by his spirited etchings of "Marmion," &c.

He married, first, Elizabeth Catherine, daughter of Arbrough Woodcock, Esq., who died in 1828; secondly, in 1835, Katharine, daughter of Alexander Monro, Esq., of Craigiockhart, M.D., Professor of Anatomy in the University of Edinburgh. At the death of his cousin, Sir James Steuart Denham, of Coltness, Goodstart, of Allanbank, Bart., his two baronetcies devolved upon Sir James Stuart, of Allanbank, Bart.; but as Sir James Stuart has left no issue, the three Baronetcies become extinct

THE LONDON AND NORTH-WESTERN, AND SYSTEM OF RAILWAY GRATUITIES. The Directors of the London and North-Western have come to a determination entirely to exterminate the system of solicitation on the one hand of their servants, and on the other hand of overtures on the part of passengers of gratuities at the various termini. They state that it having been reported to them that, notwithstanding their orders to the contrary, and the punishment that has attended the imposition, some persons in their employ have accepted gratuities, while they regret that any of these servants should have disobeyed so wise-known and peremptory a rule, they repeat, alike for the information of the public and all classes of their servants, that immediate dismissal will in all cases follow disobedience to the regulation, and that the excuse that a gratuity is offered, or even pressed upon the servants' acceptance, will have no weight whatever.

READING THE SENTENCE UPON THE ASSASSINS OF GENERAL BREA.

THE PRISONERS AT VINCENNES.

On Tuesday week, M. Béranger, the President of the High Court of Justice, proceeded to Vincennes to interrogate the prisoners confined there, and to receive their declarations preparatory to their trial at Bourges.

The interview of M. Béranger with Barbès, which our Artist has represented, is thus described in a letter in *Le Peuple*:—

"Citizen Editor,—We are decidedly to have a second edition of the trial of April. To-day, between 1 and 2 o'clock P.M., M. Béranger de la Drôme, President of the High Court, came to interrogate for the last time the prisoners of Vincennes. I of course refused to reply a single word, and would not even tell him my name, as I did not recognise the jurisdiction he represented, and as I am determined to suffer sentence to be passed on me without making any defence. But when he invited me to select an advocate, I declared that when I expected to be tried by a Jury my intention was to choose as counsellors two of my friends—Martin Bernard and Quignot, my companions in captivity at Mount St. Michel, and the witnesses, as it were, of my political life; and although no defence was possible before the High Court, I was thinking, nevertheless, of bringing with me those two friends to Bourges. To this M. Béranger replied with greater urbanity in manner, but with the same feeling, no doubt, which formerly animated M. Pasquier, that if I did not choose other defenders, he should be obliged to appoint an advocate *ex officio*. The reasons assigned to justify this violence offered to my will are, that Martin Bernard, being a representative of the people, and no lawyer, the Court would be deprived of all control over him. Such a doctrine is intolerable. For my part, I protested against it, and requested that M. Boinvilliers, whose name the President nevertheless inscribed on my *dossier*, should not take the trouble to proceed to Bourges, as I was determined to refuse his services. I hope M. Boinvilliers will not accept. Everybody minded

HABENECK.

DEATH has just removed one of the greatest musical illustrations of the age. Habeneck is no more; the founder of the Société des Concerts, known to musical Europe as the famed Conservatoire Concerts held in the Salle Bergère in Paris, where German classical music was first heard in the perfection of orchestral *ensemble*. Habeneck's fame was not so much acquired as a violinist, although he was one of the first of his class, nor as a composer, albeit he has written divers concertos nocturnes, caprices, fantasias, polonaises, quatuors, &c.; but it was in the revolution he has effected in orchestral execution, by his admirable training and conduct of bands, that Habeneck's glory has been gained.

François Antoine Habeneck, the eldest of three brothers of that name, was born at Mezières on the 1st of June, 1781. Son of a German player in a military band who was in the French service, he was taught by his father the violin, and at ten years of age was heard in public as a concerto performer. After wandering with his father from garrison to garrison, Habeneck settled for some years at Brest, teaching, studying, and composing, until he went to Paris, at the age of twenty, and entered the Conservatoire as a pupil of Baillot. In 1804 he gained the first prize as a violinist; and the Empress Josephine was so struck with his talents that she bestowed a pension on him of £48 per year. Soon after he became a member of the orchestra of the Opéra Comique, subsequently joined the Académie, and, in due course, when Kreutzer became director of the orchestra, was named principal violin, and director of the Conservatoire Concerts, at which he was the first to introduce Beethoven's Symphonies. In 1828 he organised the new Society of Concerts whose fame is European as the Conservatoire Concerts, and it was in these programmes he introduced year after year, the grand instrumental works of Beethoven. From 1821 to 1824 Habeneck was Director of the Académie Royale; he then succeeded Kreutzer as *chef d'orchestre*, and was named, at the same time, Inspector-General of the Conservatoire. Since the Revolution of July, 1830, he held both these offices, with the addition of first violin in Louis Philippe's private band until the last two years, when his increasing infirmities compelled him to resign the direction of the orchestras of the Conservatoire and of the Académie Royale (now the Théâtre de la Nation) to M. Girard, the present *chef*.

Habeneck died somewhat suddenly, last Friday (Feb. 9th), at the age of 68, leaving a widow and two daughters, one of whom is married to Lepâtre, the flautist. He was buried on Monday last, the funeral service (Mozart's "Requiem") being performed at the Church Notre Dame de Lorette. The Société des Concerts, of which he was the founder, in honour of their deceased director, postponed their third concert, which was to have been given on Sunday the 18th instant; and the entire orchestra and chorus, with the most distinguished professors and *artistes* in Paris, Meyerbeer, Halévy, Auber, Thomas, Berlioz, Allard (Habeneck's favourite pupil, one of the greatest violinists of the day), Stephen Heller, Girard, Tilmont, Offenbach, Duprez, Mario, Mdme. Pauline Viardot, Madame Dorus Gras, Madame Castellan, Clapisson, &c., were present at the funeral service.

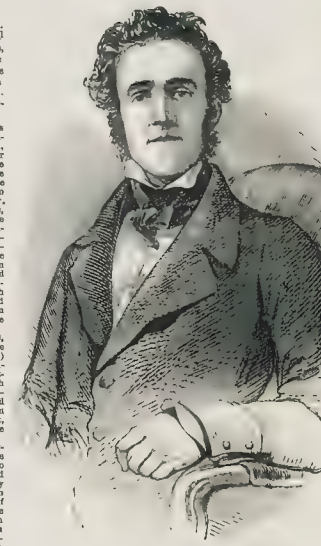
Habeneck, having had solely the organisation and direction of the Conservatoire concerts, brought the execution of the symphonies and overtures of the great masters to a pitch of unparalleled perfection. To obtain admission to these concerts was indeed a treat; the subscription list was always filled, and amateurs had to wait sometimes for years for a vacancy. The fire and energy of Habeneck's conducting, his observance of rythmical time, and the precision and finish which he obtained from his forces, have led to the improvement of the other great orchestras in Europe; and to Habeneck's colouring may be ascribed the perfection afterwards attained by the Leipsic band, and by our own Philharmonic orchestra. The dazzling brilliancy of the stringed instruments in the Conservatoire band, perhaps, has never been equalled—certainly never surpassed. Habeneck had the extraordinary faculty—in which he has had no successor as yet but Costa—of communicating his own feelings to his troops, inspiring them with his zeal, encouraging the timid, rebuking the too daring, rousing the sluggish; and, by thus being identified with the executants, giving to the work under interpretation the charm, truthfulness, and intelligence, as if the spirit of the composer himself were animating the masses.

Habeneck has founded a great school of violinists, of whom Sainton, now one of our resident professors, may be mentioned as a remarkable instance, as well as the great Allard, and Sainton, named by the Committee of the Royal Academy of Music chief professor of the violin, is now transmitting to the English pupils the traditions of the Conservatoire orchestra, so that we may see in our future bands the bows of our violinists moving with a mechanical consent, and not used, as in the olden time, in fantastic and contrary motion. Unity and coherence were the distinctive qualities of Habeneck's system.

The likeness which our artists have given is taken from a group of distinguished violinists. The writer of this notice asked Habeneck for his portrait, and the professor gave him the group, in which his face appears in the centre. "But I should like to have your portrait singly," I observed. "Oh," replied Habeneck, "this will do. I am in such good company, that I should be loth to part with them."

He was a simple-minded, kind-hearted man, and a thorough lover of art.

THE LATE M. HABENECK, OF THE GRAND OPERA AT PARIS.



MR. GEORGE THOMPSON, M.P. FOR THE TOWER HAMLETS.

PARLIAMENTARY PORTRAITS.

GEORGE THOMPSON, ESQ., M.P.

Of the various classes into which our public men may be divided, there is none whose course of political action is more distinguished by intense vitality than that which may have constituted themselves the "apostles of agitation." Adroitly availing themselves of the old and almost immemorial English custom of "public meetings," they have through their means organised a system for the propagation and attainment of political doctrines and objects which, appealing to the court of public opinion, has been able to influence the councils of statesmen and of Legislatures. In these assemblies, characterised by order and respect for the law, and thereby presenting so marked a contrast to the tumultuous and anarchical "Clubs" of the Continent, they interpret the popular will, and through them the "voice of the people," trumpeted in unfaltering tone, commands the attention of Cabinets. It is in this active body of political missionaries, so characteristic of English political life in the 19th century, that the subject of this notice takes no inconsiderable rank as a public man. Springing from that section of the middle classes of the people, which, if not denominated humble, certainly comes not under the category of opulent or exalted, Mr. George Thompson is the artificer of his own fortune, whatever that may ultimately become, for at present he is but in the prime of life.

The hon. gentleman was born at Liverpool, on the 16th of June, 1804, and, at two years of age, left his native town to accompany his parents, who came to settle in London. From the limited means of his father, the young George was unable to obtain any other education but that which the instruction given by his father afforded; but that was by no means meagre, for his parent was a man of studious habits and extensive reading, and under his guidance the future M.P. acquired a taste for literature which laid the foundation of that self-taught improvement and cultivation of good natural parts to which he owes his present comparatively distinguished position. From the early age of twelve years to the time of his marriage, in 1831, with Anne Erskine, daughter of the Rev. Richard Spry, a minister in the Countess of Huntingdon's congregation in Cornwall, and subsequently an Independent clergyman in Sussex, Mr. Thompson continued to hold various situations as counting-house clerk in the city; but his labours in that sphere did not prevent his devoting his leisure evening hours in debating societies, to the development of that talent for discussion which has made him so popular as a speaker at public meetings. The question of Negro Emancipation formed a not infrequent theme of debate on those occasions, and his advocacy of the humane and just side of the question was looked upon as so clever and convincing, that his reputation began to spread, and shortly after his marriage he was invited by the London Anti-Slavery Society to undertake a tour for the purpose of bringing the objects of the society more fully before the public, through the medium of public meetings and lectures. Success attended his efforts so much to the satisfaction of his constituents, that, on his return to London, after an absence of three months, he was solicited to visit the principal cities and towns in the north of England, and he accordingly renewed his engagement. The West India party, alarmed at the influence acquired by the Anti-Slavery Society, selected Mr. Borthwick, the late member for Evesham, as the advocate of their cause, and instructed him to follow George Thompson wherever he might go.

The discussions of those opposing champions in Liverpool, Manchester, and other large towns, attracted much attention at the time, and Mr. Thompson was generally considered to have borne away the palm of success.

In the carrying of Lord Stanley's Abolition Act, in 1833, George Thompson entertained the idea of qualifying himself for the English bar, but relinquished it in favour of a mission to the United States for the purpose of aiding the infant cause of Abolition of Slavery in that country.

During 1834 and 1835 he lectured as an Abolitionist in Boston and other places in the United States, with much effect, and was frequently exposed to the dangers of Lynch-law, so obnoxious had his anti-slavery lectures made him to

NOOKS AND CORNERS OF OLD ENGLAND.

THE FISHMONGERS' COMPANY'S ALMSHOUSES, NEWINGTON, SURREY.

EVERY one who has journeyed from out the metropolis, by the Surrey and Sussex road, will recollect a large area of ground nearly facing "the Elephant and Castle," at Newington, which has, for upwards of three centuries, been occupied by a range of buildings, provided out of the coffers of the Fishmongers' Company as a haven for such of their brethren as fall into decayed circumstances. It extends to the maintenance of forty-two poor men and women, free of the Fishmongers' Company, appointed by the Court of Assistants.

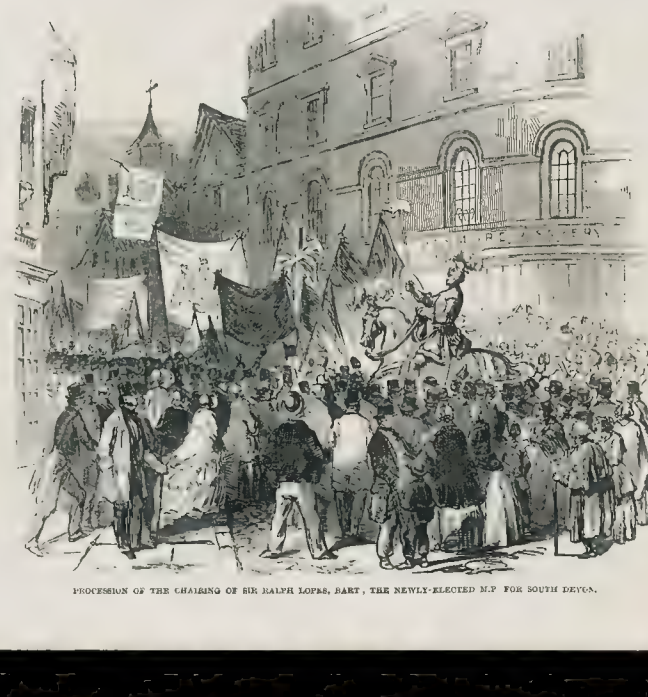
This group of Almshouses is named St. Peter's Hospital, and was originally erected at the Company's charge, and supported out of their revenues, but, in 1665, Sir Thos. Hunt gave by will, out of his land in Kent-street, Southwark, £20 a year, on condition that the Company built a hospital for their poor. This was accordingly done, and the funds were greatly increased by subsequent endowments and gifts. By and by, in 1719, a generous benefactor to his race, one James Hulbert, gave all the residue of his personal estate to the Company, amounting to upwards of £2000, with which they built twenty almshouses, and endowed the same. Thus was completed the Fishmongers', or St. Peter's Hospital: it consists of three courts, with gardens in the rear, and has a dining-hall and chapel—the whole enclosed by a low parapet wall. The old hospital has gabled fronts, and stone mullioned windows. Mr Hulbert's buildings are more modern. The chapel has a bell-tower, and over the gateway are the arms of the Fishmongers' Company

FISHMONGERS' ALMSHOUSES.—THE CHAPEL, GARDEN FRONT.

sculptured in stone. The Hall has likewise some painted glass, and fine carved work. We have engraved the chapel, as a memorial of the locality, as we understand the almshouses are to be shortly taken down, and rebuilt upon some more airy site, so completely has this spot at Newington become environed with brick and mortar. In this change the statue of Mr. Hulbert, which is now in the Hospital gardens, will, doubtless, be removed with grateful care.

Maitland has a curious record of this locality. He tells us that "on the west side of Hunt's, or the Fishmongers' Almshouses, is a moorish-ground, with a small water-course denominated the river *Pyppa*, which is part of Cruit's Trench—the outflux of which is on the east side of Rotherithe parish, where the great wet dock is situate." Now, in the year 1823, when the road between the Almshouses and Newington church was dug up for a new sewer, some piles and posts were discovered, with rings for mooring barges, &c.; and also a tin pot, containing coins of the reign of Charles II and William III. An old parishioner, named Farns, who died at the age of 109 years, in the early part of the present century, often said that he remembered when boats used to come up as far as the church at Newington. We find this piece of reminiscence in the "New History of Surrey." A stone inserted in the front wall of the Hospital, also, bears an inscription commemorative of the above trench.

DISCOVERY OF ANTIQUE JARS.—Last week, as some labourers employed upon the Stour Valley Railway were deepening a ditch upon land purchased by the company of Mr. Puttitt, of Mount Bures, they discovered, about five feet from the original surface, three amphoræ—vessels used by the ancients for holding wine, oil, honey, &c. They are about three feet in height, with a small neck, and handle on each side of the neck, and the vessel terminates at the bottom with a point, which was let into a stand or stuck in the ground, so that the vessel stood upright. These found are made of clay, which appears to have been imperfectly burnt. One of them was taken out perfect, the second was deprived of one handle and its pointed foot, the third was broken in pieces in the removal. An iron instrument with three prongs, two of which had knobs of brass on their points, was found at the same time.



PROCESSION OF THE CHAIRING OF SIR RALPH LOPES, BART., THE NEWLY-ELECTED M.P. FOR SOUTH DEVON.

the mob, who erected a gallows at his door, and offered a reward for his abduction. He returned scathless, however, to England, in 1836, when a sum of £1800 was subscribed by his friends as a testimony of their admiration for his conduct.

At a subsequent period he turned his attention to the subject of the improvement of the condition of the natives of British India; and, on the formation of the British India Amelioration Society, under the auspices of Lord Brougham, he was appointed its honorary secretary, and, in that capacity, delivered a series of lectures throughout the country, "On the condition, resources, and prosperity of British India, and the duties and responsibilities to its justice to that vast empire."

These lectures were very effective in attracting the attention of the cotton manufacturers to the advantages which lay undeveloped in the great Indian Peninsula; but when hopes of success were highest, the society fell to pieces, in consequence of internal dissensions, caused in a great measure by the vexed question of the "opium trade" with China.

In 1841, Mr. Thompson became one of the luminaries of the Anti Corn-law League; [illegible] and, [illegible] attention to India, which country he visited in 1843; and on his return to England, after a short absence, he qualified himself to become a member of the Court of East India Proprietors, where he became conspicuous as the advocate of the claims of the late Ex-Rajah of Sattara.

The honourable gentleman's lectures have been published in volumes. He was an unsuccessful candidate for Southampton in 1843. His political creed is "Radical."

SOUTH DEVON ELECTION.

The Election of a Knight of the Shire to serve for the Southern Division of the County of Devon in Parliament, in room of the Hon. Lord Courtenay, who has resigned his seat, took place on Tuesday, at the Castle of Exeter, where a spacious hustings for the accommodation of persons interested in the proceedings was erected in front of the Sessions House.

John Sillifant, Esq., High Sheriff of the county, was most punctual in his attendance; and immediately afterwards, Sir Ralph Lopes, Bart., entered the yard, accompanied by a numerous and influential body of electors, both from the neighbourhood and city of Exeter, and from the distant districts of the Southern Division of the county; amongst whom were Sir T. D. E. Drake, Bart., George Strode, Esq. (proposer and seconder of the candidate); Sir J. T. Buller, Bart.; Sir John Duckworth, Bart., M.P.; Sir E. Prideaux, Bart.; Sir John Kennaway, Bart.; Sir F. Rogers, Bart., &c. The High Sheriff took his station in the centre of the hustings; on the left of him was Sir Ralph Lopes, Bart., whose friends entirely filled the hustings. The windows of the Castle-house above were filled with ladies, amongst whom were Lady Rolle and a large party. The vast area of the Castle Yard was covered with electors and other good-wishers of the Conservative cause.

John Luidman, Esq., called for three cheers for Sir Ralph Lopes, which were heartily given. After the customary preliminary proceedings, the High Sheriff briefly addressed the assemblage.

Sir Thomas T. F. E. Drake, Bart., at the close of an address which was received with much applause, proposed Sir Ralph Lopes, Bart., of Maristow House, Devon, as a fit and proper person to represent the southern division of the county in the Commons House of Parliament, and the nomination was seconded by George Strode, Esq., of Newnham.

Mr. Tuckett, amidst much noise and confusion, then addressed the meeting, and concluded by asking the hon. candidate whether he would vote in favour of the abolition of Jewish disabilities, in order that Baron Rothschild might take his seat in Parliament; and whether he would endeavour to reduce taxation.

Sir R. Lopes said, he considered Protestant Christianity to be an essential part of the Constitution, and sooner than go to Parliament to break into that principle he would retire from the hustings. In reply to the second question, he said he would. He was one of those members who, in 1816, voted out the ten per cent. property tax. Sir R. Lopes then addressed the electors at some length. He was a lover of peace, and his policy was that of non-interference. He objected to the endowment of the Roman Catholic Church on religious grounds, and saw no reason in a social and political point of view, for the question being entertained. He would give the utmost toleration to all religions, but would not agree to place other persons on the footing of the Established Church. He considered the Poor-laws in their infancy, but would be happy to join in any measure to diminish rates; but at the same time would vote for an increased amount of relief to those whom poverty made destitute. (Cries of "No, no.") He should hold it his duty to benefit his fellow-countrymen first, and afterwards do all the good he could to other nations. He now came before the electors, but he trusted he would lend himself to no such proceeding. With respect to the Navigation Laws, he would never vote for their repeal. He had no doubt his opinions were in accordance with those of the great majority of his constituents, and by acting upon them he should best serve their interests.

The assemblage was then addressed by Charles Bird, Esq.; after which the High Sheriff put the question whether Sir Ralph Lopes should be returned as one of their representatives in Parliament, and there being only five hands held up against him, Sir Ralph was, amidst loud cheers, declared duly elected.

A vote of thanks to the High Sheriff was then passed, and acknowledged.

The newly-elected member, with the Sheriff and officers, then retired within the Castle, where Sir Ralph was girt with the sword, and the spurs placed on his heels. This completed, he came out into the Castle-yard, where a fine horse appropriately caparisoned stood waiting for him; and mounting this, the Special County Court was dissolved, and a procession formed of the friends of the member, having also that ancient appendage to processions of this description here, the "Blue Man," and with music, and flags and banners, proceeded through the principal parts of the city and St. Thomas, returning to Pratt's London Inn, where dinner took place to celebrate the event.

The procession presented a partial revival of the olden pageantry. The "Blue Man" is a figure upon a white horse, clad in dress of sky-blue velvet, fashioned somewhat after the style of armour; the horse being caparisoned in blue.

THE NEW SHERIFFS.

On Tuesday last, at the Court at Buckingham Palace, the following Sheriffs for the year 1849 were appointed by her Majesty in Council:

Hertfordshire—H. Brandreth, of Houghton Regis, Esq.
Berkshire—R. Gibson, of Sandhurst lodge, Esq.
Buckinghamshire—J. Keys, of Fulmer, Esq.
Cambridgeshire and Huntingdonshire—E. Foster, of Trumpington, Esq.
Cumberland—A. F Hudlestone, of Hutton-John, Esq.
Cheshire—T. W. Tatton, of Withenshaw, Esq.
Derbyshire—J. Strutt, of Belper, Esq.
Devonshire—M. E. N. Parker, of Whiteway, Esq.
Dorsetshire—W. P. Okeden, of Turnworth, Esq.
Durham—J Eden, of Seamish-park, Esq.
Essex—O. S. Onley, of Sitsted-hall, Esq.
Gloucestershire—W. P. Price, of Thelerton-court, Esq.
Herefordshire—W. Barneby, of Clatet, Esq.
Hertfordshire—A. Smith, of Watton Wood-hall, Esq.
Kent—W. M Smith, of Canon Mempham, Esq.
Leicestershire—J. Goodacre, of Lutterworth, Esq.
Lincolnshire—J. W. Yorke, of Walmgate, Esq.
Monmouthshire —J. A. Herbert, of Llanarth-court, Esq.
Norfolk—W. Mason, of Necton, Esq.
Northamptonshire—H. Nevile, of Walcot, Esq.
Northumberland—J. H. Hinde, of Stelumhall, Esq.
Nottinghamshire—G. H. Vernon, of Grove, Esq.
Oxfordshire—S. W. Gardiner, of Cowley Lodge, Whitchurch, Esq.
Rutlandshire—J. T. Springthorpe, of Manton, Esq.
Shropshire—P. Corbett, of Longnor, Esq.
Somersetshire—G. W. Hastrevt, of Purlock, Esq.
Staffordshire—C. Arkwright, of Dunstall, Esq.
County of Southampton—W. Garnier, of Rookesbury Wickham, Esq.
Suffolk—The Right Hon. J. Lord Henniker, of Thurnham-hall.
Surrey—W. F G Farmer, of Nonsnch-park, Esq.
Sussex—R. S. Streatfield, of the Rocks, Uckfield, Esq.
Warwickshire—Sir T. Middleton, of Birdingbury, Bart.
Wiltshire—R. P. Nisbett, of Southbrooke House, Esq.
Worcestershire—J Dent, of Walcot, Esq
Yorkshire—O. V. Harcourt, of Swinton Castle, Esq.

WALES

Anglesey.—S. Roose, of Tan y bian, Esq.
Brecknoshire—W. Francis, of Penywench, Esq.
Carnarvonshire—S. O Priestley, of Trefan, Esq.
Carmarthenshire—W. R. H Powell, of Maesgwynne, Esq.
Cardiganshire—H. Goodhart, of Highmead, Esq.
Denbighshire—T. Griffith, of Trevalyn Ha l, Esq.
Flintshire—P. L Godsal, of Iscoyd Park, Esq
Glamorganshire—C. Lindsay, of Llandough Castle and Mansmawr, Esq.
Montgomeryshire—R. Gardner, of Passy Court, Esq.
Merionethshire—R. D. Jones, of Aberdilleuny, Esq.
Pembrokeshire—S. P. Allen, of Crossdly, Esq.
Radnorshire E. M. Evans, of Llwynbaried, Esq.

Illegal Fishing.—John Stokes, of Old Brentford, was summoned before the Richmond Bench, on the 10th instant, and, on the evidence of Assistant-Constable Webb and Howard, was fined 20s., or a month's imprisonment, for working in the River Thames, just below Isleworth Ferry, with a long drag-net, heavily loaded with bricks, &c., having a mesh much below the allowed size. The net was ordered to be destroyed, and was accordingly burnt in the yard of the Police-station.

THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY-LANE.—Last Week but Three. First Appearance in England of the Celebrated Rope Dancer, M. BONO CIRQUE NATIONAL DE PARIS, under the Management of Mr DELAVAN, [illegible] during the Week, in [illegible] amongst other favourite and talented Artists—the [illegible] Clara Delavan, Carlos Amaglio, &c.; MM [illegible] Little Lolasot, C. Siegrist, Lalanne, &c. The Feats of [illegible] Horsebreaking on Horseback; and the Celebrated Match of [illegible] on the Slack Wire. To commence at Half-past 7 o'Clock. Children under eight years of age [illegible] on the commencement of the Performance.

MORNING PERFORMANCES every WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, next Wednesday excepted, below Act 3.

A GRAND JUVENILE FETE will take place on FRIDAY MORNING NEXT, Feb. 23, Attended by

THE BOYS AND GIRLS OF THE LICENSED VICTUALLERS' SCHOOLS,
Who have been permitted to accept an [illegible] Commence at Two o'Clock.

HOUDIN'S FANTASTIQUES ST. JAMES'S THEATRE. [illegible] ENTERTAINMENT on TUESDAY EVENING, FEB 20, and [illegible] next being Ash-Wednesday, the usual DAY PERFORMANCE will be [illegible] TUESDAY EVENING, FEB 27, and SATURDAY EVENING FEB 24; doors open at Eight o'Clock. Pit, 3s.; Boxes, 5s.; Private Boxes, 21s.; Stalls, 10s. 6d. Places and Tickets may be secured at Mr. MITCHELL'S Royal Library, 33, Old Bond-street; and at the Box Office, which is open daily from 11 till 5 o'Clock

ASTLEY'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE.—Proprietor, Mr. W BATTY.—Enormous Success of Pizzbali's New Grand Mythical Spectacle On MONDAY, FEB 19, 1849, [illegible] with Pizzbali's new and [illegible] Spectacle, entitled THE PRINCE OF ENGHIEN, OR, THE CORASCO, or, The Warrior's Steed, produced with entire new and splendid Scenery, Costumes, and Appointments. The Warrior's Steed by Mr Batty's highly-trained courser Bona. After which, Batty's unequalled Scenes of the Arena, supported by the inimitable artistes of the Establishment. To conclude with a Romantic Melodrama, entitled The BRIGAND OF ANCONA.—Box-office open from 11 till 4.—Stage-Manager, Mr. W. West. The Theatre will be closed on Wednesday next, being Ash Wednesday

NEW ROYAL SURREY THEATRE.—Lessees, Mr. SHEPHERD and Miss VINCENT.—Extraordinary production, never acted—A New Play, by the Author of "The Secretary" On MONDAY, FEB. 19, and all the week A NEW Drama in Three Acts, with [illegible] entitled THE PRIVATE SECRETARY, OR, THE FIRST AND LAST [illegible] Mr. [illegible] Mr. Hicks, Mr. Lewis, Mr. Hemmings, Mr. Hazlewood, Mr. Lee, Mr. Hazlewood, Mr. Lee, Mr. Hemmings, Mr. Hazlewood, Mr. Lee, Mr. Hemmings, Mr. Hazlewood, Mr. Lee, Mr. Hemmings

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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1849.

The Ministerial measure of last session for the repeal of the Navigation Laws has been amended in one important particular during the recess. The measure of 1848 proposed that the coasting trade of Great Britain should be protected as before, but that any vessel might bring any cargo from any foreign or colonial port to any port of the United Kingdom. It was forbidden, however, that the foreign or colonial vessel, after unlading part of its cargo at the port of entry, should proceed to a second or third port to discharge the rest. The measure, as amended by Mr. Labouchere, and brought before the House of Commons on Wednesday last, carries out the principle of Free Trade to a fuller extent. It still preserves a portion of protection to the coasting trade, but allows the foreign or colonial vessel to deposit any portion of its cargo at the port of entry, and to proceed with the remainder to another port. As a waste of freight might occur by the sailing of a vessel with only a portion of cargo from one British port to another, foreign vessels may complete their cargoes at the first port, and dispose of them in the second. For the more effectual protection of the revenue against smugglers, the liberty of carriage granted under these conditions to foreign or colonial vessels will be restricted to vessels above a hundred tons burden. Such, in few words, is the measure for the repeal of the Navigation Laws which Government has brought forward; and upon which, if we may judge by present appearances, the old and obstinate battle of Free Trade against Protection will be fought with undiminished animosity by the respective champions of each cause. A preparatory skirmish took place on Wednesday, when Mr. Herries, as Protectionist leader, announced his intention to give the measure his most strenuous and determined opposition. By mutual consent, however, leave has been given to bring in the bill, with the understanding that no further discussion shall take place until the second reading. In the meantime, the measure is left for the study of honourable members, and for the consideration of the country generally.

A very important measure has been introduced to Parliament by the honourable member for West Surrey, under the title of a "Bill to facilitate the Transfer of Real Property." We trust that its introduction by an independent member of the House, unconnected with the Government or with the legal profession, will not prejudice the subject in the estimation of the House or the country; and that, if the bill of Mr. Drummond be insufficient for the object in view, the attention of those who may be better able to deal with it will be immediately directed to the remedy of a very great defect in our social arrangements. Mr. Drummond proposes to establish a general registry of deeds of land, to be accompanied in all cases by a map, and a registration of all incumbrances of every sort and kind upon every landed estate in the country. He does not propose that the registration should be compulsory. The Solicitor-General has given his consent to the principle of the bill, and has promised his assistance in carrying it out, without pledging himself, however, to the support of the details of a non-professional member. Leave has been given to introduce the bill; and we expect, after the promise of the Solicitor-General, that on the first or second reading we shall hear something further of the very great difficulties in which the honourable and learned gentleman represents the subject to be involved; and learn, at the same time, what are the remedies which his experience in framing would suggest for a bill of the kind. The existence of the present system of real property which is a disgrace to a civilised country. It will be remembered that the Real Property Commissioners devoted their second Report to the subject of a general registry of deeds, and that they unanimously recommended the establishment of a General Public Register for England and Wales of all deeds and instruments affecting land, in order to secure titles against loss or destruction, on the fraudulent suppression or accidental non-production of instruments. A bill, embodying these and various other suggestions of the Commissioners, was introduced in the session of 1846, and afterwards dropped.

In some parts of England, in Yorkshire, we believe, in the Bedford Level, and in the county of Kent there is already a partial facility for the registration of deeds; but, owing to the want of indices, and other defects in the machinery, the registrations do not answer the purposes for which they were instituted. It has often been the subject of wonder to intelligent foreigners, that a country so advanced as England should be so far behind in a matter of so much importance; nor has the wonder been diminished when they have been informed that in the northern division of the kingdom a general registry has long been established, and found to answer admirably all the purposes of its institution. The Register Office at Edinburgh is in every respect a credit and an advantage to Scotland; and, for our own parts, we must confess to the belief, that, if our law advisers were really in earnest, they would find means to give the southern division of the kingdom, in spite of all the difficulties in the way, the advantages of a similar system. Even Ireland is ahead of England in this respect. In the United States of America, and in our own colonies, there is a general registration of estates and of incumbrances upon them; and France, Sweden, Italy, Belgium, Holland, and many of the German States, possess systems of registration, complete and efficient enough to afford us models to go upon, if not to shame us for our apathy and neglect. Ever since the days of Oliver Cromwell the subject has been broached from time to time, but nothing has ever come of it, except for Scotland and Ireland. We have yet to learn what peculiarity exists in England which should prevent registration from being as easy, as effectual, and as advantageous for all parties—whether they be owners, or buyers and sellers, of landed property—as it is in those divisions of the Empire. It may, possibly, be inconvenient to some persons who possess estates, and who wish to borrow money upon them, to allow the public to know the full extent of the incumbrances already existent upon them; but the commercial country, where fair dealing between man and man is the rule, and where public rests upon private honour, we do not see that the feeling of such parties ought to stand in the way of a reform in other respects so just and so essential. We could have wished that the Solicitor-General had himself introduced a measure having the object of Mr. Drummond's bill; but the promised assistance of the honourable and learned gentleman will, possibly, lead to the elaboration and success of an efficient system of registration. Such a result would add lustre even to the name of Romilly.

The "Tyranny of Paris," on which we ventured to make some observations in a recent number of this Journal, has been the theme during the week both of the Parisian journals and of the National Assembly. The subject was broached by Marshal Bugeaud in addressing the National Guards of Bourges and Lyons. The Marshal is not famous for tender deeds or for soft words, as those who remember his Algerian razzias, or his threat that he would "*mitrailler la canaille*" of Paris, will admit. In the spirit of this last-mentioned expression, he has lately been addressing threats to the faubourgs of Paris, that the departments of France would no longer tolerate the insolent domination of the scum of the capital. The words were intended for Paris, though addressed to the armed men of the National Guard of Lyons and Bourges; and the cordial manner in which they were received—ill-judged and intemperate as they may have been—shows that the industrious people of the French departments are fully aware of the tyranny under which they have long suffered, and that they are fully determined, should occasion serve, to submit to it no longer.

The Correspondent of a morning contemporary corroborates the views we expressed some weeks ago. He states that the "silent deference and slavish submission which have hitherto been given to all and everything that emanated from the revolutionary centre, begin to give way to a firm determination no longer to receive the law from the capricious despotism of the capital. The Councils-General deliberate freely upon the necessity of decentralization, and of the government of the provinces by the provinces. Questions of merely local interest are replaced by others of a more general character; and the line of conduct that ought to be pursued in the event of a new revolutionary crisis begins to agitate the provincial population." Marshal Bugeaud is not considered a man of the army and Bugeaud are quite prepared to regress any new attempt at insurrection; and that the provinces are quite as ready for the task as these Algerine commanders.

COURT AND HAUT TON.

RETURN OF THE COURT TO LONDON.

On Monday the Queen and Prince Albert, accompanied by the younger members of the Royal family, and attended by the Viscountess Jocelyn, Hon. Miss Cavendish, Hon. Miss Macdonald, the Earl of Listowel, &c., arrived at Buckingham Palace from Windsor. In the evening her Majesty and Prince Albert honoured the performance of the French Plays with their presence.

On Tuesday afternoon, at one o'clock, the Queen held a Privy Council at Buckingham Palace. It was attended by his Royal Highness Prince Albert; the Marquis of Lansdowne, Lord President; the Earl of Minto, Lord Privy Seal; Lord John Russell, First Lord of the Treasury; Sir George Grey, Secretary of State for the Home Department; Viscount Palmerston, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs; Earl Grey, Secretary of State for the Colonies; the Earl of Carlisle, Chief Commissioner of the Woods and Forests; the Earl Fortescue, Lord Steward; the Marquis of Breadalbane, Lord Chamberlain; and the Duke of Norfolk, Master of the Horse. Thomas Wyse, Esq., was, by command of the Queen, sworn of her Majesty's Honourable Privy Council, and took his place at the board. Her Majesty kicked the list of Sheriffs for the present year. The Hon. William Bathurst was the Clerk of the Council in Waiting. The Queen gave audiences to the Marquis of Lansdowne and Lord John Russell. The Court was afterwards held by the Marquis of Londonderry, Gold Stick in Waiting; the Earl of Listowel, Lord in Waiting; the Treasurer of the Household, the Vice-Chamberlain, and the Comptroller of the Household. Prince Albert, attended by Colonel Seymour, visited the Duchess of Gloucester during the day at Gloucester House. The Marquis of Breadalbane and Lord George Lennox had the honour of dining with her Majesty in the evening at Buckingham Palace.

On Wednesday, his Royal Highness Prince Albert, attended by Colonel Seymour, equerry in waiting, honoured the Royal College of Surgeons, in Lincoln's-inn-fields, with a visit.

In the evening, Her Majesty and Prince Albert honoured the performance at the Lyceum Theatre with their presence. The Royal suite consisted of the Countess of Charlemont, Hon. Miss Cavendish, the Earl of Listowel, Lord Alfred Paget, and Colonel Seymour.

Diplomatic Changes.—It is rumoured in the diplomatic circles that several changes among the diplomatic servants of the state are in contemplation. *On dit* that his Excellency Sir Alexander Malet, the British Minister at the Court of Wurtemberg, is to relinquish that post for another appointment. His Excellency Lord Bloomfield does not return to St. Petersburg to resume the diplomatic functions as British Minister at the Court of the Emperor for some weeks, when Lady Bloomfield will accompany his Excellency.

The Duke of Wellington gave a grand entertainment on Saturday evening at Apsley House, to the Prince of Orange.

The Duchess of Inverness also had a grand dinner at Kensington Palace, in compliment to the Prince of Orange, on the previous day. The Duke of Cambridge (attended by Baron Knesebeck), Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, the Countess Delawarr, Viscountess Palmerston, &c., were present on the occasion.

The Speaker of the House of Commons gave his first Parliamentary entertainment this session on Saturday last, at his official residence in Eaton-square. As customary at the commencement dinner, the guests of the right hon. gentleman comprised the leading members of the Government in the House of Commons.

Thomas Wyse, Esq., is appointed to be her Majesty's Minister Plenipotentiary to his Majesty the King of Greece.

The Governor of the Ionian Islands.—Some of our contemporaries have recently announced the appointment of Mr. Charles Villiers, M.P., to the government of the Ionian Islands, while others have as confidently contradicted the announcement. The fact we understand to be, that the government of those dependencies, to which is attached a salary of £7000 a year, was offered to the hon. and learned gentleman in the most flattering terms, and that the offer was respectfully declined by him.—*Daily News.*

Her Majesty will hold a drawing-room at St. James's Palace, on the 22nd of March.

Her Majesty will hold levees at St. James's Palace, on the following days:—Feb. 22, Feb. 28, March 21. All persons having petitions or addresses to present to her Majesty, at the levees, are to write on two cards, with their names, a statement of the object of such petitions or addresses, and the names of the persons from whom they come: one card to be delivered to the page in the ante-room, and the other to the Lord in Waiting or Chamberlain, who will read its contents, at the time of presentation, to her Majesty; and on these occasions no other statement is to be addressed to her Majesty. A deputation to present an address is not to exceed four persons.

We understand that the vacant Garter will be conferred upon Earl Spencer. *Times.*

Ingenious Work.—We have lately seen a cloth coverlet, seven feet square, bearing 181 figures of men and animals, plants, &c., in cloth, of their natural colours. To give an idea of the labour of the work, we may state that there are 163 pieces of cloth in the figure of a giraffe, and 200 in that of a couch-dog. This curious work of art has been exhibited to her Majesty. The worker is Mr. George Tindal, of 21, Nassau-street, Middlesex Hospital.

Pembroke College, Oxford.—Various additions have lately been completed in Pembroke College, Oxford. The new hall, which forms the western side side of the new court there, is 0 room 74 ft. 8 in. by 27 ft., and 42 ft. high, from the floor to the ridge of the roof. The hall is divided into six bays, one of which, at the extreme east, where the dais is placed, is a little wider than the [illegible] a rib of the roof springs from stone corbels, ornamented with [illegible] the badge of the college, the spaces between the ribs are filled with tracery, and the wall-plate is carved with shields and roses alternately. The roof is surmounted with a lantern, constructed with a view to obtain ventilation. All the windows are to be filled with stained glass, which is to be executed by Messrs. Chance, of Smethewick, near Birmingham. The hall is warmed by a fire-place on the west side, with a carved chimney-piece of Painswick stone, containing the arms of the college; and likewise by an apparatus in the basement, from which a constant stream of temperated air is passed into the body of the hall. The northern end is divided off by an oak screen, surmounted by a gallery, and the whole room is lined by a wainscot panelling, eight feet in height. The northern side of the new quadrangle consists of entirely new buildings, containing a bursary, common-room, lecture rooms, and lodgings for fellows, and sixteen sets of rooms for under-graduates. The whole forms a pile one hundred and sixty ft long. The architect is Mr. John Hayward, of Exeter. Mr. M. Ard.ng, of London, has erected the hall, and restored the east side of the court. Praise is due to Dr. Jenne, the master, and the fellows of the college, for their efforts to improve the college committed to their care.—*The Builder.*

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

CAMBRIDGE.

Professor Sedgwick delivered a lecture, on Monday last, at the Philosophical Society, on the structure of the southern mountain chain of Scotland, compared with that of the neighbouring parts of Cumberland.

Sir Peregrine Maitland's prize for the best English essay on some subject connected with the Propagation of the Gospel, through Missionary exertions, in India and other parts of the heathen world, has been adjudged to Ernest Frederick Fiske, B.A., of Emmanuel College.

The examinations for the Classical Tripos will be held in the Senate-house, commencing on Monday, Feb. 19th, at nine o'clock.

At a meeting of the Master and Fellows of Christ College, on Wednesday last, the vacancy of the Mastership created by the resignation of the Rev. C. Shaw, B.D., was filled up by the election of the Rev. J. Cartmell, B.D., late Fellow and Tutor of the College. Mr. Shaw having resigned within the statutable period, retains his senior fellowship.

Ordinations.—The Archbishop of York intends to hold his next Ordination at York Minster, on Trinity Sunday, the 3rd of June next. Candidates are requested to give three months' previous notice, and to send their papers to C. A. Thiselton, Esq., Minster-yard, York, on or before the 1st of May. All candidates from the University of Cambridge will be required to have passed the Voluntary Theological Examination. The Bishops of Lincoln, Peterborough, and Ripon will hold their next Ordination at their respective cathedrals on the 4th of March next, the second Sunday in Lent.

Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge.—The one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of this venerable society will be observed with peculiar solemnity. His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury, its President, will preach a jubilee sermon in St. Paul's Cathedral on Thursday, March 8th, when a collection will be made on behalf of the society. The service at St Paul's will commence at a quarter past three. The clergy in their robes are requested to assemble in the Cathedral at a quarter before three o'clock, to receive his Grace.

Cathedral of Fredericton.—The Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge has granted a second sum of one thousand pounds towards the expenses of the Cathedral of Fredericton. The society has also granted two thousand pounds towards a Collegiate Institution at Adelaide.

National Society.—The committee have appointed the Rev. J. G. Lonsdale, of Trinity College, Cambridge, who has been for some time secretary of the Lichfield Diocesan Board of Education, to be secretary of the society.

Sisters of Mercy.—During the last six months some ladies, who had come to Devonport in consequence of hearing of the spiritual destitution of the place, have been endeavouring to establish an orphan home. From the representations which they made, the patronage of the Queen Dowager, the Bishop of Exeter, and that of several of the local clergy was obtained. Their own resources, aided by the contributions of others, enabled them to clothe, feed, and educate several orphans, some of whom were selected from the Devonport Workhouse. Reports, however, soon prevailed, that the religious practices of the ladies savoured more of Romanism than of Protestantism, and the matter being brought under the notice of the Queen Dowager, her Majesty sent the Hon. W. Ashley to Devonport to inquire into the matter. The result of the enquiry induced the Queen Dowager to withdraw her patronage. A paragraph has appeared in the local paper which gives the alleged statement of three of the girls who had been inmates of the asylum, that a cross had been erected, that the ladies bow to it, and wished the girls to do the same; that a picture of the Virgin Mary and Infant Jesus are held in reverence; and that many other observances usual in Roman Catholic societies are practised in the Orphan Home. The Bishop of Exeter has declared his intention of going to Devonport to make a personal enquiry into the subject.

EXTRAORDINARY PRESSURE OF THE ATMOSPHERE.

To the Editor of the Illustrated London News.

It is much to be wished that barometer-makers would take a hint from the present very unusual state of the atmosphere, so as to give a greater range to their instrument, and to extend the graduation of their instruments. At this moment my barometer gives no indication whatever, except what I can ascertain by a pretty accurate guess, measuring by the eye. Perhaps no man living has observed (certainly I have not, after an assertive registering, over a space of 30 years) the atmosphere in a similar condition to what it is at present. The greatest pressure ever indicated by my barometer was 31 inches, and that decree of pressure I have observed but five times during the said period. On Sunday morning the pressure was 31 40 inches; at present (Monday, P.M.) it is 31.3, and diminishing. Yours truly,

R. A. A.

19, Vauxhall-place, South Lambeth, Feb. 12, 1849.

A Correspondent (H. J. B.) writes from Bristol:—

"On Sunday morning last, at the hour of high water, the height of the mercury in the barometer registered 30 55, and continued slowly rising during the day until late at night, when it registered 31 20, being 2-10ths above the range of the ordinary barometer scale. This is an almost unprecedented occurrence.

Insolvent Members of Parliament.—Mr. Moffat, Mr. William Evans, and Mr. Brotherton have prepared and brought in a bill to provide for the exclusion of insolvent members of the House of Commons. The bill provides that if any member, not being a trader, shall be indebted in any sum of money upon any judgment, &c., it shall be lawful for the creditor to apply to the Court in which such judgment, &c. was obtained, to fix a peremptory day for payment. The creditor must give the member six clear days' notice of his intention to make the application, and, if the member shall remain unpaid after the day fixed for payment, the creditor may apply to the Insolvent Debtors Court for an order vesting the estate and effects in the provisional assignee of the estate. The vesting order is to remain in force six months; but, immediately after the expiration of that time, the Insolvent Commissioner must send a certificate thereof to the Speaker, and thereupon the election of the member shall be declared void. In cases where all the creditors are paid or satisfied within six months from the date of the vesting order, it shall be lawful for the Insolvent Court to certify the same to the Speaker of the House of Commons, and, in that event, privilege of Parliament may be retained, and the member may be entitled to sit and vote. The bill is to embrace the United Kingdom.

Mysterious Robbery at St. Pancras Workhouse.—A robbery of [illegible] in silver, and £20 in gold, from the "strong room" of the newly-erected St. Pancras vestry-rooms, adjoining the workhouse, in the King's-road, Camden-town, has been effected in a manner which is surrounded with much mystery. On the afternoon of Thursday se'nnight, Mr. M'Gahey, the clerk to the board, accompanied by his son, a young man about 20 years of age, who acts as a clerk in his office, proceeded, according to his usual practice, to the Bloomsbury branch of the London and Westminster Bank, and brought away the sum of £150 in silver, in three bags, and £50 in notes. Mr. M'Gahey had previously placed the £20 in gold in the south-box, and on their arrival at the vestry-rooms (keeping the notes in his pocket) he went away, leaving his son in the office to count the silver, in which he was assisted by another clerk, Mr. Plews. Mr. M'Gahey, jun., states that when he had counted the money he went into his father's private room, and took from the drawer of the inkstand on the table the key of the "strong room," it being the place in which he was usually kept, as fact known, it is stated, by all the officers of the establishment. Having got the key, he went and deposited the money in the cupboard in the "strong room," locked the door, and put the key back in the place in the inkstand drawer in his father's room. The first discovery of the robbery was on Friday morning, and was occasioned by the demand of the board for money to pay the poor, and the absence of the key of the "strong room" from the drawer of the inkstand. The "strong room" door was found locked, and a duplicate key having been obtained, it was opened, and it was then discovered that the cupboard referred to had been broken open, as also the cash-box therein, and the silver and gold to the amount stated stolen. Information was instantly forwarded to the police-station of the S division in Phœnix-street, Somers Town; and on the arrival of two detective officers, an investigation took place, and the following singular facts presented themselves. In the "strong room" there were no traces of any implements, nor had there been any violence used to the lock of the box or cupboard. The door of the vestry clerk's office was found unlocked, and also that of the private room. The keys of the strong room, that of the door leading from the workhouse garden, besides other keys, had also been abstracted, but were afterwards found in the lavatory rang of in a row, together with several house-breaking implements. On the window-sill were discovered four finger-marks of a dusty hand; but, on minute inspection, the officers are convinced that these had been made from the inside, but were intended to lead to a belief that the robber had made his exit by getting out and dropping from the window, a circumstance rendered impossible with the sum of £135 in silver on his person. Mr. M'Gahey, jun., states that when he deposited the money in the "strong room," he immediately went, after locking the door, and pla.ed the key where he found it, and that left [illegible] premises, the time being, to the best of his belief, about a quarter past six o'clock. There is some doubt which of the beadles locked up the place, but the last person in the vestry clerk's office was Mr. Jacques, the chief clerk, and he, it appears, recollecting, after he had got into the road, that he had not locked the office door, told Lamb, the porter at the gate of the workhouse, to go up and do so, but whilst Lamb was absent through forgetfulness, not thinking, as he states, at the moment, that it was of particular importance, as he had known the vestry clerk's office door to be left unlocked many times before. The last officer known to have been on the premises was Mr. Clarke, one of the visiting agents of the poor, and he is stated to have left by the lower lodge gate, leading to his office on the first pavement. In consequence of this robbery the board of directors had no money to pay the poor, who had assembled in hundreds, and they had to remain till the necessary amount was procured from the banker's by Mr. T. H. Smith, a member of the board, from his own account. A special meeting of the board of directors took place on Saturday afternoon, when an investigation was entered into with closed doors, but from what has transpired suspicion points to some of the officers of the establishment, although everything was done to make it appear to have been the act of a stranger and regular housebreaker. In order to strengthen this view of the case, four or five skeaton keys were thrown into the garden fronting the house, No. 15, Cook's-row, Old St. Pancras-road, about the doors from the front of the vestry-rooms, where they were picked up on Saturday morning, and handed over to Lockerby, the detective-constable, by Mrs. Tabrum, the niece of one of the beadles, who keeps the house, and who almost them here. These keys, on being tried by the officer, were found to open almost every door in the place. The delinquent has not been discovered.

OPENING OF THE BRITISH INSTITUTION EXHIBITION.

"PARIS IN 1848."—PAINTED BY F. GOODALL.

The first exhibition of pictures of the London season, in point of time, is invariably the collection at the British Institution. It announces April, May, and the usual period of the London season, much better than the Almanack, or Term Time at Westminster Hall, and is a fair rival, in its seasonable looks, to Covent Garden market. It has always been a popular Exhibition, nor will this, its three-and-thirtieth, we believe, tend to lessen its popularity, or abridge its usefulness. It is, indeed, true that the Exhibition, viewed as a whole, is hardly up to a level of its earlier displays; but it is more than an average Exhibition, and contains many pleasing pictures. The complaints which we have heard, and seen even in print, that only one Royal Academician is an exhibitor, is rather a cheering circumstance in the history of art, for it must be remembered that the British Institution was established not so much for the exhibition as for the *sale* of works of art, and the purchasers of pictures are now one hundred times as numerous as they were when the Institution was established, in 1806. We have plenty of Sir George Beaumonts now, and it has become almost an impossibility that another picture, of equal merit to Wilkie's "Blind Fiddler," should be sold again for so insignificant a sum as fifty guineas. When the Institution was established, almost the only purchasers of pictures were the nobility and gentry resident in London. Now it is very different; the manufacturers of Manchester, Leeds, Liverpool, Bradford, and Birmingham vie with the nobility in the acquisition of works of art, and pay, at times, even more liberally for what they want. Mr. Vernon, who has given so noble a collection of the works of the English school to the British nation was a horse-jobber in South Audley-street, and Mr. Sheepshanks, whose collection of English pictures is quite equal to Mr. Vernon's, was a clothier at Leeds. If there had been less demand for the works of living British artists, the British Institution Exhibition would have been better than it is.

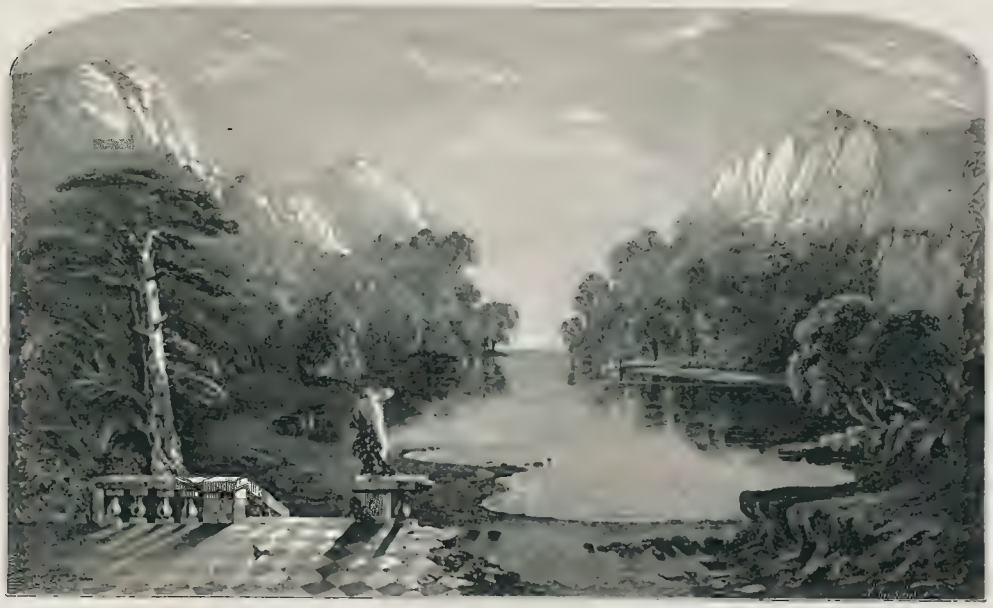
The present collection consists of 514 pictures, and 14 pieces of sculpture, contributed by 356 different artists. The only Royal Academician who contributes is Mr. Lee, the landscape-painter; and the five Associates who exhibit are Messrs. Creswick, Sidney Cooper, Danby, Redgrave, and Marshall. There is a preponderance of landscape; but this was to be expected, considering how important a feature landscape-painting has always been in our school of art, and how popular landscapes are with by far the largest class of purchasers. It would perhaps have looked better for the future advancement of the English school, had historical or figure subjects been more numerous in the exhibition; but we are not to complain if artists prefer painting pictures that will sell, to pictures that critics will praise and few will buy; for what Johnson has said of actors is true also of artists—

> Those that live to please, must please to live.

It is more than possible to live by landscape-painting, and quite possible to starve upon historical subjects.

PAINTED BY T. CRESWICK, A.R.A.

OPENING OF THE BRITISH INSTITUTION EXHIBITION.



"THE DESERTED."—PAINTED BY C. BRANWHITE.

The most important contributors to the present Exhibition are, Mr. John Martin, Mr. Lee, Mr. Sidney Cooper, Mr. Creswick, Mr. F. Danby, Mr. Danby, jun., Mr. Marshall, Mr. F. Stone, Mr. F. Goodall, Mr. Branwhite, Mr. E. A. Goodall, Mr. A. Johnston, Mr. Joseph, Mr. O'Neill, Mr. Lance, and Mr. Ansdell. Mr. Martin contributes a large picture of "Joshua commanding the Sun to stand still," a commission, we believe, from a well-known patron of British Art. The incidents and combination of effect are the same as in the large engraving, but the painting is certainly superior to anything which we remember to have seen from Mr. Martin's easel for several years. The distances are admirably managed, and the whole conception brought out in a most wonderful manner. It is perhaps a little too blue. Mr. Lee and Mr. Sidney Cooper work together as before. Their plan is this. Mr. Lee paints a landscape without a single figure in any part of it, and Mr. Cooper puts in the cattle according to his own taste, and with that skill, we may add, for which he is so deservedly distinguished. The result is something like a perfect picture, with a oneness throughout which looks as it should do, anything but like the work of two persons. Mr. Creswick contributes three exquisite landscapes. "The Stepping-Stone," from which we give an Engraving, is in his very best style. This thoroughly English painter always chooses a good subject for his pencil, and never fails to render it with equal truth and beauty. He will understand the high compliment which we pay him, when we call him a better kind of Patrick Nasmyth. Of a very different character from Mr. Creswick's scene in Wales, is "the Deserted," by Mr. Branwhite, of Bristol. This rather ill-chosen title fails to convey the real qualities of the picture. Mr. Branwhite has composed a kind of Ossian's Halloutha, and, in a manner something between Danby and Linton, thrown a melancholy yellow or autumnal grandeur and solitariness over the whole subject. Mr. Branwhite's treatment of this picture (engraved in our present paper) would have suggested to Grainger another stanza for his charming Ode to Solitude.

Among the figure or subject pictures, Mr. Johnston's "Roger and Jenny," and Mr. F. Goodall's "Paris in 1848," are certainly pre-eminent. Mr. Johnston has taken his subject from the "[illegible] Shepherd" of Allan Ramsay, a beautiful Scottish pastoral, which Wordsworth made a point of reading once every year. The passage he has chosen is as follows:—

Roger.—Dear Jenny, I wad speak t'ye, wad ye let;
An' yet I ergh, ye're ay sae scorn'u' set.

Jenny.—An' what wad it [illegible] say if he could speak?
Am I obliged t[illegible]s what ye're to seek?

The grouping (it will be seen from our Engraving) is very nicely managed, and the little incident in this beautiful pastoral drama told with simple earnestness. The execution throughout is good, the faces true to Scotland, and the colouring warmer than Mr. Johnston's usual manner. This really excellent artist should confine himself for a time more strictly than he does to this class of subject. He is more at home in pastoral poetry than in the severer page of English history.

Mr. F. Goodall (to speak metaphorically) was born and bred in the British Institution. He is not a favourite at the Royal Academy; but he is an especial pet, and deservedly too, of the Directors of the British Institution. Here then, his better-class works are always to be found; and here he will continue to find fresh admirers, and command the purses of fresh individuals, so long as he paints pictures of equal merit to his "Paris in 1848" and his "Pet Rabbit." The "Paris in 1848" (engraved in our present Number) provokes comparison with Wilkie's "Newsmongers;" but the treatment, on more careful examination, will be found essentially different. Mr. Goodall's principal figure is a kind of cobbler or barnes-maker who is reading the news of the day to a group of attentive listeners at his shop window. The mother and child in this group are touchingly rendered, and the accessories given throughout with a faithful skill perfectly surprising: the details, such as implements, chairs, pans, pots, &c., are wonderfully true. His "Pet Rabbit" is a perfect little work, worthy of a place in Mr. Hope's collection of Dutch pictures.

We shall continue our engravings from this Exhibition, and what further comments we have to offer, in our next week's Paper.

"ROGER AND JENNY." PAINTED BY ALLX JOHNSTON.

THE THEATRES.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA

The official prospectus for the third season, having been presented to her Majesty, has now been issued. Mr. Delafield, the lessee, has secured the services of eminent vocalists and instrumentalists for the effective representation of lyric works by composers of every school; and the company is under the directorship of Mr. Costa.

The prospectus gives a list of works by the great composers, which the directors [illegible] from time to time to present to their subscribers. Amongst these are "Violka, or the Camp of Silesia," of Meyerbeer; the "Fidelio," of Beethoven; the "Oberon" and "Der Freyschütz" of Weber; "Nina in Faenza," and "Otello," of Rossini; the "Lucia," of Halevy; "Il Flauto Magico," of Mozart, &c.

The directors have acted wisely in not pledging themselves to the production of more than four operas; indeed, we think it would have been more politic to have confined their promises to the "Mustie de Portici" and to the "Prophète," the season opening with the former, under the title of "Masaniello," and closing with the latter work having been the subject of a special contract with the gifted composer, Meyerbeer.

The company consists of seven Primi Soprani, namely, Madame Grisi, Madame Doras Grisi, Madlle. Corbari, Madame Ronconi, Madlle. Steffanoni, Miss Catherine Hayes, and Madame Pauline Viardot; two Contralti—Signora Angri and Madlle. Merac; a Seconda Donna, Madame Bellini; four Tenors—Mario, Salvi, Luigi Mei, and Lavia; three Primi Bassi Baritoni Tamburini, Massol, and Ronconi; three Primi Bassi Profondi—Marini, Tagliafico, and Ponsinni; two Second Bassi—Rache and Palamo; and a Secondo Tenore—Soldi: in all, 23 principal singers, with a chorus of 94—forty female, and 54 male voices, and an orchestra of 86 performers. Here is certainly quantity as well as quality.

The greatest new to the Royal Italian Opera is the above list are Mdme. Doras Gras, Miss Hayes, Signora Angri, Mdlle. Merac, and M. Massol. Madame Doras Gras has long been known in this country as a *Lucia*; but as yet her great dramatic and vocal attainments have not had sufficient development. The successor of Madame Cinti Damoreau at the Grand Opera in Paris, she has "created," as the Frenchmen say, the well make her *début* on the opening night in "Les Huguenots" and "Masaniello," with Mario.

Miss Catherine Hayes, a native of Ireland, a pupil of Manuel Garcia in Paris, and of Felix Ronconi in Milan, has acquired her fame as a *prima donna* at the Scala, where she sang with Reeves, and at Naples, Venice, Florence, and before the critical audiences of Vienna.

Signora Angri, who had been for the last two seasons at the Italian Opera in Paris, at the Italian Opera, was recorded in our foreign correspondence. She is only twenty years of age, and her contralto organ is described by those who have heard her to be of extraordinary compass and delicious quality, having that pure and sympathetic tone which at once touches the heart.

M. Massol, the famed French baritone, appeared last season in the part of the *Jew*, in the "Favorita," singing it on account of the indisposition of Corradi-Setti, at a few hours' notice. He made a considerable impression by this sudden *début*. He will appear on the first night of the season, March 10, in "Masaniello" as *Pietro*, a character he sustained at the Grand Opera in Paris with the greatest success. *Nevers*, in the "Huguenots," and *Guillaume Tell*, were also his best parts in Paris.

The return of Ronconi will be heartily welcomed, the more so as, independently of his great tragic parts, he will appear in a line of characters new to this country, but in which his continental fame is as great as in his tragic parts as a tragedian. Grisi, whose last season is announced, will play her varied round of parts, and will strengthen the cast of the "Prophète," in which Mdme Viardot will sustain the part she is about to create in Paris. The cast here being rendered complete by Mario, Massol, and Marini being included therein. The visit of Meyerbeer to conduct this opera will be indeed an event. It is the first time he will come to this country in his capacity of composer; and no little curiosity will be provoked to see the composer of the "Huguenots" and "Robert le Diable."

The prospectus intimates that, in compliance with a general wish, the ballet department will be confined to the divertissements incidental to the Grand Operas

Grieve and Telbin are the scenic *artistes*; Mr. Frederick Gye is acting manager, and Mr. Costa musical director, composer, and conductor.

ST. JAMES'S.

On Monday night, Auber's opera of "Zanetta" was performed for the first time in this country: it was expressly composed for Mdme. Cinti Damoreau, the last season of her engagement at the Opéra Comique: and it was subsequently given for Mdme. Anna Thillon. "Zanetta" is not one of Auber's most popular productions, like his "Muette di Portici" (Masaniello), "Haydée," "Les Diamans de la Couronne," "Fra Diavolo," "Gustave," "Lestocq," "Le Cheval de Bronze," &c.

The libretto, a joint production of Scribe and St. Georges, is such a series of complicated intrigues, that the music almost seems like an interruption to a comedy, replete with ever-changing surprises and events. The first scene is at Pesaro, under the sway of Charles the Sixth of the Two Sicilies, and the contrabbies arise from the political manœuvres of a Bavarian ambassador to obtain the hand of *Nanella*, the daughter of Prince Cantalupo: the Royal lady being attached to *Rodolphe*, one of the King's favourites, who, after coquetting being attached to *Rodolphe*, one of the King's favourites, who, after coquetting with the *Princess*, fixes his attachment on *Zanetta*, a flower-girl, she having been saved by her and by her father. Dismissed, *Rodolphe* in *Pris à Mains* resigns her pretensions to *Rodolphe's* hand, and accepts the Elector of Bavaria: and *Zanetta* thus wins *Rodolphe* for herself, and a patent of nobility for her father.

The most attractive pieces in this opera are those allotted to the Princess Nanella, sustained by Mdlle. Charton, both in her acting and singing. Mdlle. Guichard's powers were rather over-taxed in the florid music allotted to the Princess Nanella Count's energy and *finesse* carried him through the part of *Rodolphe*; it is to be regretted that this admirable actor has so little left of his once excellent tenor voice. The instrumentation is in Auber's happiest vein; but his pretty choruses were not so well done as could be desired.

Her Majesty and Prince Albert honoured the performance with their presence.

We never recollect so prolonged an absence of novelty at this period after Christmas in the play-going world, as at present. We are happy to say, however, that this is a good sign—the attraction of all the old pieces being continuously great, and the reaction in theatricals keeping the managers in high good spirits

The last two or three weeks of the equestrian performances at DRURY-LANE are approaching, the company returning to Paris to commence their season at the Cirque Nationale. M. Dejean carries with him the good wishes of all who have been in his employ, for his honourable conduct and courtesy; all who have been in his employ, for his honourable conduct and courtesy; all who have hailed the rider and clever agility of his *troupe* have been themes of universal conversation with the amusement-seeking public.

THE HAYMARKET we have elsewhere spoken of. There does not appear to be any necessity for changing the present cast of entertainments for some time to come.

The same remarks will apply to the LYCEUM, which elegant theatre was honoured with the presence of her Majesty and Prince Albert on Wednesday evening. How much longer "Who speaks first?" "The King of the Peacocks," and "An Appeal to the Public," will remain in the bills, it is difficult to say; but if the audiences can be accurately proved by the theatre and enjoy these popular pieces as they do at present, we see no reason why they should not form the Easter entertainments

The ADELPHI has substituted the "Green Bushes" for the "Haunted Man," as it appears, "by desire," so that we suppose that there are some who have not seen that effective drama. The "Enchanted Isle" continues to be visited by crowds; and Liverpool may be certainly proud of its production. The piece, by the way, is gaining great popularity in America; and has also been produced at some of our leading provincial houses, with great effect.

As the PRINCESS'S "Bluff King Hal" has far outrun all the pantomimes, and will go for some weeks longer: nothing is undermined, and Mr. Lemoine is evidently the "star" of the theatre just at present.

The STRAND continues closed.

At the OLYMPIC, the old comedy of "The Woman Hater" is about to be revived, adapted to present notions of propriety, and condensed into three acts, by Mr. Spicer. It is many years since this piece was produced, and with the brace the entire strength of the company; and be placed upon the stage with all that care which is evident with the present management.

Mrs. Mowatt and Mr. Davenport are still engaged at the MARYLEBONE. They have appeared this week in Sheridan Knowles' play of "Love;" and the gentleman has acted also in the effective piece of the "Merchant and his Clerks." The audiences at the "Inn" in the "Duck Yard" and at Islington, think it is one. Two or three novelties are in preparation, including a drama and a burlesque.

The SURREY still prospers, as indeed it deserves; but when are we to have one of those dramas which formerly ran their one hundred and fifty nights, and even more, at this house? The novel of "Rattlin the Reefer," very well dramatised, has been brought forward this week, and affords a capital nautical character for Mr. Shepherd, who is very effective in this line. He is ably assisted by Mr. Lyon, Mrs. Ponisi, and Miss Telfer. All the present arrangements of this house broaden the present rules and judgment: the only thing the management will have to guard against will be allowing its productions to become in any way identified with the "suffering servant," or "crime and transportation" class of drama performed in the New Cut. We first had occasion to speak of Mr. Shepherd's admirable tact in putting a piece well on the stage, when he was at the MARYLEBONE; and we hope soon to see fresh evidences of his talent, assisted by Mr. Emery, at this handsome theatre

"King John" is drawing large houses, four times a week, at SADLER'S WELLS. We have already spoken twice of the very commendable manner in which it is performed.

We have thus given a *résumé* of the different theatres, with the exception of ASTLEY'S, to which we will pay every attention in our next. And we may add that the performances just now, at the CITY OF LONDON theatre, are spoken of generally as very good, and patronised by a superior class of audience.

Mr. Stuart has returned to the London boards, and appeared at the Olympic on Monday, in the "Lost Diamond," a translation of "L'Ecrivain Secret," which has been already played in England as "A Chapter of Accidents." He experienced a very flattering reception; and the new adaptation, which is by Mr. E. Sterling, was entirely successful.

The performances of the Bath and Bristol Amateurs, next week, will be for the benefit of the Infirmaries. The audiences are expected to be both fashionable and numerous; as, by last Monday, all the private boxes were taken, and nearly two hundred seats in the pit circle, the attention to which part of the house has been raised one shilling. All the other prices remain the same. The dresses, which are by Mr. Nathan, of Castle-street, have been all made expressly for the occasion, and those for *Richelieu* and the *Captain of the Watch* are exceedingly splendid. The ball at Bath, at which all the amateurs will attend, will be on the Thursday, and not on Wednesday as announced. A large number of London friends accompany the *troupe*, or join them towards the end of the week.

MUSIC.

SACRED HARMONIC SOCIETY

The performance of Beethoven's Mass in C, and of Mendelssohn's Hymn of Praise (Lobgesang), reflected the highest credit on the vocal and orchestral forces of the Sacred Harmonic Society, directed by their admirable conductor, Mr. Costa. Only one fault is to be found with the evening's programme, which was in the selection of isolated pieces, some of which were too feeble and uninteresting to interrupt the two great works mentioned above. A fine orchestra, if never be disturbed by a clock; and even if the Mass and "Lobgesang" did not, in their execution, fill up three hours, better to leave off with two hours and a half of pure glory, than to have an additional half-hour of barren pieralities and unconnected nonentities. The Mass and "Lobgesang" in one night ought to satisfy the most voracious musical appetite

The Mass in C, if not so elaborate and so learned, so grand and so overwhelming as Beethoven's second Mass in D, is more clear and easy of execution, albeit there are still intricacies to dismay amateurs. The noble movements, the "Credo" more than any, were admirably executed, the "Benedictus," was very smoothly sung by the Misses A. and M. Williams, Messrs. Lockey and Bodda.

The Hymn of Praise, first performed at the Birmingham Festival, is modelled on Beethoven's Symphonic Hymn of Joy. Both develops through instrumental and that which is more fully shadowed forth by the voice in the last movements. Both are the joy of the earth—men and brethren revealing in the joys of nature those afforded by sympathy with scenery, by union of relatives, festivals, &c. The Mendelssohnian joy is vocal symphony to the joy of the Christian, first set in their exaction

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH COMPANY.—On Saturday last the half-yearly meeting was held at the central offices in Lothbury. Reporters were not admitted that the directors had no desire to make the position or prospects of the society known. There is no provision in the company's act, nor those of the telegraph companies in America, to the effect that they shall make their proceedings public, though, in the case of the telegraph companies across the Atlantic, advantage is in nearly every case voluntarily taken of the useful publicity of the press.

THE POPE AND THE ROMAN CATHOLICS OF LONDON.—On Sunday last an address, prepared by Dr. Wiseman, Roman Catholic Vicar Apostolic of the London District, and expressive of sympathy and condolence with the sufferings, and attachment to the person of the Pope, was read from the altars of the various chapels in the metropolis; and it was announced that it would lie for signature by the laity on the approaching Sabbath (to-morrow). A collection is also to be made on the same day, the proceeds of which will be transferred to the Pontiff; and it was further stated that addresses and pecuniary assistance would be sent from all parts of England, on the most convenient opportunity, to Gaeta.

ENTERTAINMENT TO LOUIS BLANC AND M. CAUSSIDIERE.—On Tuesday evening the friends and political adherents of these distinguished members of the French National Assembly honoured them with an entertainment at the Whittington Club-rooms, Strand. The company present embraced the names of all the well-known Republicans, Communists, and Socialists, both of the metropolis and of the provinces. After laudatory addresses, in which the speakers enunciated their peculiar views, and expressed their anticipations of seeing, and assisting to bring to pass, a state of "greater freedom" in mind and morals—a revolution in society which would ever be associated with the names of their distinguished guests, M. Louis Blanc and M. Caussidière responded. The company separated mutually pleased with each other.

CITY COMMISSIONERS OF SEWERS.—SMITHFIELD MARKET.—On Tuesday, at a meeting of the Commissioners of Sewers at Guildhall, Mr Deputy Taylor in the chair, Mr. Elliott moved "that it be referred to the Board of Health (a sub-committee of the Sewers Commission) to direct the officer of health to make special report upon the effect on the health of the citizens of London of Smithfield Market, and the number and occupations carried on thereabout;" but, on a show of hands, the previous question, which was moved by Mr. Godson, was carried, by a majority of 60 to 7. The Court then adjourned.

BATHS AND WASHHOUSES ANNUAL REPORT.—On Tuesday, at a meeting of the subscribers and committee of this institution, held in the Boardroom, in George-street, Euston-square, the second annual report was read. It congratulated the founders and subscribers on the fact that their expectations have to the fullest extent been realised. During 1848 the bathers had been 111,788; washers, dryers, ironers, manglers, &c., 61,690; individuals washed for, 246,760; articles of clothing washed, 3,620,840; making a total since August, 1846, of three millions and a half. The statement of receipts for the year included a balance of 23l 5s. 11d.; donations and subscriptions, 54l2 15s. 10d.; receipts from baths, washhouses, and plunging-baths, 2231 17s. 9d. The expenditure, including a repayment of a loan of 2500, left a balance of 23l 1s. to the benefit of the bankers: the loans and liabilities amount to 2376. To extend the operations for the accommodation of 5000 poor persons weekly, a building for their accommodation is in progress, to which the Queen, Prince Albert, the Queen Dowager, the Duke of Bedford, and the Archbishop of Canterbury, &c., have already subscribed upwards of 1000.

CHELSEA BOARD OF GUARDIANS AND THE TOOTING CHOLERA CASE.—On Saturday the vestry room of St. Luke's, Chelsea, was crowded by ratepayers, anxious to hear the result of the two days' polling on the resolution exculpating the guardians from the responsibility which the verdict of the coroner's jury attached to them, and on the amendment laudatory of the jury. Mr. Churchwarden Calow announced the following to be the result of the two days' polling—For the amendment (which confirmed the opinion expressed by the jury) 194 votes and 158 persons; against the amendment, 231 votes and 118 persons. majority—of votes, 17 against, and of persons, 50 for, the amendment. The churchwarden then put the original resolution, which was almost unanimously negatived, amidst applause. Mr. Markham, friend of the coroner's jury, Mr. Burton, and other persons, charged the guardians with a breach of faith in voting, after they had promised not to do so

MR. DROUET AND THE PAUPER CHILDREN.—On Monday evening a fully attended meeting of the inhabitants of Westminster took place at the Temperance-hall, Broadway, for the purpose "of considering the lamentable destruction of life at the pauper child farm at Tooting—one hundred and fifty poor children having lost their lives in twelve days—to consider the reprehensible conduct of the Boards of Guardians, and the Poor-law Board, and of the present new Poor-law as opposed to a Christian country." The following resolution was passed:—"That, from the painful disclosures connected with the awful destruction of life at the child-farming establishment at Tooting, from the jury on the inquest relating to the deaths of the innocents in question having returned a verdict of manslaughter against Mr. Drouet, and from the circumstances that the system under which the children's lives were destroyed has, from time to time, met with the approval of the guardians of the poor, and ex-ited under the cognizance and sanction of the Poor-law Commissioners, this meeting considers the inhuman treatment inflicted upon these children to be insupportable from the spirit and essence of the new Poor law, and that this law being repugnant to every feeling of humanity, and a monstrous and enduring violation of the decrees of our holy religion, ought to be altered and immediately abolished." A second resolution, pledging the meeting to adopt petitions to both Houses of Parliament, urging the speedy abolition of the new Poor-law, was also carried unanimously.

THE SALE OF THE STOWE LIBRARY, after having extended over 24 days, was brought to a close on Saturday. The following were the results of each day's sale:—1st day, 4364 9s 6d; 2nd, 4416 18s.; 3rd, 4593 8s 6d; 4th, 4693 6s.; 5th, 4414 18s.; 6th, 4546; 7th, 4389 14s.; 8th, 4311 18s.; 9th, 4367 13s.; 10th, 4417 2s.; 11th, 4350 18s.; 12th, 4268 8s 6d; 13th, 41099 17s.; 14th, 4370 7s. 6d.; 15th, 4 71 4s. 8d.; 16th, 4490 18s. 6d.; 17th, 4709 8s. 6d.; 18th, 4292 18s. 6d.; 19th, 4490 18s. 6d.; 20th, 4297 8s. 6d.; 21st, 4442 18s 6d.; 22nd, 4427 14s.; 23rd, 4140 11s.; 24th, 2519 8s. The total amount realised was 98ms 4l 5s. 6d. The important and celebrated collection of manuscripts will be sold in the course of the ensuing month

ST. MARY-LE-BONE BANK FOR SAVINGS.—From the report read at the Annual General Meeting, held last week, it appeared that no fewer than 2070 new deposits had been made in the last year; 19,019 deposit accounts remained open on the 20th of November last; upwards of 4291,386 was then invested in the Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt. This amount has since risen to 4326,886 3s 3d.

THE FOG.—LOSS OF LIFE.—On Monday morning, during the dense fog which enveloped the metropolis, the train which leaves the Euston station at 5 minutes past 9 o'clock had just passed the bridge over the canal at the Camden station (the pilot-engine having been turned into a siding the moment before), when it was suddenly raised of "A man down!" and it was discovered a policeman, named Fitzpatrick, had, for some cause as yet unexplained, proceeded to cross the line between the two engines, and was struck down by the engine attached to the train. On reaching the unfortunate object of the alarm, he was found frightfully mutilated, with a deep wound on the head, apparently large enough to admit the whole hand; and the right foot also crushed. He was removed to the University Hospital, where a slight movement of one hand apparently terminated his sufferings. He leaves a wife and large family totally unprovided for. The fog caused great alarm and inconvenience on the Thames.

DISCONTINUANCE OF INTERMENTS AT ST. BRIDE'S BURIAL-GROUND.—On Wednesday, in consequence of a representation made by Mr. Simon, the City of London medical officer, to the effect that the land used by the churchwardens of St. Bride's as burial-ground for the poor was a nuisance prejudicial to the neighbourhood, an order was issued by Mr. Daw, the chief clerk of the commissioners, directing the churchwardens to abate such nuisance, and to discontinue interments in such burial-ground from this time forth.

ST. LEONARD'S, SHOREDITCH.—The *Gazette* of Tuesday night contains an order from the Secretary of State for the Home Department, stating that certain parts of the parish of St. Leonard, Shoreditch, appear to be affected by a formidable epidemic or endemic disease, and directing the trustees of the poor of that parish to provide such additional daily qualified medical aid, for a period of not less than six weeks, for the visitation of those localities where the epidemic prevails; and this officer is to make a daily return to the clerk of the union of the number of persons he attends.

THE SERPENTINE AND KENSINGTON GARDENS.—The Commissioners of her Majesty's Woods, &c. are now draining the Serpentine, prior to the season they are about to resort to removing the stagnant state of the water; and a correspondent of the *Builder* suggests, very appropriately, that the occasion should be seized of substituting a fountain of some architectural pretensions for the "*dado-looker*" that at present figures the ornamental water.

CUSTOM-HOUSE AGENTS.—The following notice was issued on Tuesday, by the Commissioners of the Customs:—"Cases having recently occurred where agents have neglected to comply with the provisions of the law, by not endorsing on their licenses the names of individuals acting as their clerks, and also by omitting to have the same duly registered, and also by retaining on their licenses the names of persons who have left their employment, this is to give notice, that should any instance hereafter come to the knowledge of the Commissioners, wherein such neglect has occurred, the Board will take immediate measures to have such licenses revoked."

BIRTHS AND DEATHS, &c.—The births registered in London during the week ending Saturday last, Feb. 10, were 1673; the deaths were 1196; the average for the week being 1169; showing an excess on the winter average of 27; and, as compared with the return of the previous week, an increase of 59. This result, to some extent unfavourable, is the effect of increased fatality of inflammation of the lungs and bronchitis, especially the latter, which, in proportion to the population at each age, carries off a greater number in the City, while the former is fatal, almost exclusively, to the young. The deaths from inflammation of the lungs were 103, or just the average; in the previous week they were 94; those from bronchitis were 94, or 15 more than the average; in the former week they were 79, which is the average number. The readings of both the barometer and thermometer were unusually high. Small-pox, measles, scarlatina, hip ping-cough, all show a decrease as compared with the former returns; but fatal cases of cholera were 55, from which it appears that this epidemic is on the increase in London. It is worthy of observation, that diarrhœa and dysentery number 37, which is considerably more than occurred in any of the first six weeks of five previous years; while the mortality from diarrhœa, dysentery, and cholera together is equal to six times the weekly average.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"*Titus.*" *The law on the subject of the fifty moves at the end of the game is too indefinite. We should think, however, it could hardly be called into operation in the case you instance, where "one player has six or seven pieces," and the other "a King and an unqualified Pawn." Half a dozen moves would surely suffice to give the coup de grace.*

"*W. H. R.*" *Clifton. The move you suggest in the Muzio Gambit is not at all a bad one; but, having a Piece en prise to his opponent, White's policy is to economize his forces and avoid exchanges. Perhaps black's reply would be, 16: B takes Q P; and then, 17: K to Q sq. The position, however, requires to be well analyzed before any positive opinion should be given*

"*Philomath.*" *You are likely to be gratified. The preliminaries for the long-talked-of match between the two German players, Messrs. Horwitz and Harrwitz have been settled; and the contest begins on Monday next, in the rooms of the Brighton Chess Club. We have made arrangements for securing the games as the opening ones will appear in our next.*

"*Mazo,*" *Paris*; "*J. C. M'C.*," *Glasgow.* – *Received, with thanks, and shall be replied to by letter.*

"*A Lancashire Witch.*"—*The general yearly gathering of the Yorkshire Chess-Club takes place about the middle of May.*

"*P. J. P.*" *Birkenhead. The 11th law is directly applicable to the point in dispute.*

"*A. F. C.*" *Essex as amended, there's nothing unpractical in it*

"*J. D.*" "*Princeps.*"—*The games in the little Chess "passage of arms," at the Divan, were all taken down, and will be published.*

"*G. T.*" "*M. P.*"—*If the Fifth Volume of the Chess-Player's Chronicle is not out of print, you will find the games of the great match between Messrs. Staunton and St. Amant recorded there. Apply to the publisher, Hastings, of Carey-street, Lincoln's-inn-fields*

"*L. N.*" –*You will find the solution under the notice to "Dawus," in our last Number.*

"*A Member of Chess Club.*"—*We cannot undertake to find solutions of Problems published in other periodicals: neither our time nor space will permit it*

"*Omicron.*"—*You are right, and quite right.*

"*J. S.,*" *Islington Club.*—*Too easy.*

"*Ben. Sn.*" *The press of the engravings from Frank Stone's pictures, "The Impending Note" and "Muted," is too gutsome the year.*

"*S. V.*" *There is no difference.*

"*J. T. B.*"—*Stalemate is a drawn game.*

"*Alpha*" –*Already passed, but will endeavour to find out the Number for you*

"*T. M'.*"—*Problem in question was published in the* ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS. *It is perfectly correct, and very ingenious*

"*Antagus,*" "*S. F. Q. R.*"—*Our beautiful Problem of last week, if we mistake not, is from the Sanscrit*

"*Juba*" *and others.*—*The proceedings of the Divan Chess Tournament have at length commenced, the winners being—Mr. Buckle, 1st prize; Mr. G. Medley, 2nd ditto; and Mr. J. Medley, 3rd ditto.*

"*W. S. B.*" "*A. S. A.*"—*You can have two Queens on the board at once.*

"*P. K.*" *Deptford*; "*R. H. A.*;" "*J. L. P.*"—*They shall be carefully examined*

"*G. M.*" *Whitney*—*The six competitors in the "second section" of the Divan Tournament were Messrs. Buckle, G. Medley, J. Medley, Tuckett, Williams, and Lonie. Of these, the three first have been declared victors, and are entitled to the prizes agreed on.*

Solutions by "Stuart," "Dangler," "Henrique," "M. F. R.," "H. S.," "T. R. H.," "C. A. M. E.," "Ely," "P. G. R.," "Derwent," "Otho," "G. H." "Hitchen;" "T. W." "G. H. L.," "J. G." Dumfries;" "Eliza," "J. B.," "W. L." Ia.," "S. U." "A. X." are correct. Those by "H. C. S.," Sarensbury.. "W. W.," "S. B.," "Rusticus," "E. T. C." "Stalbut," "R. W. F.," "J. D.," Bridport, "Rex," Hatfield; are wrong.

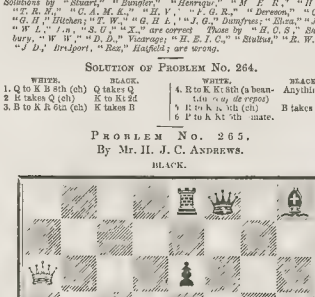
SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 264.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. Q to K 8th (ch)	Q takes Q	4. R to K 8th (a beautiful move)	Anything
2. R takes Q (ch)	K to Kt 3rd	5. R to K 8th (ch)	B takes R
3. B to K R 6th (ch)	K takes B	6. P to K 8th mate.	

PROBLEM NO. 265.

By Mr. H. J. C. ANDREWS.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White, playing first, to checkmate in five moves.

MATCH BY CORRESPONDENCE

BETWEEN THE LONDON AND AMSTERDAM CHESS CLUBS.

WHITE (Amsterdam).	BLACK (London).
25 K Kt to Q sq	Q to Q R 4th
26. B takes R	Q takes B

Amsterdam to play

Lively specimen of the Evans Attack, from the forthcoming "Chess-Player's Companion," between Mr STAUNTON and a celebrated Amateur:—

BLACK (Mr. S.)	WHITE (Mr.)	BLACK (Mr. S.)	WHITE (Mr. —)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	12. K Kt to his 5th	K Kt to R 3d (a)
2. K Kt to B 3d	Q Kt to B 3d	13. K Kt takes K P	Q takes Q P
3. K B to Q B 4th	K B to Q B 4th	14. Q Kt to I. 4d	B takes Q Kt
4. P to Q Kt 4th	B takes K B P	15. K Kt to his 5th	Q Kt to Q B 4th
5. P to Q B 3d	B to Q R 4th	16. B takes K B P (ch)	K to Q sq (b)
6. Castles	P to Q 3d	17. Kt to K 6th (ch)	Q B takes Kt (c)
7. Q to her Kt 3d	Q to R 3d	18. Q takes Q B	Q Kt to B 3d (d)
8. P to Q 4th	P takes P	19. Q R to Q sq	B to Q 7th
9. P to K 5th	Q P takes K P	20. K R to R sq	K Kt takes B
10 B to Q R 3d	Q to K B 3d	21. Q takes K Kt	
11. P takes P	P to K 6th	Black wins	

(a) He would have lost a piece by capture, and have got a broken, bad position by taking the Kt.

(b) If Kt takes B, mate evidently ensues in two moves

(c) Had he played up his king, the following moves show the game would have been equally lost:—

17.	K to Q 3d
18. Q to her Kt 5th (ch)	P to Q B 3d (best)
19 Q to K Kt 5th	Q to A B 3d.
20. R to Q sq (ch), and wins.	

(d) This appears to be his best move. If Q to her 2d, Black plays R to Q sq, and wins; and if, at 20 d, K Kt takes B mate follows immediately:—

18	K Kt takes R
19 R to K 7th (ch)	K to his sq
20 B to Q 6th, discovering check, and mate next move.	

CHESS ENIGMAS.

No. 416.—By Mr. BEACON, of Bruges.

White: K at Q B 6th, Q at Q R 7th, B at Q sq, Kt at K B 6th; Ps at K 3d, Q B 2d, and Q Kt 4th.

Black: K at Q Kt 5th, Q at K R 5th, B at K B sq, B at K R 3d, Kts at K sq and Q 3d; Ps at K 6th, Q 7th, Q Kt 4th, and Q R 3d.

White to play, and mate in four moves.

No. 417.—By OMICRON

White: K at K B 6th, R at R 5th, B at K 6th, Kt at Q R 8th, Ps at Q B 3d and Q Kt 4th.

Black: K at Q 4th, Ps at K B 2d and Q 2d.

White, playing first, mates in five moves

No. 418.—By an AMATEUR, of Brighton College.

White: K at Q R sq, Bs at Q R 6th and 8th, Kt at K 8th; Ps at K R 3d and 4th, K 3d, Q 3d, Q B 4th and 5th, and Q R 2d.

Black: K at his 4th, Rs at Q Kt sq and Q R 2d, Kt at Q B sq, Ps at K 3d and Q B 3d.

White to play, and mate in four moves.

EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

On Saturday night two men were taken into custody, at Birmingham in the act of coining half-crowns by the electro-plate system. On the premises a complete electro-battery was discovered in full work, with a number of half-crowns on the wires and undergoing the silvering process.

The *William Penn* steamer has brought from Waterford between 400 and 500 emigrants to Liverpool, there to take shipping for America

The Mayor of Cognac, in the department of the Hérault (France) has been suspended by the Prefect for refusing to remove a *bonnet rouge* from a tree of liberty. The Mayor had previously refused to find lodgings for the troops sent into Cignac to enforce the collection of the additional tax of 45 centimes

In connexion with the Stanfield Hall assassinations, it is asserted the police have discovered the important fact that Rush purchased a five-barrelled pistol in Shoreditch a short time before the Stanfield Hall murders. The shopman has identified Rush.

The Rev. F. C. Nicholson, B.D., of Trinity College, Cambridge, late assistant minister of St. Paul, Covent-garden, has been appointed Domestic Chaplain to the Right Hon the Earl of Carlisle.

Letters have been received from Germany, announcing the death of Lieutenant-General Baron Swinburne, last surviving brother of Sir J. Swinburne, Bart., who died at Innspruck, at the close of last month, in the 82nd year of his age. He was Chamberlain for many years to the ex-Emperor of Austria, and was created a Knight of the Order of Maria Theresa in consideration of his military services.

The Home Secretary has sent a letter to the Lord-Lieutenants of the different counties, saying that it was not intended to place any of the corps of Yeomanry Cavalry on permanent duty, or cause them to be inspected, during the present year, but such corps as may wish to be trained and exercised according to the provisions of the Volunteer Act will be allowed to assemble, subject to certain regulations as to their remuneration.

The French Government has received an official report relative to the gold mines of California. These documents have been laid before the Commissioners of Mines for their opinion, which is to be published after it has been communicated to the Ministers.

The schooner yacht *Dolphin*, 204 tons, the property of Mr Charles Perkins, "R.Y.S.," is chartered for a trading voyage to California, having been purchased with that avowed object by a speculator upon "golden gains." The vessel is lying in the Corporation Canal (Portsmouth), and is said to be admirably calculated for such a voyage. The *Dolphin* will load with provisions and slops.

The ratifications of the postal convention with the United States having been exchanged, Mr. Bourne, an officer of the London Post-office, was despatched by the last steamer to Washington to settle the minor arrangements which require to be agreed upon before the convention can be brought into operation. A clause in the convention provides that these matters of detail shall be settled, from time to time, by the Post-office authorities of the two countries.

Mr. J. T. Ingram, of the Northern Circuit, is selected to succeed Mr. Ballantine, who is about to retire from the Magistracy of the Thames Police-court.

The *Ganges*, a splendid steam-vessel of 1200 tons burden, built for the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company by Mr. Pitcher, was launched from his dockyard at Northfleet, on Thursday (last week). The vessel went off in magnificent style, and all the judges present were unanimous in pronouncing the highest eulogiums upon her. She was subsequently taken to the East India Docks, where she is to receive her engines, which are being constructed by Messrs. Miller, Ravenhill, and Co., of Blackwall.

The vessel *Royal George*, from Dover, has brought to London 17 tanks of cocoa-nut oil, consigned to order, the same having been saved from the wreck of the ship Tyne from Quebec.

The trade of Paris begins to revive. The improvement is demonstrated by the fact that the customs duties received at the gates of the capital from the 1st of January to the 8th instant exceeded by 48,000f. the amount received during the same period in the year 1847. The amount of excise duty on wines and spirituous liquors received between the same dates has likewise exceeded, by 33,000f., the amount received during the corresponding period of last year.

The *Constitutionel* announces that the French Government has acceded to the proposal to join a Congress of Catholic Powers, to be held at Gaëta to afford the Pope their aid to enable him to exercise his spiritual authority freely and in a manner worthy of the Catholic population of the world.

The Queen has been pleased to nominate Sir Edmund and Lyons, Bart. G.C.B., now her Majesty's Minister Plenipotentiary to his Majesty the King of Greece, as her Majesty's Minister Plenipotentiary to the Confederated States of the Swiss Cantons.

The Queen has appointed George William Anderson, Esq., to be Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over the Island of Mauritius and its dependencies.

On Tuesday last, at Exeter, Sir Ralph Lopez, Bart., of Maristowe, was elected, without opposition, M.P. for South Devon, in the room of Lord Courtenay. The hon. Bart. declared himself a Conservative.

The edifice in Threadneedle-street, built a few years ago by Mr. Moxhay, the biscuit baker, and known as the "Hall of Commerce," has been closed, after remaining open to the public for six years. The undertaking has turned out a hopeless failure.

The Queen has been pleased to appoint John Smith Entwisle, of Foxholes, Esq., to be Sheriff of the county palatine of Lancaster for the year ensuing

By a decision of the second chamber of the Kingdom of Hanover on the 8th inst., the Jewish members are exempted from taking a special oath on their admission to the house

M. Magnetto has arrived in Paris, as the delegate of the Sardinian Government, to endeavour to accelerate the postal service between Paris and Turin. At present, letters posted at Paris are delivered at Turin 36 hours after, but by the arrangements proposed the time will be reduced to 66 hours.

Mr. W. Ramshay, barrister, has been appointed an assistant-commissioner under the Inclosure Act

The Committee of Foreign Affairs of the French National Assembly has had referred to it a proposition of M. Francisque Bourret, for the organisation of universal peace, in the same manner as that proposed by Mr. Cobden in England.

M. de Ferrières Levayer, first Secretary of the French Embassy at St Petersburgh, is to replace, as Chargé d'Affaires, General le Flo, who returns to France

The *Gazette* of Tuesday night contains an Order in Council of that day, directing "that the assizes and sessions under the commissions of gaol delivery, and for the commissions for the despatch of civil and criminal business, which shall be holden in and for the county of Berks next after the date of this order, shall be held at Abingdon, in the said county, and not at Reading, or any other place within the said county."

On the 8th of February, the petitions for referring international disputes to arbitration presented to the House of Commons were eight in number, with an aggregate of 640 signatures.

Amongst the petitions presented to Parliament within the last few days, are two from the inhabitants of Ceylon, with 3960 signatures appended to them, praying for reform in the mode of administering the Government of that island.

A meeting was held on Tuesday at Battle, for the purpose of obtaining a repeal of the malt and hop duties, and at which resolutions in favour of economy, retrenchment, and financia. reform were passed.

It is complained in accounts from Ireland that the improvement in trade generally observable there has not as yet extended to that country, and in proof, the continued decrease of the bank paper circulation is referred to. From the official returns of all the Irish banks for the month ending the 27th ult. it is stated the notes were further in decrease, as compared with the month preceding by 2113 000, or nearly 4500,000 less than at the same period last year. In specie, the returns showed an increase of 449,000.

Mr. Lumsden has established by bursaries in Glasgow University in favour of the sons of members of the Incorporated Company of Stationers of Glasgow. The one is for a student in divinity, and the other for a student in medicine, and each for a session of a period of four years. The value is 12 10s. per annum, or a total of 250 for each bursar during the period he enjoys it.

Conciliation Hall has been taken for a Roman Catholic Chapel of Ease to St. Catherine's Church of St. Andrew's, in Dublin.

A decision in the Vice-Chancellor's Court, pronounced on Monday last, compelling a purchaser of shares in a public company to assume the liabilities thereof, even although he may have abstained from registering his name as the proprietor of such shares, has given much satisfaction in the Stock Exchange.

Mr Westmacott, jun., has been elected a Royal Academician, in the vacancy caused by the resignation of Mr. Reinagle.

On the 7th inst., the first *public* judicial proceeding took place at Augsburg, in Saxony, before Count Guyot du Pontiel, Magisterial President of the Circle and City. The Hall of the Jesuits, a fine and spacious building, has been set aside for the Court of Justice.

In the early part of the present month the unusually cold weather at Constantinople proved fata. to three persons, who were found frozen to death in the neighbourhood

On a recent importation of a parcel of spirit labels, printed in the English language, it appeared that some difference of opinion arose whether they should be charged as goods mentioned in the schedule of excise duty of ten per cent., or as paper not otherwise enumerated at the duty of 4d. per lb. weight, and it has been decided that the *ad valorem* duty of ten per cent. is the proper rate of duty chargeable upon such articles

The Irish Habeas Corpus Suspension Bill, which has been prepared and brought in by Sir George Grey, Lord John Russell, and Sir William Somerville, is entitled, "A Bill to continue for a limited time an Act of the last session, for empowering the Lord-Lieutenant or other chief governors of Ireland to apprehend and detain such persons as he or they shall suspect of conspiring against her Majesty's person and Government." The bill is exactly similar in its provisions to the bill of last year, except that its duration is limited to September 1, 1849.

WINTER COSTUMES OF BRITISH TROOPS IN CANADA.

WE have been favoured by a Correspondent at Montreal with the very characteristic Sketches, whence the annexed Illustrations have been engraved, of the Winter Costumes of some of the British Troops in Canada. To show the necessity for this peculiarly defensative clothing, our Correspondent subjoins a few notes upon the intense cold of the Canadian climate.

The winters here are very severe, Fahrenheit often being 16°, 18° and 20° below zero. The snow lies frequently four feet in the streets; the St. Lawrence is driven over in all directions; roads are cut or the ice flattened. This river has a most extraordinary appearance from the ce floating down in large masses, until at last the strong current itself becomes frozen, and the ice, jammed in heaps, rises eight or ten feet above the usual level of the river. Everything that comes to market is stiff. All travel in sleighs; and various are the costumes—generally skins, buffalo hides, blankets, and leather coats with hoods. Many people suffer from being frost-bitten; and oftentimes people are pointed at by passers-by in the streets, intimating that some part of the face is frost-bitten, which assumes a white appearance. Snow is immediately rubbed upon the part affected, which generally makes the blood circulate again, after a smart tingling.

REGULATION WINTER DRESS FOR OFFICERS OF THE LINE.

HIGHLAND PIPER.

In case of the soldiers being required on duty up the country while deep snow is on the ground, they are provided with regular Indian snow shoes, something like a very large racket. One entire regiment marched in these from Halifax to Quebec, during the disturbances in 1836.

The frost is so intense, that in one night water freezes many inches: and often the streets are so slippery that it is impossible, in an ordinary way, to walk. Creepers are then used—a small bar of iron at the bottom of the foot, on each side of which there are two teeth to prevent slipping, fixed on with straps to the foot. Without these it is often impossible to walk out at all.

When there has been a good fall of snow, all people wear mocassins over their shoes or boots. Mocassins are leather shoes, generally made from the skin of moose-deer. There are three or four manufactories of these in different parts of Canada, and also in the States. Many are very handsomely worked in front. They are exceedingly warm for the feet, and kept on all day, in and out of the house. The snow here is so dry that these leather shoes never become wet, as they would very shortly in England.

OFFICER OF THE 71ST HIGHLAND LIGHT INFANTRY.

OFFICER, SERGEANT, AND PRIVATE OF THE 71ST HIGHLAND LIGHT INFANTRY.

OFFICERS AND PRIVATE OF THE ROYAL ARTILLERY.

MADEMOISELLE JENNY LIND AT WORCESTER.

ON Friday evening, the 2d inst., a Concert in behalf of the Infirmary took place at the College Hall, Worcester, in which Mdlle. Lind most generously gave her services. All the tickets were taken early. It was the most brilliant affair of the kind that ever occurred at Worcester Mdlle. Lind arrived from London on the previous evening, and, at the invitation of the Dean (Dr. Peel), took up her residence at the Deanery She was welcomed into Worcester by bell-ringing and other popular rejoicing; and the Dean and his lady invited select parties to meet their fair guest.

This additional instance of Mdlle. Lind's benevolence will ever be deeply remembered by the citizens of Worcester. The Concert Committee being desirous of evincing their great obligation to the Swedish Nightingale, proposed to present her with a selection of the choicest specimens of Worcester Porcelain, of a character and style peculiar to Messrs. Chamberlain's manufacture, consisting of a superb collection of Oriental pierced honeycomb work, of classical form and exquisite finish. The views of the committee were, however, frustrated, by a positive but courteous refusal, on the part of Mdlle. Lind, to accept the proffered acknowledgment for her services, which she had resolved should be purely charitable. The nett proceeds of the Concert amounted to about £800, to which extent the charity will benefit.

We have engraved the beautiful specimens of Messrs. Chamberlain's Porcelain. The main peculiarity is, that each vessel is encased in the pierced or honeycomb form, the effect of which is very elegant. The designs are, also, purely original, and the gilding very superb.

WORCESTER PORCELAIN, FOR PRESENTATION TO MDLLE. JENNY LIND.

AN INGENIOUS ARAB.—Mr. J. R. Gliddon relates, in his lectures on Egyptian Archæology, reported in the *Archæological Journal* of the past and present month, that "an Arab discovered the northern air-channel of the Great Pyramid to be open from top to bottom, by placing a cat at the outer orifice, and her kittens at the other, shutting them in with stones. The mother soon found her way down, through the pyramid, to her little family; thus proving that this hitherto mysterious passage communicated with the outside. Previous to the clearing of these passages, the air in the pyramid was quite suffocating."

IRON WAREHOUSE FOR CALIFORNIA.

THE incessant demand for goods in the Californian trade has just led to the accomplishment of a feat in British manufacture which merits special record We find the circumstances thus explained in the *Liverpool Albion*:—"The want of any place to store the goods now going to California, determined Messrs James Starkey and Co., who have a house in San Francisco, to send out the materials for a warehouse. A contract was consequently made with Messrs. T. Vernon and Co. for one to be built of iron, under the direction of Mr. Grantham, civil engineer, of Liverpool. The warehouse is of iron, and the roof is similar to those used at railway-stations. The sides and roof are thin, covered with galvanised corrugated iron plates. There are large folding doors in the centre, and windows in the roof. The order was given on the 5th ultimo; the men were fairly at work on the 9th; and on Saturday, the 3d instant, it was entirely erected, and ready to be taken down; having been constructed in the short space of twenty-three working days."

Our Sketch shows Mr. Grantham's building-ground, with the Mersey, here about one mile and a quarter wide, and the Welch hills in the distance. In the yard, the warehouse is seen just as it appeared the day before it was taken down for shipment for California. As the whole of the iron was galvanised, it was nearly white, and had a singular appearance.

IRON WAREHOUSE FOR CALIFORNIA, CONSTRUCTED BY MR. GRANTHAM, C.E., AT LIVERPOOL.

IF OPERATIONS OF THE BANK OF ENGLAND.—It appears from a paper issued on Tuesday, that the dividends due and not demanded from the directors of the bank of England amounted to the sum of £876,739 on the 5th of April, 1848; to the sum of £876,739 on the 5th of July, 1848; to the sum of £959,095 on the 10th of October, 1848; and to the sum of £1,047,207 on the 5th of January, 1849.

HAYMARKET THEATRE.

It is difficult to find a piece better cast, upon the whole, than Mr. Douglas Jerrold's drama of "The Housekeeper," revived for the Royal performances at Windsor, and subsequently produced, with nearly the same cast, at the Haymarket; Mr. Keeley playing *Simon Box*, instead of Mr. Buckstone. The story is well known: that of a charming girl, *Felicia*, who takes the situation of housekeeper, under the disguise of a country girl, for the purpose of winning the love of her studious cousin, *Sydney Maywood*, and leading him from his devotion to philosophy. Mrs. Charles Kean is the heroine, and she invests the *rôle* with all that grace and unaffected bearing which so characterises every part she undertakes, to which those attributes may more especially belong. Mr. Kean is the student, with not so much to do, but rendering every point of the dialogue with judgment and educated finish; and Mr. Webster's *Father Oliver* is remarkable for its effective make-up and impressive acting. Mr. Keeley's *Symon Box* keeps the audience in roars of laughter; and Mr. Wigan, in *Tom Purple*, manages admirably the always hazardous experiment of representing intoxication, without making a natural picture disagreeable. We should also mention that the *Widow Duckhay* of Mrs. Clifford, and *Scoby Hawser* of Mrs. Humby, are two realisations of characters that it does one's heart good to see; nor must Mr. Clark be forgotten, as *Rip* (the porter).

This revival has been a great piece of fortune for the theatre. It may be interesting to know that, in the first instance, the piece was selected by Prince Albert's especial desire. The houses have been crowded on each night of its representation.

SCENE (THE LAST) FROM JERROLD'S PLAY OF "THE HOUSEKEEPER," AT THE HAYMARKET THEATRE.

COUNTRY NEWS.

DREADFUL ACCIDENT ON THE CALEDONIAN RAILWAY.

A shocking accident occurred on the Caledonian Railway on Saturday night. The mail-train left Carlisle for the North at 9h. 10m. P.M. It consisted of an engine and tender, a first-class carriage, a second-class carriage, a mixed carriage of first and second-class for Perth, three horse-boxes, containing nine horses, for Perth, a first-class and a second-class carriage for Edinburgh, and a horse-box for Beattock

It proceeded without interruption until it passed the Rockliffe station, about four miles north of Carlisle, when suddenly the engine and tender were disseverd from the train, the latter getting off the rails. The first-class carriage for Glasgow also got off the rails. The second-class carriage for Glasgow, the travelling post-office, three horse-boxes, the mixed carriage for Perth, and the Edinburgh first-class carriage were all precipitated down the embankment, 15 feet in height. The second-class carriage was turned on its side; the post-office van ran through its upside down, and shivered to atoms

The greatest consternation prevailed among the passengers, who were rather more numerous than usual. The night being moonlight, the guard, the engine-driver, the stoker, and those who made a safe exit from the carriages, immediately set to work to explore the extent of the disaster. A messenger was despatched on foot to Carlisle; and on his arrival, Mr. Spiers, the superintendent of the station, set out to the spot with a special engine and a party of workmen

In a few hours four men were taken from under the second-class carriage, quite dead, and a fifth seriously injured. They were all placed in a luggage-train which passed from the north soon afterwards, and, with those of the passengers who consented to return, taken to Carlisle. The injured man had had his foot cut completely off. When he was taken to the infirmary, it was found necessary to amputate his leg. He died in the course of the night.

Mr Nixon, yeoman, of Rashburn-hill, was pitched out of the carriage in which he was sitting, and rolled down the embankment into a ditch, where he was discovered by the merest accident. Just before the luggage-train left the scene of the catastrophe for Carlisle, Mr. Mackenzie, of Rockliffe-hall, and his son were a good deal bruised, and were taken to the house of their friend, Mr. T. Clarke, carrier, of the Crescent, Carlisle. Mr. Drummond, one of the Commissioners of the Glasgow Police, was of the number of the injured who were conveyed by this train to Carlisle. Mr. Woodrow, commercial traveller, Manchester, a simple fracture of the right leg, and contusions on the body. Mr. John Hamilton, commercial traveller for Messrs. Stewart and M'Donald, fracture of the fore-arm and severe injury at the hip-joint, besides less serious bruises. Other passengers sustained bruises to more or less extent.

The persons killed were all evidently, from their style of dress, labouring men.

The second-class carriage, which is thought to have been the cause of the accident, is supposed to have been of improper gauge. It belongs to the London and North-Western Company. Three of the horses were saved; seven were killed. Both lines have been thoroughly repaired, and no obstruction is offered to the traffic.

THE LATE COLLIERY EXPLOSION NEAR BARNSLEY.

The inquiry into the cause of the late fatal colliery explosion at the Darley Main Colliery, Worsborough-dale, near Barnsley, was brought to a close on Friday se'nnight, when the Jury returned the following written verdict:—

"We find a verdict of Accidental Death on the 75 bodies we have viewed, caused by one or more explosions of carbouretted hydrogen gas, or inflammable air, which took place on the 4th of January last, in the Darley Main Colliery; and we most strongly recommend to the proprietors that a better system of ventilation be adopted before they re-commence working the mine, as a preventive against any future occurrence of a similar kind; and we think, from the evidence given before us, that the removing of the machinery used for drawing water out of the upmost shaft, is essentially necessary, so as to allow the air passing out of the mine to have a better and freer outlet. And we pray our coroner Esquire that Mr. Badger, the coroner, be requested to report to Sir G. Grey, and that he make such report known to her Majesty's Government, that we think it advisable that they should appoint a scientific and practical person to occasionally inspect the collieries in this district, and see that there is proper ventilation, and hear any complaints by the workmen employed therein.—Joseph Porter, foreman."

The Coroner expressed his full concurrence in, and his satisfaction with the verdict.

A subscription has been set on foot for the 31 widows and the 55 children who have been left in a state of great distress through this awfully fatal explosion The Darley Main Company commenced the subscription with a donation of £200, besides defraying all the expenses of the funerals of the 75 sufferers. Mr. J. Jeffcock, the owner of the coal-field, has contributed £100. On Friday the Rev. J. Andrew, the incumbent of Worsborough, received a handsome donation from the Queen Dowager for £25, and one from the Archbishop of York for £20, in aid of the benevolent object. There is good ground for believing that a concert will be given at Barnsley or some other town in the West Riding, at which Jenny Lind will give her valuable services in aid of the fund now raising. The *Leeds Intelligencer* of Saturday last says:—"We understand that three gentlemen of Barnsley waited upon Jenny Lind a few days ago in London, at Manchester, to solicit the exertion of her talents at a concert for the relief of the families of the persons killed by the late colliery explosion at Worsborough Dale, and that, with her characteristic benevolence, she has reserved her resolution as to the course upon receiving an invitation from any committee which may be appointed to carry out the truly charitable object."

CARDIGAN BOROUGH ELECTION.—The election for the Cardigan boroughs terminated on Saturday last in favour of the Liberal candidate, Mr. Pryse Pryse, who beat his Conservative opponent, Mr. J. S. Harford, by a majority of eight; the numbers at the close of the poll being Pryse, 239; Harford 231.

SOUTH FORELAND LIGHTHOUSE.—The Honourable the Corporation of Trinity are testing the power of Wells's Patent Atmospheric Railway and Engine Signal. The patentee is now at the South Foreland Lighthouse, adjusting one capable of giving an alarm which may be heard at a distance of three miles. However valuable these well-constructed lighthouses may be, they are of little use if their utility is much lessened, and many vessels have run ashore close in their vicinity, the crew being unable to see them. It is hoped this calamity may now be obviated, by the very useful invention of Mr. Wells.

A CHIMPANZEE.—A rare specimen of the monkey tribe (the chimpanzee) has lately been added to Earl Fitzwilliam's collection of animals, &c., at Wentworth. It was brought to this country from the western coast of Africa, and presented to the noble Earl by a relative, who is a captain in the Royal navy. A well-prepared room in the house is appropriated to its use, having a little domicile in the centre, and warm blankets to repose on, as these animals are extremely susceptible a of cold. Its size is likewise a good fire in the apartment, but will guarded from a too near approach, as the eyes or walks perfectly erect, and is about three feet in height. It uses both hands with great nimbleness, undrawing knots with dexterous ease, handles everything like a human being, and is the nearest approach to the human form, the ears being almost a *facsimile*, also the bosom, and so on downwards. It is very qui k in detecting any unkindness, and runs immediately to the keeper for protection Its food is choice, and wine a favourite beverage, holding the glass till the contents are disposed of. figs are a portion of its favourite rood. The arms are long, thin, and hairy, and the fingers and nails finely developed. This is considered the finest specimen which has been seen in this country.

NOTTINGHAM.—STRIKE IN THE HOSIERY TRADE.—Never, since the establishment of the hosiery trade in Nottingham, have there been so many men "on strike" as at present; there being about 600 cotton cuffers, and about between 300 and 400 silk-glove hands now unemployed, arising out of disputes concerning wages, and amounting in number to one-twelfth of the able-bodied population of the town and suburbs. The glove hands were formerly of further procrastination, left work in the latter part of last week in great numbers, and, as usual, paraded the town, soliciting the hosiers for an advance of 6d. per dozen, being about 10 per cent, on the gross amount of their wages. Some of the hosiers in the town have acceded to the request, but the principal firm has refused to comply. The silk-glove "turn-out" extends into Derbyshire, where the workmen appear to be more resolute than in Nottingham.—*Nottingham Journal*

PLUNDER OF THE EXETER MAIL-BAG.—The two prisoners, Poole and Nightengale, now lying in the gaol of Exet r, awaited a trial at the present assize, on the charge of having been concerned in the recent daring robberies of the mail-bags on the Great Western Railway, underwent another examination on Friday se'nnight; but nothing of any importance was added to the details already published. The object of the examination was the identification of the prisoners by some persons besides those who have already given evidence for that purpose. After this evidence had been taken, the prisoners were removed to their former place of confinement in the gaol.

ATTACKS BY MISCHIEVOUS MEN.—On Saturday evening, when returning home from Buckingham market, Mr. Lines, of Water Stratford, farmer, was pulled from his horse by three men, and robbed of his watch, about £7 in gold and silver, and a cheque for £30 on the London and County Bank, Buckingham. On pulling Mr. Lines to the ground, his horse reared and put his mouth. He resisted, and knocked down one of the men twice; but by the combined strength and skill of thedacoits, they completely overpowered him. Mr Treadwell, miller and farmer, of Westbury, was on the same evening (when his way home from the above market) stopped near the turn to Shalstone, two men, who fortunately did not succeed in robbing him of his purse. After striking one of the fellows a violent blow across the face with his stick, Mr Treadwell rode off with the loss of his hat and stick only, which was subsequently found in the road.

FORTUITOUS DISCOVERY OF A BURGLARY.—It may be remembered that the rectory at Coombe, near Salisbury, was burglariously entered on the 19th of January last, and a large quantity of plate, a gold watch, writing-desks, work-boxes, and their contents, was stolen. The accused burglar is a chimney-sweep of Wilton, named Stratton, who, on Wednesday, last week, went to Salisbury, to have an interview with a person named Phillips, for the purpose of disposing of about 140 ounces of plate, bringing with him the silver plate, the property of the Rev. Mr. Briscoe, when Mr Phillips gave Stratton into custody. Information was then sent to Mr. Superintendent Hall of Wilton, and a minute and lengthy search of the sweep's establishment was forthwith made: and after some hours, the workhouses and contents, and all the other loose property were discovered fastened up to the roof of the sweep's house. He has been in prison since the trial. One George Andrews was apprehended as an accomplice, but was evidence not implicating him, he was discharged.

THE MURDER NEAR BRIGHTON.—A description has been issued of such of the property stolen from the deceased as it is thought might assist in detecting the murderers. Among the rest was a check on and "crossed to" the London and County Bank, Chichester, drawn by John Bower, and payable to Henry Bowley; a £5 note of the Brighton Union Bank, torn in two and pasted together, No D 4712, dated June 24, 1846, and a flat gold Geneva watch, with a gold chain, plaited black hair, the sheaved hand, with engine-turned back, and part of a table gold chain attached. A subscription has been entered into by the inhabitants of Brighton, in order that no measures, necessary to be taken for the discovery of the murderers, shall, through want of pecuniary means, be left unprosecuted. A reward of £200 has been offered by the Brighton Police Court, for information that may lead to the apprehension and conviction of the murderers. £100 has been subscribed by the inhabitants of the same purpose. The Coroner's jury have returned a verdict of "wilful murder against some persons unknown."

IRELAND.

MR DUFFY'S TRIAL.

The Court of Commission in Dublin was compled this week with Mr. Duffy's *ff* trial.

On Wednesday morning the Judges gave their opinion against a demurrer put in by the prisoner's counsel to the indictment, stating that they considered it to be most correctly drawn in every particular, and in conformity with the act of Parliament, and that it would have been really open to objection if framed as the prisoner's counsel contended it should have been.

Mr. Duffy then pleaded "Not Guilty" and on the motion of the prisoner's counsel, the Jury panel was called over, to enable them to consider what course they should adopt as to challenging. 86 out of 176 jurors answered.

As a subsequent period of the day the prisoner's counsel had not made a challenge to the array, on which the Attorney-General joined issue, and Messrs Andrew, Thomas Rogers, and George Whitte were appointed tryers. The challenge, which was extremely long, was to the effect that the prisoner had been prejudiced if tried by a Jury selected from it, as it was not impartially framed by Mr. W. D Lascuthe, the High Sheriff. It alleged both political and religious objections to the jurors, and that the panel was taken, contrary to the usual practice, from the list of special jurors.

There has been of late a great deal of gaiety at Dublin Castle—balls, dinner parties, and receptions. With the exception of Lord Normanby, not to say since the time of the Marquis Wellesley has been so hospitable as the present Lord-Lieutenant

"THE GODLESS COLLEGES."—Dr. M'Hale and the Bishops of his province in synod assembled have pronounced against the Government College scheme, and in favour of the establishment of a Catholic University.

MODEL LODGING-HOUSES IN PARIS.—A new French journal, *La Paye*, gives some account of the model lodging-houses, and about to be executed, by M. Chabert, in the interest of the labouring classes, which extends in some useful respects the principle of the English model lodging-house. His project is to erect in each of the *arrondissements* of Paris what he calls "labourers' cities." Clean and airy lodgings are to be provided for the tenants, at a price below that of their present tainted abodes; consisting of a kitchen, bedchamber, and sitting-room, heated by stoves in winter, which are to be ventilators in summer. A common wash-house will be established for each "city," and bathing-houses, the tickets for which will be so distributed among the tenants as to allow a certain number to bathe gratis each week in each inhabitant Furnished chambers will be provided at 6 or 8 francs a month for workmen who have no means of purchasing furniture; a portion of the weekly sum going as rent, and the remainder to liquidate the furniture by instalments, when the debt makes it the tenant's own. Each "city" is to have a public hall, warmed as a place of shelter for the poor of the *arrondissement*: and this will be also a rendezvous for the unemployed workmen of the district—one assistant may find all sorts of handicraftsmen on demand The workmen will inscribe their names with the inspector of the city, whose certificate will be a testimonial to employers in search of hands In several of the *arrondissements* public meetings have already offered their gratuitous services to these intended establishments.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

The Consol market as again been the scene of speculation not less active than in 1845. On Monday the opening price was 92¾ 93; when, after several fluctuations, 93⅛ was reached on Wednesday, and the settling day for the February account, Consols opening at 93⅞ to 94⅛. A momentary scarcity of money caused a reaction to 93⅝, followed by a sudden advance of nearly one per cents, the price resting 94⅛ for money, and 94⅜ for account. This advance was not, however, fully maintained until the close of business. Consols on Wednesday, at the opening, quoted 94⅜ to⅝ for money, and speedily advanced to 94⅝; when a temporary reaction took place, in consequence of the foreign intelligence, reduced quotations to 94⅜ A rally afterwards occurred, and the closing quotation was 94⅝ for the account; the highest price was 94⅞. But on Thursday a reaction occured, several large money sales dampging speculation. Prices consequently receded to 94⅜ for account, and 94⅛ for money. Afterwards receding to 93⅞ for money, upon the Directors of the Bank of England separating without reducing the rate of interest. These rapid changes have been solely the result of speculation, and the reaction is a healthy one, as the fundamentals have not been disturbed. This fact is confirmed from the abundance of money since, proving the fact already well known, that for some weeks past there have been lenders, relying upon the chance of a rise during the next few months. The Bank of France, the most absurd rumours of the effect of the gold discovered in California have been circulated. By one party it was stated that the Russian Government, fearing the depreciation of the effect of the value of their gold, had decided upon withdrawing the prohibition at present existing upon the export of gold, and shipping extensively at once. It was then asserted that the large gold-mines would all of them be monopolised by the Czar, in order to create a fictitious value. In the first case there is not a particle of truth, and our readers will judge for themselves with regard to the probability of the latter. The Russian mines have, during the last ten years, produced £24,650,000 sterling without any perceptible difference; therefore, if Californian gold *does ever* affect the standard, it must be at some distant date. In the present use appears to be only to alarm the timid and assist wild speculation. The unfounded debt has suffered some depreciation during the week from the probability of the interest being reduced. Bank Stock is also heavy. At the close of the week prices had a downward tendency, the last quotations being for—Bank Stock, 197½; Reduced, 94½; Consols, 93⅞; New Three-and-a-Quarter per Cents, 94½; Long Annuities, to expire January, 1860, 9 3-16; Ditto, 32 years, January 5, 1850, 8⅝; India Bonds, under £1000, 53 pm; Bank Stock for Account, 19½; Consols for Account, 93⅞ Exchequer Bills, £1000, March, 41 pm, £1000, June, 46 pm. £500, March, 43 pm, £500, June, 49 pm; Small, March, 41 pm, Small, June, 47 pm.

Business has been less active in the Foreign House during the last week, having been perceptibly confined to Ecuador bonds and Grand Trunks. The former bonds have been scarcely quoted for years, but a rumour, that the Congress of Ecuador are about to entertain the question of some arrangement, as suddenly called them into activity. When the Congress of Ecuador and those among the several republics, Equador accepted £1,430,000 principal, and £1,125,000 arrears of interes. Spanish has not been so extensively dealt in as during the preceding week, and, therefore, the transactions are not so great as were done in Mexican, and the market generally grew heavy towards closing, as the annexed list will show. Brazilian Bonds, 82; Ditto, New, 1829 and 1839, 80; Cuba Bonds, 6 per Cent., 84¾; Callian Bonds, 3 per Cent., 35½; French Rentes, 5 per Cents., 116; Guatemala Bonds, 24¾; Mexican, 5 per Cent., 1846, 25¾; Ditto, Account, 25⅝; Ditto, Deferred, 5 per Cent., 49; Ditto, Account, 49; Portuguese, 4 per Cent., 25; Ditto, Account, 25½; Russian Bonds, 109; Spanish, Account, 18¾; Ditto, Passive, 4⅜; Ditto, Account, 29⅞; Dutch 2½ per Cent., 12 Ditto, Account, 50¾; Ditto, 4 per Cent. Certificates, 79½; Ditto, Account, 80¼.

There has not been any speculation in the Share Market, prices having been maintained by good dividends declared by the Great Western Railway Company, consequent upon the reduction of the dividend, while North-Western as firm. The South Western Company, after a lengthened meeting on Thursday, adopted the report. At the Great Western meeting the report was also adopted, but the last prices quoted are, for Aberdeen, 18¾ X 1.; Bristol and Exeter, 68½; Caledonian, 24½; Ditto Quarter Shares, 8; Ditto, New £10 Pref., 8½; Chester and Holyhead, 22; East Anglia, 1-16; East Lancashire, D., 6⅛, E. and F., 2⅜; Eastern Counties, 3⅜; Edinburgh and Glasgow, 11½; Ditto New, Guaranteed Six per Cent., 17½; Ditto, Extension, Five per Cent., 4⅞; Ditto, Ditto, No 2, 4⅞; Ditto, Five per Cent., 53½; Eastern Union Scrip (6 per Cent. Paid), 19½; East Lancashire, 13⅜; Ditto, New, Quarters, 4¼; East Lincolnshire, 28; Great Northern, 10½; Ditto, A, B, Six per Cent., 153½; Hereneford, 7½; Ditto, Extension, 2; Great Western Half Shares, 51½; Ditto, Quarter Shares, 22; Ditto, New, £7, 7, 14; Lancashire and Yorkshire, Quarter Shares, 14½; Ditto, Fifths, 8; Ditto, Thirds (Four), 5½; Ditto, New, Quarters, 6 per Cent., 3½; Ditto (West Riding Union), 14; London and Blackwall, 5½; London, Brighton, and South Coast, 33½; Ditto, New £5, Guaranteed 5 per Cent., 5; London and North-Western, 140; Ditto, New, 12½; Ditto, Fifths, 15½; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 26½; Ditto, Original New and Berwick, 23½; Ditto, Extension, No. 1, 2½; Ditto, ditto, No. 2, 2½; Ditto, G.N.R. Preference, 9; York and North Midland, East and West Riding Extension, 27; Anglo-Italian (late Italian and American), 1½; Boulogne and Amiens, 9½; Central of France (Orleans and Vierzon), 10¼; Namur and Liege, 8½; Northern of France, 9, Orleans and Bordeaux, 3½; Paris and Orleans, 31; Paris and Rouen, 20½; Paris and Strasbourg, 9; Rouen and Havre, 11½; Sambre and Meuse, 9½; Tours and Nantes, 2½.

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE.—Although the arrivals of English wheat for our markets this week have been on a very limited scale, we have to report a dull inquiry for that article, at a decline in the quotations of from 1s to 2s per quarter. Large quantities of foreign wheat having been pressed for sale, with the prospect of a speedy addition to our stocks on hand, the rates have given way to 1s per quarter, with a very inactive demand. The supply of barley has not been large, yet much difficulty has been experienced in effecting sales at late currencies In malt there is no change doing. The best parcels of oats have nearly sold at full prices, but the value of the middling and inferior kinds has given way 6d per quarter. Beans, peas, and Indian corn have commanded very little attention. In the best qualities of flour have ruled tolerably firm Other sorts have sold at a trifle less money

Wheat.—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 40s to 48s; ditto, white, 46s to 50s; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 44s to 48s; ditto, white, 46s to 49s; rye, 30s to 32s; grinding barley, 24s to 27s; distilling ditto, 28s to 31s; malting ditto, 34s to 35s. Norfolk and Lincoln malt, 58s to 60s; brown ditto, 52s to 56s; Kingston and Ware, 58s to 62s; Chevalier, 58s to 62s. Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 17s to 19s; potato ditto, 21s to 24s; Youghal and Cork, black, 16s to 17s; ditto, white, 17s to 21s; tick beans, new, 28s to 31s; ditto, old, —s to —s; grey peas, flour, 30s to 44s; Suffolk, 34s to 35s; white, 32s to 34s; pollards, 23s to 24s per quarter. Town-made flour, 39s to 40s per sack.

Foreign.—Barley, red wheat, —s to —s; white, —s to —s; oats, —s to —s; rye, —s to —s; beans, —s to —s; peas, —s to —s per quarter. Flour, American, 35s to 38s per 196 lbs; Baltic, —s to —s per barrel.

[illegible] Most [illegible] and [illegible] Monday [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

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THE INFLUENCE OF MAJESTY.—The [illegible] fabric so much approved and worn by the Queen, the Royal Mamilla Lace, is nearly extinct, in consequence of the failure of the Valenciennes. THOMAS, 176, Regent-street, has [illegible] and [illegible] remaining on hand, at an enormous reduction in price and relinquishes [illegible] and [illegible] to the customers the full benefit of obtaining the [illegible] Lace at one-third the original price. N.B. It can only be procured from THOMAS, 176, her Majesty's Lace-man, 176, Regent-street.

LINENDRAPERS TO THE QUEEN.
ESTABLISHED IN 1778.
WEDDING AND GENERAL OUTFITS.
JOHN CAPPER and SON
have added a warerom for
LADIES' READY-MADE LINEN,
under female superintendance. Materials good, needlework excellent, and prices moderate.
Decidedly cheap BABY LINEN of superior work.
Parcels delivered free by our own carriages throughout England.
59, Gracechurch-street, London.

INFANTS' CLOAKS, HOODS, HATS, and BONNETS—LADIES' FROCKS, COATS, and PELISSES, LONG AND SHORT ROBES, French Cambric Caps, Day and Night Gowns, Robe Blankets, Flannel and Calico Petticoats, Linen and Knitted Shirts, Trimmed Nursery Baskets and Bassinets, with or without [illegible] other article so BABY LINEN, together with what is usually required for a YOUNG FAMILY; this extensive [illegible] is replete with every article of the most approved description, and when JUVENILE CLOTHING is required, at SHEARMAN S.S, Finsbury Pavement, between the Bank and Finsbury-square.

IMPORTED LADIES.
EXTRAORDINARY SALE OF
REAL VALENCIENNES and other LACES,
at KING and SHEATH'S, 264, Regent-street, viz.

2000 yards	Very Handsome Edgings, all at		2½d per yard
1000	Ditto	Lappets	1s 6d to 3s 6d "
2750	Wide Ditto		9s 9d to 9s 6d "
1000	Ditto	Flounces	9s 6d to 12s 6d "
250	Real Brussells Point Collars		3s 11d to 10s 6d each
100	Ditto	Ditto	Real Brussells Veils 6d to 30s 6d "

Magnificent Real Needle-point Lace Flounces 36 guineas (a bargain).
N.B.—Patterns Cards sent for inspection to any part of the Kingdom or Continent, on application.
KING and SHEATH, Lace Importers, 264, Regent-street, London.
N.B. Cases of Goods either hired for the Season and Parcels Carefully Forwarded.

KING and SHEATH beg to announce that (on and after Monday next) they will be ready to shew their new Spring Silks to Ladies living in London, and to forward Patterns to all parts of the Country, free of Carriage.

THE NEW
GLACE, STRIPED, AND CHECKED SILKS,
at 1s. 9½. per yard
The Richest Glace, Striped, and Checked Fruit de Soies,
at 2s 1½d. the full dress.
The New Jacobs Hops.
Watered Poult de Soies,
at 2s 9½d. the full dress.
Satins a la Reine,
at 2s 11s 6d the full dress
The Richest quality, 32s 6d the full dress.
Patterns sent for Inspection to any part of the United Kingdom or the Colonies.
KING and SHEATH,
264,
Regent-street,
London.
Black Watered and Glace Silks, Satins, Gros Royals, and Mourning and Half-Mourning Silks, equally good and cheap.

THE EXTENSIVE PURCHASE of New SEWING MACHINES lately made by Messrs. NEWTON, Edgware-road, are now quite ready for inspection. Ladies will find this a very pleasant and agreeable way of selecting from the most unprejudiced goods in this most fashionable material, and at one-third less than the regular charges.
Beautifully Striped and Checked Silks, 1s 9d, 1s 9½d, and 1s 11½d per yard.
Very rich Silks Checked and Brocaded ditto, 2s 4½d, 2s 11d, and 3s 6d per yard.
Plain and Glace ditto, 1s 6d, 1s 9½d, and 1s 11½d per yard.
The richest quality ditto in the most pleasing variety of shades, 2s 6½d and 2s 9½d per yard.
Upwards of 18,000 yards of plain Black Silks, Armures, Watered and Mourning Silks, at 1s 6d per yard, at least 1s to 1s 6d per yard cheaper than they have ever been sold before
Patterns sent to any part of the country.
BEECH and BERRALL, 61, 252-yard-road.
N.B. All purchases to the amount of five pounds will be forwarded to any part of [illegible] and

TO LADIES.—ROWLAND'S KALYDOR, an Oriental Botanical Preparation, is unequalled for its rare and instantaneous and [illegible] which it imparts on the hands and arms, its rapidity of [illegible] irritations and removing cutaneous defects and [illegible] characters, all [illegible] appearances, render it indispensable to every toilet. In purifying and beautifying the complexion it has obtained the exclusive sanction and [illegible] of the Queen, the Court, and the Royal Family of Great Britain, and the several Courts of Europe.—Beware of spurious KALYDORS for sale. Each bottle of the genuine has the words "Rowland's Kalydor" on the wrapper. Price 4s 6d and 8s 6d. Sold by A. Rowland and Sons, 20, Hatton-garden, London, and by all families and perfumers.

THE TOILET of BEAUTY furnishes innumerable proofs of the high estimation in which ROWLAND'S [illegible] are held by the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

THE ROYAL SOCIETY FOR PROTECTION OF LIFE FROM FIRE.

The lamentable occurrence of several serious Fires in the metropolis, within the last few days, has suggested the present introduction to our readers of the claims of the above Society upon public support and encouragement.

The Royal Society for the Protection of Life from Fire have just published a short statement of "Cases of life saved" (to be had gratis at 169, Fleet-street), from which it appears that the past year has brought into activity the great usefulness of the Association.

The uniform success of their servants in those parts of the metropolis where they have stations induced the parochial authorities of St. George's, Southwark, in the early part of 1848, to enter into an arrangement with the Society for placing two fire-escapes in that populous district. One was, accordingly, stationed at St. George's Church, in the Borough; the second at the Obelisk in Blackfriars-road (*See the Illustration*). The latter station, in compliance with a requisition most numerously and respectably signed by the inhabitant subscribers, has been furnished with a new and improved Fire-Escape, invented and constructed by Mr. D. Davies, carriage-builder to the Great Western Railway Company.

This Escape (the third invented by Mr. Davies) is shown in the accompanying Engraving: it consists of a main ladder, mounted upon a light and *easily-managed* travelling carriage. The ladder is trussed in a novel and ingenious manner with wire rope, so as to possess great strength combined with lightness. A capacious balcony slides up and down the main ladder, being raised by a small windlass, the handles of which are placed at the sides of the carriage. The descent of the balcony is also controlled by a lever brake; and it is lowered on to two massive buffers of vulcanised india-rubber, to guard against accident. The main ladder is especially adapted for second-floor windows; but it carries a supplementary ladder for first-floors, or, when fixed to the balcony, for communicating with the third-floor windows or roof of a house.

A folding lever at the lower part of the carriage furnishes a ready and convenient means of propelling and guiding the machine, as it travels in the erect position.

This new machine came into practical use in August last, at a fire which broke out in the lower part of the premises of Mr. Clare, in Friar-street, Blackfriars-road, when Conductor Wood happily succeeded in rescuing Mr. Clare, his wife, and child, just as they were about to precipitate themselves from the window, to avoid impending suffocation.

The following is a summary of fires attended, and human lives saved by means of the Society's fire-escapes and conductors, since its re-establishment in 1843:—

Year.	Number of Stations.	Fires attended.	Lives saved.
1844 .. 9	(increased during year)	11 .. 68	9
1845 .. 11	" "	15 .. 82	8
1846 .. 15	" "	21 .. 150	13
1847 .. 21	" "	24 .. 196	12
1848 .. 24	" "	26 .. 253	27

This statement furnishes the most gratifying and convincing evidence of the importance and utility of the services rendered by the Royal Society for the Protection of Life from Fire; and, when we consider the frequency of fires in this metropolis, and the appalling calamities by which many of them were attended previous to the establishment of this valuable institution, it is matter of surprise and regret that more adequate support is not afforded by the public, so as to extend still more widely the field of its useful labours.

DAVIES'S FIRE-ESCAPE OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY FOR PROTECTION OF LIFE FROM FIRE, AT THE OBELISK, BLACKFRIARS-ROAD.

The Society is entirely dependent upon the voluntary contributions of the humane, and is under the patronage of her most Gracious Majesty.

The present number of the Society's fire-escape stations is twenty-six, each of which entails an expense of about eighty pounds annually. The affairs of the Association are managed, and the accounts audited by the subscribers; it has no expensive "staff," but the whole of its funds are devoted to its legitimate objects, viz.—the maintaining, at distances of half-a-mile from each other, "fire-escape stations" throughout London, each attended by a well-disciplined conductor; and rewarding all persons saving life from fire.

At each station there is a fire-escape, attended throughout the night by a conductor well instructed in its use, and provided with all necessary implements; and it is his duty to attend any fire in his neighbourhood, upon the first alarm being communicated to him.

THE NIAGARA FALLS SUSPENSION BRIDGE.

Preparatory to the construction of this extraordinary work across the Niagara river, at a point about one mile and three-quarters below the Falls, and directly over the frightful rapids which commence here—was contrived a Basket Ferry, secured to temporary towers upon each bank, in the manner shewn in the Illustration. This Ferry was first used March 13, 1848: the span is 800 feet, and the height of the rope 230 feet; height of each temporary tower, 50 feet. The passengers were conveyed in the manner shewn in the Illustration across the river, 250 feet deep.

Upon this spot has since been completed the permanent bridge; and "its thousands of tons weight of the strongest iron cord that the ingenuity of the iron-master can devise find a support in iron-wrought anchors, built in the solid rock 100 feet below the surface."

Upon the very edge of the awful precipice which bounds each shore of the river are raised the stone towers, about 80 feet in height; and at a point about 100 feet in the rear of these huge towers are fastened the immense strands or ropes of wire which sustain the bridge in mid-air. These strands pass from their fastenings immediately over the top of the tower upon either cliff, they pass thence across the chasm, and the over the top of the tower upon the opposite shore, in the rear of which the ends are fastened into the rocks, as above described. The bridge is entirely supported by these strong strands of wire; the platform is about 10 feet in width, and is composed of light planks, resting upon thin scantling, to which the wires are fastened. Mr. Eller, the builder, laid the last plank on July 29, and the same morning drove over the bridge and back in a buggy.

Public Life in Missouri.—Public life in Missouri is attended with inconveniences not uncommon to elevated stations. Governor Edwards, in his farewell address, says, almost every Governor has fallen before envy, malice, and hatred. The brief history he gives of his predecessors is quite interesting. He says:—"One—a good man and a patriot—resigned and left his post before his time expired; the next left before his term was out, and not in good odour; the next committed suicide a year in advance of the close of his four years; and the next has moved at all times prepared to meet the assassin during at least three years and a half out of the four of his administration." Governor Edwards may congratulate himself on going out of his office without having to be carried.—*American Paper.*

Restoration of Thornbury Church.—The work of restoring the fine old parish church of Thornbury, in Gloucestershire, is rapidly progressing under the able superintendence of F. Niblett, Esq., architect of Gloucester city. The east window, a five-light decorated one, is to be filled with stained glass, the execution of which is entrusted to Mr. George Rogers, of Worcester.

CONSTRUCTION OF THE NIAGARA FALLS SUSPENSION BRIDGE.—BASKET FERRY AND TEMPORARY TOWERS.

London: Printed and Published at the Office, 198, Strand, in the Parish of St. Clement Danes, in the County of Middlesex, by William Little, 198, Strand, aforesaid.—Saturday, February 17, 1849.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

No. 359.—Vol. XIV.] FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1849. [Sixpence.

THE BRITISH COLONIES AND THE COLONIAL OFFICE.

IT is only within the last three or four years that the attention of the public has been strongly attracted to the vast importance of our Colonial Empire. The idea implied in the word Colonisation, though old as the earliest periods of recorded history, has been an idea without effect upon the mind of modern nations. It appears to be true that "the art of Colonisation has been lost." Even as regards Emigration, the only creatures that can be said to emigrate upon anything like a system in our day are the inhabitants of the apiary. Emigration, however, has been a matter more within the comprehension of the great human hives of Europe than Colonisation. But even Emigration has been uniformly neglected and impeded by all the States and Governments of our time. Great Britain has the largest Colonial Empire in the world; but the Government of Great Britain, whatever party may have been in power, has invariably shown a cruel indifference or a still more culpable hostility to the enterprising multitudes who have carried the language and civilisation of England to the remotest corners of the earth.

The fairest collection of prosperous states that the world ever saw, and the great destiny of which already shines in dazzling brillancy upon the far horizon of the future, owes its existence to the energy of Englishmen compelled by persecution or by necessity to seek their fortune beyond the narrow boundary of their native land. The United States of America are the creatures of Emigration, not of Colonisation. Australia, which, in the fulness of time, will, we cannot doubt, grow into an empire as magnificent as the United States, is equally the creature of Emigration, and has already risen to comparative importance and prosperity, in spite of the neglect or mis-government by the corporate power of the mother country. The great work has gone on almost imperceptibly. The people, and not their Governments, have performed it. The spur of necessity acting upon individuals has forced some of the best blood of the old country into new regions. The work has proceeded from day to day and from year to year, although the subject of Emigration has been unfashionable to speak or to write about; and although our statesmen and our journalists have misunderstood it from little knowledge, or neglected it from total ignorance. As for Colonisation, the very idea has been scouted. Lately, however, there has been a change in the public sentiment. The kindred subjects of Emigration and Colonisation have become fashionable. The keen competition and vast pressure for existence in this densely peopled country, which has not an inch of ground unowned or unoccupied, and the danger which menaces society from the increasing swarms of hungry men who are willing to work, but are unable to find employment, have opened the eyes of the earnest thinkers of our time to the immense resources which our Colonies afford to the enterprising and the industrious, and to the present relief, as well as future enrichment of this country, which may be expected, if they be duly turned to account.

A few years ago, a threatened debate upon the grievances of a colony, or upon the necessity of emigration, was quite sufficient to produce a "count out." At the present time, no subject is more certain to procure a large attendance of members, and a more earnest attention upon the part of that public for whom the members speak and legislate. There is a general and a too correct impression among well-informed men, that, however much may have been done, a great deal which ought to have been done has been left undone; and that a large amount of the "thews and sinews" of this nation has drafted itself away to the United States of America, to aid in forming a rival and, possibly, hostile power; when, by a little more wisdom at the Colonial Office, it might have been directed to our own Colonies and dependencies. There is also an impression, equally strong and well-founded, that such Colonies as we possess have been oppressed or mis-managed. The Colonial Office has long been denounced by the colonists themselves, and by the few people in England who understand the subject, as the great incubus that lies upon the bosom of our Colonies, impeding their respiration, stunting their growth, cramping their limbs, and endangering their very existence. These denunciations have grown louder and more intense from year to year; and at the present day it is scarcely an exaggeration to assert that the Colonial Office is in the unfortunate position of the man, in the popular saying, who has no friends, and who may be hit hard accordingly. As far as we are aware, there is not a single public writer who has a good word to say in favour of the ostensible or the real chiefs of the Colonial Office; or a single public man, unconnected with the Office, who has defended, or is ready to defend, the principles upon which the government of our magnificent Colonies has been conducted by it ever since Great Britain possessed a dependency. The "*Statesman*," whose enquiries to Mr. Gibbon Wakefield have led to the publication of the most valuable work on the "Art of Colonization" which has ever appeared, expresses to that gentleman the general impression of the public upon the subject of Colonial mismanagement. "Everybody who reads the newspapers sees," says he, "that our Colonies cost us much money, much trouble, and not a little shame, without rendering any important service to us in return. All of them, at one time or another, seem to get into a state of disorder or disaffection. Just now, the number of our disturbed Colonies is more than usually large, and there is not one of the whole forty of which an Englishman can feel proud. All of them together provide for fewer emigrants than the United States. Canada, which receives the greatest number of emigrants we are, by all accounts, only peopling and enriching for the Americans to possess ere long; and of the only other part of the world to which British emigrants proceed, the population, after

[Country Edition.]

TORCHLIGHT PROCESSION AT ROME.—(See page 116.)

seventy years of what is termed Colonization, amounts to no more than 300,000, or about that of the city of Glasgow. The West Indian Colonies are in a truly lamentable state, both economically and politically. So is South Africa, politically, at least, with its Colonial relations and Kaffir wars. So is Ceylon, with its uproarious Governor and native insurrection. So is our youngest Colony, New Zealand, as the seat of a deadly feud between colonist and native; of a costly military occupation, in order to maintain British authority at all; and of the wildest experiments in Colonial government. So is, on one account or another, every one of the Colonies, more or less."

When such is the general feeling, it is not surprising that the motion of Mr. Baillie, which stood on the Commons' paper for Tuesday night, and which involved not alone the misgovernment of a Colony by an individual Governor, but the whole system of the Colonial Office, should have attracted unusual attention. The words of Mr. Baillie's motion bore especial reference to the colonies of Ceylon and British Guiana alone: but, strictly speaking, the first of these is not a colony of Great Britain; it is a dependency which we have conquered, and which we hold in defiance of the natives. Guiana may more properly be considered a colony. The grievances of Ceylon are of old date, and are almost inseparable in kind from those of a conquered province. Those of Guiana are no older than 1846, and, according to Mr. Labouchere, the whole foundation of the dispute between that colony and the Colonial Office is upon the question of Free Trade, Guiana alleging that in consequence of the act of 1846 she can no longer pay taxes or support her establishments. This fact led to an impression on the part of some zealous free-traders that the object of Mr. Baillie in bringing forward a motion for a Committee of Inquiry into the affairs of these colonies was to damage the cause of Free Trade rather than to attack the Colonial Office. The result was some confusion in a debate that would otherwise have been very clear and simple. We have not space to enter into the detail of the facts adduced by Mr. Baillie with reference to the conduct of Lord Torrington, the Governor of Ceylon, either in the suppression of the recent rebellion, or in his general management of the affairs of that island; neither can we follow Mr. Baillie in his remarks upon the various obstructions opposed to good colonial Government by the existence of our Colonial Office in its present state, as exemplified by the circumstances of the two colonies which he selected as the objects of his motion. The feeling of Parliament took a much wider range than Mr. Baillie's motion; and we are much mistaken if the revision of the whole system of our Colonial Government be not the result. The motion may or it may not have been intended to produce such an effect, but the tendency of opinion was too clear to be misunderstood, either in the House or out of it.

The words of the motion were for the appointment of a "Select Committee to enquire into the grievances complained of in the Crown Colonies of Ceylon and British Guiana, and to report to the House whether any measures can be adopted for the better administration and government of those dependencies." Mr. Hume—who does not generally support the party of which Mr. Baillie is a member—seconded the motion, wishing the House to understand that it was the system under which our Colonies were placed which had produced the disastrous results described by Mr. Baillie. He dilated upon the harsh treatment which Ceylon had experienced, upon the insult which Demerara had received at the hands of the Colonial Secretary in the matter of the Civil List, and claimed for the Colonies that self-government which was denied only on account of the patronage it would wrest from the Colonial Office. Mr. Hume somewhat confused the matter by introducing the grievances of the Cingalese into a sentence in which he urged self-government as a cure for Colonial dissatisfaction; but, though a staunch Free-Trader, he saw no protectionist trap in the motion, but simply a Colonial question of the gravest importance. Mr. Ricardo, a Free-Trader, not a whit more zealous than Mr. Hume, seems to have been of a different opinion, and still more greatly confused the subject and the debate by proposing an addition to the motion, affirming in effect though not in terms, that no inquiry would be made into the grievances of either with a view to interference with the Free Trade tariff of 1846. The debate, consequently, took a turn that was probably anticipated by the friends of the Colonial Minister and by Mr. Ricardo, but which was not ultimately successful in distracting the attention of the House from the real point at issue—the ignorant, the protracted, the systematic, the obstinate, and mischievous mismanagement of all our Colonies under the rule of the Downing-street officials. The House felt, as the country feels, that a system which is complained of by persons in such different circumstances as the emigrants of Australia, New Zealand, Canada, the Cape, and the West Indies, must be a bad one. It felt that when, in consequence of this system, insurrection occurs among the French Canadians at one period, among the Kaffirs at a second, and among the Cingalese at a third, and when the people we conquer, and the emigrants who leave our shores, are alike indignant and oppressed, it is high time that a change should take place. Sir Robert Peel cleared away the smoke and dust of the discussion raised by Mr. Ricardo. He gave the complainants of Guiana to understand that he was decidedly opposed to any re-consideration, to suit their purposes, of the Free-Trade measures of 1846. At the same time, as the House seemed to be agreed on the main point, he wished a resolution to be brought forward, for an inquiry to ascertain, without especial reference to the Minister at present at the head of that department, whether some change might not be effected in our colonial system, which would give general satisfaction both to the Colonies and to the public at home. Mr. Baillie afterwards amended his motion. Mr. Hume added a few words, which rendered all misconception impossible upon the part of the few Free-Traders who supported Mr. Ricardo; and in this form the resolution was carried without a division. This result is in reality a defeat of the Ministers. It is to be hoped, for the interest of the Colonies, that it will lead to the general revision of our colonial system, which Sir Robert Peel seems not unwilling to sanction, and which Parliament seems by no means disinclined to undertake.

The system pursued in Downing-street cannot be overhauled without benefit both to the Colonies and to the multitudes of industrious and enterprising Englishmen who would emigrate to the British Colonies rather than to the United States of America, if they could be assured, before their departure, that they should enjoy in their new homes the advantages enjoyed in England, and so dearly prized—those of local self-government. That is the great desideratum. There now seems a fairer prospect than there was before this discussion, that sooner or later it will be obtained. The question of Ceylon is a very different one; and though it bears reference to the Colonial Office, bears none whatever to the great want of our colonists. Such discussions as these, however, [illegible] by a debate of [illegible]; and in showing the [illegible] between Colonies and dependencies, they will lead hereafter to the simplification of a subject that at present is somewhat complicated. The Colonial Office has had many warnings: this last is a significant one.

The Number of "Smiths" in London.—The curious in names would not easily forgive us for trusting over so lightly of the statistics of the London Directory, without satisfying their respecting that large branch of the community whose happiness it is to bear the surname of "Smith." This name occurs 1409 times—107 times in the trade, and 902 in the court department of the Directory—rendering double entries.—*Daily News.*

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—Monday.

Writ of Error.—State Trials.—The Clerk of the Crown returned the writ of error in the case of W. Smith O'Brien

BRIBERY AT ELECTIONS.

The Lord Chancellor moved the second reading of the Corrupt Practices at Elections Bill, the provisions of which he explained. The bill was, he said, similar to that introduced last year. As the law stood, it was not sufficient to put a stop to the corruption and bribery practised at general elections, and this bill was framed with the intent of providing means of inquiry, and of punishing such practices.

Lord Denman considered the bill objectionable in all its provisions. He recommended its reference to a select committee.

Lord Redesdale thought every measure should be tried which had a chance of putting an end to the gross corruption and bribery that prevailed.

Lord Stanley said that, although the bill was introduced as the same as that of last year, it was, in fact, wholly different, for whereas the bill of last year was directed against certain ascertained and past corrupt practices, this bill was directed against prospective and imaginative abuses. It carried the principle of investigation to an extent that would lead to the grossest wrong. There was to be an interminable number of commissioners to go down to suspected places to inquire into the manner of elections, if there had been corrupt practices at the last or preceding elections, and with extraordinary powers of obtaining evidence. The noble Lord pointed out the several anomalies in the details of the bill. He felt an objection to oppose the second reading; but, should he assent to it, he should be glad to be able to go before a select committee, to have its provisions amended.

The Lord Chancellor defended the bill, which was read a second time.

SCOTCH MARRIAGES.

Lord Campbell moved the second reading of the Marriage (Scotland) Bill, and of the Registration of Births, &c. (Scotland) Bill. The noble and learned Lord having briefly alluded to the inconveniences arising from the marriage laws of Scotland, said the first named bill was intended to put with that marriage in that country should in future be solemnised, either by a religious ceremony, or by a contract signed before a public functionary. The bill provided also for registration. To the second bill he did not apprehend there would be any opposition.

The Earl of Aberdeen objected to the measure, as one uncalled for, most impolitic, and likely to prove injurious to the morality and happiness of Scotland. The bill imposed additional restraints on marriage, whereas it was for the advantage of the people of that country that marriage should be as easily contracted as possible. He was ready to agree to any measure that would prevent persons unduly domiciled in Scotland from evading the observance of the law of marriage existing in that country, but he would not assent to the proposal to alter the Scotch law of marriage itself. He would not object to any measure of registration.

Lord Brougham said that every lawyer complained of the Scotch marriage law, as leading to innumerable legal difficulties.

The Duke of Argyll supported the bill, which, after a few words in explanation from Lord Campbell, was read a second time, as was also the Registration Bill.

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Monday.

NOTICES OF MOTION.

Mr. Milnes gave notice that, on the 1st of March, he would move for leave to bring in a bill to enable persons holding diplomatic pensions to hold seats in that House.

Mr. Hume gave notice, for Monday next, of his intention to submit a resolution on the subject of explosions in coal-mines.

Mr. J. O'Connell gave notice that, on going into committee of supply, he would move a committee of the whole House to take into consideration the state of Ireland, with the view of appropriating the revenues of the Irish Church to the support of the poor, of taxing to the extent of thirty-three per cent. persons deriving property from Ireland to the amount above £200 a year, who shall not reside at least six months in the year in that country, and of establishing tenant right.

Mr. Labouchere gave notice that, when the *Regium Donum* grant should be proposed, he would move that it be disallowed.

EMIGRATION TO AUSTRALIA.

In reply to Mr Scott,

Mr. Hawes stated that there was no intention on the part of the emigration committee to give a preference to the two counties named by the hon. gentleman—viz Dorset and Wilts. The fact was, that there had been two ships appointed to sail from Plymouth, but the number of emigrants offering themselves as ready to embark not having been sufficient to fill the berths, the deficiency had been made up from the neighbouring counties. The expense would be about £14 a head; and of course, if the emigrants had been "assisted," a greater number might have gone. The fund at the disposal of the Government was now reduced to about £50,000.

Mr. Scott entered into a long statement of what he conceived to be the hardship of the case, and concluded by moving that there had been an undue preference shown to those two counties; and wished to know if any correspondence which had taken place on the subject would be laid on the table, which he thought desirable, as it might prevent any suspicion that the arrangements of the Government were made with a view to clear the estates of certain gentlemen at the expense of the rest of England.

Mr Hawes said he was not aware of the existence of any such correspondence.

Lord J. Russell, in reply to Mr. Hume, stated that a gentleman had been sent to Edinburgh to make inquiries as to the Annuity Act, and his report when received, would be laid on the table.

Mr. Labouchere, in answer to the same hon. member, said Mr. John Lefevre's report on the Scotch Poor-law would be laid on the table. Government were prepared to act upon it by diminishing the expenses, but certainly not to abolish the board.

HABEAS CORPUS ACT SUSPENSION.

Sir G. Grey moved the third reading of the Habeas Corpus Act Suspension (Ireland) Bill.

Mr. J. O'Connell intimated, that, as Lord Nugent had an amendment to propose, to limit the bill to the 1st of June, it was not his intention to raise a discussion on the third reading, but to content himself with a division, and with supporting the noble Lord's amendment.

Mr. F. O'Connor would not follow the course adopted by Mr. J. O'Connell, but would oppose the third reading. The hon. member at great length spoke against the bill

Sir G. Grey reminded the honourable member that he had violated his own principle of limiting speeches to an hour, because he had just consumed an hour and a half with his remarks. The right honourable Baronet declined to follow the honourable member through all the extraneous topics which he had introduced into his speech.

Mr. E. B. Roche opposed the bill, and recommended the passing of measures of reform in the tenure of land, and in the Irish Church Establishment; also, the abolition of the Viceregal Court, and various other reforms, as the true modes of removing Irish dissaffection

Mr. J. A. Hamilton regretted that the Government had not proposed the bill for twelve months instead of six months.

Mr. Hume supported the bill as one necessary to preserve peace and tranquillity in Ireland. The hon. member inveighed against the Irish Establishment Church, and denounced British government in Ireland as one long system of misrule.

Mr. J. O'Connell repeated his opposition to the bill

Mr. S. Crawford said Repeal agitation, and moved, as an amendment, that the bill be read a third time that day six months.

The House divided—

For the third reading	.. ..	117
Against it	.. ..	23
Majority	.. ..	—94

The bill was read a third time.

Lord Nugent then moved, in the first clause of the bill, the substitution of the words "1st day of June" for the words "1st day of September." The noble Lord was willing, however reluctantly, to continue the suspension of the constitution in Ireland for a time sufficient to enable the Government to prepare those remedial measures necessary for the permanent pacification and satisfaction of Ireland; but he would not consent to suspend the constitution one day longer than was imperatively demanded by the necessity of the case.

Colonel P. Thompson seconded the amendment.

Sir George Grey said the Government had followed the shortest precedent on record. It would involve the House in interminable discussions, and prevent the progress of those remedial measures so desired, were the bill to be limited to three months.

Mr. Reynolds would not vote for the amendment, or advise his friends to do so. He recommended the noble Lord to withdraw it.

After a few words from Mr. J. O'Connell, the House divided—

For the original words	.. ..	166
Against them	.. ..	11
Majority for the Government	.. ..	—155

The bill then passed.

PARLIAMENTARY OATHS.—JEWISH DISABILITIES.

Lord J. Russell moved a Committee of the whole House, to take into consideration the oaths taken by members of the two Houses of Parliament. The noble Lord having brought in the Jewish Disabilities Bill, which he brought in last year, and which was rejected by the House of Peers, said that he [illegible] but he would not propose to interfere [illegible] he could prove to the House that the oaths taken by members [illegible] Catholics had not answered the purpose, he hoped that just and liberal men [illegible] after those oaths. The oaths at present taken were unnecessary, ambiguous, and interposed an undue restriction on a portion of her Majesty's subjects which was quite unjustifiable. The first oath taken was that of allegiance, to which he had nothing to object. The oath of supremacy came next, the words of which had arisen from some doubt in the oath of allegiance; and this oath of supremacy prevented some Peers, one of whom was Lord Clanmorry, from taking their seats in Parliament. The Roman Catholic was only required to declare that neither the Pope nor other foreign potentate or prelate had civil or temporal jurisdiction within this realm, while the Protestant was required to declare that he had no spiritual or temporal. He thought it would be sufficient for the Protestant to declare that the Pope, &c., had no civil or temporal jurisdiction or authority in the realm. If the oath of supremacy prevented even one member from taking his seat, it should, if possible, be amended. The third oath was that of abjuration, which since 1697 was a sort of mockery, for there was since that period no descendant of the Pretender. This oath concluded with words declaring that the person taking it took it on the "true faith of a Christian." This excluded her Majesty's Jewish subjects. He maintained that they had no right to exclude any person, unless his doctrines were such as to render him incompetent to discharge the duties of a member of Parliament. To exclude him would be a pure, unmitigated persecution, the same in principle as that which led to the faggot and the axe. The proposal he had to make was to retain the oath taken by the Roman Catholics; also to alter the oath taken by other members in the following form—

"I, A. B., do swear that I will be faithful and bear true allegiance to her Majesty Queen Victoria, and that I will maintain the succession of the Crown as established by an act, intituled 'An act for the further limitation of the Crown and better securing the rights and liberties of the subject;' and that I do not believe that the Pope of Rome or any other foreign prince, prelate, person, state, or potentate, hath or ought to have any temporal or civil jurisdiction, authority, power or pre-eminence within this realm, and that I will defend to the utmost of my power within this realm, and that I will maintain, as established by the laws. And I do make this recognition, declaration, and promise, heartily, willingly, and truly, on the true faith of a Christian, so help me God."

And, finally, he proposed that when this oath was administered to a person of the Jewish persuasion, the words "on the true faith of a Christian" should be omitted. It was a question with him whether the words should be retained in the oath at all.

Mr. Goulburn said [illegible] to the first stage of the proposal, and will [illegible] House [illegible] be put in possession of [illegible] But he protested against the principles laid down by the noble Lord, and thought he should have to oppose the measure.

Mr. Plumptre would take his stand at once, and divide the House on the very first proposition.

Mr. Law had not intended to oppose the motion to go into committee to consider the proposal, but he should oppose it on all occasions. He did not believe that the measure [illegible] Jewish [illegible] and he believed, on the contrary, that the bad feeling that existed against the Jews would [illegible] The Lord Advocate and learned member appealed to the noble Lord not to ask the House to go into committee without time for considering his proposition.

Mr. O'Connell regretted that the Prime Minister had not thought fit to propose the establishment of one uniform oath for all members alike.

Mr. Bankes regretted the absence of Sir R. Inglis from the House in consequence of indisposition. The hon. member also urged the Prime Minister to postpone the consideration of the question. He declared his resolution to divide with Mr. Plumptre against the motion to go into committee to entertain the proposition. He (Mr. Bankes) had been on previous occasions to come to a division last night, but the House had been taken by surprise by the Government, and though the numbers would be small, it was necessary on principle to protest against the proposal just made.

Mr. Gladstone was still of opinion that Jews had a full right to civil and political privileges. He was also of opinion that the question of the general oath proposed by the Minister would be an amendment, for the fewer words used in so solemn a declaration the better. He thought the noble Lord acted wisely in retaining the words "on the true faith of a Christian" in the oath to be taken by Christians; but he was of opinion that he would have still further improved his proposal had he rejected the words declaring "that the Pope had no temporal power or pre-eminence within the realm." Except to Roman Catholics these words had no application, and other members should not be required to make such a declaration.

Mr. Newdegate asked the Prime Minister to consent to an adjournment. He was resolved to defend the Christian character of the Parliament of this Christian country. The hon. member moved the adjournment of the House.

Mr. Drummond thought that, whatever pleasure was put to the proposition, it was only a *rehearsal* of the Jew bill of last year.

Mr. Walpole suggested that the Ministers should be satisfied with going into committee *pro forma*, in order to lay a substantial proposition for consideration.

Lord J. Russell said that all he asked the House to do was to assent to a resolution that it was expedient to alter the oaths taken by members, and to make provision for altering them."

Mr. Walpole maintained that Christianity was a necessary principle in the legislature of this country. He condemned the Government for re-opening this question after so recent a decision on it, for proposing what might lead to a disagreement between the two Houses of Parliament, and for doing a violence to the feelings of a great mass of the people.

Lord J. Russell agreed, should the House assent to go into committee, to be satisfied with laying his resolution before it, and going no further then, in case a discussion should be raised upon it.

Mr. Newdegate withdrew his motion for the adjournment of the House.

A division then took place on the question to go into committee.

For going into committee	.. ..	214
Against it	.. ..	111
Majority for the Government	.. ..	103

The House went into committee *pro formâ*, and the resolution was proposed for consideration. Progress was then reported, and the chairman obtained leave to sit again.

Sir Robert Inglis on Irish fisheries was nominated.

Sir W. Somerville obtained leave to bring in a bill to continue in office, for a limited time, the existing commissioners of inquiry into Poor-law unions in Ireland. Adjourned at half-past twelve o'clock

HOUSE OF LORDS.—Tuesday.

The Habeas Corpus Act Suspension (Ireland) Bill was brought up from the House of Commons, and read a first time; the second reading was fixed for Friday next.

After the presentation of petitions, and some other unimportant business, their Lordships adjourned to Thursday.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Tuesday.

NOTICES OF MOTION.

Mr. Stanley gave notice, for the 6th of March, of a motion for the appointment of an unpaid commission to devise measures, other than political, for the benefit of the poor.

Mr. Bankes gave notice of his intention to propose an addition to the oath proposed by Lord J. Russel to be taken by members of Parliament not being Roman Catholics, declaring that the person taking it would not endeavour to subvert the Protestant Church or disturb the Protestant religion or Government established in the United Kingdom.

To a question from Mr. Wyld, the Attorney-General replied that it was his intention to introduce a measure to abolish the Palace Court

CEYLON AND BRITISH GUIANA COLONIAL MISRULE.

Mr. H. Baillie moved for a select committee to inquire into the grievances complained of in the Crown colonies of Ceylon and British Guiana, and to report to the House whether any measures can be adopted for the better administration and government of these dependencies. The hon. member said he was prepared to prove a general charge of misgovernment against the Colonial Office. It was no matter how active, energetic, or well-disposed the man who administered the affairs of the colonies might be, he was overcrowded by the Colonial Office. The colonists were led to expect something from a noble Lord who, when in opposition, gave expression to most liberal sentiments, but their expectations were turned into bitter disappointment when that noble Lord was placed at the head of colonial affairs. But it was not a charge of inefficiency alone that he was prepared to make against the Colonial Office: he indicted it of tyranny and oppression. The hon. member proceeded to animadvert at the occasion of wasteful, extravagant expenditure, and of general misgovernment. Should he be able to make good these charges, he thought he should have made out a case for a Parliamentary inquiry. The hon. member proceeded to describe the condition of Ceylon and Demerara, which he adduced as examples of the way in which our colonies are mismanaged and oppressed. In Ceylon there was not the pretension of a constitutional government—it was a despotism. Here discontent had broken out into rebellion, and the most revolting cruelties had been perpetrated after the rebellion had been suppressed, under the authority of Lord Torrington, the present Governor—cruelties so atrocious, that he could look for a parallel to them only in Spain. Eighteen men had been executed under martial law, and these executions had been carried into effect under circumstances of perfect brutality. A native priest had been executed on the scaffold of a semi-civil tribunal, and a native king had been subjected to corporal punishment. When the Chief Justice wrote to Lord Torrington, recommending that the sentence of death should be carried into effect only by the casting vote of Lord Torrington! Such was the case of Ceylon, which certainly demanded a parliamentary inquiry. With respect to British Guiana, it was a colony that was regarded as one of the most wealthy, and to withstand the attacks of the mother country, but it could not resist the withering influences of the Colonial Office, which had fulfilled its accustomed work in reducing the complete ruin of the plantations. Extravagant expenditure and wasteful extravagance characterised the government of Sir Gish Guiana, the people of which colony were taxed to the amount of £2 6s per head. With respect to the Mauritius, it was prepared to establish like charges against the Colonial Office, and he had intended to include Mauritius and Lord Grey, the hon. member asked for inquiry in the name of justice and of the outraged constitution.

Mr. Hume seconded the motion, and [illegible] he was able [illegible] could with equal propriety be extended to the Cape of Good Hope, to the Mauritius, and, in short, to all our other Crown colonies. Unless the House should determine to give the colonies the absolute control over their own expenditure and affairs, there was no ground for hoping for colonial content or prosperity

Mr. Ricardo moved, as an amendment, to be added to the motion after the word "dependencies"—"Whereby they may be rendered more capable of meeting the difficulties of the transition from a system of protection to that competition in the British market with the produce of foreign states to which Parliament has determined that they should be exposed, in accordance with the general

commercial policy which it has deliberately adopted." The hon. member considered that Mr Baillie's motion was made with the object of embarrassing the Government, in the vain hope of obtaining the restitution of that protection which Parliament had resolved to abolish

Mr. HAWES was ready to meet the proposed inquiry; he courted inquiry, and he was determined to have inquiry, not only into the affairs of Ceylon and British Guiana, but of Mauritius also. The charges had been made by the hon. member in a most unfair and disingenuous manner; he had suppressed every act that told in favour of Lord Torrington, and had placed everything that could tell against him in the most odious light. It was not the tax ordinances of Lord Torrington that excited rebellion, although they were made the pretence of it; and the Governor could not be had responsible for the executions that took place when the colony was placed under martial law, and when the regular government was suspended. With respect to British Guiana, it was not the fact that Lord Grey had set himself against a fair consideration of the civil list; he had only refused to be diverted from his principles by a combination of persons acting on pretences that had no foundation in truth. The revenues and the produce of British Guiana had increased during the last year; the civil list was not so onerous as had been represented; and therefore the allegation of the impoverishment of British Guiana, which was made the excuse for not granting the supplies, was untrue. Lord Grey, on his accession to office, having rehearsed the liberal acts of Lord Grey, and announced the intention to introduce a bill during this session to confer a representative government on Australia, insisted that the colonial admiration of Lord Grey was wise, honest, and sagacious. The committee of inquiry would be agreed to by the Government, provided the addition moved by Mr Ricardo were made to it.

Sir W. MOLESWORTH, at great length, condemned the extravagant expenditure of Ceylon, and suggested the propriety of transferring that colony to the East India Company

After a few words from Mr. ADDERLEY and Mr. F SCOTT, who condemned the colonial system as a bold, bad despotism.

Sir R. PEEL wished that the terms of the inquiry could be so modified as that no divi ion should take place upon the appointment of a committee. Without reference to any personal consideration, seeing the dissatisfied condition of the colonies, he thought that some advantage might be derived from inquiry. He could not conceal the fact that a perusal of the documents on the table had left an unfavourable impression on his mind; and he regretted the tone and temper of some of the despatches. He found, that the ministers of the Government themselves, that the religion and the customs of Ceylon had been most unwisely disregarded—that a priest had been shot in his robes, and a native prince had been subjected to corporal punishment, and the feelings of a whole people had been alienated from this country. He thought the wording of the motion and of the amendment might be improved

Lord J. RUSSELL charged the hon. mover of the committee with having suppressed and concealed all that Lord Torrington had done in favour of the planters of Ceylon, whilst he dressed up all that bore against the noble Lord in the most virulent spirit. The Minister proceeded and defended the conduct of Lord Torrington, to whom, he said, we were much indebted for his energy in putting down the insurrection at its commencement. In respect to the facts of the execution of the priest in his sacerdotal robes, and of the corporal punishment of the Prince, he declined to give any opinion. A governor had a difficult task to fulfil in such cases, for on the one hand he was liable to be charged with favouring superstitious rites, and on the other with want of respect for the customs and religious feelings of the people to be governed. Lord Grey's patronage had been disposed in a manner most advantageous for the colonies, and the governors selected by him had been selected with great care and judgment. Notwithstanding the bitter personal attacks made on Lord Torrington and Lord Grey, he would assent to the committee in the terms proposed, though with the addition proposed by Mr. Ricardo. If the committee were appointed in the original words alone, it might give rise to an opinion that the system of commercial policy now adopted might be shaken by adverse evidence; therefore he objected to the original motion alone

Mr. DISRAELI said that nothing was farther from the intention of Mr. Baillie than to raise a discussion or inquiry on the "new commercial system." His ample desire was to confine inquiry to the substantial question of the administration of government of Ceylon and British Guiana. The amendment moved by Mr. Ricardo alone raised the question of the new commercial system, and embarrassed the subject. It was useless for the Government to propose to accept the motion, provided the amendment was backed to it. Such a proposal could not be acceded to. Simple inquiry into alleged colonial abuses was what was desired, and he would not advise Mr. Baillie to alter one word of his motion, or to allow it to be defeated by a manœuvre which had not even the merit of dexterity.

Mr. LABOUCHERE would reject any division on the question. He thought that exception might be taken both to the original motion and to the amendment, and he hoped that some terms might be devised that would satisfy all parties He therefore suggested to leave the words "into the grievances complained of" out of the motion, whereupon it would stand "That a committee be appointed to inquire and report to the House whether any measure can be adopted for the better administration and government of the Crown colonies of Ceylon and British Guiana."

Mr. B. OSBORNE protested against the introduction of the bugbear of Free Trade for the purpose of bewildering the House.

Mr. BAILLIE desired to know if the amendment was to be withdrawn?

Mr. RICARDO did not think there was much difference between gentlemen opposite and himself. A declaration was wanted against the new system.

Mr. F. WOOD suggested another version of the motion, with the hope of getting the Government out of the difficulty.

Lord LABOUCHERE could not rely for Mr. Ricardo's amendment; but, should it be withdrawn, he believed Mr. Baillie was ready to modify, not the spirit, but the terms of his motion. The form of motion proposed by Mr. Labouchere was open to some objection.

Mr RICARDO withdrew his amendment, and, after a great many proposals and counter-proposals, the motion was agreed to in the following terms.

"That a committee be appointed to inquire into the grievances complained of in the Crown colonies of Ceylon and British Guiana, in connexion with the administration and government of those dependencies; and to report whether any measure can be adopted for the redress of the grievances of which there might be just cause of complaint."

The select committee on the Slave Trade was nominated.

Mr. BARNES obtained leave to bring in a bill to remove doubts as to the appointment of overseers of the poor in cities and boroughs.

Adjourned at half-past twelve o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—WEDNESDAY.

The House met at two o'clock

BRIBERY AT ELECTIONS BILL

Sir J. PAKINGTON moved the second reading of the Bribery at Elections Prevention Bill, the object of which was to oblige members to swear, on taking their seats, that they had not, directly or indirectly, expended any money in corruption or bribery, and that they would not pay any sum for such purposes, should it be demanded of them. The bill also provided that candidates on the hustings should, if required, be obliged to take a similar oath. In case any member should, after taking the oath, be found guilty of bribery at the election to which the oath referred, the bill provided that he should be incapacitated for life from sitting in Parliament. The hon. member said he had framed the declaration with great care; but, as the utmost caution was necessary in wording such an oath, he proposed, should the bill obtain a second reading, to refer it to a select committee. The bill did not deal with treating; but he was willing to leave that part of the subject to the committee.

Colonel SIBTHORP would reserve his opinion upon the bill until he should see how it would come down from the select committee. As free trade in everything was the new policy, he could not see why an exception should be made in the case of elections.

Sir J. HANMER, Lord MAHON, and Mr. AGLIONBY gave a qualified support to the bill.

Sir GEORGE GREY said that every clause in the bill was open to grave objection; but, as the principle was good, and the feeling of the House seemed to be favourable to it, he would not refuse his assent to the second reading, provided it would then be referred to a select committee.

Mr. TURNER had insuperable objections to the bill, and could not permit it to be read a second time without a division. The amendment was therefore moved, as an amendment, that the bill be read a second time that day six months.

After a short discussion, in which Mr. Cockburn, Mr. Henley, Mr. Hume, Mr. Headlam, Mr D Crawford, Mr. F. O'Connor, and Mr. Hodgson took part, the House divided—

For the second reading,	..	..	..	..	110
Against it,	..	..	..	..	80
Majority	..	..	..	..	—30

The bill was read a second time, and ordered to be referred to a select committee.

The Petty Sessions Bill, and the Distraining for Rates Bill, were severally read second time.

The Commons Inclosure Bill passed through committee.

Adjourned at six o'clock.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—THURSDAY.

Lord BROUGHAM, in presenting a petition praying for an extension of the penal code of local courts, took occasion to express a wish that some measure might be adopted to remedy the abuses of the Palace Court.

CEYLON.—Lord BROUGHAM said the only reason why he did not give notice of a motion on the subject of the recent proceedings in Ceylon, was the hope that an inquiry instituted in another place might afford a satisfactory explanation of those proceedings. If such satisfactory explanations were not afforded, it would become their Lordships' duty to take notice of the proceedings which had taken place in that island.

INLAND REVENUE BILL.—Earl GRANVILLE moved the second read ng of this bill.—After a few words from Lord BROUGHAM, the motion was agreed to.

THE SLAVE TRADE.

The Bishop of OXFORD rose to move the appointment of a Select Committee to consider what measures should be adopted for the suppression of the African slave trade. He believed the motion would not be opposed, but he felt bound briefly to state the reasons which had induced him to bring forward this motion. England had, of late years, become aware of the enormity of her guilt towards the African race, and as she had set the example of guilt, so she had determined to set the example of repentance, and to endeavour to induce other powers to join her in putting down the slave trade. But of late there had been an apathy existing on the subject in this country. It was easier to make a great sacrifice than to continue pursuing a course of duty which at first sight might appear to be attended with pecuniary loss. The tone of the press on this subject was an unmistakeable proof of the existence of this apathy, and therefore he moved for this Committee. He desired to see the maintenance of the blockading squadron, for, according to evidence of the witnesses examined in another place, with the exception of witnesses who had been or were engaged in the slave trade, it appeared that in proportion to the efficiency of the squadron was the success of the efforts to suppress the slave trade. That squadron, in 1849 and 1843, had all but succeeded in suppressing the slave-trade; and it was only in consequence of the cessation of these exertions, in consequence of orders from home, mistaken orders as he thought, that the trade had revived. He wished a committee to inquire into these matters, and to devise measures for carrying out the greatest act of justice which a nation had ever undertaken to execute. The apathy of the public at present was owing entirely to a forgetfulness of the details of the horrid traffic; and if such details were again brought prominently forward, the public attention would again be directed to the subject, and the country would be as loud as ever in its protests against the commission of this horrible iniquity. It was one thing to consider the question of the slave trade to the Brazils abstractedly, and another to contemplate the horrors which each vial vidual African suffered during the passage. The right rev. Prelate, after alluding to the horrors of the middle passage, as described in the evidence before the Commons Committee, concluded by reading his motion.

The Marquis of LANSDOWNE, on the part of the Government, offered no opposition to the appointment of the committee, and in the course of his observations the noble Lord admitted the necessity of maintaining the squadron on the coast of Africa.

After some further discussion, the motion was agreed to.—Adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY.

INTERNATIONAL ENGLISH AND FRENCH ASSOCIATION

Mr. B. COCHRANE said, he rose to put the question of which he gave notice yesterday, to the hon. member for Tewkesbury.

The SPEAKER (interrupting the hon. member) intimated that he could not, in accordance with the forms of the House, put that question to the hon. member.

Mr. B. COCHRANE said, then he would ask the Under-Secretary of State for the Home Department whether he was aware that an association called the International English and French Association had been formed, at the head of which were the names of five hon. members of that House, namely, the hon. member for Tewkesbury, the hon. member for the Tower Hamlets, the hon. member for Bodmin, the hon. member for Macclesfield, and a whole host of others; and, in addition, the object of that association being an intellectual treat for Easter week. (Laughter.) With the permission of the House, in order to understand the object of this association, he would read one or two extracts from the programme—"There was something delicate and gentlemanly, and something congenial and manly, in the idea which suggested a military visit of citizenship to the English nation." * * * * * * "The social spirit which takes must give; we dine together—we, England and France (a family scene. (Loud laughter.) You, France, dine with me to-day and I, England, claim your hospitality to-morrow." (Renewed laughter.) The gentleman went on to read similar extracts, which excited the greatest merriment in the House. The question which he wished to put to the Under-Secretary of State was as to whether this association, at the head of which were five members of Parliament, was at all known officially to the Government, or had received any act of registration. (Great laughter.)

Mr. H. BROWN: I am, Sir, one of the members whose names appear at the head of that programme, and I will

The SPEAKER: The hon. member is clearly out of order. I have already said that it was unparliamentary to put a question to a private member, or one in the Ministers, on matters not connected with the business of the House; and the hon. member, therefore, cannot proceed.

Mr. BROWN attempted again to speak, but there were cries of "Chair, chair," on all sides, and ultimately the hon. member desisted.—(Cries for the Under-Secretary of State.)

Mr. LEWIS said that he knew little of the association to which the hon. member had called the attention of the House, except what he had just read, but it seemed very innocent in its objects—(laughter on both sides of the House) and he hoped it would prosper. (Repeated cheers from Mr. Brown and the hon. members around him.)

Mr. B. COCHRANE—he could only put the question to the Under-secretary of State, because there were no other Ministers present

Mr. WYLD rose to move that that question be entered on the journals of the House

Mr. H. BROWN would second that motion.

The SPEAKER said that the hon. member could not proceed to make such a motion. (Cries of "Chair, chair," Mr. Wyld for some time persisting in his motion.) He had repeatedly explained that no member could make a motion which did not relate to the business of the House.

The subject then dropped.

MARRIAGES OF RELATIVES.—Mr. STUART WORTLEY moved for leave to bring in a bill to alter and amend the act of 5th and 6th Will. IV., c. 54, so far as relates to marriage within certain degrees of affinity The object of the bill, the hon. gentleman explained, was to permit marriages with a deceased wife's sister, and also with a deceased wife's niece. He did not purpose to propose the permission to marriage with a deceased brother's widow, nor making it compulsory upon any clergyman who might object to solemnize such marriages.—Sir G. GREY, as at present advised, would offer no opposition to the introduction of the bill.—Leave was then given to bring in the bill

RELIGIOUS TOLERATION.

On the motion of Mr. BOUVERIE, the House resolved itself into a committee of the whole House, and agreed to a resolution relating to the act 1st of Wm. and Mary, c. 18 (commonly called the Toleration Act), with a view to its amendment, by extending its benefit, and giving exemption from all penalties to members of the Church of England declaring themselves to be dissenters therefrom, and a bill was ordered to be brought in founded on that resolution.

Mr TRELAWNY moved for a Select Committee to inquire to what extent the public are entitled to claim an interest, present or prospective, in the management of the Duchies of Cornwall and Lancaster, and what returns are annually presented to the House, and whether there is not reason to hope, that these returns, as well as other circumstances, that an improvement in the management of those estates, in particular by the suppression of sinecures, the extravagant fees of office, and the diminution of the salaries of officials, would greatly increase the joint net income of the two duchies.

Lord J. RUSSELL opposed the motion, which, on a division, was negatived by a majority of 74 to 27

Adjourned at half-past twelve o'clock.

PARLIAMENTARY COMMITTEES.—The Committee on Standing Orders has disposed of the following bills:—Irish South-Eastern: standing orders dispensed with, on proof of certain notices being published in the Dublin papers. Eastern Counties and Newmarket Amalgamation: standing orders not dispensed with. Great Northern: standing orders dispensed with, on depositing £5000 in the Bank of England. East Lancashire: standing orders dispensed with, on depositing the sum of £6000 in the Court of Chancery being the difference between a tenth part of the subscription contract and the sum deposited in the Bank of England.

LETTERS TO AND FROM THE UNITED STATES.—The following notice has been issued from the General Post-Office: A postal convention having been concluded with the United States of America, the following alterations will take place in the regulations affecting the correspondence between this country and the United Kingdom. The pre-payment of postage on letters, posted in the United Kingdom and addressed to the United States of America, and vice versâ, whether conveyed by British or United States packets, will be optional. The combined British and United States postage will be as the uniform rate of is on letters not exceeding half an ounce in weight; 2s. on a letter not exceeding an ounce in weight, and so on, according to the scale for charging inland letters. The whole postage on letters may be paid in advance, or they may be forwarded unpaid at the option of the senders. The necessary measures with respect to the transmission of letters to countries and places through the United States not having yet been arranged in concert with the United States postoffice, further instructions on this subject will be issued hereafter. Newspapers published in the United Kingdom, duly stamped and posted under the usual official regulations, may be forwarded to the United States on payment in this country of one penny each; and newspapers published in the United States will be liable on delivery in the United Kingdom to a postage of 1d. each. Periodical works not of daily publication, and printed pamphlets not exceeding eight ounces in weight, may be forwarded to the United States under the following regulations: Firstly, the British postage must be paid in advance. Secondly, they must be sent in bands or covers open at the sides or ends. The rates of postage on such works will be as follows:—

Not exceeding 2 oz. in weight,	..	..	..	1d.
Above 2 oz., and not exceeding 4 oz.	..	..	..	2d.
Above 4 oz., and not exceeding 8 oz.	..	..	..	4d.
And 4d. for every additional ounce				

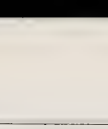
No periodical work exceeding 16 ounces in weight, nor printed pamphlet exceeding 8 ounces in weight, can be forwarded. Similar works, posted in the United states and addressed to the United Kingdom, will be liable to the same regulations, and will be charged with the same rates of postage on delivery in the United Kingdom. The above regulations and rates of postage are applicable whether the correspondence be conveyed to or from the United Kingdom by British or by United States packets: but all letters, newspapers, &c, will be forwarded, for the present, from the United Kingdom by the British packets, unless they are specially addressed by the United States packets.

THE OVERLAND ROUTE TO CALIFORNIA.—Lieutenant Morrison, of Colonel Stevenson's New York Regiment of Volunteers, gives the following piece of advice to whom it may concern. We commend it to the particular attention of those who in this, and in some of the other west, are proposing to take the overland route to California:—"Caution to Emigrants. I hope that those who intend to emigrate by land here will be careful that they are not overtaken by storms, or snows, or want of provisions, on their toilsome journey across the Rocky Mountains. I have seen those who started from the borders of Missouri hale and stalwart men, hobble down into the plains of California crippled for life. I have seen brothers who, in the madness of hunger, have fought for the last bit of their father's dead body, having snared the rust at their previous meals!—having been encompassed with snow on the tops of those dreadful mountains. Maidens who left their homes rejoicing in the pride of youth and beauty, in joyous anticipations from this far-off land, by the horrors and sufferings of that fearful journey, despoiled of their loveliness and bloom, withered into premature old age.—*New York paper.*

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS RECENTLY DECEASED.

SIR THOMAS BURNETT, BART., OF LEYS, COUNTY ABERDEEN

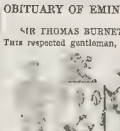
THIS respected gentleman, Lieutenant and Sheriff Principal of the county of Kincardine, died on the 16th inst., at Crathes Castle, aged 60. He was eldest son of the late Sir Robert Burnett, Baronet, by Margaret Dalrymple, his wife, fourth daughter of General Sir Johnstone, and grandson of Sir Thomas Burnett, Bart., by Catherine, his wife, sister of Sir Alexander Ramsay, Bart., of Balmain. He succeeded to the Baronetcy in 1837, which, as he never married, now devolves on his brother, Alexander, who was formerly in the East India Company's service.



The family of Burnett, originally of Norman descent, have flourished for more than five centuries in Scotland; and, according to Sir George Mackenzie, carry the hunting horn on their Shield of Arms, to shew that they are the King's Foresters in the North. Sir Thomas Burnett, the first Baronet of Leys, was, in conjunction with the great Marquess of Montrose, an active Covenanter.

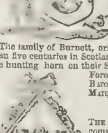
LADY ELIZABETH PALK.

THE death of this venerable lady, who had nearly completed her 85th year, occurred on the 15th inst. She was daughter of Wilmot, first Earl of Lisburne, and widow of Sir Lawrence Palk, Bart., of Haldon House, Devon, by whom she had six sons and two daughters, the younger of the latter being the wife of her cousin, Lord Lisburne, and the elder of the former, the present Sir Lawrence Vaughan Palk, Bart.



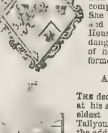
ALEXANDER RENNY TAILYOUR, ESQ., OF BORROWFIELD.

THE decease of this gentleman occurred on the 8th instant, at his seat, Newmanswalls, near Montrose. He was the eldest son of Robert Renny, Esq., by Elizabeth Jean Tallyour, his wife, and assumed, at his mother's decease, the additional surname and arms of Tallyour. He married, 7th of April, 1808, Elizabeth Bannerman, eldest daughter of Sir Alexander Ramsay, Baronet, of Balmain, and has left surviving issue two sons, Thomas, Captain in the Bengal Engineers, and Henry, Captain in the 81st Regiment. The family of Tallyour is one of high respectability in Scotland, and has possessed Borrowfield since 1615



THE HON. GEORGE CAVENDISH.

THE decease of this gentleman is just announced. At one time he held the important office of Secretary to the Lords of the Treasury in Ireland. Mr. George Cavendish was born 26th of August, 1776, the second son of Sir Henry Cavendish, Bart., of Doveridge, by Sarah, Baroness Waterpark, his wife, daughter and heir of Richard Bradshaw, Esq., a collateral descendant of the Lord Chief Justice Bradshaw. He married first, in 1803, Letitia Catherine, daughter of Jennico Caulfield, Esq.; and second, in 1807, Cat rine, daughter of Ralph Smyth, Esq., but has left no issue.



MRS. MARY TERESA ORMSBY.

THE death of this venerable and much lamented lady, which is deeply deplored, occurred on the 13th inst., at No 2, South Hays, Bath, the residence of her son, Captain Howard Ormsby.

THE LATE HON. THOMAS HUGH NUGENT, of whom a memoir appeared in our Journal of the 10th instant, and who is therein stated to have died unmarried, was married, by license, in the church of Attleborough, Norfolk, on 26th of September, 1843, to Mary Anne Busk

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

WESTMINSTER COUNTY COURT

SWEET *v.* LAWRENCE LEVY. On Wednesday an action brought by the plaintiff, a carver and gilder, to recover £4 18s. from the defendant, a sheriff's officer, being the balance of an account for gilding a drawingroom table, and for the expense of conveying by van certain glasses from the defendant's country house at Rotherville, was decided against the defendant, whereupon he exclaimed, "As I am of the Jewish persuasion, I never expected that you would do otherwise than decide against me." The Judge (Mr. Meylan) instantly ordered him into the custody of the Bailiff, to be destined till the rising of the Court. When the business of the day was concluded, Mr. Levy was introduced, and asked by the Judge whether he had any observation to make, in the way of explanation or apology. "Sir, I have none by pleasure," was the reply. Then (said the Judge), although I can't say it is my pleasure, I feel that it is my duty, to commit you to prison for a fine (and costs) incurred in this Court. You call yourself Mr. Lawrence Levy, an officer of the law. I should have thought it your most especial duty to uphold its administration; on the contrary, you have publicly charged the Court with allowing itself to be warped by religious prejudice against a large and respected class of our fellow-citizens. Your words in addressing me were these: "As I am of the Jewish persuasion, I never expected that you would do otherwise than decide against me." Conveying, very distinctly an imputation that, if not wholly unture, would render me most unfit for the responsible office I hold. I cannot imagine a more serious charge, if well founded, or a grosser insult, if untrue, as I well know it to be. I therefore, feel it to my public duty if I did not, in a marked manner, signify my sense of your misconduct. Even now, after time has been given for reflection, you offer no expression of regret; nor will you do so, I dare say, until you find yourself under the power vested in me by the 113th section of the 9th and 10th Vict., c. 95, I order you to stand committed to the Tothill-fields House of Correction for the term of seven days."—Levy was then removed.

LOSS OF THE WEST INDIA MAIL-PACKET "FORTH."—Accounts have been received during the week, *via* New York, by the West India Steam-packet Company, of the loss of their steam ship *Forth*, on the Alkrans, on her passage from Havana to Vera Cruz with the outward mails received from the Lesser. The crew and passengers were saved. The disaster occurred at five o'clock on the morning of the 14th ult. The *Forth* was a noble ship, and made sixteen successful voyages to the West Indies, Mexico, &c., previous to this disaster. She was built at Leith, in 1841, by Menzies and Co., and was of 1147 tons register, with engines of 450 horse power. Her last Southampton out the 2nd of November, and was due here on the 23rd instant. It is worthy of remark that Mr. J. B. Rowland, her surgeon, was wrecked on the same spot in the ill-fated *Tweed*; and it was that gentleman's graphic account of the wreck that excited so much interest at the time of his unfortunate experience.

THE STANFIELD MURDERS.—(*From a Norwich Correspondent.*)—You will, I am sure, cheerfully correct an error into which your sa well as the other metropolitan journals have fallen, relative to the survivors in the late catastrophe at Stanfield Hall. So far from fears being entertained for the ultimate recovery of Mrs. Jermy and Eliza Chestney, as you have stated, *they are progressing favourably and are anticipating what their friends could expect.* The accouchement of Emily Sandford, the principal witness, took place on Thursday night last (the 15th); she will, therefore, without doubt, be able to appear at the assizes, according to which had been previously fixed.—Norwich, Feb. 20

ANALYSIS OF THE GOLD FROM CALIFORNIA.—An analysis of some Californian gold has been furnished to a Correspondent of the *Mining Journal*, by Mr. R. Hunt, F.R.S. It was in the form of small irregular flattened scales, or spangles, varying in weight from 1-20th of a grain to 2 or 3 grains. The mineral pieces weighing as much as 32 to 39 grains. The specific gravity was 15 96. It contained, in 100 parts:

Gold,	..	..	..	..	88·75
Silver	..	..	..	..	8·88
Copper	..	..	..	..	2·25
Siliceous residue	..	..	..	..	1·40

EMIGRATION TO CALIFORNIA.—THE LATTER-DAY SAINTS.—On Tuesday week Swansea was quite enlivened in consequence of the arrival of several waggons loaded with luggage, attended by some scores of the "bold peasantry" of Carmarthenshire, and almost an equal number of the inhabitants of Merthyr, and the surrounding districts, together with their families. The formidable party were nearly all "Latter-day Saints," and came to the town for the purpose of proceeding to Liverpool in the *Troubadour* steamer, where a ship is in readiness to transport them nex week to the glittering regions of California. The company is under the command of a popular saint, known as Captain Dan Jones. Amongst the group were many substantial farmers from the neighbourhoods of Brecknia and Llanybydder, Carmarthenshire; and although they were well to do, they disposed of their possessions, to get to California, their new Jerusalem, as they deem it, where their fanaticism leads them to believe they will escape from the general destruction and conflagration that is shortly to envelope the earth. It is their intention not to visit the gold regions, but the agricultural districts, where they intend, they say, by helping one another, to realize in peace and harmony, and to exemplify the truth of "brotherly love," not in name, but in practice. Amongst the number are several aged men, varying from 70 to 90 years of age, and whose "hoary locks" not only proclaim their "lengthened years," but render it very improbable they will live to see America; yet so deluded are the poor and simple "Saints," that they believe th[illegible] sh-m, however infirm and old they may be, [illegible] safely, as they started from Wales. [illegible] sunday morning, after being addressed by their leader, all repair[illegible] in admirable order, and with extraordinary resignation Their departure was witnessed by hundreds of spectators, and whilst the steamer gaily passed down the river, the Saints commenced singing a favourite hymn. On entering the *pier*, however, they abruptly stopped singing, and loudly responded to the cheering with which they were greeted by the inhabitants.

PROCESSION OF THE DEPUTIES OF THE CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY, AT ROME.

THE ROMAN NATIONAL ASSEMBLY.

In our Journal of last week we briefly announced the opening of the Constituent Assembly at Rome, on the 5th inst. We are now enabled by our Artist in that city to present to our readers a picture of the pageant scene of

THE PROCESSION OF THE DEPUTIES,

stated to be "the most imposing spectacle of the many sights which have enlivened the principal thoroughfares for the last three years. The National Assembly, having performed its devotions at the church of Ara Coeli, on the Capitol, issued forth, each member decked with the Italian tricolor scarf, and proceeded to the Senate-house. There were certainly 50,000 spectators along the line of procession, and the retinue which honoured and supported the new depositories of supreme power in Rome, including the whole garrison, magistracy, various public officials and civic guard, formed a moving mass of near 20,000 men, which took two hours to traverse the Corso. When they had taken their seats, the public galleries being filled to inconvenience, their appearance was something solemn and at the same time singular, inasmuch as, though mostly men beyond the middle age, they generally wore copious beards."

THE ILLUMINATIONS.

At night the city presented a gay scene of rejoicing, as shown in the second Illustration, where the Capitol is seen brilliantly illuminated.

TORCHLIGHT PROCESSION.

(*See the Illustration upon the front page.*)

On the evening of the day of the Proclamation of the Republic there was a procession by torchlight, through the streets of Rome, by ranks of men, the foremost of them wearing civil coats and liberty caps; one carrying a large tricolour flag; others bearing torches; and followed by a vast crowd of people. The first rank of the procession is supposed to have been hired for the occasion, to aid in this republican demonstration.

Deposition of the Pope.—The intelligence from "the eternal City" this week confirms the short account which we gave in the Postcript of our last Number on this subject.

In the sitting of the Constituent Assembly, on the evening of the 8th inst., M Savini proposed the following decree for the establishment of the Republic:—

"Art. 1. Papacy has fallen, *de facto* and *de jure*, from the temporal throne of the Roman State. Art. 2. The Roman Pontiff shall enjoy all the guarantees necessary for the exercise of his spiritual power. Art. 3. The Government of the Roman State is to be a pure democracy, and to assume the glorious name of the Roman Republic. Art. 4. The Roman Republic shall maintain with the rest of Italy relations required by a common nationality."

M. Mamiani admitted that the temporal dominion of the Popes had ever been

ILLUMINATION OF THE CAPITOL, AT ROME.

CAMP OF THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA, AT DELHI.

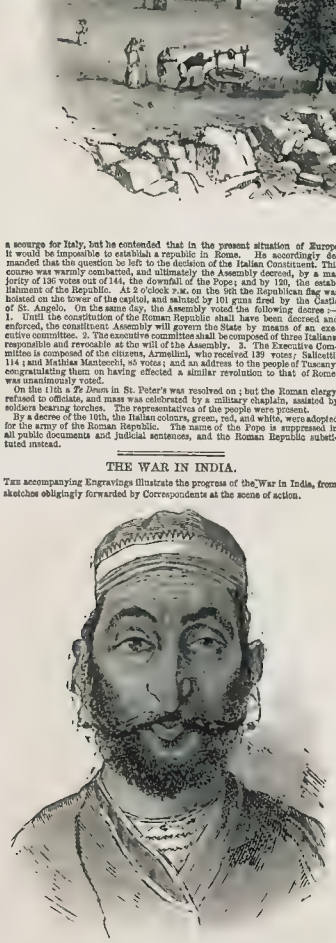
a scourge for Italy, but he contended that in the present situation of Europe it would be impossible to establish a republic in Rome. He accordingly demanded that the question be left to the decision of the Italian Constituent. This course was warmly combatted, and ultimately the Assembly decreed, by a majority of 136 votes out of 144, the downfall of the Pope; and by 120, the establishment of the Republic. At 2 o'clock P.M. on the 9th the Republican flag was hoisted on the tower of the capitol, and saluted by 101 guns fired by the Castle of St. Angelo. On the same day, the Assembly voted the following decree:—1. Until the constitution of the Roman Republic shall have been decreed and enforced, the constituent Assembly will govern the State by means of an executive committee. 2. The executive committee shall be composed of three Italians, responsible and revocable at the will of the Assembly. 3. The Executive Committee is composed of the citizens, Armellini, who received 139 votes; Saffeatti, 114; and Mathias Mastecchi, 85 votes; and an address to the people of Tuscany, congratulating them on having effected a similar revolution to that of Rome, was unanimously voted.

On the 12th a *Te Deum* in St. Peter's was resolved on; but the Roman clergy refused to officiate, and mass was celebrated by a military chaplain, assisted by soldiers bearing torches. The representatives of the people were present.

By a decree of the 10th, the Italian colours, green, red, and white, were adopted for the army of the Roman Republic. The name of the Pope is suppressed in all public documents and judicial sentences, and the Roman Republic substituted instead.

THE WAR IN INDIA.

THE accompanying Engravings illustrate the progress of the War in India, from sketches obligingly forwarded by Correspondents at the scene of action.



SIKH CHIEF.—FROM A SKETCH BY G. T. VIGNE, ESQ.

In the first Illustration is shown a portion of the Governor-General's Camp pitched on the plain opposite the city of Delhi, to await the arrival of his Lordship. The sketch was taken from the top of one of the grand entrances to the city, called the Cashmi Gate. This, however forms but a small portion of the Governor-General's Camp, and was pitched merely for his personal use. The Camp, when accompanied by all the departments and officers of the government, forms a very magnificent spectacle. Our Correspondent adds:—

"The departure of the Governor-General from the seat of Government, towards the north-west, is an event occasioned by the troubled state of the Punjaub; a similar cause called Lords Ellenborough and Hardinge to the same scene. The mistakes of a former administration, which have now become apparent, are to undergo another grand settlement, which will most probably be the permanent annexation of the Punjaub to the British empire. A strong and vigorous military rule, however, will be necessary for four or five years, until the change of Government is begun to be understood and appreciated by the turbulent inhabitants of the country; and afterwards, when the country is well settled and subdued, the civil power may gradually assume its due influence. A too hasty substitution of the latter for military rule, however, is sure to be followed by the same consequences that have hitherto attended such policy; another widespread outbreak, another series of delays, and shifting of responsibility, attendant upon all transactions of a civil nature in this country, and it en another ruinous and expensive war.

"The mistake seems to be this: that, instead of subjecting the country to military rule, as was done in Scinde for the first few years after its conquest, a rule which is at once energetic in its character, which has the immediate power of enforcing its mandates, and where the awful fear of responsibility does not hang so heavily as it does on the individuals composing a Civil Government; instead of this, the country was treated as a peaceable and well settled province of our own, where no military commander can act but after a series of delays, consequent on numerous references to different civil authorities in departments of government, all of whom necessarily finding a business of this kind foreign to their routine, and having no power to give any positive instructions in so unexpected a crisis, are compelled to refer the matter to the Government at the Presidency. The evil having in the meantime spread and become formidable, further instructions become requisite; and at last the whole business has to be made over, as in the present instance, to the highest military authority, for another final settlement of the affairs of the country, to be effected by the assembling of a large army, and by a second invasion and conquest of the country."

BENGAL ENGINEER OFFICERS TRACING THE APPROACHES TO A FORTIFIED CITY AT NIGHT.

BENGAL ENGINEER OFFICERS.

This sketch represents a party of Engineer officers tracing the approaches to a fortified city. This is usually performed at dusk; and when marked out, the working parties drawn from the lines commence excavating, and during the night continue their labour. Each morning the garrison sees these trenches brought nearer and nearer to their defences, until batteries are constructed close to them, from whence a breach is made in the walls. These officers are accompanied by a party of Sappers in their working dress, who, with dark lantern, tape, and pegs, mark out what the officers have traced. We are indebted for this sketch to Lieut. E. F. Atkinson, of the Bengal Engineers.

INDIA.—CAPTURE OF MOULTAN.

The accounts anticipatory of the Overland Mail, which reached town on Thursday, contain news of much interest. The dates are, Bombay the 19th, Calcutta the 8th, and Moultan the 7th of January. In our last notice of Indian affairs the stationary attitude of the forces before the city of Moultan was mentioned; the necessary reinforcements had not then come up to render the success of an attack free from all doubt

On the 21st of December the Bombay troops joined General Whish, and the besieging party then amounted to 15,000 British troops, the allies counting about 17,000; or 22,000 in all. The artillery consisted of 150 pieces of ordnance, of which nearly one-half were of the largest calibre. On Christmas day and the day following the force changed ground; on the 27th the troops advanced in four columns to the attack, and, clearing the suburbs and driving in the enemy on all sides, established themselves within five hundred yards of the walls. Batteries were constructed in every direction, and on the morning of the 28th a terrific cannonade and bombardment commenced. On the 29th the heavy guns were battering within eighty yards of the ramparts. On the morning of the 30th the principal magazine in the fort blew up with a terrific explosion—nearly 800,000 lbs. of powder are reported to have been stored in it—blowing a vast column of dust a thousand feet up into the air. The destruction it caused around was tremendous. A conflagration, supposed to be that of the principal stores, immediately commenced spreading in the town, which proved destructive to £50,000 worth of grain, as was subsequently ascertained. The enemy's artillery slackened their fire, but still continued unsilenced. On the two next days, the cannonade continued; shells were thrown sometimes every minute, sometimes at intervals of ten minutes, and fearful salvos were from time to time discharged from the heavy batteries. A furious cannonade having been kept up all the previous night, on the morning of the 2nd of January a column of Bengal troops, commanded by Colonel Franks, consisting of her Majesty's 32nd, and the 49th and 72nd Native Infantry, pushed forward to a breach near the Delhi Gate, where

they found the enemy determined to oppose them to the last. The breach, besides, proved impracticable; so the troops retired, and moved round to the opposite side of the town, where the entrance of the Bombay column had already been effected. The breach stormed by them had been much more complete than the other, and the enemy defending it were driven off at the bayonet's point. The Fushiers entered first, and speedily placed their standard within the walls of the town. The Bengal column followed them, and the city of Moultan, which was captured about three P.M., was before sunset filled with British troops. The fire from the fort, which had for a time slackened, was meanwhile renewed, and in the course of the night a shell was sprung on our troops, which occasioned some mischief. Moolraj seemed determined to maintain himself to the last, and showed no sign of fear amidst all his reverses. On the morning of the 3rd our commander was again received, and the Dowlut Gate, the last hold of the enemy, destroyed. Large quantities of plunder were collected by the troops after their entry into the city, and the bankers were said to have offered £20,000 if their establishments were left unmolested. The casualties on our side are pretty numerous, as might be expected, where so gallant a resistance was made, but a complete list has not appeared in the English papers of the mail.

The Citadel of Moultan still held out up to the 6th of January, the latest date in these accounts, but it was being mined, with the object of blowing the counterscarp into the ditch, and then taking the place by storm.

From the Punjaub we learn that the inactivity of the grand army under the Commander-in-Chief, Lord Gough, still continued, but active operations may be expected to be resumed when the required troops are concentrated. Meanwhile the Sikhs themselves remain quiet. With Lord Gough and 20,0.0 men in their front on their left flank and rear, they will speedily have General Ashmuthy with 8000 or 10,000 on their right flank, and no assurance promising from any quarter; and this disposition of forces, together with the tidings of the fall of Moultan, will quickly lead to the renewal of hostilities. Brigadier White and force had rejoined the camp of the Commander-in-Chief on the afternoon of the 4th. He had not seen or heard of any enemy. His object was two-fold—to intercept Sumla Singh, should he make his appearance, and to prevent any attempt the insurgents under Shere Singh might make to detach a force to the assistance of Moolraj—an object at one time said to be in contemplation. Chuttur Singh continued to hover about on the hills, with some 4000 or 5000 men under him. He is said to be in communication with a body of Affghans, who have come down under Dost Mahomed or Jubbar Khan, with the view of recovering Peshawur. His purposes are variously represented, but our tidings from this quarter are so discordant that scarcely any faith can be placed in them. Attock still holds out, and is not now likely to surrender. Captain Abbott has escaped the defenders for the offensive, and is laying siege to some strongholds in the Hazareh country. The Governor-General has established his camp close to the battle-field of Sobraon, to be as near as possible to the scene of action.

A force of Affghans, variously estimated at from 6000 to 12,000 men, is reported to have arrived at Quetta, above the Bolan Pass.

The alliance between the Sikhs and Affghans is one of the worst features of the whole business connected with the second Punjaub war.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, Feb. 25.—First Sunday in Lent. Quadragesima Sunday.
MONDAY, 26.—John Philip Kemble died, 1823.
TUESDAY, 27. Length of the Day, 10h. 40m.
WEDNESDAY, 28 Sun rises 5h. 30m., sets at 5h. 36m.
THURSDAY, March 1.—St. David. Ember Week.
FRIDAY, 2 St. Chad.
SATURDAY, 3 Sun rises at 5h. 44m., sets at 5h. 41m.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE,
FOR THE WEEK ENDING MARCH 3

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
M. h. m.	M. h. m.	M. h. m.	M. h. m.	M. h. m.	M. h. m.	M. h. m.
1 0	1 48	2 32	3 17	4 2	4 48	5 34
A. h. m.	A. h. m.	A. h. m.	A. h. m.	A. h. m.	A. h. m.	A. h. m.
1 24	2 12	2 56	3 42	4 27	5 13	5 58

THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY-LANE. — CIRQUE NATIONAL LE PARIS. LAST WEEK BUT TWO. EVERY EVENING Grand Equestrian Performances. Second [illegible] United Hope Dancer, M. Bono, the extraordinary Manège of the Zouave Horse, and [illegible] Powers, the Unparalleled Performances at Equus Circus. GRAND MORNING PERFORMANCES every Wednesday and Friday. Commence at Two o'Clock.

ASTLEY'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE.—Third Week of Mr. Frizell's now and pre-eminently successful Mexican Spectacle of [illegible] An MONDAY, Feb. 26th, the Performance will comprise [illegible] with the new and most perfect Spectacle of CORSARIO, or, The Warrior Chief of Lahore. MATTEO PERLINO'S TRIUMPHS OF THE CIRCLE. To conclude with a favorite Melodrama. Box-office open from 10 to 4. Stage Manager, Mr. W. Wells.

NEW ROYAL SURREY THEATRE.—Lessees, Mr. SHEPHERD and Miss VINCENT.—Astounding success of the Fragic Play surpassing any drama that has been produced for years. The Management feel proud in announcing its extraordinary success and further announce that on SATURDAY and all the Week, the Tragic Play in Three Acts, of GLENDWYN, or, the Rock of Death [illegible] Mr. [illegible] Mr. Lyons, Thomas, Mr. Emery; Anthony, Mr. Neville; Tydfil, Mr. Wallis; Gwenda, Miss M. Smith, Eva, Miss Vincent Mildred, Madame Forster, Leone de Beauvilliers, Mrs. Brooks. After which, a new Comic Pantomime, entitled HARLEQUIN HUGH, or, the Queen's Bouquet and the Three Cards. Supported by the entire company. To conclude with THE POINT OF HONOUR.

ROBERT-HOUDIN.—LAST WEEK BUT ONE of this POPULAR ENTERTAINMENT. It is respectfully announced that the Extraordinary Entertainment given by ROBERT-HOUDIN, at ST. JAMES'S THEATRE must unavoidably terminate on the [illegible] Performances will take place in the following order.—TUESDAY EVENING, FEB. 27; MONDAY MORNING, FEB 26; Commencing at Half past Two o'clock. TUESDAY EVENING, March 1. and SATURDAY EVENING, MARCH 3. Doors open at Eight o'clock; positively the Final Representance. The Programme will be nearly the same as that given in the Salle des Duchesses on la Faveur des Dames; Equilibre Remarquable; la Volière de Tragaze, la Corbeille d'Abondance; la Pyramide de Pavots; Soirée de Famille; Soirée Fantastique; and the Marvellous performances of Second Sight. Invisible Encouragé of Emile-Houdin, and the Stage also Enhanced by [illegible] Stalls at MITCHELL'S Royal Library, 33, Old Bond-street.

LOVE'S ENTERTAINMENTS at CROSBY HALL.—On FRIDAY, March 2, and on FRIDAY March 9, Mr. LOVE will continue his Lenten Entertainments. He will present his Entertainment, entitled LOVE in all SHAPES, or, the Many Characteristics. To be followed by his Vocal Sketch, entitled LOVE'S LABOUR LOST, and other Entertainments. Begins at Eight.—On Tuesday, February 27, Mr. Love will give [illegible] Assembly for the Million.—On Wednesday, February 28, and Thursday May 1, at the Lyceum Theatre.—On Monday March 5 and Tuesday March 6, at the Institution, Derby. On Wednesday, March 7, at the Theatre Royal, Lincoln.—On Thursday March 29 at the Institution, Aldersgate-street. Stalls at MITCHELL'S Royal Library, 33, Old Bond-street.

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.—The Art of MAGIC Illustrated and explained in Lectures by Mr. Shaw, late Partner with M. Davidson, Daily, at a Quarter to Four, and every Evening at Nine. Dr. Ryan's Lecture on the Steam Engine, the Broadside Ram, and which Mr. Moore's patent propeller Steamship Milk for Long Voyages will be explained. Dr. Ryan's Lecture on Pneumatics. Mr. Bachhoffner's Lectures on Astronomy and Mechanics. Professor [illegible] Lectures on the Ventilation of Mines, &c., by means of the Steam Jet. A View in the Gold District of California is added to the new Diorama of Views. New Comic Vocalists. Machinery and Models expanded, &c. The Music is directed by Dr. Wallis. Admission, 1s., Schools Half-price.

SACRED HARMONIC SOCIETY, EXETER HALL.—Conductor, Mr. COSTA.—On THURSDAY, MARCH 1 will be repeated Handel's Oratorio, ISRAEL IN EGYPT. Principal Vocal Performers—Miss Birch, Miss L. Pyne, Mr. [illegible] Mr. Lockey, Mr. Machin, and Mr. H. Phillips. The Chorus will consist of upwards of 400 Singers. The full Band and Organ. Tickets, 10s. 6d. each, may be had of the principal Booksellers; and of the Society's Office, No. 6, Exeter Hall, or of Mr. BOWLEY, 53, Charing-cross.
THOMAS BRAHAM, Hon. Sec.

EXETER HALL.—WEDNESDAY CONCERTS. The Fourth of the London Wednesday Concerts (being the last of the series) will be held on Wednesday Evening next, February 28th. Vocal Performers—Misses A. and M. Williams, Duncan, Mrs. Anderson, Messrs. Lafleur, T. Williams, Bodda, and Mr. James Bowler. Pianoforte, Mr. W. Kuhe. The orchestra will be upon an extensive scale and complete in every department, including Mr. Willy's Concert Band. Conductor, Mr. Musical Director, Mr. Willy. Tickets, 1s. and 2s.; Reserved Seats, 3s. Stalls 7s. may be had of Mr. Stammers, 4, Exeter-hall, and of all music-sellers. N.B.—For programme, see the "Times" of Monday, February 26th.

CITY of LONDON PODIATRIC for DISEASES of the FEET.—Out Patients' Branch, No. 6, Liverpool-street, Finsbury.—The FIRST ANNIVERSARY FESTIVAL, to be held to celebrate the Foundation of the Institution, takes place at the LONDON TAVERN, Bishopsgate-street, on SATURDAY, 10th MCH. H. 1849. The Right Hon. the Lord Mayor in the Chair, who will be supported by a large assemblage of Stewards. Dinner on the table at half past Five o'Clock precisely. Tickets may be obtained at the London Tavern and of the Secretary, at the Hospital, No. 6, Liverpool-street, Finsbury. DAVID HENRY STUART, Esq.
WILLIAM S. BROWN, Sec.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"*A Correspondent*," *Guanazato, complains that, on the arrival of a packet, the* ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS *seldom arrives here abstracted in the Post-Office at Vera Cruz and Mexico; where the anxiously outstanding friend or general acquaintance with the English language) are represented by our Correspondent to be fascinated with the Engravings in our Journal as to allow their admiration of the letter-press.*

"*Anon*"—*London (City) is, topographically speaking, in the county of Middlesex.*

"*An Inquirer*."—*Certainly.*

"*S. M. P.*"—*The British Institution Gallery is in Pall-Mall. Admission, one shilling.*

"*A constant Subscriber, Southsea*."—*The late Earl Dunsley died in 1839.*

"*A Subscriber*," *Poch.*—*A list of unstamped dividends may be seen at Deacon's [illegible] Bank.*

"*J. H. C. A.*," *Coventry.*—*Declined.*

"*H. W.*," *Carpenter's "Angler's Guide," lately published by Bogue, Fleet-street.*

"*W. D.*," *Knaresbridge.*—*Received; but we cannot print it.*

"*G. B. F.*" *Manchester.*—*A note to the Postmaster of Epsom may succeed.*

"*J. G. W.*" *Hull.*—*A Portrait of Mr. Shafto Adair, M.P., will be found in No. 201 of our Journal.*

"*A constant Subscriber*."—*Perhaps to Leadenhall Market.*

"*Curate*," *Essex.*—*The passage-money by the West India mail steamers from Southampton to Chagres is either £60, £50, or £40, according to the accommodation; or for mechanics or artizans, £25. The cost from Chagres to Panama is about twenty-five dollars; and from Panama to Calyforna, 250, 200, or 100.*

"*Inquirer*." *Yes.*

"*T. R. S.*" *Bury.*—*We guess the Southern arms last week.*

"*A Subscriber*." *Exeter.*—*The phrase of "sending to Coventry" originated, according to Hutton, the Burmingham historian, as the Birmingham people apprehending all messengers and suspected persons, and frequently attacking and disarming small parties of the Royalists, during the Civil War, whom they sent prisoners to Coventry.*

"*H. P. K.*"—*We cannot inform you.*

"*Declens*" *will find a portrait of Mr. Shiel, M.P., in No. 24 of our Journal; of Mr. Macaulay, M.P., in No. 213.*

"*R., an Old Subscriber*."—*Apply at one of the Schools in the London Hospitals.*

"*R. H.*," *Leamington.*—*The annual subscription to the London Art-Union is One Guinea; office, 445, West Strand.*

"*E. G. M.*," *Fermanagh.*—*We regret that we have not room for the lines.*

"*J. K.*" *Hull.*

"*J. J. L.*"—*Of a dealer in second-hand books.*

"*Essex-place*" *will be entitled to remove the moulding in question.*

"*Inquirer*" *and "X. Y. Z.*," *Cheltenham.*—*We cannot attend to such matters of educational routine.*

"*Mohammed*."—*We do not recommend you to try.*

"*W. L.*," *Bath.*—*Stretton-street, Piccadilly.*

"*C. J. W.*," *Derby.*—*We cannot reply unless having seen the project on paper.*

"***," *Belfast.*—*Buchanan's "Tynological Dictionary."*

"*Cyrus*."—*We cannot solve the anonym.*

"*So-and-so*."—*There is no benefit arising from the practice.*

"*Young Jones*." *The price of Macaulay's "History of England" is 32s.. 2 vols. 8vo. The address is at the Lady's Publisher's, 13, Great Marlborough-street.*

"*J. L.*," *Chatham, and "R. N. S."*—*A re-directed letter would not be chargeable, under the circumstances.*

"*Proserb*."—*As the hairy coverings of mammalia are part of their system, they cannot be considered vegetables; but plants have, also, long extensions of the cuticle, which are denominated hair.*

"*Lemboro*," *Waterford.*—*The Dutch clover, now employed as the Shamrock, is indigenous to Ireland. Mr. Dubree, in a paper read to the Linnean Society, in 1830, adduced evidence to show that the plant formerly used as the national emblem of Ireland was the wood-sorrel.*

"*A Subscriber*," *Ingham, is recommended to consult a Solicitor.*

"*M. C. H.*"*is, we think, mistaken in the surmise.*

"*Antiquarian*."—*We cannot advise you.*

"*C. S. T.*," *Penzance.*—*The Queen has nothing to do with the original appointment between A. and B.*

"*A Resident in Germany*" *should complain to the Custom-House authorities.*

"*G. F.*," *Colchester.*—*The defence was by counsel. The report was given at the time in our Journal.*

"*S. S.*," *Dublin.*—*The origin of the intention of the Barber's Pole, as a sign, will be found variously explained in Brand's "Popular Antiquities."*

"*A. B. C.*" *Clifton.*—*The accounts well, doubtless, be announced.*

"*G. P. S.*," *Langhorne.*—*Vessels sail from the Orkneys for Iceland.*

"*A Well-wisher*." *Greenwich.*—*See Picture of London, for list of its theatres.*

"*J. P.*" *Plimstow.*—*We have not had room.*

"*C. A. S. H.*" *is mistaken. The gold of Ophir is mentioned.*

"*A Constant Reader*," *Burmingham.*—*Apply, respecting the Camera, &c., to Horne and Co., 123, Newgate-street.*

"*White Surrey*."—*Inquire of the Secretary of the Club.*

"*H. S.*," *Kidwelly, South Wales.*—*Declined.*

"*Camus*," *Hull.*—*The perspective is too abrupt.*

"*Zimenus*." *We cannot inform you.*

"*Ignoramus*." *The system named is not that usually adopted by reporters; but we do not deny that proficiency may be obtained by it.*

"*A. B.*," *Lemerick, should read Mackie's "Western World," just published, for a good account of the United States.*

"*Constance Conelle*."—*The charge for our Journal is 26s. for one year (52 Nos.), paid in advance.*

"*A. G.*" *Guernsey, is thanked; but we had not room for the sketch.*

"*A. I.*" *Cork.*—*Mr. Mercier, coin-dealer, 17, Great Russell-street, Covent-garden.*

"*Lucy*" *Arrowsmith's Atlas.*

"*A Subscriber*." *P. L. S. denotes a Fellow of the Linnean Society.*

"*W. W. F. F.*" *Cheltenham.*—*We cannot find room.*

"*G. A.*"—*Admission to the Reading-room of the British Museum may be obtained by letter of application to Sir Henry Ellis, specifying Christian and surnames, rank or profession, and place of abode, with recommendation of one or more persons of known respectability.*

"*Aleph Beth*." *Several pamphlets on marriage with a deceased wife's sister are published by Benning and Co., Fleet-street.*

"*Mab*."—*See a Treatise on Dogs, published by Orr and Co., Strand.*

"*P. L.*," *Bristol.*—*Wood-engraver's tools may be had at Penn's, Newgate-street.*

"*Original Reader*." *Communicated.*

"*H. H.*," *Pontypridd.*—*We cannot advise you.*

"*T. O.*" *Glasy.*—*The price of Macaulay's "History of England" is 32s.*

"*A Correspondent*," *Norwood.*—*There is such a bridge as you state.*

"*D. D.*"—*We cannot undertake the recommendation in question.*

"*Historic*."—*Madame Vestris first appeared on the English stage in 1819, as Lilla, in the "Siege of Belgrade."*

"*F. F. P.*" *and "Salt-hill*." *The festival of St. Valentine is taken from the Roman Lupercalia, in honour of Pan and Juno, celebrated in the middle of February; one of the ceremonies of which was for the names of young women to be put into a box, and drawn by the men as chance directed. Our poets refer the Valentine custom to the 14th of February, because on that day birds are said to commence their courtships.*

"*An Old Subscriber*."—*The books for transfer usually close about one month before the dividend. The opening price depends entirely upon the state of the markets, large transactions usually occurring during the shutting, to be completed the first day of opening. The rates at which these transactions have been done necessarily govern the opening price.*

Several Notices to Correspondents are unavoidably deferred.

*** We have received a letter from the Secretary of the Whittington Club, Clerk, stating the circumstances which led to MM. Louis Blanc and Considère, on Tuesday week, and noticed in our Journal of the 17th instant, was a private dinner, and not identified with the Club generally, which is most anxious to avoid the imputation of any political or party character.

CAUTION.—An inferior Cover for Binding the Volumes of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, with an imitation of the new design, having been made by parties who seek to recommend their counterfeit as genuine, we caution our subscribers that none are genuine but those which bear on the back the address of our Office, "198, STRAND."

Now Ready, price Eighteen Shillings, VOLUME THIRTEEN of
THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS,
Elegantly bound in cloth, gilt edges, rich in Illustrations of the Extraordinary Events of the last Six Months, forming a most complete and valuable ILLUSTRATED DUODECIMO, together with a mass of useful and highly interesting articles on Art, Literature, and Science. May be obtained, by order, of all Booksellers, &c. in the Kingdom, as also all the previous Volumes.

REDUCTION IN THE PRICE OF THE COVERS FOR BINDING THE VOLUMES.—In future, our Subscribers will be charged 2s. 6d. only for Covers for Binding the Volumes. The Cover for Vol XIII. is now ready. The Trade supplied.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1849.

THE Overland Mail of the 19th of January, from Bombay, brings intelligence from Moultan of the 6th, from the camp of Lord Gough to the 5th, and from Calcutta to the 8th. It confirms the anticipations brought by the mail previous, that a vigorous attack would be made upon Moultan about Christmas, preparatory to a more decisive effort against Shere Singh. The operations under General Whish began on the 27th of December, by an attack upon two several points of the suburbs, in which, and in the various operations that were continued until the afternoon of the 2nd of January, the British and native forces of the East India Company displayed their customary valour. The suburbs were carried at the bayonet's point, and after bombardments, breach, and storm, lasting, with but slight intervals of repose, for six days, the British flag was planted upon the walls of Moultan by a sergeant-major of the Company's Fusileers. This happened at three o'clock in the afternoon of the 2nd of January; and by sunset the town was fully in our possession. Fourteen guns, twenty-five elephants, a great number of horses, and a very large supply of grain were found in the town. Moolraj, with a body of about 1100 troops—all that remained to him out of the 9000 that formed his garrison when the attack commenced—took refuge in the citadel, and still held out on the 6th of January, the day at which the last advices left. It was not probable, however, that his defence could be protracted for many hours. He had proposed to treat with the besieging force, but the only option left him by General Whish was immediate and unconditional surrender. The loss on the part of the British is comparatively small; that of the Sikhs is represented as very great.

Moultan being thus disposed of, we may expect that Lord Gough will speedily give an account of the principal chief of the rebellion. It was stated in the last advices, that his Lordship had moved up to the rear of General Thackwell's division. The latter, it will be remembered, crossed the Chenab, above Ramnuggur, in pursuit of the retreating forces of Shere Singh, and came in sight of the new position of that leader, whom he found, strongly entrenched, with all his bag and baggage, and in excellent condition for making a protracted defence. The divisions under Lord Gough and General Thackwell now form one camp disposed in parallel lines, with the principal artillery on the left front flank, and Lord Gough in the rear, within a short distance of the famous field of Sobraon. The main body of the Sikhs continued to hold their former strong position, somewhat further removed from the bank of the Jhelum, but flanked and covered by the stream and by a thick jungle. A report was current in India, that the Affghans, under Dost Mahommed, had invaded Scinde; but it requires confirmation.

THE proclamation of a Republic in Rome, and the flight of the Grand Duke of Tuscany, are events of grave importance. The two most liberal Sovereigns of Europe, Leopold, Grand Duke of Tuscany, and Pius the Ninth—Sovereigns who were anxious to grant to their subjects every freedom that rational man could desire, and who, so far from impeding the course of enlightened reform, put themselves as its head to direct it—have been overwhelmed by the advancing wave of Revolution. They are at this moment fugitives from their dominions, abandoned by the ungrateful people whom they made so many efforts and so many sacrifices to serve; while their respective countries are involved in all the turmoil and confusion of a quasi-anarchy.

The Congress at Brussels, which was originally summoned to deliberate upon the affairs of the Lombardo-Venetian kingdom, and upon those of Naples and Sicily, may, with advantage, leave these affairs to themselves. They have been summarily settled, for a time at least, by the strong arm of Marshal Radetzki and the good fortune of the King of Naples, and will give no immediate trouble either to Italy or to Europe. But the affairs of Rome and Florence will demand all the care and attention of the statesmen who are interested in the present, as well as proximate, happiness and prosperity of Italy; and the Congress will do well to look upon the Italian question as one in this respect, and devise some measures which shall satisfy the reasonable demands of the people, who desire responsible Government in all the States. Florence has proclaimed a Republic, and her union with Rome. There are now three Republics in Italy, the Papal State, Tuscany, and the city of Venice; and so far, the projects of those who dream of converting the whole of the Peninsula into a Confederation of Republics have marched onwards to completion. But it is not probable that they will advance much further. Whatever may be the case in the city of Venice, the people of Tuscany and Rome are far from unanimous in their support of, or attachment to, a Republican form of Government, even if administered by better men than those who have been cast upwards at the present time by the storm of Revolution; and it is to be doubted whether, even without the intervention of the States who are interested in the restoration of the temporal sovereignty of the Pope, the Roman Republic has any better chance of success than the Red Republic of Citizen Barbès. The overthrow of the Republic in Rome will be the overthrow of the Republic in Florence; and it appears doubtful whether the first will last many months or even weeks. There was danger that a restoration of the Pope effected by the bayonets of a foreign power, might have proved a restoration of little avail and of short duration; but if the restoration be effected by Austria, by Naples, and upon a basis that will leave to the Romans the constitutional liberties which the Pope has always desired to grant them—or, better still, if it be effected by the returning good sense of the Roman people—there will be a much greater chance of stability in the arrangement, and of prosperity to the Romans. It is asserted and believed that such an intervention has been contemplated, with the concurrence of all the great Powers of Europe, but that the question as regards the spiritual and temporal power of the Pope is so delicate and complicated, that we may well doubt whether any immediate steps will be taken. It is obvious policy, moreover, to allow the Roman Republic to play its own game for awhile. If the Powers of Europe are wise, cautious, and forbearing, and if Naples and London will look on tranquilly, the Romans themselves may spare them all anxiety, and open their arms to give Pius the Ninth a new trial in Constitutional Government. Were this to ensue, the ultra-democratic cause in Tuscany would collapse also, and a new experiment might commence for the tranquillisation and enfranchisement of Italy. Under all circumstances, however censuring the present aspect of affairs may be in Italy, the best policy of all parties is to wait.

IT is asserted that a scheme for the removal of the Stamping Office, from the present convenient locality in Somerset House, to the office of Excise in Broad-street, has been determined upon by the heads of the Consolidated Board of Excise and Stamps. Did the information not reach us upon unquestionable authority, we could not credit that a project so unnecessary, so inconvenient, and so vexatious, had been contemplated for an instant. It is possible that such an arrangement might save a little trouble to one or two public functionaries; but it seems to us that the public convenience has to be consulted in these matters, in preference to the ease of well-paid officials. We hope that our contemporaries, one and all, will unite with us in deprecating such a removal. The present offices in Somerset house are, in every respect, admirably adapted for their purpose; and to remove them into the heart of the City would not only cause much trouble, annoyance, and loss of time to members of the legal profession and their clients, but to all persons engaged in the newspaper business it would amount to an inconvenience of a very serious character. In the behalf of solicitors, and of the legal profession generally, we would remark, that the Stamp-office, at present, is in convenient proximity to Westminster Hall and to the Inns of Court; and that to drag these gentlemen down to Broad-street, for the convenience of the Consolidated Board, would inflict a great hardship upon a large class of respectable and busy men (to say nothing of their clients, who would have to pay for this extra trouble and loss of time), which would not be compensated by any public advantage whatsoever. Though the interests of newspapers may seem a small matter to official gentlemen, we would, nevertheless, represent even in their behalf that large numbers of newspaper offices have been established in the Strand, for the sole reason of the proximity of that street to the present Stamping Office. Of course, were any public advantage to be derived from the change, the newspapers, however they might dislike it, would quietly submit; but in a case where the removal—if it be really in contemplation—can only be the result of thoughtlessness or caprice, we trust that the interests of newspapers, identical as they are in this instance with those of the legal profession, will not be lost sight of by those who have the power to prevent the scheme from being carried into effect. Cheapside, as every one knows, is already more than sufficiently encumbered with vehicles; and it certainly would not increase the amenity of that thoroughfare, either to pedestrians or to riders in public or private vehicles, if it daily and hourly received the addition of carts laden with reams of paper on the way to and from the Excise Office in Broad-street. We trust, upon every ground, that the subject will receive proper notice; and that the idea of a change, if ever seriously recommended, will be forthwith abandoned.

COUNTRY NEWS.

DREADFUL ACCIDENT AT GLASGOW.

On Saturday evening, about half-past seven o'clock, one of the most fearful catastrophes that ever occurred in Scotland took place in the Theatre Royal, Dunlop-street, Glasgow. Shortly after the performance had commenced, an alarm was given that a fire had broken out in the upper gallery, and the audience, which was very numerous there, became much excited, and were in a few moments seized with a most unruly panic. In their efforts to escape down the narrow spiral staircase, which formed the only means of egress from the gallery, a large number of persons were crushed and smothered to death. The cause of the fire was a leak in the gas-pipe, near the iron railing which was exploded by a lucifer match used by some one to light his pipe. Scarcely any damage was done to the theatre by the fire, which was of no moment, and was extinguished almost immediately. The scene which the theatre presented at the time of the accident was appalling. The audience rushed down stairs in the terror of some undefined calamity; but most lamentably they were brought to a halt by some of them stumbling at the first landing above the flight of stairs from the street door. They crushed upon each other so rapidly that they soon formed a compact mass, and all chance of escape was gone. Those behind, unaware of the nature of this obstruction, and hearing the shrieks of those who pressed on more furiously than ever, only, of course, to augment the catastrophe. The pressure on the staircase was aggravated by the crowds in front, for want of fresh air. The weaker were trampled down by others, who were only to be trampled down in turn by the fresh and furious in the rear. The noise of the shrill cries and groans, and of the struggles for bare life, which came from this horrid staircase, were most agonizing; and even those who could not reach it, but were compelled to remain in the spacious gallery, whereby their lives were saved, set up dreadful yells. This shocking scene lasted for several minutes, and many gentlemen in other parts of the house made generous and noble efforts to reach the spot; but they were unsuccessful, for the lower staircase was jammed by the dead and the dying, and the entrances to the upper gallery was crowded by the frantic crowd. At length an entrance was effected. The authorities were very soon at the theatre, and, while assistance was being procured, the gallery staircase was ascended, when at one of the landing places was discovered a scene of the most terrifying description—men, women, and children huddled together, trodden under foot, dead and dying. The poor creatures were then carried down to human appliances and every exertion used to restore animation, but, unfortunately, these exertions were in few instances successful, for most of them were dead, and those sent to the Royal Infirmary, two died upon the way, and one shortly after. Eleven persons, slightly bruised, were able to be removed to their homes, and others were consigned to the Infirmary in a dangerous state. The 61 dead bodies were, in the course of the evening, removed to the Clyde-street Hospital, and there kept till Sunday morning for identification, when the relatives of the poor creatures, who had been waiting in hundreds around the hospital during the night, were admitted. The bodies were laid on the floor of the large shed, and when each relative, father, mother, wife, or other friends, were recognised, their shrieks rent the air! One woman claimed three as her own. Without one single exception the sufferers belonged to the humbler class of society, and were for the most part lads between 14 and 17 years old. There were but two or three females amongst the dead: one was a little girl of three years of age.

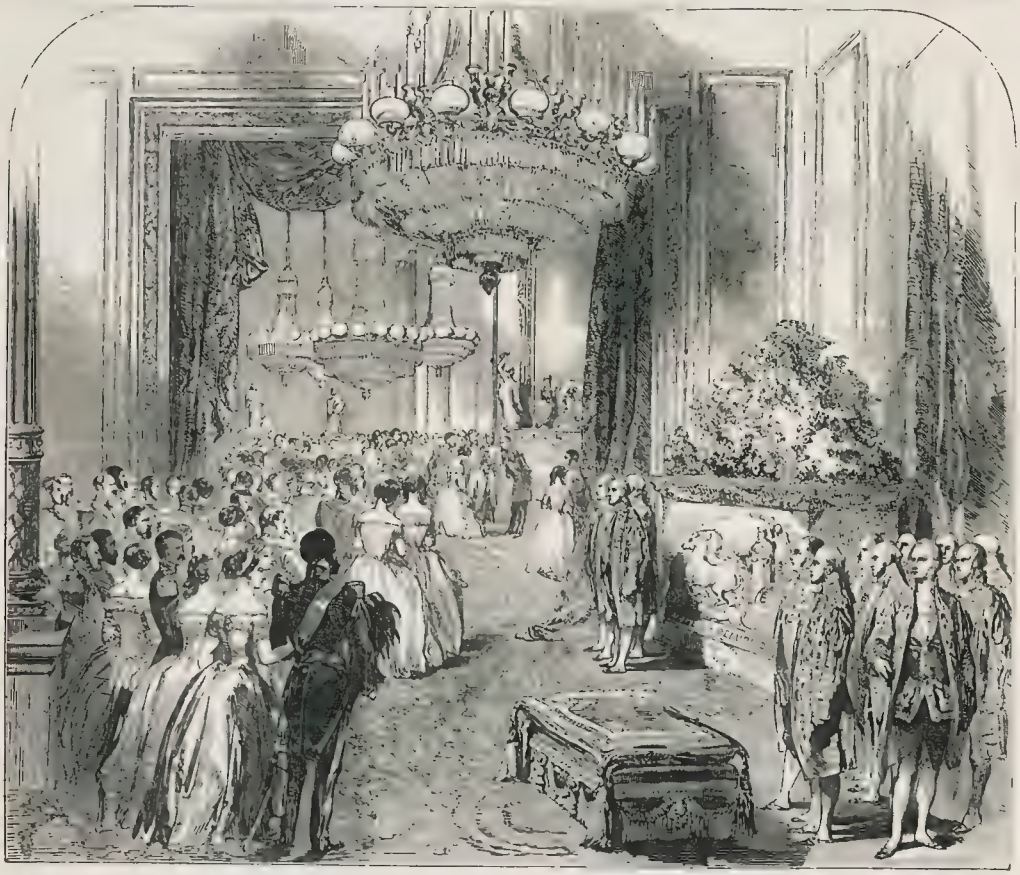
A gloom has been cast over the city by the fearful occurrence, which it will require some time to dissipate.

SOUTH-STAFFORDSHIRE ELECTION.

—Lord Lewisham, eldest son of the Earl of Dartmouth, was returned on Monday, at Lichfield, to fill the seat in the House of Commons vacated by Lord Ingestre's succession to the Upper House as Earl Talbot, in succession to his late father. Lord Lewisham was proposed by C. F. Forster, Esq., banker of Walsall, and seconded by G. B. Thorneycroft, Esq., a large ironmaster. There was no other candidate. On returning thanks, the noble Lord stated, that, if he had been in Parliament when the abolition of the corn-laws was proposed, he should certainly have voted against the measure, and that he entertained great doubts of the success of free-trade.

ELOPEMENT PREVENTED BY TELEGRAPH.

—On Saturday evening last information by telegraph was transmitted from Cambridge to the London [illegible] left her parental roof, and requesting her detention at the station in arrest of arrival per rail, until a relative resident at the west end of London could be made acquainted with her elopement. The telegraph was accordingly again in requisition, and every precaution adopted. Among the passengers of the eleven o'clock train was a lady dressed in pink-coloured satin and wrapped in a gray mantle; she was handed from a first-class carriage by a gentleman in a white Chesterfield, their only luggage a small carpet-bag. So accurately had the lady's appearance been described, that identity was established, and, while the party leaving the platform, they were politely informed that instructions had been received which would preclude the possibility of the lady's departure until the arrival of a relative. Astonishment at this unexpected detainer was succeeded by chagrin, mingled with vows of reciprocal love and eternal constancy, interrupted by the sudden appearance of the lady's uncle, who, by means of the telegraph, had been enabled to arrive shortly after the runaways. Placing his nieces in a cab, the old gentleman drove off, leaving the disappointed swain in deep dejection. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]



THE PRESIDENT'S BALL, AT THE ELYSEE NATIONALE, PARIS.

thoroughfares was even sadder and more deserted than on the Sunday. The joy and glory of the Parisian, the *bœuf gras* of old tradition, with his Cupid on his back, and his attendant train of savages and knights, had been, nevertheless, suppressed. In the eyes of the Parisian *bourgeoisie*, this absence of the emblem of the Carnival itself, was lamented most feelingly. The police it is true, had done its traditionary duty. In sending forth a few cart-loads of shivering "masks" to simulate a people's gaiety, as has been the wont of the Parisian police under all *régimes*: but these draggle-tail dresses, which speedily disappeared, and a few mud-bespattered children, looking wofully unhappy in their costumes, were all the evidences of a people's mirth which the last days of the Carnival could afford. Miserable as was the attempt, however, to revive the semblance of old follies, it must be said that, under the circumstances, the *fœurs gras* of 1849 formed even a pleasant contrast to the sad days of the same period in the preceding year, when all Paris was imperatively enjoined by a dictatorial Provisional Government to put on its best attire, *couleur de rose*, and yet persisted in dressing itself in mourning, or, at best, in the dirty *blouses* of yelling heroes of the barricades.

The event of the week, in the annals of Republican fashion, has been the ball of the Presidency on Friday last. It was gay, splendid, well-arranged, lively, and pleasant. The rooms were beautifully lighted; the long flower gallery, connecting the main wings of the building; a former *orangerie* of the Restoration presented ' and redolent *jardin d'hiver*, with occasional *bouquets for* flirtations; *toilettes* were fresh and glittering; and the President of the Republic himself did the honours of his Republican palace with much grace and courtesy, although with the not over-exaggerated air of a man born to command, and restored to the position marked out for him by destiny. All this was splendid; but, "by the soul of Robespierre!" what food for ultra-democratic clamour did the Elysée (ex-Bourbon) afford! Not a Montagnard was to be seen among the gay crowd; not a *sans-culotte* had been invited to typify the enthusiastic watchwords of the Republic! Still worse, the *salons* were thronged with all the fashionables of the Faubourg St. Germain, of more than suspected tendencies. Representatives of the old *noblesse* abounded—the Montmorencys, Noailles, Beaufremonts, Beauvesns, and *tutti quanti*: the *habitués* of the old exclusive circles seemed to form the veritable nucleus of the society chosen by the Republic's President. Not only the actual *corps diplomatique*, as of course, but ex-ambassadors, dismissed as "reactionary" by revolutionary Governments, but still lingering in Paris, were to be seen among the notabilities. Well might the Montagnard journals scream, "Treason in the Republic! *La patrie est en danger!*" Not even the fusion and fraternity of literature and art were properly represented, cry the unhappy organs of ultra-democracy. Except M. Victor Hugo, Girardin, and a very few more authors and journalists of the Moderate party, who are otherwise political notabilities, not an "illustration" of *Pétitjean* could be found. It was to be remarked at the same time, that there was no seeming predominance of any Bonapartist party, or even of the *soi-disant* of the Empire. The President's *belle cousine*, Madame Demidoff, served only as a family notability by the splendour of her diamonds. With the exception of the apparition of Madame Victor Hugo, in a sort of wild sibyl-like *coiffure*, which attracted many smiling remarks from female exquisites, the whole *fête* presented the old scene of a "*bal de grand monde*": "under the tyrant;" and had it not been for the black coats and "ditoes to match" of the numerous civilian *élégants*, which, after all, predominated over the military uniforms, and the absence of an established court-dress, *habitués* of Paris might have imagined themselves at a court ball of the ex-King; only, they all declared that it was far more elegant, far more pleasant, far more *distingué*. Built in the beginning of the last century, inhabited by Madame de Pompadour; then Royal property; confiscated only under the first Republic, to be opened to the famous orgies of the Directory; then occupied by the Bonaparte family, and by the Emperor of Russia in 1815; then once more Royal property, and inhabited for a time by the Duke and Duchess of Berri, to become, under the reign of Louis Philippe, a sort of regal hotel for foreign personages of distinction—among whom may be numbered Ibrahim Pacha—and destined for the future residence of the Queen of the French, as widow, the Elysée (ex-Bourbon) in spite of its temporary revolutionary changes, has evidently too strong aristocratic tendencies still lurking about it, not to be denounced by Republican democrats as giving shelter still to habits of infamous aristocratic reactionism.

Another scene has lately afforded a far sadder proof of the effects of revolution. The sale of the splendid furniture of the once rich and gay Hôtel Lafitte may be recorded among the revolutionary events of the week. Once the Hôtel d'Artois and a quasi-regal palace, the building fell from its "high estate" beneath the sound shaking of a revolution to become the residence of the not less regal splendours of the banking world of Louis Philippe's reign, when a nation was supposed to present it to the "Patriot Lafitte," and the very street changed its proper name for his. A second revolution has thrown down again the power of the monied world; and the failure of the bank Lafitte-Gouin has delivered the splendid hôtel to an auction-room public.

The sale of the stud of the late King—although, from the prices fetched, it formed a striking contrast to those first days of the Republic when men turned their horses loose into the Champs Elysées rather than keep them, and unable to sell them—has also had its semi-political significance.

In spite of the importance of the late *foreign* political events, more especially in Italy, the Parisian world seems inclined to pay them little attention, so pre-occupied is it with its own position and its own domestic anxieties. Even the "interpellations" of Ledru-Rollin in the Assembly, upon the subject of Italian affairs, although conducted with outrage and tumult in the Chamber itself, could scarcely rouse the public from its foreign apathy. The Assembly, however, has contrived to make "a sensation" whenever any domestic topic for riot and recrimination has been eagerly snatched at; and the outrageously indecent conduct of the Montagne, in attacking M. de Montalambert with every species of injurious epithet, when speaking upon the electoral law; the altercation between M. Decôjoy and M. Etienne Arago on the same occasion, which nearly led to "fisty-cuffs" in the very hall itself; and the howlings of the "Highlanders," upon the occasion of the protestations of General Cavaignac against the subversive intentions imputed to him by the *Union* paper, when the Minister of the Interior and Chancellor spoke, have, by keeping up its habitual tumultuous and acrimonious character, and showing the convulsive struggles of the Montagne, the more and more near it approaches to its probable dissolution, attracted public attention and comment enough. This sound of the "death rattle" in the throat of the Mountain has latterly become something truly "infernal." Meanwhile, daily reviews, sometimes in presence of the President himself, and the sweeping of the troops along the streets, seem to show the necessity of intimidation by the display of force. In spite of the struggles of the Reds, all the *bonnets rouges* remaining on the so-called trees of liberty have been taken down, by superior order, amidst the acclamations of the "people" looking on. The anniversaries of February are at hand. The "Reds" clamour against the funereal air given to the proposed *fêtes* by the Government. How will they pass off? At all events, not with a people's joy. S.

[Our Artist has represented the *Salle d'Attente*, with the grooms of the antichamber dressed in rich liveries; and the second saloon, with the reception by the President. The draperies are of rich velvet; and to the left of the foreground is the elegant memorial lately presented to the President by the Old Imperial Guard.]

"THE LAST DROP."—STATUE IN MARBLE.—BY W. CALDER MARSHALL, A.R.A., AT THE EXHIBITION OF THE BRITISH INSTITUTION.

EXHIBITION OF THE BRITISH INSTITUTION.

SECOND NOTICE.

We resume our Illustrations, this week, of the newly-opened Exhibition at the British Institution. In selecting our Engravings, we have endeavoured, as on former occasions, to represent the several classes of works of art, that o[illegible] readers at a distance, who have not the opportu[illegible] advantage of seeing and judging for themse[illegible] may form, even in Australia, a clearer and better notion of what the exhibition is like, than any description in words alone can possibly supply. In our last week's paper, Mr. Creswick and Mr. Branwhite will be found representing the landscape part of the exhibition; Mr. F. Goodall, the subject and figure part from every day life; and Mr Johnston, in his illustration of a beautiful passage in the pastoral drama of the "Gentle Shepherd," another description of painting which, for want of a better term, we shall call the poetic portion of the art. This week we are somewhat different. Mr. Marshall represents the sculpture as he always does wherever he is placed, most worthily; and Mr. Jutsum's "Harvest Field" supplies a sound taste of the largest class of works of Art in the Exhibition, already represented by Mr. Creswick's "Stepping Stones," in our last week's paper, and with which we had possibly been content but for the varied merits of Mr. Jutsum's picture, and the claim which so fruitful a class of art must necessarily put forward of returning at least two members to represent its interests and excellences in the pages of our paper.

It seems only right that the country which has produced the greatest number of descriptive poets should produce, at the same time, the greatest number of landscape painters. Few countries possess so many exquisite and varied landscape beauties as the three kingdoms over which Queen Victoria reigns. Other nations have not the same class of purely descriptive poets as we have. There is no poem similar to "The Seasons" in any other language. "The Task" abounds in passages of which Hobbema alone of Continental artists can be said to supply a single illustration. And then we have our local poets, with their poems in praise of particular localities, like Denham's "Cooper's Hill," Garth's "Claremont," Waller's "St. James's Park," Dyer's "Grongar Hill," Kirke White's "Clifton Grove," and Mr. Crowe's "Lewesdon Hill." Nor are our painters inferior to our poets in representing English scenery as English scenery deserves to be represented. Our earliest English landscape painter of any merit was Richard Wilson; and though he had spent many of the best years of his life in transferring to canvas "the green delights," as Thomson calls them, and bright blue skies of southern Italy, yet it is marvellous how much he was at home in his native Wales, and how exquisitely he has felt and caught the verdure, light, and character of an English landscape, and how true he is, in scenes like those he has painted on the banks of the Dee, to the pastoral scenery and poetry of England. Our second great landscape painter was Gainsborough; and Gainsborough, it is well known, was never *out of* England, while his landscapes shew how thoroughly he understood, and how much he was at all times among us. Since these two great painters established our school of landscape painting, we have produced Mr. J. M. W. Turner and Mr. John Martin (the most imaginative of the school), Sir A. Calcott and Mr. Constable, Mr. Girtin and Mr. C. Fielding, Mr. Patrick Nasmyth and Mr. F. R. Lee, Mr. Creswick and Mr. Clarkson Stanfield, Mr. Danby and that long class of well-filled scholars represented in the present Exhibition by Mr. D. Cooke, Mr. Redgrave, Mr. Vickers, Mr. C. A. Stanley, Mr. Holland, Mr. Linton, Mr. J. W. Allen, Mr. Jutsum, Mr. Branwhite, and the younger Danbys. Mr. Cooke excels in rendering scenes in Holland and on the coast, such as Vanderveldt loved to paint; Mr. Redgrave delights in green lanes and the inmost recesses of a shady wood, where old trunks, and young timber, and spring-time leaves, compose a scene of cheerful seclusion; Mr. Vickers rejoices in scenes like those on the Derwent and in the Vale of Neath, and at times catches their beauties with no common pencil; Mr. C. R. Stanley looks up to Mr. Creswick with the fondness of a scholar, and not unfrequently, as in "The Approach to the Avenue," No. 481 in the present Exhibition, emulates his master on his own ground; Mr. Jutsum, it will be seen from our present paper, delights in hay-fields, worthy of De Wint; Mr. Branwhite, as our last week's paper has already made known, can throw when he pleases a melancholy grandeur over a landscape of his own composition; while the younger Danbys, Mr. T. Danby especially, look on Nature with observant eyes, and catch her noonday effects in pleasant vallies with unerring accuracy, and a beauty in parts not commonly seen in other artists.

Among poetic and fancy heads—almost approaching portraiture, but in some instances above it—Mr. Frank Stone contributes two pretty composition portraits, which will find, as they deserve to find, many admirers. His "Girl of Brittany," No. 2, reminds us not unpleasantly of G. S. Newton; his "Alice," the companion, is in his own clever and unmistakeable style. "A Naiad," by Mr. Frost, A.R.A., is worthy of the pencil which has done so much for the illustration of Spenser and Milton. Mrs. Carpenter is still unexcelled in stamping on the portraits of her children a healthy English life, such as Gainsborough loved, and is now almost lost to our school of infant portraiture. Mr. Joy can copy a pretty face when he pleases; Mr. Woolmer avail himself of little incidents raising portraiture out of its ordinary level; and Mr. H. W. Phillips paint at times with his father's pencil. We could wish that Mr. Inskipp would be less like himself. he has a genius for art, but he sadly misemploys it.

In the History and Subject department, Mr. Martin leads the way with his "Joshua commanding the Sun to stand still." Mr. Danby follows hard at his heels with his "Mountain Chieftain's Funeral in olden times." There is a melancholy grandeur and minute finish about this picture, in spite of its extreme darkness, that seems at first sight to swallow up everything. But it will bear looking into. Mr. Johnston contributes the "Trial of Archbishop Laud" to our long list of painted trials with which we have of late years been somewhat too fruitful. It is clever. Mr. Linnell has "A Flight into Egypt" in his usual manner, well conceived and well coloured, but the figures sadly deficient in dignity. Mr. J. E. Lauder has "A Scene from the Taming of the Shrew," and Mr. R. S. Lauder a very able picture of "Burns and Captain Grose," but which might bear any other name, for we are quite at a loss to understand the propriety of its present appellation. The accessories are painted with admirable finish, and the figure and face of Burns conceived with great dignity. This is certainly one of the best pictures in the Exhibition. Mr. Joy has chosen a bad subject in his "Fox and Napoleon." The great Whig statesman was of unwieldy bulk, and Mr. Joy has made him, as other artists must, in some measure, have made him, very little better than a farmer.

In Dutch life and in Dutch detail the two Goodalls are pre-eminent in the present Exhibition. Mr. Wingfield has a minutely faithful picture of the interior of the Gallery at Stafford House. Mr. Lance excels in fruit, and in animal life Mr. Sidney Cooper: Mr. Ansdell and Mr. Herring are as excellent as they have ever been.

Mr. T. F. Marshall contributes "The Playmate's Grave" and "Age and Infancy," subjects of a suggestive character, and prettily and touchingly rendered.

In the Sculpture Department we have Mr Foley's "Ino and Bacchus" (a commission from the Earl of Ellesmere), and Mr. Marshall's "Young Satyr Drinking"—to our tastes worthy of Flamingo or Nicholas Poussin.

"THE PLAYMATE'S GRAVE."—PAINTED BY T. F. MARSHALL.

THE THEATRES.

ASTLEY'S.

A new grand spectacle, called "Corasco, or the Warrior's Steed," has been produced at this theatre It is written by Mr. Fitzball, and that gentleman's tact and experience in this style of entertainment have resulted in a perfect success; indeed the construction and writing of the drama are far superior to the general run of equestrian pieces—the plot being exceedingly interesting, and the action allowing full scope for the *tableaux* and pageantry for which this theatre has been noted, time out of mind. The period of the early struggles between the Spaniards and the South American natives has been chosen; and we find that *Corasco*, a native warrior (Mr. Frederick), is in love with *Sobna* (Miss E. Henry), and having obtained a victory over the Spaniards, demands her hand. The father consents; but the High Priest, *Arsite* (Mr. Crowther), being also in love with her, reminds him that the girl has been vowed to the worship of the sun. In spite of the disinclination of the *Inca* (Mr. Darcie) to see his daughter taken from the world to become a virgin of the sun, the Priest succeeds. At the moment she has been given to *Corasco*, *Arsite* enters with his priests, and claims her for the service of the temple. He seizes her, and excites the populace against *Corasco*, who escapes by means of his steed. In the second act we find *Sobna* left to watch the sacred fire in the garb of the vestals. By some means, *Corasco* contrives to gain an entrance to the temple. Whilst he is urging his suit, the holy fire goes out. Knowing the penalty of this inattention he finally persuades her to fly with him. *Arsite* soon discovers their flight, and pursues them. They are taken. *Corasco* is wounded; but escapes by means of his steed, who bears him again, in a marvellous manner, from his enemies. *Sobna* is, however, left in their hands; and she is conveyed to the Temple of the Sun to suffer death for breaking her vows; whilst to add to their misery *Arsite* has murdered their father, and now reigns absolute in the country. *Sobna* is condemned to be burnt alive. *Corasco*, having no other allies, is compelled to call in the aid of the Spaniards. The forces meet; the Priest is killed; and *Corasco*, having recovered his mistress, is united to her, and crowned as Inca. Of course there was a comic underplot, between *Stephano* (Mr. Bedford) and *Grypo*, the cook (Mr. Attwood); both of whom are in love with *Kempa* (Miss Daly); and these characters made the audience roar again by their comicalities.

Everything has been done for the piece in the way of *mise en scène*; and, under the able superintendence of Mr. W. West, the groupings and effects were admirably managed. It was also very well acted; and some incidental dancing was very cleverly arranged by Mr. W. H. Harvey. There is no doubt of the drama having a long and lucrative career.

THE BATH AND BRISTOL AMATEURS

The performances of this *trouve* commenced on Monday evening at the Bristol Theatre, when Sir Bulwer Lytton's "Richelieu" and the late Mr. Lemon Rede's farce of "His First Champagne" were performed, to the great satisfaction of a very full house—the applause being throughout most enthusiastic. The representation of "Richelieu" was a heavy task for amateurs to undertake; but the admirable manner in which it was performed throughout would have done credit to any company, short of the actual "stars" of the profession: indeed, it is very seldom that amateurs have been seen so perfectly at home upon the stage. The real names of the gentlemen engaged in the performance were, for various reasons, suppressed in the bills; but the majority of them were well known in the fashionable circles of the metropolis—the senate, the army, the bar, and the "landed interest" having each contributed their representatives to form the company. Apart from the actor of the principal character

"THE HARVEST FIELD."—PAINTED BY H. JUTSUM

Richelieu, whose admirable interpretation drew down repeated rounds of enthusiastic applause from the audience: it would be invidious to particularize any where all were good. If not [illegible] national business of the stage (which may be, at [illegible]), the [illegible] spoke with the ease and judgment of scholars and gentlemen: the general effect of the *ensemble* was also heightened by the exceedingly rich style of the costumes, which had been made expressly for the occasion [illegible] library of the Garrick Club.

Mrs Nisbett, who plays *Julie de Mortemar*, [illegible] received on her entrance, and acted throughout most charmingly. [illegible] as Jan Mordaunt, who played the page, the scene in which [illegible] adventure to *Rochester* being long and loudly applauded. The [illegible] were [illegible] having secured the services of two such excellent *artistes*. At the fall of the curtain the whole of the *dramatis personæ* were recalled, and welcomed with the loudest enthusiasm.

An *entr'acte*, one of the company gave his notions of a "country fair," which was unanimously encored, that the singer was obliged to inform the audience, if ready-made lungs were not procurable at Bristol, to be fitted in at the shortest notice, he could not comply with their request. This was done in a humorous way, which created great laughter. The farce of "His First Gaiety Party" was, as the London bills would [illegible] a success, and the pattern of the trousers worn by *Bicky Wort* alone worth Mr Wright's journey to Somersetshire to see.

The performances were repeated at Bath on Tuesday, [illegible] full or house, and with increased effect. The theatre was [illegible] and the Marquis and Marchioness of Lonsdale, together with the *élite* of the society now [illegible] Journaling at Bath, [illegible]

LYCEUM.

At this theatre, the "King of the Peacocks" continues to attract, and on Thursday evening the house was crowded to witness the performances, preceded by a new farce, in one act, called "Save you Director." The plot of this piece, which is very slight, and scarcely sufficiently open on the stage for the purpose, turns upon adventures and embroilments that take place in the shop of an interesting young female barber, who is agreeably represented by Miss Fitzwilliam. The other acts, in the characters of Messrs. Harle, [illegible] and Mr Rexby, were extremely well performed, and some ludicrous situations towards the end brought the piece to a prosperous conclusion, and the curtain fell amidst great applause.

THE COLOSSEUM.—The Cyclorama of the great Earthquake at Lisbon, in 1755, continues to increase in popularity, as the scenic and mechanical effects of such a scene become better appreciated: it possesses, in addition to its splendid beauty of subject, to one of her most awful phenomena is engaged with great skill as a spectacle, it has never been surpassed. The Apollonian [illegible] ornament is, also, very impressive. The other great [illegible] of the establishment, are the Panorama of Paris, the Museum of Scul[illegible] the Chinese Saloon, the Classic Ruins, maintain their attract[illegible] The picture of Paris is specially interesting in illustration of the great events which have convulsed that capital during the past year. Among the numerous visitors to the Cyclorama during the past week were the following distinguished persons: His Serene Highness Prince Lowenstein, Count and Countess of Hamilton and Lord and Countess of Harrington, Lord Garvagh, Lord Seagrave, Lord Kilmaine, Lord W. Lennox, Lady Lushington, Lady Harvey, Lady Whitmore, Lady Bateman, Lady May and party, Lady Erskine and party, Hon. Sir E. Cust, Sir W. and Lady Middleton, Sir T. E. Lennard and party, Sir E. N. Buxton, Hon. Mrs. Calvert, Colonel Gardiner, Captain Wemyss, &c.

MUSIC.

MADAME DULCKEN'S CONCERT.—The Hanover-square Rooms on Tuesday night were brilliantly attended for the concert of the highly-accomplished pianiste Madame Dulcken. She first performed in a duo concertante for pianoforte and violin (composed by Beethoven and Ries), assisted by Mr Sainton, on themes from Weber's operas. David is a great [illegible] of Madame Dulcken, and is the famed first violin of the Leipsic Subscription Concerts—Mendelssohn's Pianoforte Concerto in D Minor afforded Madame Dulcken full scope to display her executive powers; and in a duet for two pianofortes (composed by Osborne), on themes from Meyerbeer's "Huguenots" Madame Dulcken and Mr Osborne achieved a decided success. Sainton played a clever violin fantasia, and Lindpainter's song, "The Standard Bearer," rendered so popular by Pischek. Belle conducted an orchestra selected from the players of the two Italian Opera-houses. The vocal part was sustained by Miss Jenny Lind, who sang three airs: the first "With verdure" [illegible] from Handel's "Creation;" the second, "Ach, ich fühl, from Mozart's "[illegible]" the English words; and Balfe's ballad, "The Lonely Rose." Miss Lind was each time encored in the two last-mentioned compositions. Misses Lucy and Mary Anne Long sang Holmes's duet, "The Swiss Maidens," and Mendelssohn's "The Vision." Signori Belletti and F. Lablache sang Italian duets from Donizetti's "Marino Faliero," and Rossini's "Il Turco in Italia." There was no vocal novelty in the programme, but it was judiciously selected, and afforded the highest gratification.

WALWORTH LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INSTITUTION.—The Musical Committee of the above institution are [illegible] to give a series of musical entertainments, at their new Lecture Hall, Lorrimore-square, Walworth. The dramatic oratorio of the "Creation" is selected to commence his series, and was performed on Monday [illegible] last, to a large and highly respectable audience. Miss E. Birch and Miss Cameron, with Messrs. Lefler and Cameron, neighbourhood, and were led by Mr. Peter. The audience [illegible] highly delighted with the performance, several of the solos being encored, and the general arrangements of the orchestra and the hall reflected the greatest credit [illegible] the committee of management. [illegible] Mr Nesbitt.

ROYAL ITALIAN [illegible]—Mr Balfe's new opera, "Il Talismano" (Auber's "Moulte de Portici" [illegible] in progress [illegible] and Mr [illegible] has arrived in town, and Mdlle. [illegible] Paulina Lorenz, and Massol will be here by the 1st of March; the engagement of the latter will be for [illegible] months; Miss Heywood, Mdlle Angri, and Mdlle. Marie are expected daily. The orchestra will consist of 16 first violins, 16 second ditto, 10 tenors, 10 violoncellos, 10 double basses, 2 harps, and 2 wind and piano instruments to each act of the opera.

MUSICAL EVENTS.—On Friday night was the first performance this season of Handel's oratorio "Israel in Egypt," conducted by Costa, by the Sacred Harmonic Society, at Exeter Hall: we shall notice this revival at our next publication.—Miss Fanny Wheadon gave a concert on Monday night at Crosby Hall—At the second meeting of the Melodists' Club, the *artistes* invited were, Signori Marras and Piatti, Messrs. W. S. Bennett and R. Blagrove.—Handel's "Israel in Egypt" will be performed twice next week: on Thursday, for the second time, by the Sacred Harmonic Society, and on Friday by the London Sacred Harmonic Society, conducted by Surman.—The 15th and last London Concert at Exeter Hall take place next Wednesday: another series of concerts will be then commenced.—Rumours [illegible] an English Opera at Drury Lane have been current lately in musical circles.—Mr. Laurent gave a morning concert next saturday, at Willis's Rooms. There is to be a cheap musical evening concert next [illegible] Hall, conducted by Benedict, at which our principal native singers will be engaged.—Amongst the arrivals for the season in London this year, Liszt is expected.—Molique, the composer and violinist, is about to settle in London.—Alard, the great violinist, is engaged for a concert in Manchester, will play in London this season.—Massol, the new tenor at the French Grand Opera in Paris, has made a great [illegible] with it is expected [illegible] he will [illegible] Duprez in his [illegible]—Meyerbeer's "Prophète" is now in rehearsal [illegible] Grisi, Viardot, Roger, and it is proclaimed will be produced on the 6th, or the 9th at latest, of April.

MUSIC IN PARIS.—Rossini's "Ganza Ladra" was given on Tuesday night at the Italian Opera, in Paris, Alboni appearing for the first time in *Ninetta*. The transposition of the music of this character to suit the register of Alboni's voice had the best effect on the music, and the part thus became quite to suit her style. *Poppo* was played by Mdlle. Merlo, the new contralto, with much graceful feeling: in the duo in the prison scene she was rapturously applauded. Morlacchi, the tenor, has arrived in Paris, and is to sing at the Italian Opera, in "Lucia." The engagement of Mdlle. Ugalde, of the Opéra Comique, for Her Majesty's Theatre is rumoured, as also of Madame Bosio. A new opera has been [illegible] produced at St. Petersburg with the [illegible] the music by a Russian nobleman, and the libretto an Italian translation of the [illegible] drama "Le Comte de Paris." The *Gamin* Bouffé [illegible] has admirably played and sung in Scribe's Amy.

SACRED HARMONIC SOCIETY.—Handel's "Israel in [illegible] was performed at Exeter-hall, for the second time [illegible] M. Costa on Thursday last.

PARIS NATIONAL GUARDS' VISIT TO LONDON.—M Dantan *aîné* has executed an interesting medallic commemoration of the visit of the National Guards to the Mansion-house, and their friendly reception by the late Lord Mayor (Alderman Hooper). The design shows his Lordship fraternising with Le Comte of the Guard and in the composition are twenty figures of the Lady Mayoress, the Garde Nationale à cheval (Brigadier), the Duke of Beauregard, the superior of the monastery, was installed in that office, and was presented with a crosier, ring, mitre, and gloves, each of which was separately blessed by Le Right Rev. Dr. Ullathorne, Roman Catholic Bishop of the Midland District. This being the first occasion of the kind in England since the Reformation, and some interest was excited in the neighbourhood, and a few Roman Catholic gentlemen, from considerable distances, were present to witness the ceremony. Bishop Waring was amongst the visitors, but took no part in the proceedings. Several other Roman Catholic clergymen were present, amongst whom was Abbot Brame, from Mount Melleray Abbey of La Trappe, Waterford; and Abbots Augustin, of Bellefontaine, and Maxime, of La Trappe.

LITERATURE.

FOUR MONTHS AMONG THE GOLD-FINDERS OF ALTA-CALIFORNIA—By J. TYRWHITT BROOKS M.D. Boone

This volume is the first methodical account of the recent finding of the Deposit in Upper California which has excited such interest in England. All the information reached us mostly through the American newspapers, no very recommendatory channel for intelligence which, in its bare facts, is astounding. The stories of heaps of gold here crushed by the sole energy of unarmed men, not one needed not to be told with the gusto of exaggeration to shake the faith of matter-of-fact reading readers of newspapers. In New York, several pamphlets have appeared upon the subject, some of them, by the way, in vers printed in gold; still, these publications are crude yet together, and clumsily made up from the public journals. Then, one of the latest travellers, Mr. Bryant, in his "What I saw in California," did not go far [illegible] of the gold, seeing that he travelled some two years before it was discovered. The book before us will, therefore, be very acceptable for its detail of what will hereafter be regarded as one of the most extraordinary events in the history of "the precious metals."

Dr. Brooks's narrative consists of the diary of his expedition from San Francisco to the Gold District. He has no pretensions to authorship, but has the better-skilled character of being with it on the journey. The author, in a letter to his brother, in England, dated Monterey, October 11th, 1848, tells us that he and a few more agriculturists, suffering by the failure of the emigration schemes to Oregon, left that barren, desert-like place, to shift their quarters to California, the soil of which country was represented to be of surpassing fertility. There

COURT AND HAUT TON.

On Monday forenoon the Queen rode on horseback in the riding school attached to Buckingham Palace. His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge visited her Majesty at Buckingham Palace. The Royal children walked and rode out during the day. In the evening the Queen and Prince honoured the performance of the French plays with their presence. The Royal suite consisted of the Countess of Charlemont, Hon. Miss Macdonald, the Earl of Listowel, Sir Edward Bowater, and Colonel Seymour.

On Tuesday the Queen and Prince Albert attended by the Countess of Charlemont, Sir Edward Bowater, and Colonel [illegible], went to Claremont and paid a visit to the ex-Royal family of France. The Royal dinner party at Buckingham Palace included his Serene Highness the Prince Lowenstein, his Excellency Viscount de Menneval and the Viscountess de Menneval, the Marchioness of Waterford, the Earl and Countess of Minto, Viscount and Viscountess Canning, the Right Hon. Sir Francis and Lady Arabella Baring, and the Right Hon. Thomas Wyse.

On Wednesday their Royal Highnesses the Hereditary Prince and Princess of Parma visited the Queen and Prince Albert, at Buckingham Palace. Their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales, Prince Alfred, the Princess Royal, the Princess Alice, and the Princess Helena, took their accustomed exercise daily during the week.

On Monday a deputation from the Provident Institution, St. Martin's place, had an audience of Prince Albert, at Buckingham Palace, to solicit the honour of his Royal Highness becoming Patron of the institution. The Prince was graciously pleased to accept the office of President

Prince Albert, attended by Colonel Seymour, Equerry in Waiting, visited Mr. Cubitt's factory at Thames Bank, on Monday.

It is understood that Chevalier Bunsen, the Prussian Minister in this country, has returned to his post invested with full powers, not only from the Court of Berlin but from the Germanic Government at Frankfort, to enter upon a negotiation for the conclusion of a definitive treaty of peace between Denmark and those States of Germany which thought fit to interfere by arms in the dispute relative to the duchies of Schleswig and Holstein.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

NATAL LAND AND EMIGRATION SOCIETY.—On Wednesday evening a meeting of this Society was held at Radley's Hotel, Bridge-street, for the purpose of extending a knowledge of the great capabilities of Natal as a field for British emigration, and to consider the best means of enabling intending emigrants of limited resources to take advantage of concessions Government are willing to make to promote the settlement of that colony, George Dundas, Esq., M.P., in the chair, who opened the business of the evening by hearing testimony to the excellent character of the climate and soil of Natal, and expressing an opinion that co-operation alone would enable mechanics, small tradesmen, and small farmers, to obtain that land bounty, equivalent to cost of passage out, which formerly had been a reserved privilege for large capitalists and rich land companies. Now they had the opportunity of forming an association which would, by arrangements made with Government, receive 5000 acres of land in Natal for every £1000 expended in carrying themselves to the country of their adoption. Several resolutions were submitted to this effect, and discussion elicited much favourable information connected with Natal. A vote of thanks to the chairman terminated the proceedings.

THE ROBBERY AT ST. PANCRAS WORKHOUSE.—At a recent meeting of the directors of the poor, the following resolution and amendment were passed:—Resolution: "That in consequence of Mr. M'Gahey's continued inattention to the duties of his situation, his repeated neglect to pay bankers' cheques into the banker's hands as soon as he receives them, and particularly his great carelessness in not taking proper care of the keys of the strong room, when moneys were placed there by him, or by his direction, this board do recommend to the vestry his dismissal."—Amendment: "That the vestry clerk be suspended from his office for one week. That he be required to make up and pay the balance of his accounts on this day six weeks. That he be required to be punctual in his attendance, and attentive to his duties, and on the least failure or omission in the performance of his duties, or in the neglect or omission to pay the balance due on the day above mentioned, this board will, without further notice, recommend to the vestry that he be forthwith dismissed." At a meeting subsequently of the vestry it was resolved: "That this vestry highly approve of the proceedings of the Board of Directors relative to the burglary that took place on Thursday evening or Friday morning last, in the vestry rooms of this parish, and tender the board their thanks for their promptness in the matter."—Mr. M'Gahey was called before the vestry, and in answer to a question by the chairman, said he had communicated to the Guarantee Society, which society are his sureties, the circumstances of the occurrence, and his own unfortunate position, but that he had not a copy of the letter he had sent. The chairman said that during the suspension of the vestry-clerk, a finance committee had been appointed to receive and pay all moneys, and that he held the keys of the strong room, and the papers where the records, &c. were kept. An exceedingly painful discussion ensued as to what course should be adopted with regard to communicating with the Guarantee Society, and after having ultimately been resolved to forward to that body a copy of the resolution come to by the Board of Directors, the proceedings terminated. No clue has as yet been found to trace the thief, for whose discovery a reward of £50 has been offered.

IMPROVEMENTS IN THE CITY.—On Wednesday workmen commenced removing the buildings standing between Budge-row and the old church yard of St. Zachary, for the purpose of forming the new line of street from Walbrook to St. Paul's. The whole of the houses between Turnwheel-lane and Dowgate-hill have been completely razed.

REFORMATION OF JUVENILE OFFENDERS.—The Goldsmiths' Company have presented the munificent donation of £200 to the Ragged School and Philanthropic Society are now establishing at Redhill, near Reigate, Surrey, for the reformation and industrial training of criminal and vagrant boys. His Royal Highness Prince Albert has fixed Monday, April 2, for laying the foundation stone of chapel, school, and other buildings of the society's new establishment.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS, &c.—By the return of the registrar-general for the week ending February 17, it appears that the numbers were—births, 1497; deaths, 1225. The present return is of an unfavourable character. It shows that 1225 deaths were registered in the week, while the average is 1160. The increase is still the effect of influenza, to which 333 deaths are ascribed, or 112 more than have occurred on the average at this season. Amongst these, scarlatina and hooping cough (which have doubled the weekly mortality from these causes of previous years), diarrhœa and cholera are observed to predominate. The mortality from cholera and typhus was last week the same, namely, 49 deaths—the latter disease having exhibited a considerable decrease from the 69 deaths—the latter disease having exhibited a considerable decrease from the 69 deaths—the latter disease having exhibited a considerable decrease from the 69

PARLIAMENTARY PORTRAITS.

LORD DUDLEY STUART.

THERE are few members of the House of Commons, unconnected with the Ministry, or not numbered amongst either the leaders of "her Majesty's Opposition" or those of the sections of the independent members who occupy the benches at both sides of the House below the gangway, whose name has become more familiar to the public ear than that of Lord Dudley Stuart—as the friend of the Polish refugees. The noble Lord's benevolent and long-sustained exertions in behalf of those unfortunate victims of Russian despotism that found their way into this country after the final dispersion of the gallant army whose heroic deeds against the barbarous hordes of the Czar in the insurrection of Poland, some few years back, were the admiration of Europe at the time, while they have tended in some degree to mitigate the anguish of failure in such a cause, to which those devoted men must have been a prey, by rescuing them from the fear of want, have also had, with respect to the noble Lord himself, the satisfactory effect of placing and keeping him before the public eye in a position highly honourable, and calculated to win the popular favour.

LORD DUDLEY COUTTS STUART, M.P. FOR MARYLEBONE.

His Lordship has not had an uninterrupted tenure of a seat in Parliament since he first entered public life, having been no less than ten years out of the House. He sat for the borough of Arundel from the year 1830 to 1837, when he failed in securing the majority of the votes in the borough at the elections in that year, and he was not again returned to represent any constituency in the Legislature from that time until the general elections in the autumn of 1847, when, having presented himself, among other candidates, to the notice of the electors of the metropolitan borough of Marylebone, to fill the vacancy created by the retirement of Sir Charles Napier, he at first obtained but very modified support amongst that political body, the majority of whom regarded him as too aristocratic to suit them; but their favourite candidate, Mr. Daniel Whittle Harvey, the Commissioner of the City of London Police, having, at the last moment, and quite unexpectedly, withdrawn from the contest on the plea that he could not afford to throw up his Commissionership, as he should be obliged to do in the event of his election, the great body of the voters, to prevent their chagrin at this disappointment being aggravated by the return of the Conservative candidate, in the absence of a man more to their liking than Lord Dudley, united with his Lordship's supporters, and he was returned, by a large majority, M.P. for Marylebone, in conjunction with Sir Benjamin Hall.

Lord Dudley Stuart is a liberal in politics. On the hustings, in Marylebone, he professed himself in favour of "progressive reform," "an opponent of every system of centralization, and an upholder of local rights; the enemy of all religious endowments, and of the maintenance of any religious disabilities;" and, accordingly, we find him voting in the majority on Monday night in favour of Lord John Russell's motion for a committee to revise and alter the oaths taken by members of Parliament, with a view to their being so shaped as to admit of Jews taking their seat amongst the representatives of the people.

Lord Dudley Stuart does not often take a prominent part in the debates of the House; when he does, his style of speaking and his matter do not rise above common-place. Towards the close of last session, when, in committee of supply, the yearly vote in aid of the Polish exiles in this country was attacked by the economists, the defence of his hobby brought him to his legs, and he succeeded less by the force of his language or of his reasoning, than by the respect entertained by his opponents for the well-intentioned motives of his advocacy, in staving off, for that time at least, the threatened storm. In the present session he has also addressed the House on a question of a grant of the public money, but on this occasion he has not come forward as the advocate of unrestricted benevolence, perhaps because the objects of the national bounty are his fellow-subjects.

In the debate on Friday, the 16th inst., on the proposed Government grant of £50,000 in aid of the poor-rates in some of the most destitute districts in the south and west of Ireland, his Lordship moved as an amendment, "That the money be advanced by way of loan, to be repaid by means of a rate levied on the whole of the unions, except those receiving such relief." The noble Lord on that occasion, with inconsistent forgetfulness of his Polish benevolence, said, "That he had experienced some difficulty in making up his mind to vote for the grant, but economical principles must yield to the pressing necessity which existed for saving the lives of the people. There could be no doubt Ireland at large was able to repay this vote. Only a few days ago a letter had been addressed to the Irish people by John, Archbishop of Tuam, calling on them, in the midst of their distress, to subscribe for the relief of the Pope in his pecuniary difficulties. He thought, then, that the House ought to require that this money should be repaid, or there was a chance of some of it finding its way to Rome. His proposal also ought to have the support of those honourable members who were opposed to the vote, as well as of many who were in favour of it; and he thought the Government ought to agree to it, judging from the speech of the noble Lord the other night, in which he said he had in contemplation some measure or other by which Ireland at large should provide for local distress."

Lord Dudley's outburst of new-born economy was responded to by the Earl of ARUNDEL and SURREY, who in a happy strain reminded "his noble friend that the Pope sent money to Ireland to relieve her distress (hear, hear); and, without in the least detracting from the high character of his noble friend, he would observe that the same complaint had been urged against him with respect to Poland. ("Hear" and a laugh.) It had been customary for the Church, from the earliest ages, to contribute towards the distress of other parts of the world." The amendment was ultimately negatived by a majority of 157 to 9, and the proposition of the Government, that the sum should be a grant *à la Polonaise*, was agreed to.

Lord Dudley Coutts Stuart is son of the first Marquis of Bute by his second wife, daughter of the late Thomas Coutts, Esq., and was born in the year 1803. He married, in 1824, Christina Alexandrine Egypta, daughter of Lucien Bonaparte, and sister of the present Prince of Canino. She died in 1847. The noble Lord was educated in Christ's College, Cambridge, where he took the degree of M.A., in 1823. He is a Deputy-Lieutenant of Bucks.

BALLYMODAN CHURCH, IN COURSE OF ERECTION AT BANDON.

BALLYMODAN CHURCH.

THIS Church is now in course of erection, at Bandon, in the county of Cork; and a highly influential meeting of the Protestants of the parish was lately held for the purpose of making arrangements for the completion of the new Church, and to receive the report of the Building Committee for the past year. The Countess of Bandon, Lady Harriet and the Hon. Mrs. Bernard, of Castle Bernard, honoured the meeting with their presence. From the unavoidable absence of the Earl of Bandon, on the motion of the Rev. John Bleakley, Lord Viscount Bernard took the chair, the Hon. H. B. Bernard and R. W. Doherty, Esq., acting as secretaries.

The Rev. Mr. Bleakley opened the proceedings by stating the position of the committee. It appears that before the rebuilding of the Church could be commenced, the Ecclesiastical Commissioners required the sum of £2000 to be lodged by the parishioners; and, as they were unable to raise so large a sum at the time, their valued and respected treasurer, Honourable H. B. Bernard, kindly advanced the amount required. In addition to this, they had been obliged to expend a large sum in enclosing the additional burying-ground, so that from the commencement they found themselves encumbered with a debt considerably above £400. Two years of fearful difficulty and distress succeeded, so that at times their situation seemed to be almost hopeless; but they were thankful to be able to say they met on that occasion almost without debt; for, of the large amount to which they had referred, there remained unpaid the trifling sum of £17, due to the treasurer, and one or two other small debts, amounting altogether to about £6. And surely, when they considered what had thus been accomplished during two years of unparalelled difficulty and distress, they had abundant reason to "thank God, and take courage." The progress of the work, too, had been most satisfactory. The building had been visited by the Lord Bishop of the diocese and the Archdeacon of Cork, both of whom expressed themselves much pleased and gratified with the manner in which the work had been executed. They now required a sum of about £600 to complete what had been so nobly begun. The Ecclesiastical Commissioners (after a very lengthened correspondence) had consented to give £200 towards this most desirable object; and Mr. Bleakley had no doubt that a very little effort on the part of the friends of the Church would succeed in accomplishing what they all had so much at heart, the erection of a house dedicated to the service and worship of the one living and true God. True, their lot had been cast in troublesome times—true, there was a pressure abroad affecting all classes of society—but he believed there was spirit enough in the men of Bandon to complete what they had begun; and there was attachment enough to the religion of the Bible to induce them to come forward, and, if necessary, practise self-denial in order to aid in the great and glorious cause.

The noble chairman then addressed the meeting, and stated that Lord Bandon, in addition to a large contribution, had that day sent £100 to the treasurer, as his second donation towards the completion of the tower. His Lordship then glanced at the prospects of Protestantism in Ireland, and expressed a fervent hope that the meeting would come forward liberally to carry out so deeply important an object as the completion of so noble an edifice, on the site of a church sacred to them by the remembrance of so many early associations—sacred as the last resting-place of those they "had known, and loved, and lost"—an edifice creditable to the town of Bandon, and within whose walls would be proclaimed the doctrine of a standing or a falling Church—justification by faith in the alone merits of a Crucified Redeemer. He trusted the meeting would not content themselves by exertions in their own town, but would also aid by their countenance and assistance those who peculiarly required help in other localities. He alluded to the many parishes in the diocese in want of churches and residences for their clergy. The Commissioners of the Ecclesiastical Board could not, it was said, assist. Some plan might be devised by which the present wants might be in some measure supplied, and the inhabitants of other parishes be excited to follow the example of Bandon.

Captain the Hon. William S. Bernard then proposed thanks to "the Ballymodan Church Building Committee," which was seconded by Mr. Bennett.

The Rev. A. Sealy proposed the next resolution, and urged the necessity of completing the church sufficiently for divine service without delay.

Mr. Jas. Moriarty, in seconding the resolution, observed:—"When, upwards of two centuries ago, the original church was founded by your ancestors, a little band of united Protestants weekly assembled within its walls, zealous and devoted worshipers, and left to their descendants an example that they should follow their steps, and worship the God of their fathers, earnestly contending for the faith once delivered to the saints. Our increasing population now requires a larger building, and for us was reserved the high privilege of testifying our zeal and Christian love, by providing ample accommodation for those increasing wants in the erection of a structure worthy of the town. Yes, my Lord, and as Bandon has ever been distinguished for its high political Protestantism, I feel assured it will be found faithful in true Church of England Protestantism by bringing to completion this sanctuary, where all may assemble and worship God according to His Word."

Arrangements were then made for raising the necessary funds for the completion of the Church, and a considerable sum subscribed by the meeting. A vote of thanks was passed to the noble chairman; and the meeting then separated, deeply gratified with the statements laid before them, and fully resolved to leave no effort untried to complete their Church, and trusting to the aid of friends of real religion in other parts of the empire.

SAFFRON-WALDEN CORN EXCHANGE.

THE pleasing little Corn Exchange, of which the annexed is a representation, has just been erected in the thriving market-town of Saffron-Walden, in Essex. The edifice is Italian in character; and the front, as may be seen from our Illustration, consists of a centre, which projects boldly forward from the two wings. The central portion contains the entrance doorway, flanked by coupled columns, carrying a broken architrave; and it is surmounted by a lofty tower, which is divided into three storeys, the lower having trusses at the angles, and triple windows on each side; the second storey, also having trusses at the corners, has a dial, beneath which is sculptured scroll-work, on each face; and the third storey is formed by a circular dome-crowned turret, enriched with festoons of flowers in relief, and surmounted by a vane. The wings of the building have pilasters and architrave mouldings wrought on them, and niches with pedimented heads. The side of the building has a corresponding character with the wings, and, like them, is crowned with a balustrade.

The architect is Mr. Richard Tress, of London; and the builder, Mr. Erswell, of Saffron-Walden.

Adjoining the Corn-Exchange a Savings'-Bank and Post-Office are being erected—an extremely elegant and well-proportioned pile of building of Italian character. It is slightly shown in perspective in our view.

In clearing the site for this new Exchange, amongst some old houses pulled down was a fine old hall, from the style of architecture, erected in the time of Henry VII., doubtless a relic of the domestic habitation of one of the wealthy traders of olden time. The carved heads from the hammer beams of the roof of this hall are now in the possession of the Hon. R. C. Neville, at Audley End.

SAFFRON-WALDEN CORN EXCHANGE.

SAINT DAVID'S DAY.—DRAWN BY KENNY MEADOWS.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

SAINT DAVID'S DAY.

THE VISION OF ST. KENTIGERN.

(See the Illustration at page [illegible].)

St. David, or Dewid, was one of Arthur's principal generals, and lived in King Arthur's time, the sixth century. Wales, however, at all events, has always been, because of its poverty, represented to have seen but little of its sovereign.

In the deep midnight, waking, in my cell,
Methought there came the vision which I tell.
I had long fasted and had prayed to-day,
I never gats me down as I had put me bed on,
Kneel so that I have a stranger to me eyes,
And tears to mantle me with meekness.
Before that hour I often saw or prayed,
And I was down on my knees [illegible] my soul.
Dark was my cell—its roof was massive stone—
But through the vault—upon its western note—
For, often, and while I, as above, was away,
And wailed, and hymned, and did the day
Long, [illegible] I was [illegible]
I saw a rare beauty that [illegible]
All upon me [illegible] and I stood as stand
Of heavenly trees standing all around.
Then, as my thoughts the bright heaven more air,
Moving my lips [illegible] prayer,
I saw, and [illegible] wings,
Seven harpers tuning upon golden strings—
Their garments and their hair as white as snow,
To their own music waving to and fro,
And high amid them, on whose earnest face
Celestial sweets and heavenly grace
Stood in the cloud, and held upon a sword
I know St. David! how, sat Kentigern.
Such as in mortal he had been, I smiled,
He seemed to me. I advanced, drawn glad and
In the three lads, not knowing aught but
Grasped the good war-sword he had not we laid.
But not for battle—all unarmed were our—
The cloud-seat shining as he drew [illegible] near.
And I was all in fearlessness, and met me
Shone with the light of Immortality.
I gazed with wonder and with years dread
Till the bright vision pass, and vanished,
And were I now that all his sins forgiven,
I saw St. David in nothing up to heaven.
And for long minutes after all was fair
I heard the whispering voices of cherubim,
And the celestial music their air [illegible]
Of the seven harpers harping in the cloud.
And ever now I hear the music ring,
And sweet how voices kindly murmuring—
"This, who hath seen a vision to-day thus,
Be strong in faith and in all [illegible]
Strive by good works and charity, and prayer,
The point to win the [illegible] to wear."
Such sweet voice, through my heart and brain!
I will obey you. Hark! they sound again! M.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

[illegible]

WE open the middle of a season which has been in the annals of winter sports and known Nimrods pursue their course over hedges, ditches, and [illegible] hedges. In the [illegible] to the ground, [illegible] to [illegible] as [illegible] and [illegible] [illegible] the cross are waving with [illegible]. Pheasants [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] more May and [illegible] field. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] purpose. In the meantime, [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

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GIRAFFE AND HER YOUNG, AT THE MENAGERIE OF THE ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY, REGENT'S-PARK.

YOUNG GIRAFFE

IN THE ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY'S MENAGERIE IN THE REGENT'S PARK.

THE female Giraffe, which was imported by the Zoological Society in 1836, produced her fifth male fawn on Monday, February 12; and we are desirous of commemorating so singular an event by an Illustration, for which we are indebted to the pencil of Mr. G. Landseer.

The extraordinary success which has attended the experiment of acclimatising so entirely tropical an animal by the Society, affords the best proof of the capabilities of this valuable and interesting Institution; and our readers will watch with attention the continued efforts of the managers to extend our knowledge of the structure and habits of all the great types of the animal kingdom, which their unequalled resources will enable them successively to present to the public of this country.

The mother of this last addition to the collection was captured in Dongolah, in April, 1835, by M. Thibaud, who had proceeded to Kordofan in the previous year, by agreement with the Society, for the express purpose of obtaining animals of this species, of which, at that time, only two living individuals had reached Europe.

She was successfully transported with three males by M. Thibaud and the Arabs in his employment, from Wadi Alfa to Cairo, Alexandria, and Malta, in which latter place they passed the winter of 1835–36.

In the May following, she arrived at the Gardens, where the spacious building and enclosure, to which their successful treatment is mainly to be attributed, was expressly constructed for this valuable group, whose appearance soon attracted crowds of visitors from all parts of the country.

The birth of the first fawn took place in 1839; the second occurred in 1841; and this fine animal is, we doubt not, now well known to most of our Irish readers as an inhabitant of the Zoological Gardens in Dublin, to which he was presented in a spirit of true liberality, by the Council of our London Society, in 1844.

The third and fourth fawns, now 5 and 3 years old respectively, and both males, are still in the Society's possession; and, like their elder brother, bid fair to equal their parents in magnificence of stature. We are informed that the subject of our Illustration is still larger than either of the fawns which preceded him. It gives us great pleasure to remark, that the mother, after an existence of nearly 13 years in this country, exhibits no indication of decaying vigour, and is in as fine condition as we ever remember to have seen her.

We did not fail to notice a very marked improvement which has taken place in another department of the Society's collection. We allude to the method now adopted in displaying some reptiles which have been added since our notice of the rattlesnake, in our Journal of Jan. 27; and we rejoice to hear that it is intended to extend the opportunities of studying this interesting, but hitherto almost neglected, class of animals, on a scale commensurate with the other operations of the Institution.

BRIBERY AT ELECTION.—A bill for the better prevention of bribery and corruption at elections has been prepared and brought in by Sir J. Pakington, Lord Ashley, Mr. Bouverie, and Mr. Brotherton. The following are its main provisions:—Every member of Parliament, before taking his seat, to make and subscribe a declaration against bribery. Persons convicted of bribery after such declaration incapacitated to sit in Parliament. Agreements for payment of a stipulated sum to procure a seat in Parliament to be illegal, and within the laws against bribery. Candidates may be called on at the time of election to make declaration against bribery. Persons declared by election committees to be guilty of personally giving or receiving bribes to forfeit their right of voting.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

NAVY ESTIMATES.—The navy estimates for the year 1849-50 have, in compliance with an order by the House of Commons, been printed and laid before the members. From these estimates it appears that the cost of the naval department of the public service for the year 1849-50 will be £6,360,740, while for the year 1848-49 it was £7,818,510. The reduction, therefore, which will be effected this year over the naval estimates of last will be no less than £1,257,870.

THE ARMY ESTIMATES.—The army estimates for 1849-50 have *also* been published; and although they do not show a reduction in the amount to be provided for the effective and non-effective services of the army for the year ending on the 31st of March, 1850, corresponding with that of the navy, they exhibit a decrease from the votes of the current year of £378,634, and £535,000 less than the vote for the year ending March 31, 1847, the estimated vote for the ensuing financial year being £6,142,311.

PENINSULAR MEDALS.—Lord Grey intimated a fortnight ago that these long-delayed medals were ready for distribution; but it appears that not more than three thousand out of about twenty thousand are issuable. Those claimed by general officers have mostly been delivered, and those to which officers on full or half-pay are entitled are now in course of delivery; but the much larger proportion claimed by non-commissioned officers and privates are not likely to be all issued for three or four months, unless, indeed, the Duke of Richmond or some other titled personage should expedite the deliveries by repeated reminders to the authorities.

REDUCTION IN THE ADMIRALTY.—It is rumoured in official circles that the Board of Admiralty will be reduced by one commissioner. Their Lordships are expected to commence their annual official perambulation of the seaports and dockyards next month.

REDUCTIONS IN THE ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.—The Board of Ordnance have resolved to effect a very considerable reduction in the various departments under their control. The clerks at the Tower and Pall-mall are to be reduced to a considerable extent. In one department alone, that of the clerk of the Ordnance, twelve clerks are to be reduced, and in all nearly fifty clerks are to leave the two departments. The senior clerks are to be superannuated, and their vacancies filled up out of the junior classes, but the places held by the latter are not to be filled up. The Board of Ordnance also intend visiting the Royal Arsenal immediately, with the view of ascertaining what reductions can be made in the various departments. It is expected that several clerks in the storekeepers' departments will be superannuated, the number at present being twelve permanent and two temporary clerks, whilst during the war the established number was only four. Captain Evan Mainerly, who was appointed additional officer at the Royal carriage department at a salary of 5s. per diem, has received notice that his salary will be discontinued in the ensuing financial year, but he is to be allowed to retain the situation, which will exempt him from being sent on foreign service.

REMOVAL OF TROOPS.—An arrangement of some importance has just been decided upon by the Government and military authorities, which will effect a considerable saving in the army expenditure this year compared with that of last year. It is, that the military authorities have directed, in accordance with the request of the Government, that the usual annual change of the stations of cavalry regiments early in the summer is not this year to take place; and, further, that no infantry regiment is to be removed from its present quarters unless at the express request of the civil authorities in any case of apprehended disturbance or riot. This arrangement, as respects infantry regiments particularly, whilst it will cause a saving to the country, will also prevent the annoyance and inconvenience to which both officers and men lately returned from foreign service were last year subjected, by removal, after a few months, from one station to another. The usual change of quarters of the brigade of Guards will, however, take place on the 1st proximo.

NAVAL RECEIPT AND EXPENDITURE.—The account of the naval receipt and expenditure for the year ending the 31st of March, 1848, has just been published, with the report of the commissioners of audit thereon. The amount granted for naval services for the year 1847-8, per Act 10th and 11th Victoria, cap. 107, was £7,861,876. Besides this grant, a sum of £345,419 19s. 7d. was voted by Parliament in the following proportions:—Wages to seamen and marines, £28,444; victuals for ditto, £50,853; General Register and Record Office of Seamen, £34; scientific branch, £2320. Her Majesty's establishments at home, £1892; naval stores, &c., £47,659; medicines and medical stores, £2151; miscellaneous services, £4700; military pensions, &c., £5000; civil pensions, £2673; army and ordnance departments, £14,488; home department, £13,048; Post-office department, £1350. The following are the principal items of expenditure:—Wages to seamen and marines, £1,676,346; victuals for ditto, £737,766; Admiralty Office, £148,218; General Register and Record Office of Seamen, £8694; scientific branch, £35,345. The Queen's establishments at home, £139,829. The Queen's establishments abroad, £26,330; wages to artificers, &c., employed in her Majesty's establishment at home, £883,620; ditto in the Queen's establishments abroad, £42,858; naval stores, &c., for the building and repair of ships, docks, &c., £1,474,890; new works, improvements, and repairs in the yards, £596,580; medicine and medical stores, £30,421; miscellaneous services, £77,935; half-pay to officers of the navy and royal marines, £737,686; military pensions and allowances, £487,207; civil pensions and allowances, £148,450; army and ordnance departments (conveyance of troops), £343,758; home department (convict service), £48,469; Post Office department (contract packet service), £366,165. Total, £8,060,985.

NOOKS AND CORNERS OF OLD ENGLAND.

RUINS OF THE PALACE, OTFORD, KENT.

THE portion of gateway and outbuildings represented in our Illustration is all that remains of the once noble Archiepiscopal Palace of the See of Canterbury. Within its walls many of the most celebrated of the Archbishops of Canterbury have resided, and vast sums of money were spent in making it a goodly fabric; and it is related that Warham, who was made Archbishop in 1502, expended £30,000 in adorning and enlarging the building. Cranmer, Warham's successor in the see of Canterbury, surrendered Otford to Henry VIII., as he did also the neighbouring manor of the Knole and its appurtenances, which had been bequeathed to the see of Canterbury by Archbishop Bourchier.

The Knole has since been in the possession of different noble families, and the glorious mansion, the chief part of which was erected in the time of Elizabeth and James I., is still intact; but of Otford little more than a gateway, as before observed, remains to attest the site. The style of this gateway shows it to have

RUINS OF OTFORD CASTLE, KENT.

been erected about the latter part of the reign of Henry VII.; it may be earlier, but, perhaps, is the work of Bourchier or his successor Dene, who mostly resided at Otford during his brief possession of the mitre.

There is a beautiful spring of water near this gateway.

Otford, it may be necessary to mention, is not far from Sevenoaks, on the road to Dartford.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

OXFORD.

Henry Halford Vaughan, Esq., has taken the oaths of allegiance and supremacy as her Majesty's Professor of Modern History, in the room of the late Very Rev. the Dean of Carlisle.

The Church Missionary Society held its annual meeting at the Town-Hall, Oxford, on the evening of Monday last. The Lord Bishop of the diocese presided; and on the platform, among a large number of clergy and gentry, were the Lord Bishop of Madras, and the Bishop designate of Victoria. Sermons in aid of the society were preached at several churches of the city, and £140 was collected. The collection at the Town-Hall amounted to £36 6s.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE.—An election to five scholarships now vacant will take place on the 20th of March. Two are open, without any limitation as to place of birth; one, on Sir Simon Bennet's foundation, is open to persons born within the province of Canterbury; and two, on the foundation of Mr. Priestone and Mr. Hunt, are for natives of the county of York. The examination will commence on the 16th; and candidates are required to present in person to the master, certificates of their baptism and place of birth, together with the usual testimonials of good conduct from their respective colleges and schools, on or before March 1.

CORPUS CHRISTI COLLEGE.—An election will be held in this college, on the 23rd of March, of three scholars of the counties of Surrey, Hants, and Bedford, respectively.

CAMBRIDGE.

The Vice-Chancellor has given notice that the election for the Bell Scholarships will take place on Friday, the 23rd of March next.

REVISION OF THE STATUTES.—The copy of a proposed grace, having for its object the appointment of a syndicate to revise the statutes, was made public a short time since. It appears that the names mentioned did not give universal satisfaction, and a meeting on the subject was held in the rooms of the Architectural Society. There were about forty gentlemen present, and a deputation was appointed to call upon the Vice-Chancellor, and request the withdrawal of the grace, on the ground that due consideration had not been given before the names were inserted. The deputation accordingly waited upon the Vice-Chancellor, who complied with the request, and the grace was not offered at the congregation.

BRISTOL CATHEDRAL.—The Dean and the majority of the Chapter of this Cathedral are still at variance on the subject of intoning part of the service. Two contradictory orders have been issued, that of the Chapter directs the intonation of the service as formerly. The Dean, on the contrary, orders it to be read and not intoned. It is much to be regretted that this unseemly difference is not stopped by authority.

BISHOP OF EXETER AND MR. GORHAM.—Sir Herbert Jenner Fust has so far given his judgment in this case, that the Bishop is not limited in his examination of a new incumbent to the twenty-eight days mentioned in the canon, and that, therefore, the objection raised by Mr. Gorham is untenable. The question of unsoundness of doctrine yet remains to be discussed.

PRESENTATION TO A CLERGYMAN.—A handsome set of church service books, beautifully bound in purple morocco, consisting of a bible, prayer book, and two communion books, have been presented by 133 parishioners, to the Rev. J. M. St. Clere Raymond, M.A., vicar of Dinnington, Northumberland, for use of that church.

EPISCOPAL RESIDENCES.—The Ecclesiastical Commission has authorised the expenditure of the following sums on episcopal residences:—Palace at Ripon, £14,689; purchase of land and house for the Bishop of Gloucester, £11,000; alteration of house for him, £11,697; purchase of estate and house for the Bishop of Lincoln, £3500; alteration of house for him, £13,392; purchase of house and estate for the Bishop of Rochester, £25,567; alteration of the residence of the Bishop of Worcester, £7000; alteration of the residence of the Bishop of Oxford, £5493.

THE IRISH ECCLESIASTICAL COMMISSION.—The annual report of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners of Ireland, for the year ending the 1st of August, 1848, has been printed by order of the House of Commons. The total receipts of the commissioners amounted to £38,787 7s. 7d., and the disbursements to £37,000, leaving a balance of £11,787 7s. 7d., to be carried to the current account. The commissioners report that several churches are in course of erection, and others under repair, but express their regret that their funds are inadequate to meet the demands constantly made for assistance.

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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

No. 360.—Vol. XIV.] FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, MARCH 3, 1849. [Sixpence.

FINANCIAL REFORM.—MR. COBDEN'S MOTION.

MR. COBDEN'S motion for a reduction of the national expenditure did not excite as much interest in the House of Commons as might have been expected from the importance of the subject, the celebrity of its introducer, the preliminary tracts of the Liverpool Financial Reform Association, and the agitation in connexion with it, that has taken place throughout the country. The terms of the resolution were, in some degree, the cause of this result. In selecting the estimates of 1835 as those which were amply sufficient to provide for all the real necessities of the country at the present day, Mr. Cobden did not attempt to pledge the House to return immediately to that standard. He pointedly guarded himself against being so misunderstood. The words of the resolution stated the amount of taxation in 1835 to be ten millions less than it is in 1849, and merely affirmed the expediency of reducing the annual expenditure *with all possible speed*, to an amount which, within the last fourteen years, has been found sufficient for the maintenance of the honour, dignity, and security of the nation. The resolution was thus of a nature too vague to cause much embarrassment to the Government. The Chancellor of the Exchequer had only to declare, as he did, that he was friendly to all prudent and safe economy, and as anxious as Mr. Cobden himself to reduce the burden of taxation that pressed upon the people of this country; and the sting was taken out of Mr. Cobden's motion. The main argument of Mr. Cobden for the reduction was ably, temperately, and eloquently stated; but it failed to bring any conviction to the minds of his hearers that reduction was immediately practicable. It is true, as he stated, that when there was alarm of invasion on the part of Russia, in 1836, we added 5000 men to our naval force; that when rebellion occurred in Canada, in 1838, we added 8000 soldiers to our army; that when the rebellion of Frost, Williams, and Jones took place in Wales, in 1839, we augmented our military force by another 5000 men; that in 1840-41, when we were embroiled with Syria, and threatened with a rupture with France, we again made an addition of the same number of men to our army; that the dispute with the Government of the United States relative to the boundary of the State of Maine caused an addition of 4000 men to our naval forces; that the Oregon business led to the increase of our expenditure upon the military, naval, and ordnance departments of £1,600,000; and that each and all of these augmentations have been continued until the present time, although the dangers and difficulties which they were severally levied to combat or to guard against have passed away. These were all strong points, and they were strongly argued. Mr. Cobden ran over them with much felicity of diction and illustration, and made it clear that it was not necessary for any one of these reasons to maintain, at the present day, our establishments, either naval or military, upon a more expensive footing than that on which they were placed in 1835. But Mr. Cobden proved no more than this; and, unfortunately for the argument of those who insist upon the expediency and necessity of immediate and extensive reduction, it is necessary to prove a great deal more. It must be made evident not only that all these dangers have passed away, but that no other dangers of equal magnitude exist, to call for the exercise of our foresight, and the display of such resources as will prove to Europe and the world that Great Britain is ready for all contingencies. It was on this point that Mr. Cobden failed to convince Parliament. It is on this point, also, that his argument will be weakest in the estimation of the country. It is in vain to shut our eyes to, or deny the fact that the affairs of Europe are in a very unsettled state; and that, either with or without our consent, or by the operation of an irresistable and uncontrollable necessity, we may be implicated in them, and be compelled to display physical force to hold our own against the world. We may attempt to gloss over the disagreeable apprehension, by panegyrics upon the desirableness of peace; and by proof upon proof of a fact not to be denied, that the true interest and wisest policy of all nations are to mind their own affairs without embroiling themselves with those of their neighbours. All sensible men agree in the truth of such opinions; yet the impression remains, and will not be got rid of, that there is danger, in the present state of Europe, for any nation holding first or second rank to be quite unprepared for war. The world of civilization is in the throes of change. There are fear and perplexity among the nations. They have not yet learned one with another to rely upon truth, justice, and moral force. War, in spite of reason, is the *ultima ratio* of all disputes. It is a pity that it is so; but while men deplore the fact, they cannot alter it. The impression that it is dangerous to remain unprepared is so strong, that it is useless to argue with it. All men, except the amiable enthusiasts who dream of universal peace, confess that one great means of preserving peace is to be ready for war, just as, in a country where there is no law, the man of known thews and sinews is not so likely to be insulted or assaulted by the insolent or the dishonest as the man who has no physical force to command respect. Even the unhappily large class of persons in England, who suffer from the excess of taxation, will not, if they question themselves closely, consent to run the risk of defencelessness. Mr. Cobden seems to have been aware of this feeling, and to have given the motion the vagueness which characterised it, because he saw the futility of urging any specific reduction in the face of it.

Nevertheless, Mr. Cobden's speech was a valuable one. It was not only a triumphant answer to the charge brought against him, of being dogmatic and arbitrary in the selection of the estimates of

MOULTAN.—FROM A SKETCH DURING THE SIEGE.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

[COUNTRY EDITION, WITH FRIDAY'S LONDON MARKETS.]

a particular year as those which should form the starting-point for future Chancellors of the Exchequer; but highly useful, as showing how imperceptibly a nation may be dragged into a large expenditure. Bit by bit our forces have been increased; by slow but sure degrees we have added five thousand men here, and five thousand there; and until Mr. Cobden took up the matter, no one was found to raise a warning voice, and ask the Government where it was leading us to. His vindication of himself for selecting the year 1835 as the "model" financial year, and the sum of ten millions sterling as the reduction that should be aimed at, was clever and telling. He proved that Mr. Pitt himself adopted a similar course. After the American war, that great statesman returned to the estimates of the year preceding the war. After the French war, Mr. Pitt wished to return to the estimates of 1792. The present Marquis of Lansdowne took the same course in 1816; and Whigs and Tories have alike supported such views of Financial Reform, based upon the estimates of years that might be considered average and not exceptional. This was Mr. Cobden's vindication of himself for selecting the year 1835; and most of those who heard it, acknowledged it to be successful.

Upon the whole it is admitted, that although Mr. Cobden has been unsuccessful in his motion, he has done good service by bringing it forward. The attention of the country had been too much withdrawn from our financial condition: successive Chancellors of the Exchequer had become careless and extravagant: they had acted upon the principle of the old popular saying, that when the "cat was asleep the mice might play." A proof of popular vigilance was necessary to keep them upon their good behaviour. The very rumour of Mr. Cobden's motion has led to a promised reduction of £1,500,000; which, in all probability, we should not have heard of this year, had he not joined in the agitation of the Financial Reformers. The Government has, in fact, received a warning from the debate, which is likely to prove but the first of a series; and, although the motion has failed to pledge the Legislature to any specific economy, there is reason to anticipate a little more care in financial matters than the country has hitherto been accustomed to receive from the Reformed Parliament.

THE CAPTURE OF MOULTAN.

In our Journal of last week we recorded this grand success of our army in India. We are now enabled to illustrate a stage of the event; and add a few episodal passages from the accounts of the action.

"The new invention, gun-cotton, was used, from the commencement, by the [illegible] with terrific effect [illegible] with such rapidity and efficiency. Information arrived that the most awful destruction had been occasioned in the town by our shell and shot practice, a granary in the fort had been blown to and burned, and another small magazine exploded. All night our batteries continued to play on the enemy, and early on the morning of the 30th our great guns opened their fire, but slowly at first, on the batteries and ramparts of the town and fort.

"One of the grandest and most awful occurrences of the siege now took place —the blowing up of the principal magazine in the fort of Moultan. The explosion was so terrific, and the general effect, from the fall of rubbish, boughs of trees, &c., so startling, that at first it was thought the place had been visited by an earthquake. For a short time the huge column of dust, which was thrown some 200 yards in height, rendered the fort and surrounding objects invisible; there was, consequently, a brief pause in the firing; but as soon as the smoke and dust cleared away, the fire was resumed as briskly as ever. The artilleryman who levelled the mortar that produced the explosion was at once presented by General Whish with three gold mohurs, and an additional [illegible] for the [illegible] It is [illegible] and [illegible] Persian at the time the magazine exploded; also that the Dewan himself received a wound. This last report, however, does not seem to have been true. Our guns were now directed to the supposed positions of Mooltaj's remaining magazines, but without avail, as no further explosions took place. It is now evident that great devastation had been caused by our incessant fire; as besides the breaches of masonry, heaps of brickwork, and crumbling walls could be seen by looking through a telescope, while the principal bastions appeared riddled by our 24-lb. shot."

The following extracts from a letter written on New Year's-day give a good idea of the progress of the siege:—

"9 A.M.—Several beautiful shots have just been fired; the bastions and overhanging buildings are in a crumbling state. Masses of brick-work and rafters cover the whole surface of the fort. Lieutenant Playfair, of the 52d Native Infantry, died of his wound last night.

"11 A.M.—Our great guns are now playing on the fort wall at the bastion near the tomb of Bahawul Huk. The attack which we have taken place on the city has been postponed for some reason.

"2 P.M. No attack to-day; a tremendous fire with shot and live shell has blown a partial breach in the fort walls. The fire in the granaries is still raging, and the blaze very much increased. The beautiful mosques, tombs, and trees are very much damaged by the enemy's fire; they will furnish memorials of the hot contest for a century at least.

"P.M. Our breach is fast increasing in size; the very perfection of artillery practice has made short work of the massive rampart; a different game have Mooltaj's heroes to accomplish the work in the shortest possible time. I have just heard that the explosion of their magazine killed a great number of their troops; no less than 300 were engaged in making cartridges on the roof of it! The relief's have just taken place, and some more heavy guns are going into battery. To our great surprise the enemy have opened a heavy cannonade on them; we thought that nearly all their guns were silenced. The garrison have sworn to die at their posts, and up to the present time evince every disposition to do so, and the loss of life on both sides will be great."

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

COST OF THE ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.—The estimates of the sums which will be required to defray the expenses of the Ordnance Department for the ensuing year, ending the 30th of March, 1850, have been printed. The total sum which will be required for the effective and non-effective services, military and civil, is £2,634,370. The gross estimate for the year 1848 was £3,022,142. The decrease in the present estimate therefore amounts to £387,873. The saving proposed to be made is principally under the heads of "Ordnance, land, and service," and "Works, buildings, and repairs:" the former amounting to £179,167, and the latter to £109,277. The following are the items for which provision will have to be made: Pay, allowances, and contingencies of certain military corps, £211,556 (being a diminution on the vote of last year of £4459); commissariat and barrack supplies for her Majesty's forces, clothing for colonial corps, &c., £201,656 (diminution £14,681); ordnance ships, stores, and victualling, £111,500 (diminution £1,000); Ordnance lands and quit-rents in the United Kingdom and colonies, £316,373 (diminution £78,84); wages of artificers and labourers in the United Kingdom and colonies, £141,000 (diminution £17,337); ordnance stores for land and sea service, £393,418 (diminution £7,76,167); works, buildings, and repairs, £508 205 (diminution £109,277).

INCREASE OF THE ARMY.—A return obtained by Mr. Hume shows that the total number of commissioned and non-commissioned officers of all ranks amounted in 1847 to 139,816, against 121,134 in 1840, 101,014 in 1835; and 109,014 in 1829; thus exhibiting an increase of 30,803 in the space of nineteen years. The force is also divided in 1847: in India, 1868 officers, 2405 non-commissioned officers, and 29,370 privates, corporals, and farriers; in the colonies, 467 officers, 651 non-commissioned officers, and 8232 privates, corporals, and farriers; and in the land forces (exclusive of those above), 4018 officers, 6972 non commissioned officers, and 86,050 privates, corporals, and farriers. The Indian forces have been increased since 1829, from 54,129 to 97,261; the colonial corps, 3426 to 8350; and the land forces, from 84,122 to 97,081. The total number [illegible] pensioners, amounted on the 1st of January, 1847, to 46,425, and to 46,034 in the East Indies (total 77,110), against a total of 70,621 in January 1840, 45,034 in January 1835, and 62,719 in January 1829. The effective force (including all ranks) employed in Great Britain amounted, in January, 1847, to 30,709; in January, 1840, to 29,799; in January, 1835, to 23,559; and in January, 1829, to 22,856. The number of troops employed on the "public service," exclusive of India, amounted in January, 1847, to 105,094; in January, 1840, to 88,961; in January, 1835, to 80,937; and in January, 1829, to 85,140. The effective force employed in Ireland was, in January, 1847, 28,020; in January, 1840, 26,640; in January, 1835, 21,780; in January, 1829, 24,604. The return shows an increase of numbers in all the branches of the public service.

MILITARY TESTIMONIAL.—A handsome silver snuff-box has been presented by the sergeants of the 7th Dragoons, their late respected Serjeant-Major Henry Wheeling, at a dinner in their mess-room, in Chatham Barracks, on the occasion of his leaving that regiment, after a service of upwards of [illegible] nearly eight as a sergeant-major. Upon the lid of the box, around the inscription-plate, are grouped the Royal Arms, military insignia, &c., handsomely chased.

EDUCATION IN THE ARMY.—It is intended that, in addition to the other plans in operat on for imparting knowledge to the officers and men of the British army, it is intended by the Commander-in-Chief that district and garrison schools shall be established, upon the plan of those which were formed and conducted by Lord Frederick Fitzclarence. The results of the experiment of Lord Frederick were of so satisfactory a character, that we can only, under the restrictions of our space, express an earnest hope that the rumour to which we have referred may prove to be well founded. One thing is quite certain; a system of examinations, preparatory to the grant of commissions, and to the promotion of officers, is decided on.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY.

The HABEAS CORPUS ACT SUSPENSION (Ireland) Bill was read a third time and passed, and the marriages and Registration of Births (Scotland) Bills passed through committee. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

COMPENSATION TO BRITISH SUBJECTS BY THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT.—In reply to Mr. S. CRAWFORD, Lord J. RUSSELL said the French Government had received satisfactory assurances from the French Government of the readiness to pay to the British workpeople expelled from France the sums lodged by them in the savings' banks; but there was difficulty in ascertaining the persons entitled to these sums.

RECTORY OF BISHOPWEARMOUTH.

Mr. HORSMAN, after referring at considerable length to the circumstances attending the re-entry of Bishopwearmouth, and with the view of giving Lord J. Russell a further opportunity of explanation, inasmuch as it was now understood his former one was neither satisfactory nor correct, begged to ask whether in any of the points referred to in the public Lord's Tenant answer as to the gross income of the rectory, the future income of the incumbent, the application of the surplus revenue, or the feeling of the parishioners as represented by the ancient vestry, there was anything requiring correction.

Lord J. RUSSELL replied that on the third point there had certainly been an error, not as the hon. gentleman supposed in the statement sent by the Bishop of Durham, but in his (Lord J. Russell's) reading of it. The Bishop of Durham stated that the wayleaves and coal rents would be placed in the hands of trustees for the benefit of the chapelries, amounting to £1600 a year; and on the honourable member's asking whether that sum would be paid to the incumbents of the other chapelries, his reply was, concluding that that was the contemplated arrangement, in the affirmative. In that information, however, it appeared he had been mistaken, the actual state of the case being as the Bishop of Durham informed him, that "After the 13th (not the 30th) of May the funds arising from wayleaves and coals will be paid to trustees (the Mayor, &c.). They will pay to each chapelry at least the amount they at present receive, so long as the wayleaves remain. Any surplus will be put into the funds, to accumulate for the spiritual benefit of the parish and district, but not to add one farthing to the income of the incumbent. Among other objects greatly desired is the building of a church at Hendon, in the parish of Bishopwearmouth, some two or three miles from the mother church." Now, I am told, 30,000 inhabitants. I have little doubt but we shall improve the present payments of the chapels, in proportion to the population; but so long as the produce of the wayleaves remains unsettled, we do not think it prudent to hold out expectations which it may not be in "our power to gratify." As to the last point, whether the inhabitants generally were satisfied with the arrangement, the statement he had received was that the memorialists who had addressed the bishop were satisfied, and that had been his answer to the hon. gentleman.

Mr. HORSMAN asked whether, in the noble Lord's opinion, the bishop had any authority to divert any portion of the temporalities provided by law to the incumbent to any other purpose?

Lord J. RUSSELL did not consider the bishop would have any authority to divert the revenues settled by law as the income of the living, whether arising from rents or other sources, and if that had been done in any case he imagined there would be a legal remedy.

FINANCIAL REFORM.

Mr. HUME [illegible] that, in the present state of the finances, her Majesty's Ministers, before the estimates were voted, should submit a general financial statement of the revenues and expenditure for the ensuing year.

On the motion that the House resolve itself into Committee of Supply,

Mr. COBDEN rose, and moved, as an amendment, the following resolution:—

"That the net expenditure of the Government for the year 1835 (Parliamentary paper, No. 260, 1847), amounted to £44,422,000; that the net expenditure for the year ended 5th January, 1849 (Parliamentary Paper, No. 1, 1849), amounted to £54,185,000; the increase of nearly ten millions having been caused principally by successive augmentations of our warlike establishments and outlays for defensive armaments. That no foreign danger, nor necessary cost of the civil Government, nor indispensable disbursements for the services of the year, denies absolutely the continuance of this increase of expenditure. That it [illegible] and [illegible] impede the operations of [illegible] agriculture and manufactures, and [illegible] labour in all branches of productive industry, thereby increasing pauperism and crime, and adding grievously to the local and general burthens of the people. That, to diminish these evils, it is expedient to take steps to reduce forthwith the annual expenditure, with all practicable speed, to an amount not exceeding the sum which, within the last fourteen years, has been proved to be sufficient for the maintenance of the security, honour, and dignity of the nation."

The honourable gentleman commenced the speech with which he prefaced these resolutions by briefly explaining the objects which he had in view in thus submitting them to the House. He had not the slightest idea that the amount of our financial position should precede the discussion of the estimates in detail. He did not wish the House to think that he entertained the idea that the course proposed to be could be carried into effect at the present moment. He had simply come to ask the House to enter upon such an inquiry, was the increase which we have had in our expenditure for the last few years necessary? He closely connected with extravagance in our imperial expenditure. The honourable gentleman then justified himself by precedent for reverting to the standard of expenditure afforded by the year 1835. He then compared the expenditure of 1835 with that of last year. The increase during the interval had been about ten millions. Looking at the items of our expenditure, he contended that there was but one question with which any very great reduction could be effected—the item connected with our military establishment. He then pointed out the successive additions which had been made to the army, navy, and ordnance since the peace of 1815, to protect us against the Russians. Where was the danger from the Russians now?—and yet the 9000 men still remained in the navy. No less than 8000 men were added to the army, to meet the exigency of the Canadian rebellion. That rebellion had been suppressed in a few months, but the 8000 men we had to the present day. When the Chartist disturbances were going on in 1848, we had a war again increased to the extent of 5000 men. These disturbances had disappeared, but no return was made to the former standard of the army. Our difficulties in China, our interference, with France, and the Lord Ashburton mission to America, in 1841, led to the addition of 5000 sailors to the navy: the difficulties, interferences, and disputes had passed away, but the 5000 sailors still remained on our hands. In the following year we had a war of 6000 men, to enable us to meet the exigencies of the Maine boundary question; the treaty of Washington put an end to that question, but the increase was perpetuated. In 1845 a dispute arose between ourselves and America respecting the Oregon boundary. An addition was that year made to our military estimates of no less than £1,700,000. That dispute was happily terminated, but no reduction has since been made in the expenditure. In 1846 the question of the Spanish marriages caused a further addition of one million to the estimates. But there was no danger from that question now, and why should this addition be continued? Not one of the causes which had led to these successive augmentations to our army, navy, and ordnance now remained. Indeed, so far as our foreign relations were concerned, we were on a far better footing now than in 1835, when our military expenditure was comparatively low. They were told that our establishments were too low that year, but this he denied. Having shown that there was nothing in the present relations of our foreign policy to justify our present expenditure, the honourable gentleman then proceeded to examine how far our military outlays on our colonies were justifiable by the real circumstances of each case. He contended that our expenditure very large reductions might be made. And the same as to our armaments at home, which he endeavoured to show were on a much larger scale than necessary. He then contended that he had demonstrated that neither the state of our foreign [illegible] justified the disbursement of upwards of £18,000,000 a year upon the army, navy, and ordnance; and if so, he challenged the House to show any reason why they should not, as rapidly as practicable, retrace their steps, and until they had reached the standard of 1835. It was not necessary for him then to state what, in his opinion, should be done with the money which would be saved by reduction. He would, however, remind the agriculturists that those was no use in attending agricultural meetings and promising the repeal of the malt-tax to the farmers, unless they put themselves in a position to repeal that and other taxes by a reduction of expenditure. He then endeavoured to impress the House with the danger attendant upon our present system of expenditure, the danger greater than any which we need apprehend from the designs of foreign powers. He would not confine his reductions to our military outlays, as he thought that the pruning knife might be judiciously applied to the civil establishments. The honourable gentleman concluded by moving his resolution, and resumed his seat amid loud cheers.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER, though dissenting from the views expressed by Mr. Cobden, could not but bear his testimony to the spirit and temperance with which he had brought before the House the important question of our military expenditure, since 1835, alluded to by the honourable gentleman, had received the sanction of large majorities of the House, and this being so, it was not likely that these augmentations had been wrong or unnecessary. The question which was before the House was one of military, and in meeting the case made by the honourable gentleman, he would do so more in a general way than in detail. He took no exception to Mr. Cobden's reference to a former year, and he was as much at liberty to refer to 1835 as to any other previous year. But, the House having been referred to that year, there were two questions for them to consider; the first, whether adequate provision had then been made for the public service, and whether the circumstances of the country had not since greatly changed, rendering a larger expenditure necessary than during the year in question. He then proceeded to show that it would not be consistent with the true interests of the country to effect reductions in our military establishments to the extent proposed. Life and property had to be protected at home, and trade and commerce to be protected abroad, and neither of these great ends of Government could be satisfactorily attained were the country at once to revert to the standard of its military expenditure in 1835. The right honourable gentleman then proceeded to show the grounds upon which the successive additions which had been made to the number of men both in the navy and army were perfectly justifiable. A large increased expenditure had lately been incurred in the necessary creation of a steam navy, an expenditure which might now be greatly reduced, and in which some considerable reductions had already been made. Great improvements had also recently been made in the manufacture of arms, and much expense had been incurred in providing our forces with improved weapons, without which it would be both cruel and impolitic to send it into the field. But expenses of this nature were only temporary in their character, and much of the augmentation complained of consisted of such expenses. It had, therefore, not been without reason that the greater part, at least, of these augmentations had been made. He was as favourable as any one could be to practical retrenchment, but he was not prepared to say that the reductions which had been proposed by Mr Cobden. He then proceeded to show that the Government had not been unmindful of its duty as regarded its care of the pockets of the people. We were now in a very different position from that which we occupied about this time last year. Our foreign relations were in a much more satisfactory condition than then, nor was there now any prospect of a disturbance of the peace at home. It was these considerations that had induced the Government to come to the conclusion of proposing some reductions to the House which it would not otherwise have felt it its duty to do. He then proceeded to show that the power of proposing a considerable reduction both in the army and navy. The army, last year, stood at 1,3 000. It was now proposed to reduce it to 103,000 men, being a reduction of 10,000 men. A reduction in the expenditure was effected last year, without a reduction of our force, to the extent of £628,800. The reductions in the estimates of this year, as compared, not with the original, but with the revised, estimates of last year, would amount, in connexion with the navy, to upwards of £730,000; in connexion with the army, to about £378,624; and in connexion with the ordnance, to £337,873; these reductions amounting in all to £1,447,353. As compared with the original estimates of last year, they would amount to £2,275,873. The income of the year up to the 5th of January was £52,933,093. The expenditure, exclusive of the Kaffir war, and some other items, had been £51,953,340, leaving a surplus of about £970,000, which remained as a balance of income over expenditure. He calculated that next year he would lose on corn about £780,000. There was then the sum of £380,000 which he could not calculate upon again as appropriations in aid, whilst he had last year received £80,000 of China money—a sum which he could not reckon upon receiving for the coming year. He would then lose upon the whole about £1,360,000. But, as he had already shown, the reductions which would be proposed would amount, as compared with their revised estimates of last year, to £1,447,353. The reductions contemplated, therefore, would exceed the loss of revenue on which they might calculate for the coming year, so that there was every reason to believe that the expenditure would be within the income of next year, although the hon. Member would appear to estimate it at a million and a half. Having shown that it would not be wise to make at once the large reductions proposed by Mr. Cobden, and that the Government had not been unmindful of its duty in connexion with the question, he expressed a hope that the House would give a decided expression of opinion against such sweeping reductions as were contemplated by the amendment.

After a few words from Mr. JOHN O'CONNELL and from Sir DE LACY EVANS, personal to Mr. Cobden,

Mr. HUME visited the chief blame of our extravagant expenditure upon the guilty conduct of the House of Commons. What the country looked for was a reduction of expenditure and a diminution of taxation, but all that the Government could promise for the coming year was to keep the expenditure within their income.

Mr. HERRIES observed that the real question before the House was, whether or not they would, before going into Committee of Supply, affirm a resolution binding themselves to reduce the expenditure to a certain amount. Whatever Mr. Cobden might now say about reduction with "all practicable speed," this was the real question before the House. He could not altogether agree with the Chancellor of the Exchequer in [illegible] which he had [illegible] Instead of [illegible] House and the other out of doors. What they ought to do was to be decorous in one place and violent in another, he (Mr Herries) would prefer that he should be violent in the House, where violence would be impotent, and decorous out of doors, where influence might be exercised. He was ready to take steps to yield to a pressure from without. He concluded by observing that, in his opinion the conduct of the Government last session had had much to do with the promotion of that agitation of which it was now beginning to feel the effects. He drew some consolation from the Chancellor of the Exchequer's speech, and was glad to find that some reductions might be effected, for no party in the House could be averse to such reductions as could be made without impairing the efficiency of the public service. He was ready to go along with Mr. Cobden, if he would only go at a safe pace. The right honourable gentleman then proceeded to contrast the expenditure of England and France with that of Ireland, and contended that the latter could be reduced, was materially favourable to this country. He trusted that the discussion of the estimates would be approached in a proper spirit, and that, whilst every effort should be made safely to reduce expenditure, the public service would be effected, merely to yield to a pressure from without. He concluded by observing that, in his opinion, the present state of Ireland was not the condition of Ireland justified any great retrenchment, so far as our military establishments were concerned.

Mr. M. GIBSON thought that it could not be very consolatory to the agriculturists to see that the Government had come to them with slender hopes of a reduction of expenditure, for it was solely upon a reduction of expenditure that must be grounded whatever was proposed in the nature of relief to the tenant farmer. He, for one, would not be satisfied with anything less than to increase our financial strength, an object in which all classes were equally interested

After a few words from Mr. Urquhart, Mr. M'Gregor, Mr. Anstey, and Colonel Sibthorp,

Mr. BRIGHT, at much length, spoke in support of the amendment.

Mr. DRUMMOND was somewhat suspicious of the new friends to the farmer, from had suddenly start up behind the Treasury bench. He would ask of the farmers, however, not to trust their enemies even when they came with gifts. Our armaments should only be reduced with reference to the situation of this country and that of foreign states; but that consideration was entirely lost sight of by those who supported the amendment

The House then divided, and the numbers were—

For the amendment (Mr. Cobden's resolution) ..	.. 78
Against it	.. 275
Majority against	.. 197

The amendment being rejected, the House went into Committee of Supply *pro formâ*, the committee to sit again on Friday.

The Relief of Distress (Ireland) Bill then went through committee.—Adjourned at one o'clock.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—TUESDAY.

ROYAL ASSENT.—The Royal Assent was given by commission to the Inland Revenue and Land Tax Commissioners, Suspension (Ireland) Bills.

IRISH POOR-LAW COMMITTEE.

Lord STANLEY, with the object of bringing the question of attacking the causes which the Government had pursued with respect to the committees of either House on the subject of the Irish Poor-laws, moved that a message be sent to the Commons requesting them to send a copy of the minutes of evidence taken by those on the subject. The noble Lord proceeded to indicate the course which had been taken in the House of Lords. The committee having been appointed, on the motion of the noble Lord, to inquire into the Irish Poor-law and to which resolutions before the committee, but declined to pledge himself as to the measures on which the Government had come to a positive conclusion, and which related to various subjects in connexion with the Irish Poor-law of which it was thought that information should be received. This was a proper course, no doubt; but he was surprised to learn that in the other House of Parliament a very different course had been pursued. There it appeared the First Lord of the Treasury had declared that the resolutions were submitted to the Government, that they adopted them, and if the committee of the House of Commons should concur the noble Lord said they would be submitted to Parliament on the responsibility of Government alone. The next step was a motion made in the committee by members not connected with the Government, that such resolutions as unanimously received should be [illegible] ment, the First Lord of the Treasury does aring that her Majesty's Government would permit no investigation to take place. There was an inconsistency in the course pursued by different members of the Government, which it was impossible to reconcile with the respect due to either House of Parliament, to the noble Marquess, or to the general sense of the public opinion of the country. After referring to the state of Ireland, and of Irish landlords, as affected by the operation of the Present Poor-laws, the noble Lord concluded by expressing his hope that the Government would reconsider their determination of separating the question of a rate in aid from the remainder of the question, or that the proposition would not be pressed on the House of Commons, until their Lordships, from the evidence to be given before their committee, had satisfied themselves whether it ought to be considered alone or not.

The Earl of CLARENDON, after deprecating [illegible] taken in reference to this subject, and referring to the proceedings before the Committee of the Commons, said: "It appeared to him that the course taken by the Commons, however anxious they might be to obtain complete information, arose from the conviction of immediate assistance being necessary to be afforded to the Irish people to continue for the next few months. He certainly had no intention in saying that no reasons no separation has been place between the first resolution and those which immediately followed, because, if the question of a temporary rate in aid was to be entertained by Parliament, he thought it ought to be in connexion with the other question of establishing a maximum of poor-rate in all the counties of Ire and, and no consideration on earth would induce him to assent to a measure the effect of which should be to render the rate in aid permanent. Upon the whole, he thought it would be found that there existed an apparent rather than a real discrepancy between the course pursued by the two committees.

Lord BROUGHAM expressed his pleasure at hearing the reluctance with which the noble Marquis had given his assent to a rate, and he hoped the recent £50,000 grant would be the last made to Ireland.—Adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY.

DUBLIN IMPROVEMENT BILL.—A division took place on the question that this bill be "now" read a second time, which proposition was negatived by a majority of 16, the numbers being 23 to 39; a further division took place on the question whether it should be read a second time "that day six months," or "that day fortnight," when the latter motion was carried by a majority of 26, the numbers being 71 to 45.

TITHES.

On the order of the day for the second reading of St. Mary's, Whitechapel, Tithes and Easter Offerings Bill, having been read.

Mr. OSBORNE opposed the bill, on the ground that its object was to give the rector of Whitechapel a permanent and annual income of £1000 (or three which had never hitherto produced more than £300, and moved that it be read a second time that day six months.

Mr GLADSTONE supported the measure, contending that the question was, not whether the rector should have a fixed income of £1000 a year, but whether some fixed sum should be given in lieu of the present uncertain and disputed remuneration.

SIR W. CLAY said the parishioners of Whitechapel, though they were anxious the question should be settled by arbitration, were not anxious for the arbitration of Parliament.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL and Mr. G. THOMPSON opposed the measure, which was supported by Mr. GOULBURN and Mr. E. BOUVERIE, who contended that the object was not to give the rector a farthing more than he was legally entitled to, and that, by the establishment of a rector's rate, as was done in other parishes.

Sir D. L. EVANS, with reference to the feelings of the inhabitants of Whitechapel on the subject, said that at a public meeting held on the 25th of January, a resolution was unanimously come to hostile to the bill. He would suggest that it be postponed in order to afford time for an amicable arrangement.

The House then divided, when the second reading was negatived by a majority of 19, the numbers being 70 to 89; the bill was consequently lost.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.—LORD PALMERSTON, in reply to Mr. Anstey, said, the Austrian Government held that they were entitled to maintain the territorial distribution established at Vienna, but no guarantee was given by the contracting Powers. The noble Lord, also, in answer to Mr. B. Cochrane, responded that he should object to lay on the table the instructions given to Sir S. Canning when he visited Athens on the Pacifico compensation business. And, in answer to Mr. Bankes, as to some of the arms used at the insurrection in Sicily having come from her Majesty's stores, the noble Lord stated, that the contractor for guns for the Ordnance had applied for and received permission to receive back some of those he had furnished, in order to execute an order he had received from Sicily, which request was granted.

JAMAICA.—Mr. HAWES, in reply to Mr. P. Miles, said that a despatch had been received from the Governor of Jamaica, which he would lay on the table. It was true that a [illegible] bill had been passed by the Legislative Council, a delay had taken place in voting the supplies. The Governor, however, had stated that he had himself defended himself and Lord Grey in consequence of a question put by Mr. Baillie as to whether the despatches to be presented to the Ceylon committee were to be unread.

CALIFORNIA.—Lord PALMERSTON, in reply to Mr. Wyld, said he had no intention of appointing a Consul to California at present, as there was no form of government there with whom he could communicate. He might, to be sure, communicate with the gold-finders.

RAILWAY COMPANIES.—Mr. LABOUCHERE replied, in answer to Mr. Sanders, that if he found the bill of last session did not enable embarrassed railway companies to wind up their affairs, he should be glad to amend it. His apprehension was, that bill was of a prospective and not a retrospective character.

THE RIVER PLATE.—Mr. EWART wished to ask a question of the noble lord the Secretary for Foreign Affairs, with respect to the affairs of the River Plate, to which, on a former occasion, the noble lord had not given as unambiguous a reply as could have been desired by the parties interested. He would, first, to ask him whether the Government entertained a hope of effecting a settlement of these affairs; secondly, whether the reception of our new envoy to Buenos Ayres had been such as to justify the hope of a favourable settlement; and thirdly, what was the present state of the negotiations with respect to these affairs?—Lord PALMERSTON said that it would occupy some time to detail with accuracy the present state of these negotiations. Briefly, however he might state that a proposition had been made by the English and French governments which had not been accepted, and that it remained for the French Government to determine whether they would make any fresh proposals. Mr. Southern had not yet been received officially, but he had been received in private with great cordiality, and he might say with distinction. Mr Southern had been received by General Rosas, and there was reason to believe that in a short time he would be permitted to present his credentials. Expectations were not exceed four thousand pounds. (Laughter.) Lord Palmerston) saw no reason why a satisfactory arrangement should not be come to.

LAW LECTURES.—Mr EWART begged to ask her Majesty's Attorney-General whether any steps had been taken by the Inns of Court, in pursuance of the recommendations of the committee on legal education, to establish preliminary exam nations and lectures on the law?—The ATTORNEY-GENERAL said he believed each Inn of Court had appointed a lecturer to deliver lectures on the various branches of legal knowledge. That course, he believed, had been adopted on the suggestion of the select committee; but it had not been found to be successful. In the Inner Temple a barrister of high reputation had been appointed at a considerable expense. but the attendance on his lectures had not been such as to warrant the Benchers in making them. In Gray's-inn, he believed, the lectures had been better attended.

FACTORY OPERATIVES.—SIR G. GREY, in answer to Mr. Hindley, replied that a bill on the subject of working in factories by the Easter recess, but it would be unadvisable to say anything as to its provisions until he moved for leave to lay it on the table.

In answer to Mr. H. Herbert, Sir G. Grey intimated that it was quite true many prisoners under sentence of transportation in Ireland had been detained in the gaols for a longer period than usual; but that arose from the largely-increased number of convictions, and the Government were doing all in their power for their removal.

The case of the family of the late Ex-Rajah of Satara was again referred to at the instance of Mr. HUME; and after a short discussion, his motion for alphabetical lists of all persons receiving allowances from the public money was postponed; Lord J. RUSSELL stating he would endeavour to ascertain whether it could be acceded to without incurring a great expense.

BUCKINGHAM SUMMER ASSIZES BILL.—Mr. DUNNE moved the second reading of this bill, its object being to enable the assizes to be held at Aylesbury, if it should be deemed desirable.—The Marquis of CHANDOS opposed the bill, because it was not in accordance with the opinion of the magistrates in the north of the county, and moved that it be read a second time that day six months.—SIR G. GREY said, the bill merely placed the county of Buckingham in the same position as the other counties, with regard to which the Queen in Council had the power of changing the place for holding the assizes; and as the magistrates would have the opportunity of opposing any application to the Queen, he trusted the noble Lord would not press its amendment. The Marquis of CHANDOS, in consequence of the assurances that the magistrates would still have the power of objecting, withdrew his amendment, and the bill was then read a second time Adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—WEDNESDAY.

The House sat from noon till six o'clock.

The Insolvent Members Bill was referred to a Select Committee. Mr. GREENE having suggested to Mr. Moffatt that course, and Sir G. Grey having approved of it.

PUBLIC ROADS.

Mr. G. C. LEWIS moved the second reading of the Public Roads Bill, which (he said) resolved itself into two parts: that which related to the machinery and details of future management; and that which related to the debts which had been incurred by the Roads. The measure was framed on the recommendation by Sir James Graham for the South Welsh counties, with the exception that in that act the highway rates were not touched, nor was any equivalent given to the county rate for the land upon it: but by the present bill it was proposed to give nearly a million and a half to that rate, and to entrust its administration as far as possible to local authorities. It was proposed to remodel that portion of the bill which related to an extension of the debt. From returns laid before Parliament in 1845, it appeared that in round numbers the total amount of tolls throughout England amounted to £1,300,000, the debt to £6,000,000, and it was proposed to provide for the gradual extinction of that debt, that £1,300,000 shall be collected by a county board for the purpose of the debt, those purposes being the payment of interest at 4 per cent, and the formation of a sinking fund of 2 per cent, the latter amount to be paid over by commissioners to be appointed by the Secretary of State, who were to be empowered to compound with the bondholders; each bondholder receiving a debenture, who might apply to the commissioners sitting in sessions to have his debt paid off. The whole amount of interest on the debt and expenses of repairs, in round numbers, would require £1,130,000, which would leave a balance in favour of the trusts of £170,000. By this plan the whole debt might be extinguished in 28 years. With respect to unpaid interest, it was proposed that no interest should be recoverable for a period longer than ten years. With respect to the machinery, the constitution of the county road boards would also be a question for the committee; but he thought that placing all the roads in the country under the control of the county magistracy was a plan that would meet with general approbation. The bill proposed to take the limits of the Poor-law unions for the local boards; and it was thought that the Poor-law guardians as at present constituted might be entrusted with these additional powers, the management and expenditure being in the hands of the surveyors, the amount of the latter to be fixed by the boards.

The hon. gentleman concluded his observations by saying, that if the House should consent to the second reading, he should move that the bill on an early day be committed *pro formâ* for introducing amendments, that the bill as amended should be printed and circulated, and that the discussion should be taken on going into committee at some distant day.

Mr W. HUME acknowledged that the bill had been much improved, but he recommended that the second reading should be postponed for a fortnight, in order that the alterations made in it should be printed.

A lengthened discussion ensued, the general feeling of the House being in favour of Mr. Milne's suggestion.

Mr. C. LEWIS thereupon intimated his intention to withdraw the bill, with a view to reintroduce it with its amendments.

The bill was consequently withdrawn, and Mr. C. Lewis obtained leave to bring in a new bill.

IRELAND.

Sir H. W. BARRON moved the second reading of the Offences (Ireland) Bill, the object of which, he said, was to prevent the imprisonment for lengthened periods before trial of persons accused of trifling offences. He thought the measure would be not only an act of justice to the accused, but would be a saving of great expense to the counties.

Mr. H. DRUMMOND, in a strain of strong irony, dissected the provisions of the bill, and demonstrated its utter absurdity. So far from its being a bill to prevent imprisonment, the hon. member proved that it would, if carried, practically enable every Irishman to take every other honourable gentleman against whom he entertained a spite into custody.

Mr. E. B. ROCHE congratulated Sir H. Barron on having discovered a measure for Ireland even worse than the Habeas Corpus Act Suspension Bill.

Colonel DUNNE repudiated all connexion with the ridiculous bill. His name indeed appeared on the back of it; but he had never read it, nor had he a notion that it had been prepared.

Mr. STAFFORD declaimed all recognition of the honourable Baronet's queer bantling.

Sir G. GREY, as repudiation was the order of the day, on the part of the Government repudiated the bill. The right honourable gentleman pointed out other portions of the bill, besides those exposed by Mr. Drummond, as being the most ludicrous specimens of legislation possible to conceive. He recommended the honourable Baronet to withdraw it.

Mr. J. O'CONNELL likewise repudiated, and after some observations from Mr NAPIER and Mr. HERBERT, in condemnation of the bill,

Sir H. BARRON protested that it had not been drawn up by him, but by three assistant barristers.

After a very amusing succession of jokes at the expense of the hon. baronet and the assistant barristers who aided him, the bill was withdrawn.

The report of the Vice-Guardians of Unions (Ireland) Bill was received.

The Overseers (Cities and Boroughs) Bill went through committee.

The Out-door Paupers Bill also went through committee.—Adjourned.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—THURSDAY.

TURNPIKE TRUSTS.—On the motion of the Marquis of SALISBURY, an address was ordered to be presented to her Majesty for an account of tolls received under the Turnpike Trusts Acts, from the 1st of January, 1844, to the 1st of January, 1849, distinguishing each year, with an account of those trusts which are in debt; amount of debt, whether arising from money borrowed upon the security of the tolls, the interest due thereupon, or other charges at the present time; the amount of money raised by highway-rate from Easter, 1837, to Easter, 1848, distinguishing each year; the amount of money contributed from the highway-rates to [illegible] during the same period.

The Consolidated Fund Bill was read a third time

After some explanations of the Earl of CARLISLE, in reply to the Marquis of SALISBURY, relative to the terms on which certain leases of Crown lands had been granted by the Woods and Forests to several individuals named, their Lordships adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY.

BURDENS ON THE AGRICULTURAL INTEREST

Mr. DISRAELI said on the table the resolutions which he had given notice on this subject. They are as follow:—

"That the whole of the local taxation of the country for national purposes falls mainly, if not exclusively, on real property, and bears with undue severity on the occupiers of land, in a manner injurious to the agricultural interests of the country, and otherwise highly impolitic and unjust.

"That this burdensome and unequal pressure is greatly aggravated by the fact, that more than one-third of the whole revenue derived from the Excise is levied upon agricultural produce, exposed, by the recent changes in the law, to direct competition with the untaxed produce of foreign countries, the home producer being thus subjected to a burthen of taxation, which, by greatly enhancing the price, limits the demand for British produce; and to restrictions which injuriously interfere with the conduct of his trade and industry.

"That this House will resolve itself into a committee of the whole House to take into their serious consideration such measures as may remove the grievances of which the owners and occupiers of real property thus justly complain, and which may establish a more equitable apportionment of the public burthens."

DIVISION OF ECCLESIASTICAL DISTRICTS.

Lord ASHLEY moved that an humble petition be presented to her Majesty, praying her Majesty to appoint a commission to inquire into the practicability and mode of subdividing, into districts and independent parishes, for all ecclesiastical purposes, all the densely-peopled parishes in England and Wales, in such manner that the population of each, except in particular cases at the discretion of the Commissioners, shall not exceed four thousand souls. He stated, in the outset, he wished to state without reserve that his proposition would not involve any grant or bounty, much less any grant of public money. (Hear, hear.) He believed he expressed the sentiments of the House when he stated that though they admitted the principle of making demands upon the public purse when economy required it, they were not in the matter; they were but imposed to look any pecuniary aid—any more, they should, on direct to resist any such demands until such time as the Church should have exhausted her own resources. (Hear, hear.) Large Thereby, the undertaking to the proposition would not involve any increase of the present amount of local taxation in the form of church-rates. Moreover he wished it to be understood that the Commissioners would not touch any of all existing rights, all existing incumbencies, which would only be dealt with as vacancies occurred, by death or otherwise. No one who had looked at the condition of densely-populated parts of the empire could have failed to observe the great want of proper parochial distribution, and the consequent difficulty of efficiently carrying out efficient parochial government. This was not the case in densely-populated districts in the country, where the population was equally numerous as many towns, they were well supplied with the means of religious instruction. All the densely-peopled districts were those which were destitute of the ordinances of religion. He would not trespass further on the attention of the House than to state the principle of his proposition, which was to divide the parishes into districts, and to endow them with the means of religious instruction. He would not trespass further on the attention of the House than to state the principle of his proposition, which was to divide the parishes into districts, and to endow them with the means of religious instruction. He would not trespass further on the attention of the House than to state the principle of his proposition, which was to divide the parishes into districts, and to endow them with the means of religious instruction.

Mr. PLUNKET then moved the appointment of a committee of five shareholders to examine into the matters, and to report to an adjourned meeting. (Agreed.)

The Chairman did not know what the hon. proprietor required more; he had told him that the company had sold his shares, and the question was whether he had done right in so selling them. (Cries of "No, no!" applause and excitement.)

Mr. Pearce said, several hundreds had been sold at that premium, and the shares were in the Stock Exchange was, that was an extravagant price given for them to get a quotation

The Chairman replied that was an imputation of motive, and was unfair. He had sold shares to large lots of private individuals, which were never in the Exchange at all, and if it some cases he got them lower than others, it made an average of them. He was, however, quite willing to abide by the decision of the meeting as to whether he was justified in selling the shares.

Mr. H. N. Love seconded the motion for appointing a committee.

The Chairman said he might have got wrong in the early stage of these share transactions, but, if he had made an error in the management, he had been right in many others. He had never directed his attention to this particular transaction; and, if he had done wrong, he was ready to refund the money. He would take all the shares back, if they liked, and give back all the interest to them. (Hear.)

Mr. Parsons contended that the question was not one of money, and that no explanation could be satisfactory without an inquiry. (Loud applause.)

The Chairman said that repayments was the question, because there was no doubt he was perfectly justified in selling the shares; the only point was, whether the price was too large. (Loud applause and cries of "Question.")

Mr. Love said there was no doubt about the price being too large.

The Chairman then let it be put right

Mr. H. N. Thompson said, he thought that in order to clear up the Chairman's character, and that of the other Directors, it was very desirable that an inquiry should take place. (Loud applause.)

Mr. Love thought it was as much due to the credit of Mr. Hudson as it was to the shareholders, that an investigation should take place, and that the committee should report without favour or affection towards any parties. (Hear.)

The Chairman said, if the shareholders wished it, he had not the least objection to a committee. (Hear.)

A committee was then appointed, consisting of Mr. Prance, Mr. Love, Mr. Denison, Mr. Clayton, and Mr. [illegible]

The report was then adopted, and a dividend of 5 per cent. declared.

IRELAND.

OPPOSITION TO THE RATE IN AID IN ULSTER.—Already the northern province is moved by a spirit of determined resistance to the rate in aid proposed by Lord John Russell; and Ulster, heretofore so free from agitation, is now excited from one end to the other. The Freeman's Journal, without distinction of party, opposes the new taxation with energy, and appeal to the people to meet in all quarters, to remonstrate against the injustice of taxing the north for the relief of "the improvident western squires and their paupers." Several meetings have been convened, and it appears likely, from the feeling of the day, that the movement will be universal throughout the province. In Fermanagh the county meeting, held last week, was one of the most numerous that has assembled in the memory of many years, and was composed of all parties (Orange and Green). The resolutions were very strong. One of them was to the effect that no English manufactured goods introduced into Ireland would be juster than the proposed rate in aid, and that we believe privately the presence of the present Poor-law. It was proposed, also, that the Imperial Exchequer, if it was found to be considered an integral part of the United Kingdom, should contribute towards a rate in aid when such was called for.

ELECTION OF AN IRISH REPRESENTATIVE PEER.—Writs have been issued from the Hanaper-office for the election of a representative peer, in the room of the late Lord Dunsany. It is understood that Lord Clarina will be chosen.

THE STATE PRISONERS IN KILMAINHAM.—An investigation ordered by the Government respecting the treatment to which, it is alleged, the six State prisoners, still confined in Kilmainham, have been subjected, commenced on Saturday last, before a commiss oner appointed by the Lord-Lieutenant.

Mr. Joseph Brenan has written a letter to the *Freeman's Journal*, calling upon Mr. Sergeant Sir George Stuart's statement in the House of Commons, that "all the prisoners had threatened to offend as Mr. Meany had offended," by writing articles for newspapers. Mr. Brenan says that Messrs. Meany and Rea were the only gentlemen of the six confined at Kilmainham who published any articles; he himself, with O'Higgins, Meyler, and Halpin, was willing to give a pledge to the contrary. Yet they also were "sent to the damp cells of the felon yard."

The vessel now emigrant ship, the *Lord Sandys*, was burnt at Kinsale (Ireland). Its value was £2000. No lives were lost. The vessel was insured.

Mr. Ross (of Rosstrevor), late M.P. for Belfast, has written to a Dublin paper to say that he has not disposed of his marine residence in that county to her Majesty, or to any person acting in the name of the Queen, as stated in a paragraph which has lately gone the round of the newspapers.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer has received £30 from B. D., "in lieu of probate duty;" £5 from an anonymous correspondent, "on the assessed income-tax;" and £5 from a partner in a firm, which "received in drawback some years ago more than they were by law entitled to." These sums will be paid into the Exchequer.

The Right Hon. Sidney Herbert, M.P., is about to extend the advantages of the small allotment system, which has been found to have improved the condition of the labouring classes so much at Wilton, to the adjoining parish of Pangbourne St. Peter; and a suitable piece of land has been selected for the purpose

EARLY CLOSING ASSOCIATION.—The seventh annual meeting of the society, formed for the furtherance of early closing in all trades will be held at Exeter Hall, on Tuesday next, the Marquis of Blandford, M.P., in the chair, when a large attendance of the friends of the association is confidently expected.

THE MISSING STEAMER, "FORTH."

THE MISSING STEAMER, "FORTH."

By the West India mails, received on Tuesday, we learn that no intelligence of the loss of the *Forth* had reached Bermuda, or any other island touched by the *Severn*. It was presumed at Bermuda that the long detention of the Gulf mails arose from the extra work the *Forth* would have to perform, caused by the long outward voyage made by the *Avon*. "We fear, however," adds the account, "that the fact of no vessel having made her appearance by the 13th at Bermuda, is strong confirmatory evidence that the report of the *Forth's* wreck on the Alscranes was a true one."

Should this prove to be the case, the *Forth* will make the fifth large steamer lost by the Royal Mail Steam-Packet Company since the commencement of their contract for carrying the West India mails in 1841. The steamers previously wrecked were the *Medina*, on the 12th of May, 1844, on a coral reef, near Turk's Island; the *Isis*, on the 5th of October, 1842, which sank off Bermuda, having previously struck on a reef; the *Soheay*, off Corunna, coast of Spain, on the 8th of April, 1843; and the *Tweed*, on the 12th of February, 1847, on the Alscranes rocks, Gulf of Mexico, the same reef upon which the unfortunate *Forth* was last seen by the vessel which took the news to Mobile. The Company also lost their inter-colonial steamer *Antaeus*, on the Nigrellos, near Carthagena, in 1844; and the schooner *Lee*, near Belize, Honduras, in 1848. The wrecks of the *Soheay* and *Tweed* were attended with peculiarly distressing circumstances, involving the loss of 120 lives; and in the case of the *Tweed*, with an amount of hardship and suffering to the survivors which has rarely found a parallel in the records of shipwrecks.

The cause of this succession of disasters is that the West India steamers, besides their long Atlantic voyages, have to call at a number of ports and islands, the navigation of which is especially dangerous and intricate, abounding with rocks and shoals, the ships at all times being exposed to currents of a dangerous nature, and to those sudden changes of weather, hurricanes, squalls, northers, &c., with which the West India Islands, Spanish Main, and Gulf of Mexico are so frequently visited.

These disasters cannot be attributed to the inefficiency of the vessels or their captains and officers, it being generally conceded that the working management of the Company is most able, the ships of the best description, both as regards hulls and machinery, and suitable by their mode of construction and equipment for the particular service in which they are employed; they are commanded and officered by intelligent and experienced men, whose general ability and knowledge of their profession and of the navigation of the West Indies is unquestioned, and whose vigilance and seamanship during their long and arduous voyages are incessantly called into exercise.

Regarding the loss of the *Forth* we are without any details which can at present lead us to conjecture how she could have been driven on the Alscranes reef. It is inferred that a norther was blowing, the effect of which was calculated to force the vessel on the Campeachy coast; and that Captain Sturdee, wishing to avoid this lee shore, made his course as much to the northward as he thought would enable him to pass the rocks at a safe distance; but that during the night, some current, temporary or otherwise, of which he was unaware, carried the ship so much further to the northward as to run the *Forth* upon the rocks. Although the report which has reached England is a very meagre one, yet it is consolatory to know that all hands were saved, and that assistance, even if not sought, was promptly obtained. Captain Sturdee is a very careful commander, and has been some years in the Company's service, having been formerly chief officer of the *Thames* under Captain Hart, R.N., Commodore of the Fleet.

The *Forth*, of which fine vessel we have engraved a view, was the largest of the Company's vessels, and had made sixteen successful voyages to the West Indies from Southampton. She left Southampton on the 2nd of September, and was on her seventeenth trip when the accident happened. She was of about 1900 tons burden, or 1147 tons register, and 450-horse power; built at Leith, in 1841, by Messrs. Menzies and Co. Messrs. Wilson, Nunn, and Higman were respectively first, second, and third officers; Mr. Agnus, chief engineer; and Mr. A. H. Strutt, purser. The *Forth* was shortly to have received new boilers, and undergone a thorough overhaul, at an expense of £12,000 to £15,000, being the second ship on the list for such repairs.

We are happy to be able to state that, beyond the present detention of the mails, the loss of the *Forth* will not interfere with the general regularity of the mail service, or prove detrimental to the finances of the Company, which, by the last annual report to the shareholders, were in a prosperous condition. The Company have been their own insurers for some years; and, to provide for contingencies and casualties, have a reserve fund, which, at the present time, without writing off the *Forth's* loss, amounts to no less a sum than £125,000, invested in Government securities. The actual value of the *Forth* at the time of her wreck may be estimated at £60,000.

WRECK OF THE BRIG "NEWCASTLE," OFF WHITBY.

This calastrophe occurred on the night of the 30-31st ult., when the *Newcastle* was making for the harbour at Whitby; and the tide swept the brig against the east pier, a portion of which is shown in the sketch, with the platforms, &c used for its extension. The vessel being very light, she was driven by a heavy surf close under the rocky cliffs, at about half a mile south-east of the port. Lieutenant Bainbridge, of the Whitby coast-guard with the crew under his command, immediately hastened to the heights, and threw, by means of rockets, two lines on board the brig; but they were not required, as the vessel drove so close up that the crew were able to land on a shelving piece of rock, by means of a line which they threw ashore. The wind was N.W., blowing fresh gales, with heavy surf; so that the brig eventually became a wreck.

WRECK OF THE BRIG "NEWCASTLE," OFF WHITBY

THE LATE MR. GREEN, THE SHIPOWNER.

This eminent mercantile ship-builder died at his residence, at Blackwall, on the 21st ult., in the eighty-second year of his age. His life was a course of untiring enterprise. At the early age of fifteen he entered, as a draughtsman, the office of Mr. Perry, of Blackwall, who then occupied the premises now in the possession of the Messrs. Green. By attention to business he advanced in a short period to the head of his department, and soon afterwards married Miss Perry, the daughter of his employer, by whom he was subsequently taken into partnership. Of this marriage his only surviving child is Mr. Richard Green, the present head of the firm. The deceased gentleman married, secondly, Miss Onwhyn, daughter of Mr. Onwhyn, for many years coroner for the eastern division of Middlesex, by whom he had issue several children.

On the demise of Mr. Perry, Mr. Wigram became a partner, and the business was for many years carried on by Messrs. Green, Wigram, and Wells; but Mr. Green eventually soon became sole proprietor. To his enterprise is owing the pre-eminence which the British merchant-vessels have attained on the Indian and Chinese seas. He first laid on vessels in those quarters, at the expiration of the East India Company's Navigation Charter; and he has since sent forth some of the finest vessels that ever appeared upon water. Many of them were so constructed as to be available for the purposes of war at a very short notice.

The closing years of Mr. Green's life were almost exclusively devoted to munificent acts of charity. At his sole expense were erected the East India-road Schools; and, at his cost, were latterly supported, clothed, and educated, 1000 children. Attached to these schools is a chapel, which Mr. Green also endowed. He likewise founded the Sailors' Home at Poplar, the Green Free School, and the Blackwall Free School; and was a liberal benefactor to other institutions, too numerous to mention. His portrait worthily adorns the Town-Hall at Poplar, and from this picture the accompanying engraving has been sketched.

On Wednesday afternoon, the remains of Mr. Green were removed from his

THE LATE MR. GREEN, THE SHIPOWNER.

house at Blackwall for interment in a vault attached to the Sailors' Home Chapel; and, in respect to his memory, the shops in Poplar (in which parish the deceased had lived ever since he was thirteen years of age) and along the road through which the body was conveyed to its last resting-place were closely shut up; while nearly the entire population lined the thoroughfares, and appeared deeply impressed with the solemn scene. The demonstration was not confined to the inhabitants, as in the East and West India Docks every vessel had the flag of its nation half-mast high; while on the river the same expression of feeling was displayed. The following was the order of the mournful procession:—The police to clear the way, followed by the boys and girls of the Green Free School; about one hundred gentlemen, four abreast, of the Wesleyan persuasion, wearing silk hatbands and silk scarfs; the churchwardens, trustees, and overseers of the parish, four abreast; the children of the East India-road school (the girls dressed in black, and the boys with black armlets on the right arm); the hearse (drawn by four horses), containing the body of the deceased; two mourning-coaches—in the first were the four sons of the deceased; in the second, Mr. Hankey (the banker), his son-in-law, and the Rev. Mr. Dod; then followed the foreman, clerks, shipwrights, and mechanics in his service, and the children of the Blackwall Free School. There were about 1000 children connected with the schools in the procession.

Mr. Green is stated to have expended nearly £100,000 in founding charitable institutions in his neighbourhood, and in acts of benevolence to the poor, by whom his memory will long be cherished.

NEW JUSTICE-ROOM AT THE MANSION-HOUSE.

The old Justice-Room at the Mansion-House was noted for its many inconveniences, among which its smallness and exposure to the noise of traffic in the street were not the least objectionable. The City Clerk of the Works, Mr. Bunning, has just effected a two-fold improvement, by converting the Justice-Room into a handsome vestibule, appropriate to a palatial edifice; and constructing a new Justice-Room towards the rear of the Mansion-House, and thus avoiding the interruption from the street noises.

Our Illustration shows this new accommodation. It is a large and handsome apartment, lighted by a window of some architectural character, as well as by a light borrowed from the ball-room, which is immediately above this room. The Engraving shows the position of the Lord Mayor's chair, to the left of which is accommodation for the counsel and strangers.

The public will be great gainers by the change, there being more space allotted to them; and the heating and ventilation are perfect. The floor is covered with lead of considerable thickness, which greatly deadens the sound of footfalls.

NEW JUSTICE-ROOM AT THE MANSION-HOUSE.

ENFIELD AND EDMONTON RAILWAY.

The Act of Parliament for this short line was obtained in 1846, and passed through both Houses without difficulty.

The undertaking was, at first, projected by a few spirited inhabitants at Enfield, but, after the bill was passed, arrangements were made with the Eastern Counties Railway Company, who became proprietors of the line, and by whom it has been constructed, under the following direction:—M. A. Borthwick, Esq., Engineer; William Lawford, Esq., Superintendant Engineer; W. G. Lankfield, Esq., Surveyor; Thomas Earle, Esq., Contractor. The stations were designed by Mr. C. F. Cheffins, of Southampton-buildings, and were erected by Messrs. Curtis, of Stratford; and it is but justice to all the parties concerned in the execution of the works to say, that every thing has been done in a very creditable and efficient manner.

THE ENFIELD RAILWAY STATION.

The line is about three miles in length, and branches off from the Cambridge line, at the Old Edmonton (now Water-lane) station. It is nearly on a level, and the curves are favourable and unfrequent. The cost of construction of a line so near to London, and through a country principally cultivated as market-gardens, must be necessarily large; but the chief item of expense has been the making of a deviation of the Turnpike-road at Edmonton, to avoid the danger of crossing the Railway, which is here on a level with the public road. Level crossings, in large towns, are very common, as at Ware, Canterbury, Southampton, Peterborough, &c.; but the Metropolitan Road Commissioners thought it their duty to insist upon the deviation being made in this case, which has consequently been done at an expence of from £10,000 to £12,000.

The line was opened Thursday last, but no formal or public demonstrations took place on the occasion.

It does not present many features for Illustration, but we have engraved the fine old Mansion which has been converted into the Enfield Station.

THE LITTLE CHURCH AT GREENSTED.

A very interesting paper, illustrative of the history of this singular edifice, was read on the 19th ult., at the Royal Institute of British Architects, by T. H. Wyatt, Esq., Fellow.

We should premise that Greensted lies near Ongar, in Essex; and the interest attached to this little building arises from the materials of which it is constructed; from its undoubted antiquity; and from the strong evidence that exists of its having been originally built as a place for the reception of the corpse of St. Edmund, which, on its return from London to Bury St. Edmund's, in the year 1013, was, as Lydgate, a monk of that monastery (St. Edmund's) informs us, conveyed in a chest, or "forstory."

St Edmund began to reign in East Anglia, A D 35: he is supposed to have been killed in 16 years afterwards, and was buried at Thetford or Hoxgleden. His body is stated to have reposed there tranquilly for 33 years, when it was removed to Bury St. Edmund's, and it is a curious fact, that the *first* church erected to receive the body thus moved from Thetford was of wood. Next, in consequence of apprehensions from Danish invasion and spoliation, the body was moved to London, to "the Church of Christ;" and in the year 1013 reconveyed from London to the church at Bury. And, to strengthen the probability of the little structure at Greensted having received the body, on its route eastward, Mr. Wyatt quotes a MS. life of Sir Edmund, preserved at Lambeth Palace; and another MS quoted by Dugdale, in his "Monasticon," in which it is stated that "he (the body) was also sheltered near *Aungre*, where a wooden chapel remains until this day." The parish of Aungre, or Ongar, herein mentioned, adjoins that of Greensted, and through which the ancient road from London into Suffolk passed; so that no doubt has ever been entertained that this rough oaken fabric is "the wooden chapel near Aungre."

Mr. Wyatt then refers to the construction of churches of wood in Norway, about the twelfth century; and with us "there was a time," says the venerable Bede, "when there was not a stone church in all the land, but the custom was to build them all of wood." It is not, then, to be wondered at that, in a retired spot, for a purely temporary purpose, and in a country devoid of stone, wood should have been adopted as the material for a small structure, even of a very sacred kind. Mr. Wyatt then describes the inclosing walls as of oak: they were about six feet high, and formed of rough half trees, split or sawn asunder, and set upright, close to one another. These uprights were laid on an oak sill, tenoned into a groove, and secured with oak pins. The sill on the south side was laid on the actual earth; and that on the north side had, in two places, some rough flints, without any mortar. The roof-plates, also of oak, had a groove corresponding with the sill, into which the uprights were tenoned and pinned.

Mr. Wyatt states that the east end timbers were, no doubt, removed to make way for the red brick Tudor church, erected about the beginning of the reign of Henry VIII.; and there is no means of now ascertaining if the original form was a mere parallelogram, or if an apse was the eastern termination, as prevalent in the early churches. Some of the western timbers had been removed to make a doorway into the wooden tower, erected at the beginning of the seventeenth century. There is one bell, with this inscription:—"William Sand made me, 1618." The roof was heavy, and without any particular character. The covering was brick tile. The insides of the timbers were plastered, so that internally the character and interest of the construction was lost. The seats were of all sorts and heights, and offered some good specimens of the "cattle pen." The church was lighted by three dormer windows, of near "domestic" appearance; and an open wooden porch, without any style or beauty, gave access to the Church on the south side, by means of a very low door. There was, originally, a northern door, but this had long been walled up. How this little structure was originally lighted, whether by windows on the eastern side, or only by *torch-light*, as the sanctity of the place, and the precious nature of the relic it contained, might render probable, it is not now easy to determine; but, as Erasmus found the Chapel of our Lady at Walsingham lighted only by tapers, such may have been the case here; and it seems curiously confirmed by the following extract from a letter of the builder who has lately been engaged in the restoration of the Church: he says, "When the plaster was taken off the walls, I noticed a number of marks made by torch or candle, as if the latter had been stuck in a lump of clay, and the flame had come actually in contact with the wood. I also found in the centre of the nave, opposite the porch door, a quantity of burnt earth, as if a large fire had been made in the Church."

The *restoration* of the Church, which has been effected strictly in accordance with the original plan, is thus described in a letter in the *Times*, dated Jan. 5:—"In no case has a single entire timber been condemned, but every atom which decay had not rendered useless had been worked up. So rigidly has it been made a rule to replace everything just as it was found, that each tree has been reinstated precisely in the same spot which it has occupied for upwards of 800 years. The necessity for the Church being repaired arose from the decay of the sills, which literally crumbled to pieces when removed, and the butt ends of the timbers which fitted into them; consequently, they were unable to bear the weight of the roof, tottering under it, as it were, in a very threatening manner. This defect has been remedied by building a firm, well-drained, brick foundation upon which new oaken sills rest, grooved as before to receive the timbers, the unsound parts of which having been previously cut off, the effect produced is the same as before, except that the beams or trees are, almost imperceptibly, shortened. The plates, sills, and wood-work of the roof are new; but from the old ones being of a much more recent date than the rest of the building, no innovation has been made in that respect, as the chief objects of curiosity are still preserved unaltered. A handsome oak porch supplies the place of the former one, which was also of a more recent construction, and though elegant does not deprive the structure of its characteristic simplicity, to retain which in its original form every effort has been made, even down to replacing the old tiles on the roof. Within, the Church will be equally in keeping with the exterior when finished. The timbers will now appear inside as well as out; hitherto they were covered, or rather disfigured, with a thick coating of plaster and whitewash. The remaining improvements consist of another window, now making four in all, two on each side, filled with beautiful stained glass in lieu of the plain which formerly cumbered them, and of a round window in the west end, containing the head of St. Edmund, in stained glass, which was accidentally discovered a few years ago."

THE LITTLE CHURCH AT GREENSTED, ESSEX, RESTORED.

New Money-order Offices.—On the 1st of March the following offices were opened for the issue and payment of money orders:—Amlwch, Anglesey; Blackpool, Lancashire; Brighouse, Yorkshire; Brierley, Hill, Staffordshire; Broadstairs, Kent; Calstor, Lincolnshire, Dowlais, Glamorganshire; Easingwold, Yorkshire; Glossop, Derbyshire, Herne Bay, Kent; Hailsham, Sussex; Long Sutton, Lincolnshire, Nailsworth, Gloucestershire; Ottery St. Mary, Devonshire; Painswick, Gloucestershire; Paignton Devonshire; Padstow, Cornwall; Ramsay, Huntingdonshire; Sedburgh, Yorkshire; Sutton Coldfield, Warwickshire; St. Ives, Cornwall; Stratton, Cornwall; Thornbury, Gloucestershire; Whittlesea, Cambridgeshire; Walton-on-Naze, Essex; Wragby, Lincolnshire; Wem, Shropshire; Wlnaford, Cheshire; Wotton Basset, Wiltshire; Whitstable, Kent. Scotland—Banchory, Aberdeenshire Dalbeattie, Kirkcudbrightshire; Wishaw, Lanarkshire.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, March 4.—Second Sunday in Lent.
MONDAY, 5. Sun rises 6h. 40m., sets 5h. 44m.
TUESDAY, 6.—Moon rises 3h. 5m. A.M., sets 5h. 10m. A.M.
WEDNESDAY, 7.—Perpetua.
THURSDAY, 8.—Eclipse of the Moon.
FRIDAY, 9.—Civil notes issued, 1797.
SATURDAY, 10.—Sun rises 6h. 28m., sets 5h. 53m.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE,
FOR THE WEEK ENDING MARCH 10.

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
9 32	10 10	11 41	* 0 15	1 0	1 44	2 30
A M	A M	A M	A M	A M	A M	A M
10 32	11 10	* 0 41	1 15	2 0	2 44	3 30

* During the morning of Thursday there will be no high tide.

THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY-LANE.—CIRQUE NATIONAL DE PARIS. LAST WEEK BUT ONE.—GRAND EQUESTRIAN PERFORMANCES EVERY EVENING. [illegible] Mathilde, Carlo, and Auguste. The Performances will commence with the Equestrian Drama of

COURT AND HAUT TON.

THE COURT AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE.

On Monday the Queen and Prince Albert, the ladies and gentlemen of the Court, and the domestic household, attended divine service in the private chapel in Buckingham Palace. The Honourable and Rev. Leslie Courtenay Related. The Royal dinner party included the Hereditary Prince and Princess of Parma, the Chevalier Bunsen and Madame Bunsen, the Duchess of Sutherland, the Marquis and Marchioness of Ormonde, Lord Clarence Paget, Lady in Waiting on the Hereditary Princess of Parma, Lord and Lady Palmerston, and Lord and Lady Charles Wellesley.

Her Majesty and Prince Albert honoured the performance at Drury-Lane Theatre with their presence on Saturday evening.

Prince Albert, attended by Colonel Seymour, inspected, on Saturday, the manufactory of tessalated pavements, at Messrs. Minton and Co.'s, in Albion-place, Blackfriars. His Royal Highness was conducted over the establishment by the members of the firm, and was pleased to express his gratification with the manufacture of encaustic tiles and pavements.

BIRTHDAY OF HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE.—Saturday was the birthday of his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge. Some of the foreign Ministers and many of the nobility and gentry left their names at his Royal Highness during the day, at Cambridge House. Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Gloucester received their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Cambridge and the Princess Mary at dinner, at Gloucester House.

PRINCE ALBERT AT THE ROYAL SOCIETY

On Monday, by the especial desire of Prince Albert, Dr. Faraday delivered a discourse at the Royal Society, on the diamagnetic and magne-crystallic condition of bodies. The lecture-room was crowded in every part. There were a considerable number of lady visitors present, amongst whom were Miss Burdett Coutts, Lady Holland, Mrs. Marcet, &c.

His Royal Highness, who was attended by Lieutenant-Colonel Seymour and the Hon. Colonel C. B. Phipps, entered the lecture room at three o'clock, and having been conducted to the chair, Dr. Faraday commenced the subject of his lecture by exhibiting the manner in which a piece of iron acts on the magnetic needle, and contrasting it with the total absence of all influence upon it displayed by copper and glass; yet he asserted like as not very that inert as these bodies seemed in these experiments, he would demonstrate that they, and every other substance in nature, were capable of being influenced by the magnetic fluid. In further showing experimentally the distinction between magnetic and what is called non-magnetic metals, he exhibited a spark of the late ly-popularised voltaic light, the intense illumination from which, in spite of the conflicting daylight, made itself distinctly apparent in the most remote portions of the apartment. He then proceeded to explain in familiar language the construction and the powers of the great electro-magnet with which the room is furnished, and the numerous appliances by which its power is brought to bear upon the different substances submitted to its influences, and he solicited particular attention to the singular state of the space lying between the poles of the magnet, or what is termed the magnetic field. Having suspended a piece of copper in the magnetic field, he demonstrated that no influence was exercised on it, the mass spinning round freely; but upon the circulation of the electric current round the magnet it immediately became stationary. A flattened piece of copper brought into contact with the magnet moved freely to and fro; but when the magnetic power was put on, great resistance was offered to its movement. After explaining, with the aid of a diagram, the direction of the lines of magnetic force, he showed that glass, paper, bismuth, water, &c., when submitted to the action of the magnetic power, came to rest in a line parallel or transverse to the ordinary line of magnetic force. These were called the diamagnetic bodies, and all substances, not merely inorganic or amorphous, but organic also, if not magnetic, were dia-magnetic. A piece of apple and a fish having been suspended in the magnetic field, were shown to be dia-magnetic bodies, coming to rest in a line transverse to the magnetic axis. The power of the magnetic current over flame, and its influence was next shown, by means of very ingeniously arranged machinery.

Having experimentally illustrated and illustrated the law that all bodies are either attracted to the poles, are and magnetic, or are repelled and are dia-magnetic, as in bismuth, &c., he proceeded to investigate the extraordinary kind of polarity exhibited by crystals of bismuth. He showed that a group of symmetric crystals of bismuth, suspended in the magnetic field between horizontal poles, would obtain a certain position in the same way as a magnetic needle when suspended, so that the horizontal line of transverse in the magnetic axis, becomes the vertical line, the crystal points with the greatest amount of force; but when placed so that the line parallel to the magnetic axis becomes vertical, all directive force is lost. The line of direction he called the magne-crystallic axis, and it is perpendicular to the most perfect of the planes of the crystal. Whether this axis is parallel or transverse to the magnetic pole, the bismuth in both cases presents the minimum of repulsion that is the same. It was shown that a crystal of sulphate of iron could be made to recede from the magnet under the influence of the magne-crystallic force, which tended to make the magnetic and magne-crystallic axis parallel. A crystal of bismuth being employed, that body was made to approach the magnetic pole, under the influence of the magne-crystallic force; from which facts he deduced the conclusion that it is neither attraction nor repulsion which determines the position of the set of a magne-crystall body, and that the force was in a great measure dependent on the crystalline condition of the body itself. The discovery was the peculiar power in nature for determining the set of bodies was very recent, but they hoped, ere long, to discover the whole truth. A great discovery in natural sciences, whose results the most powerful imagination could not anticipate, was even then looming before them; and the interest which had been manifested in their pursuits by the presence of his Royal Highness on that occasion would form an additional incentive to persevere in those paths of investigation which, in all probability, would ultimately conduct to a successful issue.

On the termination of the address, his Royal Highness approached the lecturer's table, and himself performed, under the superintendence of Dr. Faraday, several of the experiments which had been exhibited.

The Prince retired amid the loud applause of all present.

POLITICAL ENTERTAINMENTS.

On Wednesday evening the Earl Grey received the following members of the Cabinet at dinner, at his residence in Belgrave-square:—The Marquis of Lansdowne, the Lord Chancellor, Lord John Russell, the Earl of Carlisle, the Marquis of Camden, Viscount Palmerston, the Right Honourable Sir Charles Wood, Sir Campbell, the Right Honourable Sir George Grey, the Earl of Minto, the Right Honourable Sir Frances Thornhill Baring, the Right Honourable Henry Labouchere, and the Right Honourable Sir John Cam Hobhouse.

Lord Stanley gave a grand parliamentary entertainment, also, on Wednesday evening, at his residence in St. James's-square, to the following members of the Lower House:—The Earl of March, Viscount Bernard, Right Hon. J. C. Herries, Hon. G. Rice Trevor, Hon. Captain Rushout, Hon. Captain Harris, S. R. W. H. Jolliffe, Mr. Thomas Baring, Sir Charles Knightley, Mr. Forbes Mackenzie, Mr. Charles Goring, Mr. J. W. Henley, Mr. Spencer Walpole, Mr. J. R. Walsh, Mr. Godson, Mr. Newdegate, Mr. Alderman Thompson, Mr. T. B. Hildyard, Mr. C. G. Du Pré, Mr. Grogan, Colonel Hall, Mr. J. Floyer, M. Philip Miles, and Mr. Basil Farnham.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer had a Parliamentary dinner party on Tuesday, at his official residence in Downing-street. The company included Lord Dudley Stuart, Lord Duncan, Sir William Somerville, Mr. John E. Lott, Sir Reynolds, Sir R. Ferguson, Mr. C. Clements, Mr. Maffett, Sir F. Hopkins, Mr. Hodges, Mr. Fox, Mr. Macgregor, Sir William Clay, Lord Nugent, Mr. M'Cann, Lord Marcus Hill, and Mr. Rice.

THE ORDER OF THE BATH.

The Queen held an investiture of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath on Saturday afternoon at Buckingham Palace.

At the last two orders, the Knights Grand Crosses of the Order assembled, and having been robed in their mantles of crimson satin, and wearing their collars, passed through the Picture Gallery to the Green Drawing-room, where they were called over by Bath King of Arms.

The officers of the order attended with their mantles, chains, and badges.

The Queen wore the mantle and collar of the Bath, and was conducted to the Throne Room (where the investiture took place) by the Lord Steward and also by the Lord Steward. Her Majesty was accompanied by Field-Marshal his Royal Highness the Prince Albert, Great Master of the Order, who also wore the mantle and collar of the Bath.

The Queen being seated in a chair of State, Prince Albert being by her side, and the Ladies in Waiting, the Great Officers of State, and the Noblemen and Gentlemen in Waiting occupying their usual stations near the Sovereign, the honours and Crosses were introduced to the Royal presence, attended by the Officers of the Order.

The Knights ranged themselves on each side of the Queen, his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge being on the right of her Majesty, and his Grace the Duke of Wellington, the Senior Knight Grand Cross of the Bath, on the left.

Her Majesty's Honourable Corps of Gentlemen-at-Arms lined the room.

The following were the parties honoured with the investiture:—Lieutenant-General Sir James Lillyman Caldwell, of the East India Company's service. Mr. George Russell Clerk, late Governor of Bombay, had the honour of Knighthood conferred upon him by the Queen, and was invested as a Civil Knight Commander. Mr. Henry Light, late Governor of Prince of Wales's Island, had the honour of Knighthood, and was invested as a Civil Knight Commander. Major-General Archibald Galloway, of the East India Company's service, had the honour of Knighthood conferred upon him, and was invested with the insignia of a Knight Commander. Colonel Duncan M'Gregor received the honour of Knighthood and the insignia of a Knight Commander. Colonel Charles Rowan was knighted, and was also invested with the insigna of a Knight Commander.

HER MAJESTY'S LEVÉE.

On Wednesday afternoon the Queen held a Levee (the second this season) in St. James's Palace.

Her Majesty and Prince Albert arrived from Buckingham Palace shortly before two o'clock, attended by the Duchess of Norfolk and Lady Portman, Ladies in Waiting; Lord Canroys, Lord in Waiting; Lord George Lennox, Lord in Waiting to Prince Albert, &c.

At St. James's Palace her Majesty and his Royal Highness were received by the Lord Steward, the Lord Chamberlain, and the Groom of the Stole to the Prince.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge was present at the Levee, attended by Major Baron Knesebeck, Equerry in Waiting. His Royal Highness the Hereditary Prince of Parma also attended the Levee [illegible] and Prince Albert having entered the Throne-room, the Levee [illegible] the introduction of the foreign diplomatic circle, when several [illegible] Majesty the Queen and his Royal Highness the Prince Albert [illegible].

After the levee, Captain Phibbs had an audience of the Queen in the Royal Closet, kissed hands on his appointment, and received from her Majesty his silver stick of office as Exon of the Body Guard of the Yeomen Guard.

Lord Saltoun was sworn before her Majesty, at an audience in the Royal Closet, and had the honour of kissing hands on his appointment. [illegible] from the Queen his silver stick of office as Lieutenant of the Body Guard of the Yeomen [illegible].

Captain Augustus Hotham had an audience of the Queen in the Royal Closet, and delivered to her Majesty the insignia of a Knight Grand Cross of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, worn by the late Admiral Sir William Hotham.

The Queen and Prince Albert afterwards left St. James's Palace on their return to Buckingham Palace. Her Majesty and his Royal Highness were conducted [illegible]

THE ANNIVERSARY OF THE FRENCH REVOLUTION.

FUNERAL SERVICE AT THE MADELEINE.

of the Madeleine was duly behung with black cloths, studded with white stars and tears, and exhibiting an inscription to the "*Citoyens morts pour la République.*" And certainly, if the imposing effect of a funeral ceremony was absent, the dullness of a day of mourning was fully attained, and "fallen glory" was well typified in the faded and dirty appearance of the sickly-looking decorations. Perhaps it was the consciousness that distance was necessary for the true stage effect of the *ensemble*, which had caused a double row of soldiers to be placed upon the pavement of the procession, at such intervals between each rank that the public was driven back so far as not to be able to look either upon the actors in the drama, or the scenery, too near. Under the "tyrant," upon similar ceremonial occasions, the *piéds* had never been so rigorously "kept at a distance." It must be owned, however, that the house was not full, or rather that "the affluence of spectators" (as French theatrical reports have it) was not so considerable as to render it worth the while to do the thing in grand style. The enclosure was but a compact one; and when at last the procession made its appearance, headed by a squadron of dragoons with [illegible] pistols in hand, and guarded on each side of the Madeleine, the rows of [illegible] were perfectly angelic in their character [illegible] to say, as far as, like "angels' visits," they were few, and far between—except from bearded men, with wild dirty faces of the true republican type, who seemed to have been posted for the purpose of simulating a people's enthusiasm. Once more, no more nor less than "under the tyrant," when the same salvoes were shouted "*Vive la République!*" and from a still fewer number of the National Guards, not a "*Vive!*" was to be heard. On one spot stood a group of artizans *en blouse*. "*Tiens!*" said one; "now they are going to sing a funeral mass; suppose they were to bury the Republic!" "*Requiescat in pace!*" responded another, with a sneer characteristic of a certain class, and then the fellows all set up singing a "*De profundis*." Shortly afterwards they went off with the new favourite air, imitating the [illegible] oaks and gestures of the actors in the well-known scene. In spite of the lukewarmness of the enthusiasm, however, some wicked reactionary people said "*because of it*," the procession of the representatives did its duty manfully, and tried to be as imposing as might be. The *cortége* of *gentes voiturés de remise* and *fiacres*, which contained the members of the Council of State, was certainly not very effective any more than that of similar vehicles with the members of the law courts, faculties, &c., in their red robes. But then, Marrast, with his moustache new blackened for the occasion, made up for that, by marching, as President of the Assembly, at the head of his flock, with martial step, and hand placed imposingly upon his hip. And the tri-colour scarfs and badges of the representatives were grand enough in the mass. And the "Montagne," which affected to come last, as the oppressed children and "injured innocents" of the representative family, shouted and screamed out of the Assembly with as much energy as they daily shout and scream in it; with Lagrange flourishing about his arms on high, with frantic theatrical gesture, at their head; and made noise enough to supply, in themselves alone, all the lack of enthusiasm in the "vile reactionary *bourgeois* crowd," at least, fully to overpower the effect of the silence, and, certainly, to give some importance to the procession. The President of the Republic arrived by the Rue du Faubourg St. Honoré, with a brilliant staff of carriages, in which were the Ministers and his suite, with a dragoon masking each window of that in which he sat. The mass was speedily "got over." In an incredibly short space of time, the notabilities poured out of the church; President, Representatives, *corps de l'état*, &c., departed as they had come, in carriages or on foot. Excepting the strong posts of military, in all directions, the streets were being shortly left to the wandering crowds of Parisians, who are glad of every occasion for making a holiday; and who, on this, had nothing to do but to walk about and look the appearances of a *fête*, which nowhere could be found. The elevated tripods and the big candelabra still puffed forth their noisome smoke; but the business of the day, as regarded the anniversary of the "glorious days" of February, 1848, was over. Not so, however, in the significance which might be attached to popular demonstrations by an observer. Citizens had been requested ("*invités*") by official programme to celebrate the anniversary by a spontaneous illumination. But, alas! the days when screeching men and boys paraded the streets howling "*Des lampions!*" and threatening the breakage of windows to the reluctant—the days of the spontaneous illuminations of *fear*—were gone by! Along the whole vista of the Boulevard, as far as the Porte St. Martin, not two dozen *lampions* were to be seen at patriotic windows; and these sad twinklers in the general gloom looked as if they had been placed purposely as an irony of enthusiasm! Even revolutionary *gamins* laughed and stamped the anniversary-day in their future nomenclature as the "*fête aux trois lampions*." So much for the enthusiasm of the citizens of Paris in favour of the Republic—so much for the brilliancy of the spontaneous illumination by which they were requested to hail it!

DEPOSITION OF CROWNS OF IMMORTELLES AT THE FOOT OF THE JULY COLUMN.

By a strange coincidence, and as if to celebrate the anniversary of the establishment of the Republic with still stronger marks of irony, the prisoners of Vincennes—the heroes of the Republic *de la veille*—the conspirators who helped to effect the revolution which had a Republic of their choice for its result—Messrs. Barbès, Blanqui, Albert, and Co., were dispatched off to Bourges for trial on the 25th, without exciting comment or remark, or the smallest demonstration. Their feelings must have contrasted strangely with those of their first triumph on the same day one little year before.

The clamours, the shouts of triumph, and the calls for fraternising demonstrations, in the ultra-democratic Journals, respecting the establishment of an Italian Republic in Rome and Florence, have forced the consideration of foreign affairs more upon the Parisian public than at first, but only to express a strong sentiment against the Italian revolutionary movement, and to prove their indignation at the treatment which the Pope receives in those Journals.

The President of the Republic is often to be seen in public, and is said to be fishing for "golden opinions" from all sorts of men, by visiting the faubourgs, and entering the houses of the poor—of course, people declare, with an ulterior political intent. On Monday evening he appeared, with his suite, at the ex-Théâtre Français, in the ex-Royal box. One of the pieces performed, a new comedy, called "L'Amitié des Femmes," contained several satirical allusions unfavourable to the Republic. At first the President laughed and applauded with the public. On a sudden, however, whether of his own accord, or warned by one of his suite, he seemed to think he was compromising his position by listening to such "reactionary" and anti-republican hits. Every eye was turned upon him as each allusion grew stronger and stronger, to examine their effect upon his physiognomy. He got up and hurriedly left his box.

S.

[Our Artist has represented the great ceremony at the Madeleine, as well as the pilgrimage of the people to the Column of July—there to deposit crowns of *immortelles* around the base of the monument.]

SPELTHORNE CLUB COURSING MEETING HAMPTON COURT PARK.

THE SPELTHORNE COURSING CLUB.

We this week present our readers with a View in the Home Park at Hampton Court, representing the members of the Club preparing to contend for their annual prizes of a Cup and Goblet. The Club in question is of long standing, and takes its name from the Hundreds within which its operations are principally confined: it was, if we mistake not, originated by the Messrs. Farnell, through whose persevering exertions it has been not only kept alive, but brought to its present prosperous condition.

It consists of between twenty and thirty members, many of whom are content with striving for the honour of winning the Puppy Cup, in November, and the more important prize for all ages, in February. a few, however, are more ambitious, and occasionally venture into "distant hunting-grounds" in search o coursing laurels, and their names may be found in the Wiltshire, Newmarket and Cardigan meetings; but, altogether, the Club is more select than numerous, and eminently distinguished for good-fellowship and a sportsmanlike feeling; they are happy, too, in possessing a most indefatigable and business-like secretary, in the person of Mr. H Farnell

The Club mustered in great force on Wednesday, the 21st of February, when

THE WATERLOO COURSING MEETING, AT LIVERPOOL

an entry of 16 clippers was made for the Cup; and an eight and two four dog stakes were immediately filled. The morning was lovely, and, for so quiet a meeting, there was a more than usual display of company; and at eleven precisely, after a pithy and very proper address to some of the lookers-on, from Mr. Parsons, who is truly indefatigable on behalf of the Club, the first brace of dogs were put into the slips.

Although there is rarely any betting among the members, it was whispered that the chief favourite was Mr Bertie's Astræa, who, from her performance at preliminaries, was considered the most dangerous opponent. Mr. Parkinson's Sable was fancied by some; nor were Ashdown and Jack Abel without their admirers, the latter having won the Puppy Cup in November. Messrs. Furnell's team were certainly "dark," and they constantly bring out so many which are "Famous," "Fearless," and "Faultless," that the uninitiated are somewhat in the dark too, however, upon this occasion, their lot was a strong one, three being left in to divide the honours of the Cup and Goblet between them.

There was an interesting course between Stockton and Firebrand, the latter, contrary to the strong opinion of the knowing ones, was very nearly extinguished; he honesty, however, in a fair course pulled through. Astræa and Sable were well matched; the latter had two falls, or the result might possibly have been different; as it was, Astræa was a handsome winner. Mr. Ingram's two were defeated, nor must it be wondered at, if he gives them another dose of running as he appears to have done only a day or so before the meeting. Ashdown beat Peterloo with perfect ease. Bantam and Fair Maid had a good course, which appeared to the spectators to be in favour of the former; but there was some work done afterwards, and if we may judge from the rest of Mr. Lawrence's decisions throughout the meeting, there is no reason to suppose he was incorrect in this instance. Thus ended round the first for the Cup.

The Spelthorne Stakes came next, and there was a good and closely-contested course between Fiatcatcher and Manxmilla; the other was all hollow in favour of the respective winners.

Bessy Bedlam won the Puppy Stakes with great ease.

The first ties for the Cup were unfortunate, inasmuch as there were two "no course," in each of which Astræa and Ashdown got a gratuitous spin, in consequence of their opponents having been unsighted. The scarcity of hares at the finish rendered it necessary to postpone their courses until the following week; and certainly no day ever turned out more boisterous and uncomfortable than Wednesday the 28th, when the Club re-assembled to conclude the sports of the meeting.

We will give the Cup precedence without following the regular order of running for the other stakes; and it will be sufficient to say that Astræa was obliged to succumb to Mr. Farnell's pair Maid, after a fair run up and a moderate quantity of work; much, we think, to the loss and annoyance of some of the "locals," by whom Astræa was considered invincible. Ashdown beat Firebrand easily, but was in turn very cleverly put out by Fearless in the longest course of the meeting, in which the bitch showed to great advantage

In the Spelthorne Stakes, Flatcatcher had it all his own way with Fanboy.

Manxmilla beat Pen Pusher (late Acorn) without the latter making a point; Playmate was equally severe upon Bessy Bedlam, but was in turn handsomely defeated by Manxmilla, who won the stakes

In the Norfolk Stakes, Freemason and Sable won their respective courses with perfect ease

From the boisterous state of the weather, it was not possible to run off the Ladies' Stakes, but the knowing ones were taken in by Brandy-face giving Jack Abel a good dressing, and thus proving himself to be a thorough good greyhound; and, but for the wretched state of the weather on the last day, the meeting would have been every thing the most fastidious courser could desire; all, however, winners and losers, returned to their homes in high good-humour, well satisfied with the sport, and without grumbling at the decisions of the judge, which cannot be said for every meeting of much higher pretensions even than the Spelthorne

We have not space to give the names of all the dogs that ran, but must content ourselves with giving the names of the winners:

The Cup and Goblet. -Won by Mr. Farnell's Fearless, by Fantail, out of his Blue Bess.

The Spelthorne Stakes.—Won by Mr Bright's Feeler.

The Puppy Stakes. Won by Mr. Bird's Bessy Bedlam.

The Palace Stakes.—Won by Mr. Barr's Ringaud

The Victoria Stakes.—Won by Mr. Meyrick's Manzanilla.

The Norfolk Stakes.—Won by Mr Parkinson's black b. Sable

The Ladies' Stakes.—Divided between Mr. Ingram's Brandy-face and Mr. Parkinson's Sunset.

WATERLOO COURSING MEETING. TUESDAY.

THE WATERLOO CUP.

Mr. Webb's Wicked Eye beat Mr. Green's Hotspur
Mr. Robinson's Smut beat Mr. Watts's nd. Barrister
Lord Sefton's Syncope beat Mr. Atkinson's nd. War Eagle
Mr. E. Taylor's Oliver beat Mr. Slater's nd. Dandelion.
Mr. Bristow's nd. Blaus beat Mr. Ballard's Major.
Sir J. Boswell's Venus beat Mr. Long's Cinnavia.
Sir St. George Gore's Magician beat Mr. Ridgway's Cicely.
Mr. Deakin's Drinkwonght beat Mr. O'Grady's nd. Denunciation.
Mr. Dunlop's Kaisersan beat Mr. J. Turner's Zingfor
Mr. J. Turner's Tom Spring beat Mr Barnet's Well I Never.
Mr. J. Robinson's Merry Lass beat Mr. Loder's Czar.
Mr. Healey's Wat Tyler beat Mr. Bradley's nd. Bessy
Mr. Maofield nd. Merry Lad beat Mr. Stirrup's Stella.
Mr. Rake nd. Jamie Forest beat Mr. Sutcliffe's nd. Blueskin.
Mr. T. Beech's Landseer beat Mr. Sutcliffe's Spy
Mr. Temple's nd. Forward beat Mr. A. Graham s Greenwich Time.

First Ties.

Wicked-Eye beat Smutt.	Keleman beat Tom Sperry.
Syncope beat Oliver.	War Eagle beat Merry Lass
Blank beat Venus.	Jamie Forest beat Merry-Lad
Magician beat Drinknought.	Forward beat Landseer.

WATERLOO PURSE.

Mr. Webb's Wrestler beat Mr. Watts's nd. Spot.
Mr. Sutcliffe's Bang-up beat Mr. Temple's nd. Fighteldean.
Mr. Slater nd. Conceit beat Mr. O'Grady's Oppression
Mr. Ridgway's Devastator beat Mr. Deakin's Britannia.
Mr. Rake's Gin beat Mr. Brewer's nd. Leeway
Mr. A. Graham's Dupe beat Mr. B. B. Robinson's General Chasse.
Sir St. George Gore's Queen Mab beat Lord Sefton's Satan.
Mr. J. Robinson's Morocco beat Sir J Boswell's Marianne.

*** Next week we shall give Engravings of the Liverpool Steeple-Chase, by an artist engaged expressly for the occasion.

LIVERPOOL SPRING MEETING.—WEDNESDAY.

The Trial Stakes of 10 sov each, h ft, and 50 added by Lord Sefton.

Mr. Dunean's Ada Mary, 3 yrs	.. .. ..	(Osborne) 1
Mr. W. C. Halford's b c by Sir Isaac, 3 yrs	..	(Tasker) 2

The Liverpool Spring Cup, of 100 sov, added to a Sweepstake of 20 sov each, h ft.

Mr. Watt's Mogador, 5 yrs, 8st 7lb	.. .. ..	(Meehan) 1
Mr. Rowse's Flapper, 3 yrs, 6st 4lb	.. .. ..	(Chilliam) 2
The Knowsley Stakes of 10 sovs each, h ft, and 30 added, for two-year-olds		
Lord Chesterfield's Penthouse, 3 yrs	.. .. ..	(Nat) 1
Mr. G. Barton's Treasure, 3 yrs	.. .. ..	(Marlow) 2

The Sefton Welter cup of 100 sovs, &c.

Lord Waterford's Postillion, 4 yrs, 11st 2lb .. .. ..walked over

The Grand National Steeplechase Handicap of 20 sovs each, h ft, and 100 added.

Mr. Mann, jun's, Conqueror, aged	(Cunningham) 1
Captain D'Arcy's The Knight of Gwynne, aged	(Owner) 2

TATTERSALL'S.

MONDAY.—The great event at Liverpool being now consummated, it is useless to say more of the betting this afternoon than that Prince George, The Curate, Wolverhampton, and Knight of Gwynne were the animals in favour; Longaron was a great "pot" for the Northamptonshire Handicap, and Halo and Ranunculus for the Chester Cup, for which, be it added, John Day's two favourites were not in good humour. Nothing fresh in the Metropolitan Handicap; and in the Derby only an improvement in the first favourites, Honeycomb and Ditrit.

LAST DAY OF STEEPLE CHASE.

11 to 2 agst Prince George	10 to 1 agst Proceed	15 to 1 agst Knight of Gwynne
7 to 1 — The Curate	10 to 1 — Napoleon	15 to 1 — Wolverhampton
	99 to 1 agst any other	

NORTHAMPTON HANDICAP.

5 to 2 agst Longaron	12 to 1 agst Pyrrhus the First, 14 to 1 agst War Eagle (t)	

CHESTER CUP.

2 to 1 agst Halo and the field	7 to 1 agst Lobsetter	30 to 1 agst Gem tree
3 to 1 agst Hali (t)	20 to 1 — Bleacher	40 to 1 — Lapse (t)
5 to 1 — The Tartar	30 to 1 — Peep-o'-day Boy	45 to 1 — Ranunculus (t)
6 to 1 agst Ranland	30 to 1 agst Du le Agnes	

DERBY.

3 to 1 agst Flying Dutchman	22 to 1 agst Ubit (t)	
16 to 1 — Honeycomb (t)	25 to 1 — Dunsyikirk	

OAKS

5 to 1 agst Rosalie	6 to 1 agst sister to Arkwright	18 to 1 agst Wadastra (t)

THURSDAY.—Scarcely a dozen bets were made this afternoon; and the only demonstrations were to back The Tartar for the Northamptonshire Stakes, Halo for the Chester Cup, and Honeycomb for the Derby. Closing offers:—

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE STAKES.

7 to 1 agst Long-garon	1 agst Valva
8 to 1 — The Tartar	16 to 1 — War Eagle

Halo 4s scratched

METROPOLITAN HANDICAP.

7 to 1 agst Lugar	30 to 1 agst Pyrrhus the First

CHESTER CUP.

18 to 1 agst Halo	30 to 1 agst Bellair (t)
20 to 1 — Longton	40 to 1 — Lapse (t)
22 to 1 — The Tartar	66 to 1 — Ranunculus

DERBY

14 to 1 agst Honeycomb	50 to 1 agst Normanton

OAKS

2 to 1 agst Highland Fling (t)

DERBY, 1850

51 to 1 each laid agst Rual, Tordesillas, Firsford, Pontifex, and Windbound; and 100 to 15 agst Bridge.

COUNTRY NEWS.

VISIT OF THE PRINCE OF ORANGE TO LIVERPOOL.—On Tuesday afternoon his Royal Highness the Prince of Orange-Nassau (son of the King of the Netherlands) arrived at the Adelphi Hotel, Liverpool, accompanied by Admiral Arnhem, Sir Henry Ainsworth, Bart, and Colonel Calder, who formed his suite. His Royal Highness and party were entertained at dinner at the Town Hall, the same night, by the Mayor, whose carriage attended at the Adelphi to convey his Royal Highness to the Town-Hall. Amongst the guests present who had been invited by his Worship to meet his Royal Highness and his suite, were the Earl of Yarborough, the Hon. C. W. G. Howard, the Hon. Col. Lowther, J. Willmck, Esq. (Dutch Consul), J. Marshal, Esq., Mayor of Stockport; Major-General Sir William Warre, &c. The Mayor, it was understood, was to have the honour of conferring on his Royal Highness and suite the freedom of the borough at Antrem, on Wednesday.

HOUSES OF RED-LETTER HOUSES.—A clergyman, not long since, called at a house in his parish, near Uxbridge, Leicestershire, which he set out as "lodgings for travellers," and in the room was a map of the country, with the principal houses inserted, underneath which was written, "The red lines denote the inhabitants that give, the black do not." His own was underlined with the former, which has altered to black, and the diminished number of calls was most marked

THE RAILWAY ROBBERY.—Last week some additional facts which had transpired with respect to this audacious robbery were communicated to the Post Office authorities, and it is said there is good reason to bel eve that a vast amount of the property has been recovered. It is discovered As soon as Poole's friends heard of the new discoveries, they gave orders to Mr. Fraser, the pawnbroker, of Euston, to sell the watch of the prisoner's property. The house occupied Tuesday and Wednesday (last week), and was held in the name in which Poole lived, and which was most superbly furnished. The auctioneer, in opening the sale, truly remarked that the furniture was fit for the mansion of any nobleman. The lots were finished in very high price, consisted chiefly of plate and plated goods, magnificent mahogany and rosewood sideboards, chiffoniers, bedsteads, spendid feather beds, Brussels and Turkey carpets, linen, china, &c. So great was the desire to purchase the sale, that the catalogues, which gave the right of admission, sold at high prices.

SOUTH FORELAND.—SHIPPING SIGNAL.—We lately announced that preparations were making, under the Trinity Board, for the erection of Wells' Patent Railway and Shipping Signal, at the South Foreland Lighthouse, as a warning to vessels to stand from the shore in dense foggy weather, when the lights are invisible. The machine is portable, and consists of a cylinder fitted with piston rod, fly and cog-wheels, and handle for raising the piston, by which air is instantly generated and expelled, the sound being given off by the turning of the handle. Last week the above machine was tried at the Foreland in a thick fog, to ascertain the best spot to place it before it was finally fixed for best its power, a party went out in the coast-guard boat, as far as the South Sand Head Light-ship, about four miles from the shore, but being considered a sufficient distance for the sound to be heard. The party went on board the light-ship, the signal was given to sound the cylinder whistle, and, on the apparatus being set in work, the sound was distinctly heard, and elicited a burst of applause from the crew.

EXTRAORDINARY BEQUESTS.—The following is an authentic, and, we believe, a correct statement of the munificent bequests for charitable purposes lately left by Mrs. Mary Tucker, of Bramptord Speke, in the county of Devon. We may, perhaps, mention, that the objects of charity have been principally, if not entirely, selected at the suggestion of Sir R. Inglis:—, for repairs and alterations in Brampford Speke Church, in Devonshire, £1000 stock; 2, Barnstaple Infirmary, £60; 3, Barnstaple parish, 50l; 4, Brampford parish, Devonshire, £1,471,13 paupers), and 41.8 in 1848 (1,026,501 paupers); and the rate of the total expenditure on the population of 1841 amounted to 9s. 9¼d. per head in 1847, against 7s. 10¼d in 1848; these exhibit an increase of 2s. 11¾d. per head the latter year of is. 1½d. per h . The total expenditure for the relief of the poor amounted in 1847 to £4,079,110; and in 1848, to £5,435,973; showing a difference against the latter year of £1,356,863. Of the sum of £5,435,973 expended in 1848, the sum of £955,700 was appropriated to in-door maintenance; £3,330,316 to out-door relief; £66,036 to establishment and salaries; £6,501 to workhouse loans repaid; and £5976 to other charges connected with the relief of the poor

The total expenditure for the relief of the poor in England and Wales, as shown by the annual poor-rate returns, received from the clerks to the guardians and overseers of the poor, exhibit an increase in 1848, as compared with 1847, of £881,973, or nearly 20 per cent.

The Commissioners attribute this large increase to the general depression which existed in the manufacturing districts, and to the influx of paupers from Ireland in a state of destitution -an evil which would seem to require immediate remedy.

Immediately after the constitution of the Board, the ex-Assistant Commissioners were appointed Inspectors, under the 10th and 11th Victoria, CAP. 109. The present number of these inspectors is th rteen.

The Commissioners very seriously animadvert upon the subject of vaccinancy. The late President, Mr. Butler, devoted much consideration to the question, and collected a large mass of information from various quarters. A minute, prepared by that gentleman, was in consequence issued to boards of guardians, urging the necessity of repressing the growing evil, and exercising greater vigilance and discrimination in the administration of relief to vaccrants. It is not to form a conclusion as to the general effect of this minute in repressing the evil. The subject will continue to occupy the attentions of the Board.

The Board reports its determination to dispense with the issuing of orders for sanctioning changes in the dietaries of workhouses.

The emigration of paupers under the sanction of the Board was much increased during the past year. The number of persons, and the total amount of emigration at the cost of the poor-rates very much surpassed the average of former years

As regards the removal of paupers, it is reported, that although the change introduced by the Act of 1846 produced considerable disturbance in the charges for the relief of the poor in many parishes, the temporary Act of 10th and 11th Victoria, chap. 110, removed much of the cause of complaint and dissatisfaction.

The law of settlement is the next topic touched upon by the Board. An inquiry is pending, the Commissioners having appointed five gentlemen to make a careful local investigation of the subject in the agricultural districts, reducing the whole subject of the operation of the law of settlement and the removal of the poor. Those gentlemen entered on the inquiry last April, and from time to time reports have already been received.

The Act 11th and 12th Victoria, chap 31, prepared by Mr. Baines, M.P. for Kingston-on-Hull (to amend the procedure in respect of orders of removal and appeals), is declared to be a boon of great practical utility.

The Board has been actively employed since last session in co-operating with the Board of Health and the Guardians of unions for the removal of nuisances and the prevention of contagious diseases.

Thus concludes the Report, which is dated from Somerset-house, the 30th day of December, 1848.

THE IRISH FRANCHISE.—Sir William Somerville and Sir George Grey have prepared and brought in a bill, entitled "A Bill to amend the Laws which regulate the Qualification and Registration of Parliamentary Voters in Ireland." The bill contains no less than 119 clauses, with forms and schedules attached. The main provisions of the act are, that, after the 30th day of November, occupiers of land, rated for the poor-rate at a net annual value of £8 and upwards, and being duly registered, according to law, may be entitled to vote at elections in counties. Persons entitled to estates in fee or in tail, of the annual value of £5, are likewise entitled to vote in counties. A similar qualification will entitle the occupier to vote for cities or boroughs. An occupancy of twelve calendar months, before the 16th of July in each year, is necessary, and no person can be registered who shall not have resided within the county in respect of the premises which shall have become payable previously to the 5th of January then next preceding. The Government have also introduced another measure, to shorten the duration of elections in Ireland, and to establish additional polling-places. The bill provides, that, from and after the 30th of next November, contested elections in counties shall only last two days; that the two days are to be consecutive, and that the poll as only to be open seven hours on the first day, and eight hours on the second day—viz. from eight A.M. till four P.M. The state of the poll is to be declared on the following day, between the hours of seven and two o'clock. Convenient cantonel polling-places are to be established in counties, and no booth is to contain more than three hundred persons In cities and boroughs, the booths for freemen are to be kept separate from the others, and all are to be numbered alphabetically.

THE THEATRES.

OPERA COMIQUE, ST. JAMES'S.

On Monday night, Gretry's opera of "Richard Cœur de Lion" was presented in its integrity, the score need being that of the Opéra Comique, in Paris, on its revival in 1841, when it ran nearly 200 nights. Adolphe Adam having supplied the additional accompaniments rendered necessary by the modern discoveries in orchestral resources. Every lover of art will be grateful to Mr. Mitchell for mounting this interesting and valuable musical work. We are only regret that his vocal forces were not qualified to do it as much justice as was done by his compact and excellent little orchestra, conducted by Haussens. To hear [illegible] with not a single singer in the cast competent to sing the music, was indeed vexatious in the highest degree; but it is useless to disguise the fact—the vocalization, from first to last, was a complete massacre of Gretry's exquisite melodies. On the other hand, if such a cast could have saved even an opera, that of Coudere, in *Blondel*, the minstrel, was inimitable; and the by-play of Mdlle. Guichard, in the part of the boy *Antonio*, was also clever. But here all praise must cease: in the whole world's history there never could have been a greater parody on *Cœur de Lion* than Bonnamy. The *Laurette* of Mdlle. Charton, both vocally and histrionically, was quite a misconception; and of the other characters it would be needless to speak.

There must be no mistake about this matter, for Gretry's fame is an illustration of art progress, and it must not be sacrificed to the shame of insuperable interpreters. One body of amateurs, who had heard this opera in Paris (with Roger, Massot, Henri, Grignon, Sainte Foy, and Rignier, Anna Thillon, Mdlle. Rosemond, and the Mdlles. Meyers), declared that Mdlle Grisy-artaben, and despite the *artistes* cheered every de licious *motif*; but those amateurs who were unacquainted with Gretry, and heard him for the first time, ascribed to him the misdeeds of his interpreters.

It may be asked "Who was Gretry?" by some anti Gallicans, for the French school and its real merits are only beginning to be properly appreciated in this country. Gretry, born at Liege in 1741, and who died in 1813, was the composer of some sixty operas, many of which have enjoyed a permanent popularity in France. In fact, until Cherubini in Paris, and Mozart in Germany, revolutionised the operatic world by the union of science and effect," that is, by enriching scores with the resources of instrumental colouring, Gretry's genius was supreme for spontaneity and grace of melody. Gretry was never a convert to the modern system, he was for simplicity, and opposed to learning and counterpoint. His reply to Napoleon, who asked him once his opinion of Cimarosa and Mozart, was characteristic of his contempt for scientral writing. "Cimarosa," he said, "places his statue on the stage, and the pedestal in the orchestra, whilst Mozart, on the contrary, places his statue in the orchestra, and the pedestal on the stage."

In Gretry's own language is depicted his music: it is essentially melodic and *chantant*, quaint and forcible, deriving all its charms from the effects to be produced by pure melody only. The opening chorus of peasants, "Chantons, chantons," is as pretty a pastoral picture as can be conceived. The air of *Antonio*, "La danse n'est-ce pas ce que j'aime," is same. The famed air of "O Richard! O mon Roi!" which, in the first French revolution, in 1793, caused a thousand swords to leap from their scabbards to defend the outraged Marie Antoinette, has become European; even Coudere's shouting could not destroy its sentiment, and the encore was irresistible from every part of the house. As for the duo between *Blondel* and *Laurette*, "Un bandeau couvre les yeux," there is nothing more elegant and effective in the entire range of theatric lore. The finale of the first act, in which *Blondel* has discovered the King's prison, is very inventive: in the melody will be recognised the "Harmonious blacksmith" of Handel, who took it from the same source as Gretry—an old Provençal air. Tolbecque played the viola accompaniment in this air excellently. It is supposed to be played by *Blondel*, as the blind minstrel; and Coudere's feeling of it was beyond all praise

A lovely melody is the plaint of *Richard* in his dungeon, "Si l'univers entier m'oublie," opening the second act; but the romance, "Une fièvre conlante," sung by *Blondel* to awaken the King's attention, is the gem of the opera. For passionate intensity it is unequalled, and when *Richard* joins in the *refrain*, with the *crescendo* of the orchestra, it is overwhelming in its effect. The drama culminates at Half-past eleven, when *Richard* at the bars of his prison above, on a raised terrace, whilst *Blondel* is singing in the ditch of the fortress, the third act, in which the governor of the fortress is enticed from his post by a masked ball, and *Richard* and *Blondel* with the peasants attack the fort, and rescue the King, is chiefly filled with energetic concerted pieces.

HAYMARKET.

The houses here continue to be very good, and on Monday Mr. James Wallack appeared as *Othello*, admirably supported by Mr. Charles Kean as *Iago*, Miss Cushman as *Desdemona*, and Mrs. Charles Kean as *Emilia*. The performances altogether were as perfect as could be desired; and the various "points" incidents, to the acknowledged readings of the parts were admirably brought out and drew down thunders of applause. At the same time, we would rather see Mr. Wallack in such parts as *Don Cæsar de Bazan*, and such dramas as the "Rent Day." He is one of our greatest actors, and, in certain characters, places it much above all competitors; while the usual run of leading heroic parts, he does not in any way stand out from the circle of actors in those lines about him.

SADLER'S WELLS.

An [illegible] of those revivals of the works of the old dramatists, for which this theatre has become celebrated, took place on Wednesday evening, when the "Honest Man's Fortune" was produced, the joint production of Beaumont and Fletcher. We may recal the plot briefly:—"The honest man" is the *Lord of Montague*. He and the *Duke of Orleans* are at law about the estate of the former: the *Duke* gains it cases by means of forged documents

performing the hungry *Lazarillo*. We have not seen so clever a piece of acting for some time. His alternations of hope and despair, as the coveted umbrrano's head was almost within, or snatched away from, his grasp, were ludicrously delicious; and his portunacity in the pursuit, and final interview with *Julia*, kept the house in roars of laughter. Mrs. Sterling was as graceful an *Orsina* as could well be found, and spoke the epilogue, which had been written for the occasion, most charmingly. Mr. Stuart's *Gondarino* was well conceived through out; and Mr. Sterling's *Pandaro* carefully acted. Mr Lewis Murray had comparatively little to do; but it is needless to say that it was well done. Miss Mandibert, whom we have before had occasion to notice, spoke her lines, as the *Boy*, clearly and sensibly.

The comedy has been nicely mounted by Mr. Davidson, and the dresses are all very good taste. Its reception was most favourable, and the prize pal performers had to appear.

THE BATH AND BRISTOL AMATEURS.

The performances of this *troupe* came to a brilliant termination at the Bath Theatre, on Saturday evening, when "Used Up," "A Day well spent," and "The Captain of the Watch," were represented to an audience that filled every corner of the house, and comprised all the principal residents at Bath, as well as the "fashionable arrivals" of the season.

The same performances were given at Bristol on the preceding evening, with great effect; but the Bath night was the one, *par excellence*.

MUSIC.

SACRED HARMONIC SOCIETY.

Never has the choral grandeur of the immortal Handel been so wonderfully developed as in the performance of "Israel in Egypt," under Costa's direction. This oratorio, given in its integrity, without the interpolations of any musical meddler, and additional accompaniments by Costa being added but in rare instances, may be stated to have been heard for the first time. The vocalists to whom the task was allotted of singing the principal parts were Miss Birch, Miss I. Pyne, Miss Dolby, Mr. Lockey, Mr. Machin, and Mr. Phillips. In the first part the solo singing is confined to the simple recitative of the tenor. "Now there arose a new King," which opens the oratorio—an example which is followed by Mendelssohn, in the Elijah, only that the latter follows his recitative with an overture; the second recitative of the tenor, "Then saw he Moses," and the air for the contralto, "Their land brought forth frogs." Then come in succession eleven stupendous choruses, comprising the historical narrative of the maiden of Moses, and the attendant miracles in the deliverance of the Israelites from the land of bondage. It was quite marvellous to listen to the fine precision and unity of effect with which the multitudinous phalanx of choral and instrumental forces executed these choral pictures The descriptive under-current of instrumentation, which Handel has carried on in the midst of the most complex choral bursts of sound, was rendered as vivid and animated as if the executants were playing a symphony without the intervention of vocal combinations. The delivery of "He spake the word" was most imposing. The crescendo in the beginning of the "He gave them hailstones" was a masterly management of the gradations of tone. The effect of this chorus was overwhelming, melting to tears many of the listeners, and exciting others to loud exclamations for the encore, setting aside all regulations to the contrary. The effect of "He sent a thick darkness" was marred by the voices getting out of pitch; but in the next chorus, "He smote all the first-born," all was right again. The pastoral movement, "He led them forth like sheep," was charmingly done. The "Overwhelming of the waters," and the passage, "There was not one of them left," were positively sublime. "The horse and his rider" created another encore, to electrified was the assemblage. This due for two basses, "The Lord is a man of war," was also demanded twice. In the chorus, "They sank into the bottom as a stone," the effect was superb—the holding note on the word "stone" was finely conceived. Mendelssohn's organ accompaniment was chiefly used throughout the overture, except in the passages for the mixed stops. "Thy right hand, O Lord!" was gloriously delivered—a wondrous emanation of massive harmonies it is, as is the "And with the blast," the expression in the word "congealed" being well delivered. The reading of the air, "Thou didst blow," was poetical, and it was nicely sung by Miss Birch, who had the tyrine "Sing ye to the Lord." "Sing ye, for thou shalt bring them in," was sung with the luscious tones of Miss Dolby; but it required a little more animation to be effective.

On Thursday night the second performance was honoured with the presence of his Royal Highness Prince Albert. The gallery to the left of the hall, looking at the orchestra, was fitted up for the occasion. The Prince was received with several bursts of cheering, and the same loyal displays were repeated at the close of the oratorio. Seeing the Duke of Wellington in the reserved seats in the body of the Hall, the Prince sent to his Grace to join him in the Royal Box. The oratorio was magnificent—all the little defects on the first occasion were remedied, and it was a perfect performance. The "Hailstone Chorus" was encored with one voice, and Miss Dolby was compelled to repeat her air. "Israel in Egypt" will be given for the third time, on the 8th instant. Such an execution of Handel's masterpiece is an honour to our musical epoch, formless as it does a new era in the interpretation of the sacred works of the great masters.

MDLLE JENNY LIND.

On Monday evening Mdlle Lind sang at a concert at Shrewsbury, and on Tuesday morning at a concert in Chester. In both places money was refused for tickets, but the receipts for the two concerts exceeded 1200 guineas. There was no slightest abatement in the enthusiasm of her reception. The party consisted of Mdlle. Lind, Miss Kenneth, a very promising singer of Manchester, Signor Belletti; with Seymour (from Manchester) as leader, Mr. Hiles, organist at St—bury; with Benedict as conductor. On Thursday (March 1), Mdlle. Lind sang at Derby. Next Tuesday (the 6th) she will sing at Nottingham; on the 8th at Sheffield; and on the 10th at Cambridge. At Derby, Sheffield, Nottingham, and Sheffield, Signor F. Lablache is engaged, and at Cambridge, Signor Belletti Benedict conducts all these concerts

The pleasure in London will, however, be delighted to learn that Mdlle. Lind's talents are not to be confined to the provinces, but that she will sing at six grand concerts at Exeter Hall, which will be given in the months of March (after the Lenten concert) and April. It is intended to introduce, for the first time, Mdlle Lind in Handel's "Messiah" and Haydn's "Creation," and in some miscellaneous selections she will sing the same from the operas of the great German masters. At these concerts Mr. Sims Reeves, Mr. Whitworth, and the Misses Wilkins are already engaged; and an engagement has been offered to Mr. Staudigl, whose reply from Vienna is daily expected. Benedict will be the conductor of Mdlle. Lind's six concerts.

THE THALBERG-LABLACHE TOUR.—Mr. Beale's provincial musical tours are now not confined to the termination of the season in London, but are undertaken with the greatest spirit throughout the year. Lablache, who was engaged at Paris, in the Italian Opera-house, at the end of January, returned to that capital last Saturday, to reappear this week, but in the meanwhile he had sung at concerts at the following places, accompanied by his son signor Nicolin as baritone), Mdlle. Vera, Miss Sassoon, with Thalberg, his son-in-law, as pianiste, and Signor Vera as conductor:—Exeter Hall on the 29th of January (Beale's concert), Brighton the 30th, and Exeter the 31st. On the 1st of February at Plymouth, on the 2d at Bristol, on the 3d at Bath, on the 5th at Birmingham, 6th at Leamington, 7th at Northampton, 8th at Oxford, 9th at Cheltenham, 10th at Leamington, 12th at Newcastle-on-Tyne, 14th and 15th at Edinburgh, 16th at Glasgow, 19th at York, 17th at Hull, 20th at Derby and Nottingham (two concerts in one day), 20th at Sheffield, 22nd at Manchester, and on the 23rd at Liverpool. Lablache quitted the party at this latter place to return to Paris, to be present at the marriage of one of his daughters, and to resume his duties at the Italian Opera until the beginning of April. Thalberg, with the other singers, was to give concerts in Dublin on the 26th, 27th, and 28th of February. Considering the colossal size of the great Lablache, this is an extraordinary tour, but he sang at all the concerts with unabated flow of spirits.

FOREIGN MUSICAL NEWS.—Wallace's "Maritana" has been produced at Hamburgh with success; and in the same town Benedict's "Crusaders" has reached its fifteenth representation.—Mdlle. Antonia de Meudi, a cousin of Malibran and Pauline Viardot, has made a most successful début at the Italian Opera, in Brussels, as *Semnaia*, in the "Somnambula." She sang the two cavatinas, especially the largo of the finale, admirably. It will be you rejected that she created some sensation at concerts last season by singing Spanish airs with Madame Viardot.—Meyerbeer has composed an overture to his new opera of "The Prophète," the first representation of which is fixed for Thursday, the 8th of April. Madame Ugalde-Beaucé will not quit the Opéra Comique in Paris, the director having increased her salary.—Madame Persuni is singing at Brussels.

ROYAL SOCIETY OF MUSICIANS.—The 111th anniversary festival will be celebrated at Freemasons' Hall, Thursday, March 22; the Earl of Cawdor in the chair. The Earl of Westmoreland, the British Minister at Berlin, has sent a donation of £5, with a kind letter, regretting his inability to attend. As usual, there will be a great musical treat. Harper will direct a band of wind instruments. Braham and Sims Reeves, Miss Dolby and Miss E. Lyon, will sing. T. Harper will play a solo on the trumpet; and Thalberg, if in town, will perform on the piano. Messrs. Sterndale Bennett, Holmes, and Potter will accompany the singers. Glees and madrigals will be sung by a choir of upwards of one hundred voices. The committee of management is as follows—Messrs. Bennett, Barnett, Card, Coote, J. B. Chatterton, Cramer, Durrell, Griffin, Horsley, Harper, Hodgson, Hatton, Holmes, King, S. T. Jacobs, Macfarren, Mudie, Neate, Parry, Potter, Phillips, Rovedino, and Rodwell

MUSICAL EVENTS.—The fifth meeting of the Choral Harmonists will take place on Monday.—Mr. W. S. Bennett's second performance of classical pianoforte music will be given on Tuesday.—The first meeting of the Amateur Musical Society will take place on Wednesday. On Saturday (the 10th) will be the opening night of the Royal Italian Opera.—The Philharmonic season will commence on the 12th. the subscription is progressing satisfactorily.—The Round, Catch, and Canon Club met on Saturday last.—Mr. Francis in the chair. Lockey, Gear, Machin, Bradbury, King, Land, Hobbs, and Phillips were amongst the singers.—A testimonial has been presented to Mr. G. Perry, for many years the leader of the orchestra at the Sacred Harmonic Society.—Moschèles has left London for Leipsic.

In a recent lecture at Edinburgh, Mr. Bond pronounced the very worst localities in London elysiums compared with many of the closes of "Auld Reekie."

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"*A Chess Student*"—*The whole of the earlier moves in the match between London and Amsterdam were given in one of our papers about three months ago.*

"*G. H. E.*"—*Only mediocre.*

"*Cosy.*"—*Very useful and very cheap.*

"*G. P.*," *or* "*M. P.*" *may procure a copy of Vol* 8 *of the* Chess-Player's Chronicle *(if it is not to be had of the original publisher, Hastings, Carey-street), by addressing* "*B. B.*" *Post office, Penryn*

"*W. J. P.*"—*Much too simple for us.*

"*W. L.*"—*It came to hand*

"*P. A.*"—*You can castle after having been checked, but not to move out of check.*

"*A. H. H.*"—*We cannot see what Philidor might have become with the advantage of modern views and practice, had, judging from his games, which are deficient both in learning and imagination, he much doubt whether he would have taken the highest rank. The solution you require has been by all used*

"*J. A.*"—*Chess is so immeasurably superior in every respect, as a mental exercise, to Draughts, that it is a sort of degradation to the former to compare them.*

"*J. B.*" *Worcester.*—*We believe you are wrong. Try the position once more*

"*H. N.*" *and* "*F. N.*"—*There is nothing problematical in both it mate*

"*Eugene Aram*" *has omitted to give either the number of the Problem or the name of the magazine*

"——"—*Tory shall be looked to shortly*

"*H*——"—*Somewhat too obvious. Try again*

"*L. S. T.*"—*Amid the hundreds of communications which have passed through our hands since the date you mention, it is not very likely we can call to mind the particular one alluded to If you will send the diagram and solution, any discrepancy between them shall be explained.*

"*E. H.*"—*Rectory.*—*1. A piece or Pawn employed in covering the King from check can at the same time give check to the adverse King. 2. The adverse King cannot be moved to a square which is attacked by a piece or Pawn employed in covering check.*

"*Mogul.*"—*You are labouring under an extraordinary mistake. The Kings can never, in any case, approach within one square's distance of each other. Get some elementary work, and master the principles of the game, before you attempt the solution of Problems so difficult as ours.*

"*Ricardo.*"—*Ingenious. It shall shall have a place among our Enigmas, if found to be without flaw.*

"*R. H. A.*"—*It shall be examined. The others are too simple.*

"*T. B.*"—*Get Alexandre's collection of Problems*

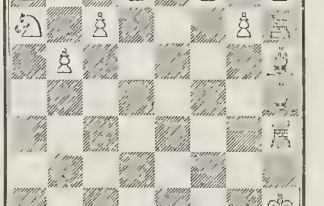
Solutions by "*H. V.*" *J. G.*" "*Devenon,*" "*S U.*" "*H. V.*" "*M. P.*" "*W. P. Q. R.*" "*Max,*" *are correct. Those by* "*Grey,*" "*T. W.*" "*Dauphin,*" "*Arnaldus,*" *are wrong*

*** Any Amateur wishing to engage in a game of *Chess* by *Correspondence*, will confer a favour by communicating with "*J. C. F.*," Post-office, Bromsgrove.

PROBLEM No. 267.

By an Amateur.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to move, and mate in five moves.

MATCH BY CORRESPONDENCE,

BETWEEN THE CHESS CLUBS OF LONDON AND AMSTERDAM.

WHITE (Amsterdam).	BLACK (London).
27. Kt to K B 2nd	

London to play.

MATCH BETWEEN MESSRS. HARRWITZ AND HORWITZ.

GAME III.—(FEB. 21.)

(*French Game*)

BLACK. (Mr. Harwitz.)	WHITE (Mr. Horwitz.)	BLACK. (Mr. Harwitz.)	WHITE (Mr. Horwitz.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 3d	19. K B takes K Kt	K it takes B
2. P to Q 4th	P to Q 4th	20. B to K 3d (c)	K R to K 1 4th
3. P takes P	P takes P	21. P to K R 3d	K Kt to sq
4. P to Q B 4th	K Kt to B 3d	22. Q to Q Kt 3d (f)	Q R to K R sq (g)
5. Q Kt to B 3d	B to K 2d	23. Q takes K P	Q R to K Kt 3d (h)
6. P takes P	K Kt takes P	24. Q to Q B 6th (ch)	Q R to K R sq
7. K B to Q B 4th	Q B to K sq	25. Q to K 6th	Q R to K R 3d
8. Q to Q Kt 3d	K B to Q Kt 5	26. Q to Q 7th	Q R to K R 2d
9. K Kt to B 3d	Q Kt to B 3d	27. Q to Q B 8th (ch)	Q R to K R sq
10. Castles	K B takes Kt	28. Q to K 6th	K to Q sq
11. P takes B	Castles	29. Q to Q 7th	Q to K 3th
12. Kt to K Kt 5th (a)	Q Kt to Q R 4th	30. P to K R 3d	K to K 3d
13. Q to Q B 2d (b)	P to K Kt 3d	31. K R to sq sq (i)	K R takes K R P
14. Kt takes B	P takes Kt	32. K to K B sq	K R takes K Kt P
15. K B to Q 3d	Q Kt to Q B 3d	33. P takes R	Q takes B
16. Q B to K 6th	K R to K B 2d (c)	34. Q to Q 6th	R to K B sq (ch)
17. K Kt takes K R P	K R to Q sq	35. K to K 2d	R to K B 7th (ch)
18. K B to h. 4th	Q to K R 5th (d)	36. K to R 3d	Kt to K B 6th (ch)

White wins

(a) An excellent move—relieving himself at once from the threatened danger to his Queen and opening a most formidable attack upon the adverse King

(b) Tremendous rush, and thus securing the loss of the exchange.

(c) Would have rendered an attempt to carry the war into the enemy's territory, by playing the Q to K R 8th, and K Kt to B 5th afterwards

(d) White now turns the assault upon his opponent, and the attack and counter-attack are especially sustained.

(e) It to Q 2nd would, perhaps, have been best

(f) This is exceedingly insidious, but it gives White too much time

(g) Losing moves. He should have played the Q to K 5th, when the following variation was pretty sure to win.

BLACK.	WHITE	BLACK.	WHITE
(g) Q to K 5th		(h) P to K R 5th	Q or K takes K P (ch)
23. K to R 2nd	Q to K 5th (check)	26. P takes Kt	Q takes K P (ch)
24. K to K Kt sq	Q to K B 5th (check)	27. K to Kt sq (ch)	Q takes R
25. P to K B 3d	Q to K 6th (ch)	28. K to R 2nd	Q to K 6th (ch)
26. K to R sq	Q to K 7th (ch)	29. K to R sq	Q to K 7th (ch)
27. K to R 2nd	Q to K 6th (ch)	30. K to R sq	Q to K 6th (ch)
28. K to R sq	Q to K 7th (ch)		

(i) Again White must play the Kt to Q 3d or 6th, or else he will lose the game.

(k) P to Q 5th seems much more effective, and leads to many strange variations.

CHESS ENIGMAS.

No. 419. By Mr A SIMMONDS.

White: K at K R 5th, B at Q R 3d, Kts at K 3d and K 5th, P at Q 2nd.

Black: K at K 4th

White, playing first, mates in four moves.

No. 420. By the same.

White: K at K 3d, R at K R 6th, Bts at K at 5th and Q R 8th.

Black: K at Q 4th,

White to play, and mate in four moves.

No. 421. Curious *Partie Protico*, from Lolli's "Centuria di Partiti."

White: K at his K sq, R at K Kt 2d, R at Q B sq

Black: K at Q B 3d, R at K Kt 5th, Kt at K Kt 3d, B at Q B 4th, P at K R 2d and Q Kt 3d

White, having to play, can obtain a drawn game in one move.

At the Baker-street Bazaar it is intended shortly to open an Exhibition of Inventions, in the belief that a free exposition of patented and registered inventions would be an advantage to the public, and at the same time facilitate the object which manufacturers have in view, viz. making their inventions generally known. A Manager and assistants will be appointed for the purpose of explaining the use and advantages of each invention, and to effect sales.

EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

One of the new war medals has been conferred on the Reverend Dr. Symonds, vicar of All Saints, Hereford, chaplain to the forces, who, under the fire of the enemy, assisted to bear to the grave and performed the funeral service over the remains of the lamented General Sir John Moore. It is narrated by Dr. Symonds, that the ball which killed Sir John Moore also grazed the boot of Dr. the late Lord Lyndoch.

Mr. John Maculloch, Barrister-at-Law, brother of the lamented Professor Macculloch, Fellow of Trinity College, Dublin, is appointed a Stipendiary Magistrate in Ireland

Mr. Wingfield, Master in Chancery, father-in-law to the Lord Chancellor, becomes possessed of a yearly property of the annual value of £15,000 by the demise of Mrs. Baker, of Portland-place

The Admiralty have ordered fifty tin cylinders to be manufactured at Woolwich Dockyard for distribution among the whalers proceeding on their perilous service in the spring, for the purpose of conveying intelligence to the Arctic expedition. The pattern cylinder has been made at the metal mills at Chatham, and on being submitted to the Admiralty their lordships approved of the specimen.

On Thursday night week the Glasgow Theatre was reopened for the first time since the late melancholy casualty, under the patronage of the Hon. Sheriff Alison. The entire proceeds of the two succeeding nights were appointed for the benefit of the bereaved relatives of those who lost their lives by the late calamitous accident. The receipts during the two evenings did not amount to more than £50

At a meeting of the Devonport Board of Commissioners, last week, the report of the visiting committee recommending the withdrawal of the children that were in the Orphans' Home (the establishment of Miss Sellon's Sisters of Mercy) from that institution, was confirmed, after a discussion which lasted for four hours, by a majority of 40 to 20.

The Sabel Public of Lyons states that the improvement of business in Paris has already been productive of a happy result in the silk trade of that town. Numerous commands have been sent in, and the manufacturers are in expectation of orders of much greater importance.

The cholera having made its appearance at the Female Refuge, Hackney-road, forty healthy inmates have been removed to the residence of their friends, and every person who have no friends have been received in two empty houses belonging to the corporation of the institution. At present about fifteen persons remain in the institution who are suffering more or less from the effects of cholera and other complaints. Ten deaths have occurred in the institution eight inmates and two nurses

The French National Assembly have decreed, in the new electoral law, that Ministers, the Commander-in-Chief of the National Guard of Paris, and the Attorneys-General of the Courts of Cassation and Appeal of Paris, are eligible to the Legislature, and that the Under-Secretaries of State and the Prefects of the Seine and police are ineligible

The church trustees of St. Luke, Chelsea, have been presented with a deed of gift by their old friend and magistrate, Mr. Flood, to the amount of £2,000, the dividends arising therefrom to be distributed among the poor and deserving of that parish, on the 13th January, for ever.

A corporal of invalids, at Paris, who killed his sergeant in a duel fought without seconds, on the 5th of December last, has been tried by courtmartial and acquitted.

Forty of the insurgents of June, who had been pardoned, have again been arrested by the Commissary of Police of La Chapelle St. Denis (near Paris), in consequence of their disturbing the neighborhood at night and singing seditious songs.

The Earl of Harrowby, it is understood, has promised to bring in a bill for the gradual repeal of the beer bill, early in the present session.

By the list of subscriptions for the numerous families bereaved by the catastrophe at Darley Main Colliery, it appears that upwards of £1200 has been paid down for this benevolent object.

The Royal Naval School, New Cross, has been presented by Lieutenant-Colonel Pelt, C.B., of her Majesty's 30th Regiment, with the liberal donation of 50 guineas, a gratifying evidence of the good feeling existing between the two services.

It was recently discovered that in a chest of tea imported into the port of Liverpool from China was concealed several pounds weight of earth and rubbish. This earth and rubbish was fully believed to have been concealed in the chest before it left China, because it was placed in the centre of the chest, and the tea was packed closely round the package containing it, and the paper in which the rubbish was concealed was of Chinese manufacture.

A recently printed parliamentary paper states that the number of patents sealed in Westminster during the year 1847 amounted to 498, and the amount of fees to £9387; in Scotland, during the same period, to 168, fees £2585; and in Ireland, to 76, fees £983.

Mr. Colden has accepted the invitation of his friends in the West Riding of Yorkshire to a banquet to be held at Wakefield on the 11th April

On Saturday last a supplement to the *Gazette*, consisting of eighty pages, was issued, containing returns of the name and address of the shareholders in every joint-stock, and the partners in every private bank in the kingdom. These returns are made in pursuance of the 7 & 8 Vic., cap. 32.

The Commissioners of the Metropolitan Police have transmitted to the Commissioners of the Customs Department a list of weapons, banners, models, &c., which have been stolen from the Imperial Arsenal at Vienna, and which it is supposed will be brought to this country for sale, and requested that the same may be communicated to the several officers of the revenue, in order that, in the event of any of the said articles having been landed, or being Leverafter landed at their respective ports, they may report the circumstances, for the information of the Commissioners of Police.

M. Henry F. Meagher, the younger brother of Mr. Meagher, who was recently convicted at the State trials in Ireland, and late a Lieutenant in the Royal Guards of Lorenzo, immediately on the discovery of the Pope's flight, threw down his commission and followed the self-exiled Pontiff to the Neapolitan frontier. He is now stationed about the Pope's person at Gaëta.

After the process of witnesses at the late Clonmel Special Commission amounted to £1575, which in the first instance was paid by the county treasurer to the order of the Clerk of the Crown, subject to the opinion of the judges in Dublin. Counsel having decided that the prosecution being for high treason, not for mere felony, the expenses were chargeable, not on the county, but on Government. The amount paid, therefore, has been refunded to the treasurer by the Crown solicitor

The congregation of St. Matthew's Church, Birmingham, have presented to the Rev. Joseph Bartholomew, the assistant minister, a portable Communion Service, in silver, with a purse of money, and other gifts. The service bears the following inscription:—"Presented to the Rev. Joseph Bartholomew by a large portion of the members of St. Matthew's Church, Birmingham, as an humble but sincere testimonial of their esteem for his conduct and services as a Christian clergyman. February, 1849."

In addition to various other acts of liberality, Miss Cook, of Cheltenham, has presented a very seasonable donation of 100 guineas to the building committee of the new church at Tetbury, the funds of which still require upwards of £2000 to enable the committee to discharge their liabilities.

The inhabitants of the Metropolitan parish of St. Mary-le-Strand presented, on Tuesday evening last, at the vestry room, their rector, the Rev. J. J. Denham, M.A., with an elegantly-worked purse, containing £125 14s., as a tribute of their esteem for his valuable pastoral services.

The remains of the late Dr. Walsh, Vicar Apostolic of the London district, were interred on Wednesday, at St. Mary's, Moorfields. The ceremonies of the inhabitants of the Metropolitan parish of St. Mary-le-Strand presented, on Tuesday evening last, at the vestry room, their rector, the Rev. J. J. Denham, M.A., with an elegantly-worked purse, containing £125 14s., as a tribute of their esteem for his valuable pastoral services.

The remains of the late Dr. Walsh, Vicar Apostolic of the London district, were interred on Wednesday, at St. Mary's, Moorfields. The ceremonies were performed with great solemnity, on another expedition, with the view of prosecuting further discoveries in the unexplored regions of that country.

The Tobago papers, received by the West India Mail packet this week, mention the death of Lieut. Hon. Alexander Gardiner, of Inver.

A return moved for by Mr. Cornewall Lewis, M.P., shows that the gross total amount of the funded debt and unpaid interest on the 1102 turnpike trusts in England and North Wales amounted to the sum of £6,313,120, viz. £5,941,485 in England, and £246,753 in Wales. The length of road included in these trusts is 21,210 miles. The total receipts amount to £1,353,703, and the total expenditure to £1,344,252.

According to parliamentary papers issued during the week, the total amount of funded debt of the United Kingdom, on the 5th of January, 1847, was £779,993,584, being a decrease of £2,054, as compared with the corresponding day in 1846; the unfunded debt, being an increase of £7,793,566; on the 5th of January, 1847, £31,922,836, being an increase of £1,520,787. The unfunded debt, on the 5th of January, 1847, was £18,369,400, being a decrease of £81,090; on the 5th of January, 1848, £17,874,450, being a decrease of £394,950; on the 5th of January, 1849, £17,794,700, being a decrease of £172,800.

THE BRITISH INSTITUTION.

"MY PRETTY PAGE, LOOK OUT AFAR."—PAINTED BY A. ". WOOLMER.

Our first Illustration this week is Mr. Woolmer's interesting picture of "My Pretty Page, look out afar," a line from a ballad rendered very popular some years since by Mr. Bishop's beautiful music, to which the words were set. The picture affords a very favourable example of the class of art to which it belongs.

The second Illustration, Mr. Ansdell's "Successful Deer-stalkers," is the artist's most successful picture in the Exhibition.

We have the satisfaction to announce that the following Pictures are in the hands of our Engravers, and will appear in early Numbers:

Phillip's "Man from first to last requires assistance."
Le Jeune's "Ophelia."
Martin's "Joshua commanding the Sun to stand still,"
Lance's "Winter."
O'Neil's "St. Katherine and St. Cecilia."
Gilbert's "Death of a-Becket."
Danby's "Funeral of a High-and Chieftain."

Also, the fine group in marble, "Ino and the Infant Bacchus," by J. H. Foley.

There is, says the *Liverpool Standard*, at present to be seen in the Earl of Derby's estate at Knowsley, a considerable quantity o' gold dust imbedded in soil which has been brought from California along with some rare trees and plants.

NEW PRINTS.

PHARAOH'S CHARIOT HORSES

This celebrated picture, by Mr. J. F. Herring, exhibited at the British Institution of last year, and illustrated in our Journal, has just been engraved in the highest style of line and mezzotinto, by Mr. C. W. Wass. The plate, like the painting, is of circular form, twenty-four inches in diameter; it is executed with surprising effect, and the sem poetic character of the composition is perfectly maintained. The plate has been engraved for Mr. Gilbert, of Sheffield, the proprietor of the picture; and the impressions will be published under the superintendence of the Printsellers' Association, and delivered strictly in the order in which subscribers' names are received.

EVE OF THE BATTLE OF EDGE HILL. By C. Landseer, R.A.

This fine historical picture is now being exhibited, preparatory to its being engraved in the highest style of the art. The composition may be thus briefly described:—" King Charles I. is said to have taken refreshment, and to have slept, with the two Princes, at a cottage in Radway, between which place and Kinston was the field of battle. The principal group is intended to represent a Council of War, including portraits of King Charles I., the Earl of Lindesey, General Prince Rupert, who commanded the horse, Sir Jacob Astley, the Lord Bernard Stuart, and Sir Edmund Verney, who carried the King's standard. On the left are the two Princes, Charles and James."

"THE SUCCESSFUL DEER-STALKERS."—PAINTED BY R. ANSDELL.

NOOKS AND CORNERS OF OLD ENGLAND.

WIGMORE CASTLE, HEREFORDSHIRE.

This massive ruin is situate on a rocky eminence to the west of the town Wigmore, on the north side of the county of Hereford. The Castle was s rounded by a moat, the remains of which are now visible, and over which w a drawbridge. The fortress was built by Ethelfleda or Elfleda, the eldest daugh of the famous Saxon King, Alfred.

At the time of the Norman conquest, Edric Silvaticus, Earl of Shrewsbu and several other nobles, made formal submission to the Conqueror, but aft wards rebelled; they were all slain or taken prisoners in an engagement with king except Edric, who fled to his castle at Wigmore, where he sustaine long siege against the forces under the command of Ranulf Mortimer and Ro de Montgomery. Edric was at last compelled to surrender, and sent prisone the King; and Mortimer was rewarded with the gift of Wigmore Castle and appendages.

Through a succession of ages the Mortimer family possessed this forte together with vast estates, and became great and powerful, and by their am tion and intrigues, several of the English Monarchs were made to tremble on throne.

Roger de Mortimer was created Earl of March in the reign of Edward II. conducted the Queen and the young King, Edward III., to the Marches of Wa where he welcomed them with magnificent festivities, accompanied with tour ments and other princely recreations, at his castles at Wigmore and Ludl Roger de Mortimer was now blinded by ambition, and set no bounds to ostentation; he scarcely took pains to conceal his intimacy with the Que he usurped all the offices of government, and offended many of the nobles his haughtiness.

Mortimer was at last seized by Edward III. himself, assisted by attendan in Nottingham Castle. He was tried and condemned, and afterwards drawn Tyburn, then called Elmes, and there hung, in 1330, by the King's comma ment, for two days and two nights, "a public and gladsome spectacle."

Edmund de Mortimer, Roger's eldest son, survived his father a few years, left a son named Roger, who, in 1354, obtained a reversal of the attainder his grandfather; and it was declared in full Parliament that the charges which Roger de Mortimer had been condemned were false, and his sentence Just. He died in Burgundy in 1360, in command of the English forces in t country, and left a son Edmund, then in his minority.

Young Edmund de Mortimer was distinguished by his prudence and abilit Early in the reign of Richard II., he was made Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, which office he died in 1381. He married the Lady Philippa Plantagen daughter and heir of Lionel, Duke of Clarence, by which union he gave to descendants their title to the English Crown, the cause of so much bloodshe the following century.

In the Parliament held in the ninth year of the reign of Richard II., A 1385, his eldest son, Robert de Mortimer, fourth Earl of March, was declar heir-apparent to the crown, from his descent from Lionel, Duke of Clare His eldest daughter, Anne, was married to Richard Plantagenet, Duke of C bridge, younger son of Edmund, Duke of York, and, therefore, the great-gra son of Edward III.

REMAINS OF WIGMORE CASTLE, HEREFORDSHIRE.

Edward Mortimer, fifth Earl of March, was left an orphan at the age of and was committed in ward to Henry, Prince of Wales. After having dis guished himself in the French wars, he died childless in 1424, and the male l of this branch of the Mortimer family, with the title of Earl of March, beca extinct.

The baronies of Mortimer, and the other dignities and estates, were inher by his nephew, Richard Plantagenet, Duke of York, the son of Richard, Duk Cambridge, who married his sister. This was the same Duke of York who subsequently put to death after the battle of Wakefield.

Edward IV., when Duke of York, resided at Wigmore Castle. It was gi by James I. to Thomas Harley, Esq., of Brampton Brian: this gentleman grandfather to the Lord Treasurer of that name, from whom it descended to present possessor, the Earl of Oxford.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

CAMBRIDGE.

Christ's College.—The Porteous Medals have been adjudged follows:—Latin Dissertation, F. J. Younge; English Essay, R. Hall; Read Price, W. E. Hadon. The examiners also expressed a favourable opin of an English Essay written by S. Cheetham.

The Arabic Professor has given notice, that his Arabic Lectures w commence on Wednesday, April 18, at one o'clock, in the Combination-roo Catharine-Hall, and will be continued daily till the division of term. Sanskrit Lectures will also begin on the same day, and at the same place at ne

The Vice-Chancellor has given notice that the election of two sch lars on Bell's Foundation will take place on Friday, the 23rd of March inst.

The Vice-Chancellor has re-published the decree of February 11, 18 against the facilities afforded to Under-Graduates of incurring debts. By this cree every vintner or victualler who allows any person *in statu pupillari* to c tract a debt for wine or spirituous liquors exceeding ten pounds, without knowledge or consent of the Tutor of such person, shall be deprived of license. The same penalty is to be inflicted upon every vintner and victua who neglects to deliver every quarter the amount of the debt incurred to by every person *in statu pupillari*. And every tradesman suffering an Un Graduate to contract a debt above five pounds, without acquainting the Coll Tutor of the circumstance, is to be punished by discommuning or otherwis the Vice-Chancellor and heads of colleges shall think fit.

The decree of December 2, 1841, has also been re-published, f bidding students to drive tandems and four-horse carriages, under pain of pension, rustication, or expulsion, as the case shall require.

OXFORD.

The Examiners appointed by the trustees of Dean Ireland's Foun tion have announced that an examination will be holden in the schools on M day, the 19th of March, for electing a scholar on that foundation. The scho ship is open to all undergraduates, members of the University, who have exceeded their 16th term.

The Examiners for the Mathematical Scholarships give notice, t an examination will be holden in the schools on Monday, the 19th of Ma and following days, for the purpose of electing one senior and one ju scholar.

The Architectural Society held a meeting on Wednesday last, wh paper was read by Mr. G. W. Cox, S.C.L., on the Historical Progress of Arc Meaning in Ecclesiology.

A meeting of the Graduates in the Faculty of Theology was held Tuesday last in the Convocation House, when the Rev. H. R. Wilson, B Fellow of St. John's College, was unanimously elected to the office of Examin under the provisions of the new statute, De Disciplina Theologica.

The honorary degree of Master of Arts has been conferred on F. Tritschen, of University College, Phil. Doct. of the University of Berlin, Profe of Modern European Languages on the Taylor Foundation.

The Professor of Political Economy will deliver two lectures—the on Friday, the 16th, the other on Saturday, the 17th of March, at three o'clo in the Clarendon.

The Rev. T. F. Henney, M.A., Fellow of Pembroke College, and Rev. W. Kay, M.A., Fellow of Lincoln College, and the Rev. J. P. Tw Fellow of Trinity College, have been appointed to the office of Examiners for Hertford Scholarship for the promotion of Latin Literature.

The Vice-Chancellor has issued a stringent notice against the pract of drag-hunting, forbidding that, and other amusements forbidden by the U versity, under severe penalties against delinquents. This practice has prev to a serious extent among the junior members of the University, and consid able damage has been done to the lands in the neighbourhood.

The new Proctors for the ensuing year are the Rev. T. H. May, M. Sub-Warden and Fellow of New College, senior Proctor; and the Rev. J. Coo M.A., Fellow and junior Bursar of Wadham, junior Proctor.

SCENE FROM "COCKNEYS IN CALIFORNIA," AT THE ADELPHI THEATRE.

ADELPHI THEATRE.

Mr. Coyne is always on the alert for a prevailing topic, which he seizes, puts in a dramatic shape, and brings out upon the Adelphi stage before the nine days' popularity allotted to a wonder have elapsed. If there is no great care evinced in the construction or writing of these baguelles, yet they answer their ephemeral purpose admirably; and "Cockneys in California," introduced to the public on Monday, at the above house, will be no exception to the general rule. There is little or no story in it, but Mr. Paul Bedford is the emigrant master of a Gravesend steamer; Mr. Maynard is a travelling schoolmaster; Mrs. Matthews is his wife; and Mr. Mitchinson is a monkey. All these characters are found in California at the "diggings," and go through a variety of distressing adventures, until at last they determine upon returning home with a lump of gold. The farce concludes with a dance of all the nations assembled at the Sacramento, in which English, Irish, Scotch, Niggers, and Chinese each give a characteristic *pas*, all ultimately joining in a scramble to the tune of "Yankee Doodle." No time is allowed to the audience to think about what they are seeing; so they laugh, and applaud, and tell their friends to go, and the Adelphi is crowded.

PARIS FASHIONS FOR MARCH.

It is not to the sumptuous *fêtes* of the aristocracy, this winter, that we are indebted for the brilliancy and splendour of the Fashions at Paris, but to the numerous and elegant little evening parties which have been the type of them. At no period has the diversity of *toilettes* offered a more animated or charming spectacle: the ladies this year are less desirous to appear in rich dresses than to be enveloped in light diaphanous materials; thus, tulle and gauze have been very generally adopted, choosing for trimmings flowers in detached bouquets. The ribbons which last year covered the dresses, rendering them conspicuous by their various bunches, have nearly disappeared: the *ruche à la chevalière*, with long ends flowing on the shoulder, have alone remained in vogue.

Walking dresses are worn decidedly shorter, so as to show the *chaussure*, which is in exquisite taste, when accompanying a *mise distinguée*. Velvet is much used to trim pelisses: it is in slips on the bias (Brandebourgs), surrounded with a little blond gaillet, and joined in the centre by a small rosette of ribbon fastened at the edge, so that each rosette may appear like an *œillet*. A great many pelisses are worn of dark-coloured satin, brocaded with black; the ground brown, ornamented with leaves and black acanthus; or the ground deep blue, on which are wreaths of honeysuckle brocaded in shades of green, which are excessively pretty. These are closed up the front by a row of *boutons de matelotade*. Some are trimmed with three rows of narrow black lace, placed on each side up to the top of the skirt, and separated by a fold of velvet.

The bonnets, this spring, will certainly retain their round, wide shape, because they are so exceedingly becoming, but their size should vary according to the wearer: in the interior, quillings of blonde are much used; there are also fronts composed entirely of quillings of blond, festooned at the edge, which produces a snow-like appearance very becoming. Little caps of puffings of blond net, interspersed with little dandes or roses, are very attractive. Two wide lappets of simple tulle fall from the sides of this cap, which is placed quite on the back of the head.

Among the head-dresses, those called *la Pompadour* and *Charlotte Corday* have obtained a decided preference among very young and pretty women. The excellence and beauty of *la lingerie*, undoubtedly, surpasses in elegance all that has hitherto been worn.

Table-linen also participates in this marvellous improvement. In all noble houses the *serviettes* have in the middle a design representing the crest of the arms of their proprietor; and Flemish *entoilage*, guipure, and other laces are superbly employed in the trimming of house-linen.

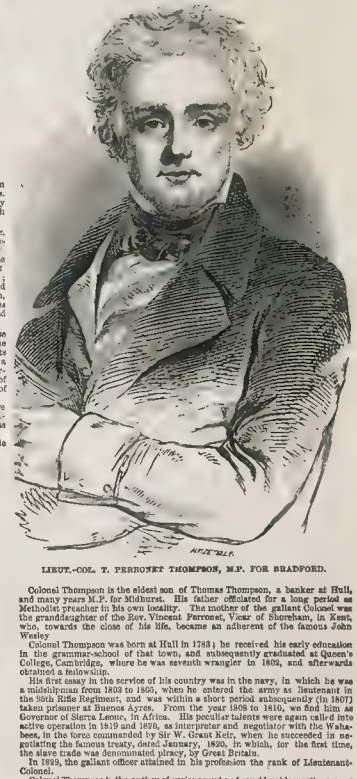
In the group of costumes we have engraved, the in-door dress is a robe of damask satin; the promenade, a robe of satin, and velvet paletôt, trimmed with marten fur. The children wear velvet dresses, with large sleeves, and velvet capes, each with a feather; or of woollen cloth, trimmed with *passementerie*. The little boy wears a robe of white cachemire, embroidered with silk to match.

PARIS FASHIONS FOR MARCH.

PARLIAMENTARY PORTRAITS.

COLONEL PERRONET THOMPSON.

Amongst the active band of "Radical Reformers" who have lately, and with much success, stood out in bold prominence from the great body of their party and, in contradistinction to the "Finality" men, as the uncompromising advocates of further reform in political and fiscal matters, and who now agitate with no less zeal for the attainment of a general system of economy in the taxation and financial policy of the nation at large, there is not one member who brings more earnestness and ability, or a more cultivated mind to the task to which he applies himself, in common with his *collaborateurs*—("the Manchester men," as they have sometimes been sneeringly called) than the gallant officer who now represents the borough of Bradford in the House of Commons. Though by no means a frequent speaker in the House, Colonel Thompson's silence does not arise from any want of tact or ability to address, with effect, the fastidious auditory that sits within St. Stephen's, but appears rather the result of choice; for his short speeches, few and far between, as they generally are, are select *morceaux*, when compared with the tedious dullness which some honourable gentlemen have the conscience to inflict on the drowsy complaisance of the House. The gallant Colonel, however, infinitely prefers—to "the floor of the House," or "the back benches" at Westminster, as an arena for the display of his talents—"the platform" of a public meeting, at many of which, on various occasions—particularly during the late agitation of the Anti-Corn-law League—the quaint humour and the varied information which he was in the habit of infusing into his speeches, joined with the earnestness of his manner, and the evident sincerity of his convictions, always made him one of the most welcome and popular of the speakers.



LIEUT.-COL. T. PERRONET THOMPSON, M.P. FOR BRADFORD.

Colonel Thompson is the eldest son of Thomas Thompson, a banker at Hull, and many years M.P. for Midhurst. His father officiated for a long period as Methodist preacher in his own locality. The mother of the gallant Colonel was the granddaughter of the Rev. Vincent Perronet, Vicar of Shoreham, in Kent, who, towards the close of his life, became an adherent of the famous John Wesley.

Colonel Thompson was born at Hull in 1783; he received his early education in the grammar-school of that town, and subsequently graduated at Queen's College, Cambridge, where he was seventh wrangler in 1802, and afterwards obtained a fellowship.

His first essay in the service of his country was in the navy, in which he was a midshipman from 1803 to 1805, when he entered the army as lieutenant in the 95th Rifle Regiment, and was within a short period subsequently (in 1807) taken prisoner at Buenos Ayres. From the year 1808 to 1810, we find him as Governor of Sierra Leone, in Africa. His peculiar talents were again called into active operation in 1819 and 1820, as interpreter and negotiator with the Wahabees, in the force commanded by Sir W. Grant Keir, when he succeeded in negotiating the famous treaty, dated January, 1820, in which, for the first time, the slave trade was denominated piracy, by Great Britain.

In 1839, the gallant officer attained in his profession the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel.

Colonel Thompson is the author of various works of considerable merit; among them, the "*True Theory of Rent*," a "Catechism of the Corn-laws," and the "Mathematics of Music," are well known. He has been also a constant writer in the *Westminster Review*, of which he was understood to be at one time joint proprietor with Dr. Bowring. He sat for Hull from 1835 to 1837; and was an unsuccessful candidate for the representation of Preston, Maidstone, and some other places, on various occasions.

He was first returned for Bradford in 1847. In politics he is in favour of universal suffrage, and opposed to all religious endowments.

Colonel Thompson married, in 1811, Anne Elizabeth, daughter of the Rev. Thomas Barker, of York.

PARLIAMENTARY PAPERS.—The following papers were issued on Saturday to order of the House of Commons:—Bill to amend the Laws relating to the Qualification and Registration of Parliamentary Voters in Ireland. Bill to shorten the Duration of Elections in Ireland, and to establish additional Polling-Places. Estimates for the effective and non-effective Ordnance Services for the year 1849-50. Further papers relating to the distressed Unions in the west of Ireland. A return of the number of Volumes and parts of Volumes of Printed Books received in various Public Libraries in each year from 1814 to 1847 inclusive, &c.

SUBSTITUTION OF AFFIRMATION FOR OATH.—Mr. Wood, Sir E. Buxton, and Mr. Bouverie, have brought in a bill to extend to all persons who believe the taking an oath to be forbidden by their duty to God, the same relief allowed to divers sects of Dissenters, who are permitted by law to make a solemn affirmation in lieu of an oath. The bill provides, that any person having a conscientious objection to take an oath, may go before a magistrate and make a solemn declaration to that effect, and shall, thereupon, upon payment of a fee of 2s. 6d., receive a certificate, and be relieved from hereafter taking an oath in any Court of Justice. Provisions are also included for punishing those who make any affirmation in lieu of an oath without having made the preliminary affirmation. Persons giving false evidence after affirmation to be deemed guilty of perjury.

GENERAL POST-OFFICE.—NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.—On and after the 1st of March next the postage upon all late letters posted at the provincial offices, as well as the late letter fee, must be paid by attaching the requisite number of postage stamps. As any letter not bearing the requisite stamps, as determined by the office scales, must be detained until the next despatch, the public are advised in every case in which such detention would be inconvenient carefully to avoid all doubt as to the sufficiency of the stamps. As this arrangement will facilitate the receipt of late letters, the hours of closing the late letter boxes have been revised throughout the kingdom, and they will, whenever practicable, be kept open later than heretofore.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

FINANCIAL REFORM

MEETING AT MARYLEBONE.

A meeting of the parishioners of Marylebone was held on Tuesday, in the school-room of the workhouse, New-road, for the purpose of devising and adopting means for effecting a financial reform. The room, which is capable of holding several hundreds, was densely crowded

Amongst those present were Lord Dudley Stuart, M.P.; Mr. John Williams, M.P.; Sir Joshua Walmsley, M.P.; Mr. W. H. Williams, late M.P. for Coventry; Mr. Nisbet, Churchwarden; and a large body of the Vestrymen of Marylebone

Mr. Hume, M.P., on taking the Chair, said, that 37b members of the House of Commons had divided against Sir Cobden's motion, whilst all those who could now be called Reformers in that House, were eight in number, divided with Mr. Cobden and himself (Mr. Hume), thus making the minority but eight. (Cries of "Shame!") That House of Commons having thus manifested so great an indifference to the difficulty and distress of the country, and to the feelings, wishes, and wants of the people, it behoved the inhabitants of Marylebone, and of every parish in the kingdom, to demand those reforms which would place the control of the public expenditure directly in the hands of the people. He did not, however, so much blame the Ministers as he did the House of Commons in this matter. They were there to show the Government that a reduction in taxation, and a better representation of the people in the House of Commons were necessary, and that they were determined to have them. (Loud cheers.)

Mr. W. Williams (late M.P. for Coventry) proposed the first resolution, which was seconded by Mr. Nicholay:—"That in the opinion of this meeting the national expenditure has been increased by successive Governments to an extent not warranted by the exigences of the public services; that the taxation required to uphold this wasteful extravagance is impoverishing the people of this country; and that in order to obtain effectual reduction of taxation, and economy in the public expenditure, and secure a continuance thereof, it is indispensable that the Commons House of Parliament should be further reformed."

The resolution was carried amidst loud and prolonged acclamations.

Mr. Hodges moved second resolution:—"That this present mode of levying taxes is unjust in principle, and presses most unfairly on that portion of the community least able to bear its weight, and therefore such a revision has become indispensable as will have the effect of placing the burden of taxation on the property of the country, instead of the present unequal, complicated, and expensively collected system."

The Chairman here read a letter just received from one of the honourable members for Marylebone, Sir B. Hall, expressive of his regret that serious illness prevented his attendance at the meeting, and that the same cause also prevented his attendance to vote with Mr. Cobden on the previous evening.

Lord Dudley Stuart believed that financial reform was much needed, and that a reduction in the taxation, as well as expenditure, of the country ought to take place. (Cheers.) The absorbing proportion of this country was ground down by taxation, but he had little hope of obtaining any reduction until the people obtained a greater extension of political and Parliamentary reform. (Cheers.)

Mr. Hume, before putting this resolution, took the opportunity of mentioning that it was his intention again to bring before the House the motion he made last session for Parliamentary reform. (Great cheering.)

The resolution was carried without a dissentient.

Mr. JOHN WILLIAMS, M.P., said he had been sneered at for being a shopkeeper; but he had taken stock of the parish vestry offices, and he found a number of useless personages in the public offices who never thought of doing any work. There was one department where there were 250 clerks kept, the accounts of which department had not been balanced for eight years. (Loud shame.) The Government had been compelled to call in an accountant, and that gentleman, after three months' labour, had proved a large balance to be due; and the same gentleman had also declared that, by keeping the books by the system of double entry, he would do the whole of the work for 'h' 200 clerks were employed, with 29. Was not this a monstrous state of things? (Cries of "No, no! Hear, hear." and "Shame, shame.") He knew one noble Lord the member for Marylebone, that nothing could be done without a reform in the House of Commons: but he must confess that he considered the fault in a great measure rested with the people themselves in insufficiently electing to represent them, instead of men identified with the people. (Cheers.) Mr. Williams moved "That the attainment of the objects set forth in the preceding resolutions, it is expedient that an association be now formed, to be entitled the Marylebone Financial and Reform Association, and that the following be the objects of such association:—1. To use all legal and constitutional means of introducing the most rigid economy in the expenditure of the Government, consistent with due efficiency in the several departments of the public service, and to endeavour to obtain for the people a more direct control over the same by a further Reform of the House of Commons. 2. To obtain a complete revisal of taxation, and the substitution of an impost fairly levied on property and income, in lieu of the present unequal, complicated, and expensively collected duties upon commodities; political partisanship is distinctly disavowed, the association being composed of men of all political parties." (Loud cheers.)

This resolution was also carried unanimously, and the proceedings terminated.

MEETING AT SOUTHWARK.—A similar meeting of the inhabitants of the borough of Southwark was held also on Thursday was held also on that of the Literary Institution, Borough-road, at which resolutions were passed to the effect that the plan of financial reform, proposed by Mr. Cobden, M.P., was deserving of the utmost support, and that Sir W. Molesworth, Alderman Wood, and Mr. Wakley were worth, the members for the borough, be requested to aid his efforts in the House of Commons for its legislative adoption, and otherwise to promote a more equitable adjustment and a general reduction of taxation.

MEETING OF THE GRADUATES OF THE UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.—On Tuesday evening, at a meeting of the graduates of the University of London, in the Freemasons' Tavern, for the purpose of obtaining a new charter, that would, firstly, secure to graduates in arts the privilege of voting for a new government of the University; secondly, to watch over the academical and general interests of the medical graduates, and protect them from threatened legislative annihilation; and, thirdly, to obtain a public recognition of their degrees Mr. A. J. Wood in the chair; it was resolved, "That a committee be appointed, with full power to act on behalf of the graduates with reference to the obtaining a new charter."

A GRAVEDIGGER BURIED ALIVE.—Mr. Baker held an inquest on Wednesday, at the Green Dragon, Well-street, Hackney, on view of the body of Charles Barker, aged 72, a gravedigger attached to South Hackney Old Church, who was buried alive in a grave he was digging, on last Saturday afternoon.

It was a ten-foot grave, and was formed without shores or props. Deceased had dug the proper depth, and the assistant grave-digger was standing at the edge, in the act of receiving the last pail of earth from the deceased, when one side fell in, by which deceased was completely covered. An alarm was immediately given, and several persons came to the assistance; when he was extricated, he was quite extinct. Three quarters of an hour elapsed before he was extricated. By the Coroner:—The deceased was attributed to the grave being constructed too near another recently formed. Mr. Brett, sexton, stated that deceased had ordered and props provided for the grave-diggers, who thought it too much trouble to use them. The Coroner said that he hoped that the sexton would take care that proper precaution was taken in future. Verdict—"Accidental death."

HIGHWAY ROBBERY AND MURDER AT PENTONVILLE.—On Wednesday morning the body of a gentleman was found near the Model Prison, Pentonville, who to all appearance had been murdered and afterwards robbed. His throat was cut from ear to ear, and other marks of violence were detected on his person. The name of the gentleman murdered is Mr. Thomas Lewis, a physician of Kentish-town. It is said that he left home on the previous evening, having a large sum of money in his possession, for the purpose of taking a walk; but not returning, his absence caused alarm, and the inquiries which had been set on foot led to the identification of the deceased in the vault of St. Mary's Church, Islington, whither the body had been removed.

THE STORM ON WEDNESDAY.—The high wind and rain that prevailed in the metropolis all Wednesday caused no inconsiderable loss to the varied interests exposed to their influence, but more especially to the shipping. In the Pool, several of the smaller craft were visited with the full fury of the squall, blowing now a fierce north-easter, and anon from all points of the compass, rendering it indispensable that all hands should "look alive." Notwithstanding the utmost exertions, several colliers and brigs sought their cables, which it required all the experience and skill of the crews to prevent the vessels running foul of each other; and, in a few instances, the bowsprits of sloops came in contact with the stern of the larger ships, whereby the outer fittings and running fixed, rendering it difficult to disengage them. The Thames steamers, too, came in for a full share of the little hurricane, but, though they laboured hard, we have not heard of any serious befalling them.

THE BIRTHS AND DEATHS IN LONDON during the week ending Saturday last were—Births, 1493; deaths, 1191. The deaths are 22 above the average, but were a decrease on the previous week. The number of fatal mortality from diseases of the respiratory organs is the same as on the average has prevailed in five previous winters; for though, as we observed last week, the deaths from bronchitis are 116, or 45 above the average, those from pneumonia are 58, or 15 below it. But zymotic diseases continue to show a great excess; they were fatal to 169 persons more than died weekly in the previous 5 years. The prevailing epidemics being hooping-cough, erysipelas, and cholera. Hooping-cough, which carries off the young, as bronchitis the old, caused 9 deaths, or 34 more than the average; scarlatina 31, or 18 above the average. It is remarked that the cases in which death followed from this complaint in the scarlatina are considerably fewer, relatively, than when the epidemic was at its height. The mortality from typhus is at present low; that from small-pox is near the average. Four persons died of intemperance, on one of whom an inquest was held; a case of delirium tremens, which is in many cases the result of intemperance. A boy of sixteen is certified to have died of "starvation after an attack of small-pox," (no inquest). A woman died in Lambeth at the advanced age of 100 years from ulceration of the throat, after an illness of two months! Of the 60 deaths from chicken pox (being a decrease of 9 on the preceding week) 10 occurred at the Female Refuge for the Destitute in Shoreditch, and 16 at Warburton's Lunatic Asylum in Bethnal-green.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.—Barometer, mean from six observations corrected 29.314 · thermometer, highest dry, mean, 51.2; lowest, 38 ; mean from six observations, corrected, 45 4; mean dew point, 40.4; highest in the sun, 59.2; lowest on the grass, 34.6. Wind variable.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

The extreme fluctuation in the English Market during the past week has been one and three-quarters per cent. On Monday Consols opened flatly, at 91 for money and account, afterwards receding to 92¼, and closing [illegible] confidence of sales of stock for the public, joined to a rumour that Austrian troops were moving in the direction of the Roman States. So great at one period of the day was the demand for loans on stock, that the value of money rose to three per cent., a tolerable proof that the speculators for the rise have overbought themselves, and are borrowing money on the stock to avoid selling to close their accounts. The continental news on Thursday being, however, more favourable, prices gradually advanced from the opening quotation of 91¾ ⅞ for Money, to 92¾ ⅞, at which quotation they closed. Indian Bonds receded on Wednesday to 99 ½, and Exchequer Bills to 33 to 35. At the close of the week there was rather more firmness in the market; but an anticipation generally prevails, that the late sales, which have been generally on foreign account, will be followed by a large amount of similar orders. There can be little doubt that as affairs tranquilise on the Continent, the capital invested by foreigners in our funds between April and October last year will be gradually withdrawn, the profit on a rise of nearly 15 per cent being an inducement to hasten the operation. Thus the anomaly may be witnessed of tranquility on the Continent and an improvement at some producing a fall in Consols. The annexed list shows the rate of the latest bargains:—Bank Stock, 193½; Three per Cent. Reduced Annuities, 92¾; Three per Cent. Consol. Annuities, 92¾; New Three-and-a-Quarter per Cent. Annuities, 98 ; Long Annuities, to expire Jan., 1860, 8 13-16; Ditto, 30 years, Oct. 10, 1859, 8¾; Ditto, 30 years, Jan. 5, 1856, 8¾; India Stock, 263 ; India Bonds, £1000, 88 p; Ditto, under £1000, 88 p; Consols for Account, 92¾; Exchequer Bills, £1000, June, 42 p; £500, June, 40 p; Small, June, 40 p; Ditto, July, 37 p.

In the Foreign market there has been an average amount of business transacted. Speculation, however, has merely confined itself to the scrip of the New Danish Loan. On Monday the opening price was 6, from which it gradually advanced to 8 ; it has since, however, receded to 7. Venezuelan has been quoted at 29, 26, and 27 ; the last value is the present. Mexican has undergone a reaction from 26½ to 26¾, but leaves off 26¾. Spanish [illegible] more buoyant. At the close of the week the market was animated, as the following quotations will show:—Brazilian, 103 ; Buenos Ayres Bonds, [illegible]; Danish Bonds, 5 per cent. scrip, 1849, 8 p; Mexican 5 per cent. [illegible]; Peruvian Bonds, 6 per Cents, 30 ; [illegible] 5 per Cents, Account, 20½ ; Spanish 5 per cent., 1840, 24½ ; Ditto, Account, 19½ ; Ditto, Passive, 4½ ; Ditto, 3 per Cent., Account, 20½ ; Venezuela Bonds, 25 per cent., 26½ ; Ditto, Deferred, 7½ ; Dutch 2½ per cent., 48½ ; Ditto, 4 per cent., 79.

English Shares have been generally flatter during the week, the foreign lines, on the contrary, improving. To the result of the different railway meetings, the effect upon the English Stock may be attributed. The Eastern Counties meeting was a very unfavourable one, shares have not shown any numerical reaction. The low prices of the established lines offer a tempting opportunity for those who have bought at high prices, to now invest at low, and thus average their difficulties. The Midland quietly progresses for some time past on the part of the watchful portion of the public; hence the slight reaction that has occurred in price. The last rates are, for Aberdeen, Preference, 95½ ; Birmingham and Oxford Junction, calls not paid, or with a guarantee, 26½ ; Buckinghamshire, 24 ds ; Caledonian, 23¾ x d ; Ditto, Quarter Shares, 8 ; Ditto, New £10 Preference, 11¼ ; Chester and Holyhead, 8¾ ; East Anglia, £25, L. and E. and I. and D., 3 ; Ditto, £18, E. and R., 2 ¼ ; Ditto, £3 10s., 2¾ ; Eastern Counties, 10¾ ; Eastern Union Scrip (6 per cent.), 18¾ ; East Lancashire, New, 19¾ ; East Lincolnshire, 2¾ ; Edinburgh and Glasgow, 44 ; Great Northern, 113½ ; Ditto, 2½ B., 6 per Cent., 6¾ ; Great Western, 97¾ x d ; Ditto, Half Shares, 49¾ x d ; Lancashire and Yorkshire, Fifths, 7¾ ; Ditto, Thirds, 5 ; Leeds and Bradford, 104 x d ; London and Blackwall, 6¾ x d ; London, Brighton, and South Coast, 35½ ; Ditto, New £5, Guaranteed Six per Cent., 6; London and North-Western, 137 x d ; Ditto, New, 12¾ x d ; Ditto, Fifths, 2¾ ; London, Chatham, and Dover, 3¾ ; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, New £10 Preference, 10½ ; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, New £50 Preference, 10¾ ; Midland, 88 x d ; Ditto, ditto, £50 Shares, 18½ ; Ditto, Birmingham and Derby 55 x d ; Ditto, Consolidated Three per Cent. Preference, 81 ; Ditto, Bristol and Gloucester, 84 ; Ditto, Guaranteed Five-and-a-Half per Cent., 42 x d ; North British, Halves, 7¾ ; Ditto, Quarters, 3¾ ; Ditto Thirds, 4¾ ; North Staffordshire, 14¾ ; Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton, 21 ; Scottish Central, 13 ; Scarborough and Birmingham, Class B, 2¾ ; Ditto, New Guaranteed, 10 ; Shrewsbury and Chester, Halves, 9¾ x d ; Shropshire Union, 5¾ ; South Staffordshire, 4¾ ; South Eastern, 25½ ; Ditto, No. 2, 17 ; Ditto, Registered, No. 4, 7¾ ; Ditto, Scrip, No. 4, 2¾ ; South Wales, 18 ; Sheffield, Rotherham, and Goole (N. Dv.), Guaranteed Five per Cent., 8¾ ; York, Newcastle, and Berwick (Original New and Berwick), 20 x d ; Ditto, Newcastle Extension, 19½ x d : Ditto, G. N.E. Preference, 8 ; York and North Midland, 50 ; Ditto, Preference, 10½ ; Ditto, East and West Riding Junction, 3¾ x d ; Bordeaux and Cette, 4¾ ; Central of France (Nouvelle Compagnie), 18 ; Namur and Liege, 8¾ ; Northern of France, 11¾ ; Orleans and Bordeaux, 3¾ ; Paris and Rouen, 20¾ ; Paris and Strasbourg, 4¾ x ¼ ; Rouen and Havre, 13¾ ; Sambre and Meuse, 8 ; Tours and Nantes, 5¾

THE MARKETS.

[illegible] Scarcely any English wheat has been received up to our market this week, coastwise or by land carriage. To-day the show of samples of both red and white was scanty, from the unwonted severity of the weather; what for sale, the deliveries were in a very inactive state, the millers buying only to retail at about Monday's quotations. The factors generally were disposed to accept lower rates, but the bulk of the parcels were not disposed of. Nearly 21,000 quarters of [illegible] Secured prices moved off slowly, at quotations previously given. The show of the publishing and inferior kinds was somewhat plentiful. Fleeting cargoes were offering at a trifle less money. [illegible] Maltster samples sold at full prices. Grinding and distilling sorts were in request, and fine Indian corn without alteration. Flour moved off slowly, at [illegible] pose, and Indian corn without alteration. Flour moved off slowly, at [illegible]

English: wheat, 2266; barley, 4180; oats, 2850. Irish: oats, 3420. Foreign [illegible] 2; rye, 60; barley, 1660. Flour, 5810 sacks; malt, 39.0 quarters.

English. Wheat: Essex and Kent, white, 48s to 52s; ditto, red, 44s to 52s; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 40s to 50s; ditto, white, 44s to 52s; rye, 32s to 32s; grinding barley, 24s to 26s; distilling ditto, 27s to 28s; malting ditto, 29s to 30s; Norfolk and Lincoln malt, 56s to 58s; brown ditto, 46s to 50s; Kingston and Ware, 58s to 59s; Chevalier, 59s to 60s; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 17s to 21s, potato ditto, 20s to 22s; Tougal and Cork, black, 16s to 19s, ditto, white, 16s to 20s, tick beans, new, 30s to 34s; ditto, old, —s to —s; grey peas, 34s to 36s; maple, 36s to 38s; white ditto, 37s to 39s; Lisbon, 38s to 40s; Egyptian, 32s to 34s; Harrow, 42s to 44s; Suffolk, 34s to 36s, Stockton and Yorkshire, 34s to 36s, per 280 lbs.—*Foreign:* Danish wheat, —s to —s; white, —s to —s; barley, —s to —s; malt, —s to —s; beans, —s to —s; peas, —s to —s per quarter. Flour, American, 23s to 27s per barrel; Baltic, [illegible]

The Seed Market.—Clover seed is steady, and prices are on the advance. Canary seed is lodging at the late reduction. In other seeds very little is doing.

Linseed. English, sowing, 56s to 58s; Baltic, crushing, 50s to 54s; Mediterranean and Odessa, 48s to 50s; hempseed, 40s to 42s per quarter; cakes, 10s to 10s 10d per ton. Rapeseed, 36s to 41s; white do., 38s to 42s; tares, 4s to 5s per bushel; trefoil, 20s to 30s per cwt.; red clover, £27 to £30 per ton; white ditto, £30 to £34 per cwt. English, 28s to 31s; white ditto, 32s to 36s; foreign, 24s to 27s per 1000; rapeseed cakes, £4 4s to £4 5s per ton; canary, 10s to 11s per quarter. English clover-seed, —s to —s; ditto, —s to —s; white, —s to —s; extra, —s to —s; trefoil, —s to —s.

Bread. The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 7d to 9d; of household ditto, 5d to 6d per 4lb loaf.

Imperial Weekly Average.—Wheat, 46s 4d; barley, 29s 8d; oats, 17s 5d; rye, 27s 10d; peas, 34s 11d.

Similar Average.—Wheat, 46s 10d; barley, 29s 8d; oats, 17s 2d; rye, 27s 10d; beans, 36s 6d; peas, 35s 0d.

Duties on Foreign Corn.—Wheat, 10s; barley, 5s; oats, 2s 6d; rye, 5s 0d; beans, 5s; peas, 5s 6d.

Cattle.—Only a moderate business is doing in most kinds of meat; yet prices are fairly supported.

Sugar.—Good and fine qualities of raw sugar have advanced from 6d to 1s per cwt. the week. The refiners, however, are still very backward in operating, as the stocks on hand are large. Refined sugar has remained in [illegible]

Coffee. This article is dull, and former rates are with difficulty supported. Native Ceylon, 51s to 53s 6d per cwt.

Rice.—Most kinds have receded in value 4d per cwt. The supply is considerably in excess of the demand.

Provisions. The best Dutch butter is scarce, at 112s to 116s for [illegible] Friesland, 4s; 100s to 104s per cwt for fine Holland. Rather more business is doing in Irish butter, in full [illegible] Carlow and Kilkenny, fresh, landed, 76s to 80s; Clonmel, 76s to 76s; Cork 68s to [illegible]; Limerick, 66s to 68s; Waterford, 68s per cwt. Bacon is in fair request, at 52s to 54s for [illegible] Mild cures, 44s to 46s per cwt. Hams, 60s to 70s. Lard, 48s to 50s per cwt. Pork, 70s to 80s; Clonmel, 70s to 76s; Cork 68s to [illegible]; Limerick, 66s to 68s; Waterford, 68s per cwt. Beef, 70s to 80s per tierce. The demand for [illegible] is very moderate, at 44s to 46s for fine Ostend. Fresh, 10s to 12s per dozen lbs. Bacon is slow in sale at former rates. Hams, 60s to 70s per cwt. Lard, 48s to 50s per cwt. Pork, 70s to 80s; Clonmel, 70s to 76s; Cork 68s to [illegible]; Limerick, 66s to 68s; Waterford, 68s per cwt. Beef, 70s to 80s per tierce. Butter is in fair request, at 112s to 116s for fine Irish. Carlow and Kilkenny, fresh, landed, 76s to 80s; Clonmel, 76s to 76s; Cork 68s to [illegible]; Limerick, 66s to 68s; Waterford, 68s per cwt. Bacon is in fair request, at 52s to 54s for [illegible] Mild cures, 44s to 46s per cwt. Hams, 60s to 70s. Lard, 48s to 50s per cwt. Pork, 70s to 80s; Clonmel, 70s to 76s; Cork 68s to [illegible]; Limerick, 66s to 68s; Waterford, 68s per cwt. Beef, 70s to 80s per tierce. Butter is in fair request, at 112s to 116s for fine Irish. Carlow and Kilkenny, fresh, landed, 76s to 80s; Clonmel, 76

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"Mr. Mortimer's little work [illegible]

NEILL on CATARACT, 8vo, cloth, 7s. 6d. [illegible]—A NEW WORK on CATARACT, including the [illegible] the most successful Operations for its Cure, by the Author of Practical Remarks on the best Modes of Operating for Cataract, this Disease. By ROBERT NEILL, M.D., Surgeon to the Liverpool Eye and Ear Infirmary. "As Mr. Neill has conferred no little benefit on the public by the mode of attracting the attention of the profession to the safe and certain expedient of depression, whereby innumerable cases will be saved a failure from the destruction occasioned by incision [illegible] In conclusion, we must add that Mr. Neill's book [illegible] with the [illegible] and [illegible] tables compiled, embracing power to give [illegible] Surgeon Journal, September 20, 1845. Liverpool: DAKIN and LAMB; Simpkin and Marshall, London JOHN CHURCHILL, And all booksellers

DR. YEOMAN ON CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA [illegible] Just published, Price 3s., by post, 3s. 6d.,

CONSUMPTION of the LUNGS, or DECLINE: its Causes, Symptoms, and Rational Treatment, with the Means of Prevention By T. H. YEOMAN, M.A. [illegible] Late Principal [illegible] Author of "Asthma, Bronchitis, Influenza, and Catarrh."

We have learned more from a perusal of these two excellent little works than from the many volumes we have previously read on the subjects." Bolton Chronicle

London: Simpkin, Marshall, and Co.; [illegible] apham Wilson, 11, [illegible]

MODERN DOMESTIC MEDICINE. A Popular Treatise, [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

THE FRIESLAND DWARF.

(Continued from page 142.)

ground on the east side of the Queen's-road, opposite Windsor-terrace. The edifice is in the late Elizabethan style, exhibiting a new character of public building in the town, worthy of the object, and of the benevolence of the inhabitants and visitors of Brighton.

The architect is Herbert Williams, Esq., of Great Ormond-street, London; the contractors are Messrs. Cheeseman and Sons, of Brighton.

The first stone of the new building was laid on Thursday by the Earl of Chichester, the President of the Institution. A large platform was raised, covering the whole site, to which admission was obtained by tickets. The proceedings commenced by Thomas Attree, Esq., the Vice-President, taking the chair; and after a few introductory remarks from him, Somers Clarke, Esq., Honorary Secretary to the Institution, presented the Earl of Chichester with the silver trowel prepared for the occasion, and read the names of the trustees, the list being deposited in a bottle provided for the purpose.

Eardley Nicholas Hall, Esq., the treasurer, then deposited some coins of the present reign; the Rev. J.N. Goulby, deposited an engraved brass plate; and the bottle was then sealed by the architect, and placed in a cavity prepared for it.

The Rev. Vicar then offered prayer, and the stone was laid by the Earl Chichester, after which further prayer was offered, and the ceremony closed by three cheers, and the Band of the 7th Dragoon Guards playing the National Anthem.

NEW DISPENSARY AT BRIGHTON, FOUNDED ON THURSDAY.

The principal clergy, magistrates, and the high constable and parochial authorities of Brighton were present; and, considering the state of the weather, a very large attendance of the fashionable visitors and inhabitants.

THE FRIESLAND DWARF.

THIS miniature wonder had the honour of attending before her Majesty and the Court, at Buckingham Palace, on the evening of Wednesday week.

In the "descriptive sketch," sold at the Cosmorama Rooms, in Regent-street, where the Dwarf is exhibited, he is described as "Jan Hannema, the Friesland Dwarf, known in Holland as Admiral Van Tromp." He was born in 1839, at Franeker, in Friesland, in Holland. At the time of his birth, Jan presented the ordinary appearance of a healthy, well-proportioned child, and continued to progress in strength in the ordinary way, until he reached his sixth month, from which time to the present he has only increased four pounds in weight. At the time of his birth he weighed nine pounds: when six months old, he weighed twelve pounds, without his clothes, which weight he has not exceeded

He has not grown in height since he was five years old, and now measures only twenty-eight inches. He is remarkably active, quiet, very intelligent, fond of being employed, and frequently amuses himself by making dwarf furniture—chairs, tables, and other articles. He can write his name, converses upon general simple subjects, and has a retentive memory.

At eight years of age Jan was shown to the King of Holland, who granted him a pension, which he still enjoys. He has been exhibited in the chief towns of Holland, and has proved very attractive. The following is a translation of the certificate of his birth:—

"*Middle Class or the town Franeker,*
District Province,
No. 2682. *Leeuwarden Friesland.*

Extract of the Register for the notice of Births in the town of Franeker.

1839. On the twenty-third of the month April, eighteen hundred and thirty-nine, Jan, son of *Pieter Philippus Hannema*, and of *Bankje Jans Hannema*, married persons, was born at Franeker.

For the extract of the Confirmation.

The member of the Council, officer of the middle class of the town Franeker. Made the 14th June, 1847. J. MULDER."

THE BAND OF GENTLEMEN-AT-ARMS.

THE splendour of the uniform of this portion of the Body Guard of the Sovereign has just been increased by the addition of a new helmet of classical design: it is of burnished gold, highly embossed, and ornamented with the Royal arms, and a star of burnished silver in front; the whole surmounted by a white plume. This new helmet was worn, we believe, for the second time at the Investiture of the Order of the Bath, held at Buckingham Palace, on Saturday last. The other appointments of the uniform are gold sling-belts, heavy cavalry swords, and gauntlets, gold lace pouch-belts, and embroidered pouches, bullion epaulettes, and gold sashes and tassels; the uniform somewhat resembling the full-dress of the officers of the Heavy Dragoons.

NEW HELMET, WITH UNIFORM, OF HER MAJESTY'S GENTLEMEN-AT-ARMS.

The Band of Gentlemen-at-Arms (formerly styled Gentlemen Pensioners) was established by Henry VIII., as the body guard of the Sovereign, which it has ever remained to the present time. None but those holding the rank of gentlemen, and in no way connected with trade or business, can enter the corps. This regulation was ordered by his late Majesty, William IV.

In the event of a death vacancy, the patronage devolves upon the Commander-in-Chief; and by a regulation, made by William IV., no one under the rank of Captain can be appointed *private* in this corps. Since this regulation, three vacancies have occurred; and they were respectively filled up by Captain Kincaid, Major Blakiston, and Major Cooke.

The military character of the corps is still kept up. They are armed by the Government, regularly drilled by their officers, and are in the highest state of military discipline; and on the 10th of April, last year, when the peace of the metropolis was threatened, they were on duty, by command of her Majesty, in the Palace.

The duty of the Band now consists in attending every Levee and Drawing-room in the Presence Chamber, where they stand to their arms when any of the Royal Family pass. They keep the pass in the room where the Sovereign receives an address on the throne, and also in the interior approach to the House of Peers, when the Sovereign goes thither. On all such occasions they are covered, *en militaire*.

On the demise of the Crown, or on the death of a Queen-Consort, the Band of Gentlemen attend the funeral, and flank the canopy; and at Coronations, the Band have a prescriptive right to carry up the Royal dinner without exhibiting any claims. They have the further honour of carrying up the second course at St. George's Feast.

In reward for such services on Coronations, the Sovereign has of late years usually conferred the honour of Knighthood on some of the Officers, or Gentlemen of the Band, ordering the customary fees to be paid at the Treasury; and on Installations, the Sovereign often confers the same honour, but does not carry the compliment so far as to discharge the fees.

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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

No. 361.—Vol. XIV.] SATURDAY, MARCH 10, 1849. [Sixpence. { WITH SUPPLEMENT GRATIS.

THE WAR IN THE PUNJAUB.

In this Journal of the 24th ult., after detailing the circumstances attendant upon the capture of Moultan, we expressed our opinion that Lord Gough, reinforced by General Whish, would speedily give a satisfactory account of Shere Singh. We described the position of the Sikh chieftain upon the bank of the Jhelum, flanked and covered by the stream and by a thick jungle. That jungle, as we are informed by the last India mail, has been the scene of important and deplorable events. Lord Gough has attacked Shere Singh, as was anticipated. In that attack, the British army, though not actually defeated, was not actually victorious. It is, happily, rare that a phraseology like this can express the operations of a British force. In our position in India a drawn battle is equivalent to a defeat. There has been great slaughter on both sides; and India and England ring with the expressions of regret, if not of anger, at the conduct of the brave, but indiscreet, commander, who has imperilled our power, tarnished our name, and sacrificed the flower of our army in a blind and fruitless battle with an enemy, whose position and strength he had not calculated.

Our contemporaries of the daily press speak of the circumstances that led to and accompanied the attack upon the position of Shere Singh as involved in too much confusion to permit of a clear comprehension of them. To us they seem simple enough. The official despatch of Lord Gough, although it paints the picture in fair colours, tells a story which, with the aid of the more discursive narratives of the Indian newspapers, and of the private correspondence that has found its way into the London journals, is quite intelligible. His Lordship was, in fact, betrayed into action. His personal daring, which would have been invaluable in a subordinate General, was displayed at a time when a cool and deliberate judgment would have been ten thousand times better than the animal courage of the most undaunted Paladin that ever breathed. Shere Singh has been too cunning for the open-hearted and strong-handed veteran that commanded the British army of the Punjaub; and while the public cannot but speak with respect of the dashing energy of Lord Gough, they cannot but regret that ill-fortune or ill-management, or both combined, should have entrusted the chief command to his strong hand, when a cool head was the one thing most especially requisite. Upon this point, however, it is now useless to dwell. The period of Lord Gough's command has already expired, and his successor has been appointed. The unanimous voice of the country designated the conqueror of Scinde—the most illustrious and successful soldier of the present generation—for the chief command in India. The appointment of Sir Charles James Napier was announced in the House of Commons on Tuesday evening by the Prime Minister, amid manifestations of joy, which will show Sir Charles the high respect that is felt for his genius and character, and the large hopes that are excited by his name. The Directors of the East India Company, forgetting, as in such an emergency they were bound to do, the personal disputes that had unhappily existed between them and Sir Charles, have confirmed the appointment of her Majesty; and the new commander will proceed to India on the 20th of the present month. The very announcement of his name, carried out by the India mail of Wednesday, will produce its effect upon the Sikhs—rebellious in fact, upon the Affghans—rebellious in intention, and upon the whole native population of India. Fear, respect, and admiration of that name are mingled in their minds. It is synonymous with courage, wisdom, and victory, in the estimation of Scinde. It will, doubtless, become synonymous with victory among the Sikhs of the Punjaub. Sir Charles will not be able to reach the scene of conflict until the end of April—too late, in ordinary circumstances, to continue field operations. The only months in which, according to Sir Charles's own statements, war ought to be made by Europeans in India, are December, January, February, March, and April. To attempt operations after that period is only excusable," he says, "when danger forces a General to the sad alternative." This was the case in Scinde, in 1843, when he was obliged to take the field in June, or risk the destruction of the army under his command—with what splendid results, all the world knows. It is possible that the present campaign will have been decided for good or for evil before his arrival in the country of the Five Rivers; but if any victory shall in the meantime have been achieved, he will be there to turn it to immediate and to future account; and if our arms have sustained a reverse, he will be there, let us hope, to remedy it and to turn it into a victory. A universal sentiment of confidence is felt by the people of Great Britain in this appointment. It will be strange indeed if that confidence be not justified by the result.

[COUNTRY EDITION, WITH FRIDAY'S LONDON MARKETS]

The main incidents of the battle of the jungle are soon told. The skirmish at the ford of the Chenab, where the lives of the brave General Cureton and his gallant companions were so needlessly sacrificed, was of evil omen. It was but the prelude to a more deplorable waste of our energy. Having received intelligence, on the 10th of January, of the fall of Attock, and the advance of Chuttur Singh from the country of the Hazareh to effect a junction with his son and ally, Shere Singh, upon the bank of the Jhelum, Lord Gough determined to attack the position of the latter. Major Mackeson, the political agent of the Governor-General, in notifying the fall of Attock, urged upon Lord Gough the importance of striking a blow at Shere Singh before the reinforcements of his father could reach him. Lord Gough coincided in this opinion, and moved his army, on the 12th, to Dingee, a village about twelve miles in advance of his previous encampment. On the 13th, early in the morning, he made another advance, an

LIEUT.-GEN. SIR CHARLES JAMES NAPIER, G.C.B., IN HIS COSTUME AS GOVERNOR OF SCINDE.

Lieutenant-General Sir Charles James Napier, G.C.B., who has just received the appointment of Commander-in-Chief in India, is in his 67th year, and is the eldest son of the Hon. George Napier (son of the fifth Lord Napier) by his second wife, Sarah, seventh daughter of the second Duke of Richmond. He is, therefore, brother to Major-General Sir George Napier, G.C.B., and to Major-General Sir William Napier, K.C.B., late Governor of Guernsey, and the Peninsular historian, and cousin to Rear-Admiral Sir Charles Napier, K.C.B., late M.P. for Marylebone. The subject of this notice was born in Whitehall-place, London, on the 10th of August, 1782. While yet an infant, his father, the Hon. Colonel George Napier before referred to, proceeded to Ireland, as Comptroller of Army Accounts, and occupied a country residence at Celbridge, county of Kildare, where followed the births of the military historian and other members of this numerous family. The early days of Sir Charles were, therefore, spent in Ireland. Before proceeding farther in the personal history of Sir Charles, it may be as well to add that the family deduce their descent directly from John Napier, of Merchistown, the renowned inventor of logarithms. He was son of Sir Alexander Napier, Master of the Mint in Scotland.

Sir Charles entered the army in 1794. His commissions are thus dated: Ensign, January 31st, 1794; Lieutenant, May 8th, 1794; Captain, December 22nd, 1802; Major, May 29, 1806; Lieutenant-Colonel, June 27th, 1811; Colonel, May 27th, 1825; Major-General, January 10th, 1837; Lieutenant-General, November 9th, 1846; and Colonel of the 22nd Foot, November 21st, 1843. The following is an official record of his services, from "Hart's Army List." "He served in the Irish Rebellion in 1798; and in the Insurrection of 1803. He commanded the 50th throughout the campaign terminating with the battle of Corunna, where he was made prisoner, after receiving five wounds; viz. leg broken by a musket shot, sabre cut on the head, wounded in the back by a bayonet, ribs broken by a cannon shot, and several severe contusions from the butt-end of a musket. He returned to the Peninsula in the latter part of 1809, where he remained until 1811; he was present at the action of the Coa, where he had two horses shot under him. He was also at the battle of Busaco, where he was shot through the face, and had his jaw broken and eye injured. He likewise took part in the battle of Fuentes d'Onor, the second siege of Badajos, and a great number of skirmishes. In 1813 he served in a floating expedition on the coast of the United States of North America, and landed a great number of times at Craney Island, and other places. His next services were in the campaign of 1815. He was present at the storming of Cambray. His next commanded the force employed in Scinde; and on the 17th of February, 1843, with only 2800 British troops, he attacked and defeated, after a desperate action of three hours' duration, 22,000 of the enemy, strongly posted at Meanee. On the 21st of February Hyderabad surrendered to him; and on the 24th of March, with 5000 men he attacked and signally defeated 20,000 of the enemy, posted in a very strong and difficult position at Dubba, near Hyderabad; thus completing the entire subjugation of Scinde. Early in 1845, with a force consisting of about five thousand men of all arms, he took the field against the mountain and desert tribes situated on the right bank of the Indus, to the north of Shikarpore; and after an arduous campaign he effected the total destruction of these robber tribes. Sir Charles holds a medal for Corunna, and a new war medal.

A number of circumstances in connexion with Sir Charles's dispute with the East India Directors might be adduced, but it is better that all disagreeable matters should now be buried in oblivion. That, however, Sir Charles enjoys, and has for some years enjoyed the unlimited approbation of the Duke of Wellington, is undeniable.

The office of Commander-in-Chief in India is worth about £5500 per annum; but a seat at the Supreme Board, which Sir Charles is almost sure to have, brings in an addition of £10,000 per annum. The office gives its holder the local rank of General, however inferior his rank in the army may be in point of gradation.

Sir Charles married, first, in 1827, the daughter of John Oakley, Esq., of Deal, Kent: she died in 1833. He married, secondly, in 1836, the daughter of William Phillips, Esq., of Court Henry, Carmarthenshire, and relict of Richard Alcock, Esq.

The accompanying Portrait is copied, by permission of the publishers (Paul and Dominic Colnaghi and Co., Pall-mall East), from a spirited lithograph just executed by Morton, from a drawing by Smart. It shows Sir Charles in the costume he wore during his campaign against the Hill Tribes on the frontier of Scinde. Upon the next page will be found the fac-simile of a pen-and-ink Sketch of Sir Charles, taken in 1843.

on the afternoon of that day came in sight of the encampment of the enemy. It seems to have been his Lord-ship's intention, and it was a wise one, not to have attacked the enemy so late in the day, but to have waited for the morning, and for further investigation of the ground, before taking a decisive step. It was not the policy of Shere Singh to allow this. The Sikh chief knew the ground; he had possession of the jungle, and he knew also the reckless bravery of his antagonist. It suited his purpose that the conflict should be immediate. He allowed a few of his advanced posts to be overpowered, that the enemy might be enticed on; and when Lord Gough was close enough, the Sikh batteries opened a fire upon him. Lord Gough, highly incensed, swore to exterminate the Sikhs from the face of the earth, and, in spite of remonstrance, gave orders for a general engagement. We need not detail the whole of the circumstances. The Sikh artillery, well placed and well plied, made fearful havoc. The Sikh fire, pointed against the jungle, could do no such damage as the artillery of the enemy. The Sikhs, under cover, fired at a mark. The British fired against the smoke of their opponents, as the only means they had of discovering their whereabouts. A loss of about 100 officers and nearly 2500 men on the part of the British was the result. "Although," says Lord Gough, "the enemy, who defended not only his guns but his position with desperation, was driven in confusion, and with heavy loss, from every part of it, and the greater part of his field artillery was actually captured, the march of brigades to their flanks to repel parties that had rallied, and the want of numbers and consequent support to our right flank, aided by the cover of the jungle, and the close of the day, enabled him, upon our further advance in pursuit, to return and carry off, unobserved, the greater portion of the guns we had thus gallantly carried at the point of the bayonet." Such was the battle of Chillianwallah; the undaunted heroism of the British troops and the British commander achieved a barren victory over a formidable enemy, who had all the advantage of position in his favour. Under such circumstances, to have escaped ignominious defeat is a matter of congratulation. Shere Singh himself has but little cause for rejoicing at the result. Never was courage under difficulty more splendidly displayed than by the British army on this occasion. Such an army needs but a clear head to guide it; and triumph over all obstacles, were the Sikhs thrice as powerful as they are, can not fail to be the result. Lord Gough states that the victory was complete as to the total overthrow of the enemy; and trusts that a sense of utter discomfiture and defeat will soon be made apparent on the part of Shere Singh, unless, indeed, "*the rumours prevalent of his having been joined by Chuttur Singh prove correct.*" In this case, let us hope that Lord Gough, warned by the public opinion of India and of his own army, may have learned a lesson of coolness. Perhaps ere this, his Lordship has taken the sting out of all the disapprobation that has been expressed upon his conduct, and has met with and defeated in fair battle the combined forces of Chuttur and Shere Singh. Success is the test of genius. Such success would wipe out the past from the remembrance of his countrymen, and transform his questionable daring into very unquestionable heroism in the estimation of the world. Such a result is far from impossible; and for the sake of it, even the gallant Napier might be content to forego an additional laurel.

The future fate of the Punjaub is a question that already begins to occupy the public mind. Defeat the Sikhs we must and we will. There is no room for doubt on that point. But what are we to do with the Punjaub after we shall have conquered it? Our Indian empire is already unwieldy enough; but imperative necessity in this case will compel us to make it a little larger. In short, we must not only conquer, but we must annex the Punjaub. The new Commander-in-Chief, whose general sagacity and knowledge of India no one will presume to call in question, is clearly of this opinion. In a letter bearing his signature, published on the 26th ultimo—just a week before the occurrences of Chillianwallah were known—Sir Charles Napier states in the most emphatic manner that we have no choice on the subject. To retire behind the line of the Sutlej would, he truly says, be disgrace in the eyes of Asia; and disgrace to our arms is ruin to our power. To remain stationary on the Sutlej is, in his opinion, impossible—an opinion supported by cogent reasons. To advance, is the only Company's Power, must, in short, annex the Punjaub, and make the Indus our boundary. Such are the sentiments of Sir Charles Napier; and, sooner or later, the Government of this country will be called upon to decide the question. There will be no peace in India till the warlike and ambitious nation of the Sikhs shall be made to feel once for all that they have no chance against us. Nothing short of the annexation of the country of the Five Rivers will teach them the necessary lesson. Great Britain would have been better pleased had no such necessity arisen. She is, however, in such a position, that, however unwilling to extend her territory or increase her responsibility, she must do so; or, to use the words of Sir Charles Napier, "the surrounding nations will arise upon us, and our armies will be overthrown as was the host of Pharaoh amid the overwhelming waves of the Red Sea!"

SIR CHARLES NAPIER.—FAC SIMILE OF A PEN-AND-INK SKETCH TAKEN IN OCTOBER, 1848.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

THE CHIEF COMMAND IN INDIA.

On Wednesday a Court of Directors of the East India Company was held at the East India House, when the appointment of Lieutenant-General Sir Charles James Napier, G.C.B., as Commander-in-Chief of the Company's forces in India, was confirmed, and Sir Charles was nominated an Extraordinary Member of the Council of India.

It is understood that the Board received an intimation, that, at an interview which Sir Charles had with the Duke of Wellington on Monday, the terms on which he would accept the appointment were settled; one of the principal being that he would not be controlled by any political agent in directing the movements of his armies.

Recruiting parties have been ordered out by the military authorities to enlist men to replace the casualties in the regiments serving in India; it is also understood that volunteers will be received from regiments serving at home, and proceed immediately for service in India; as the men, already trained as soldiers, will, of course, be more efficient than recruits can be for some months after joining the service.

On Monday orders were despatched from the Horse Guards to the various district generals to suspend the recent orders for the discharge of men from the army. This is owing to the decisive nature of the last Indian news.

TROOPS FOR INDIA.—The two regiments of infantry selected for immediate service in the East Indies are the 78th and 97th. The 78th are now at Kinsale. It returned from various years' service at the Cape in 1843, and bears on its colours "India," "Seringapatam." The 97th, or Royal Irish Fusiliers, has Lord Gough for its colonel, the noble and gallant General having commanded the regiment at the battle of Talavera; at Barossa, where they captured the eagle of the French 8th Regiment; and at Vittoria, where they captured the *Adieu* of Marshal Jourdan; also at Nivelle; and subsequently, at the siege of Castle and Tarifa. The headquarters of the regiment are now at Weedon. They returned from twelve years' service at the Mauritius in 1843.

THE DOCKYARD, DEVONPORT.—After the contemplated reductions in this establishment are completed, the following will form the number of men employed in the yard:—Single station men, 13; leading men, 39; apprentices, 12; shipwrights, 676; ironall-workers, 5; car-maker, 1; caulkers, 70; patch-heater, 1; saiknan boys, 15; joiners, 120; burners, 2; wheelwrights, 2; coopers, 1; smiths, 166; millwrights (metal men), 43; brazier tinmen, 4; locksmiths, 3; plumbers, 6; engine-keepers, 8; stokers, 4; workmen at saw-mills, 21; bricklayers, 4; masons, painters, glaziers, and sawyers, 26; sawyers, 50; established labourers, 150; day labourers, 176; riggers' boats crew, 52; watch, yard service, 193; single station, 9; time labourers, 7; sailmaker, 9; 49; in-door, 11; spinners, 116; key-bearer, 1; house boys, 17; women, 14; storekeepers, 16; 17; messengers, 8; police, 73; learners, 9

THE TOTAL REPEAL MALT TAX ASSOCIATION.—On Wednesday morning a general meeting of the members of the association, and of persons inimical to the malt and hop duties generally, was held at the committee-rooms of the association, York Hotel, Bridge-street, Blackfriars, when several resolutions as to the course to be adopted to secure the repeal of those duties were agreed to.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

PRESENT STATE OF PARIS.

(From our own Correspondent.)

PARIS, Wednesday.

The past week has been one of unusual calm: events which, little more than a year ago, would have excited the greatest interest and the liveliest alarm, are passed by unheeded in these revolutionary days, when the strongest doses of excitement are necessary to stimulate the flagging attention of the public, accustomed to excess, and satiated with the extraordinary. We are like long-habituated dram-drinkers: a draught which, some time ago, would have brought water into the eyes, and set the whole body in a state of fever, is swallowed like a glass of turnip water: we are become like the Scotchman in the tale, with the glass full of aqua fortis; it needs a good racking burning poison draught to give the over-dosed political stomach a powerful sensation. Thus, were it not for the continued military demonstrations, and the great reviews which are held almost every day—sometimes by General Changarnier, sometimes by the President himself and for the marchings and countermarchings of the military in the streets, there would be scarcely any possibility of recognising "Revolutionary Paris." These reviews, held upon the Champ de Mars, on that great desert plain which only assumes a really imposing appearance when thus filled with long lines of uniforms, and thousands of bayonets sparkling in the sun, naturally, in the glorious weather with which Paris seems blessed, as with an augury of better days, attract immense crowds, who line the heights, and shout as the President rides by with all the pomp and glitter of a brilliant and quasi-regal staff. But the cry is still, not "*Vive le Républicain!*" but "*Vive Napoleon!*" The cry is still for a man, for a chief, for a head, or even for a name, and not for a form of government. The President acts his part well upon these occasions, salutes with grace but not without pride, and encourages the presentation of petitions, with which of course the pockets, breasts, saddle-pockets, and even holsters of his *aides-de-camp* are soon over-crammed. Cases are occasionally evidently sought after by the chief of the state. In order to keep up a popular *presage*, and captivate popular suffrages; that they serve to attach the army is equally evident; and, in spite of the declaration of the President not long ago, that he intended to give up the decoration of the Legion of Honour, opportunities are very chary with this decoration of the Legion of Honour, opportunities are taken during these reviews for the distribution of a profusion of crosses and ribbons to military aspirants. It is not only, however, on these occasions that the spectacle of military pomp and parade, and when alone, when there is all the spectacle of military pomp and parade, and when men's heads of the lower classes are easily turned by the imposing sight, the glitter, and the music, that crowds follow the President's horse with the shouts of "*Vive Napoleon!*" Every day the neighbourhood of the Elysée National is thronged during the greater part of the afternoon with curious crowds; and the avenue of the Champs Elysées, through which the President is expected to pass on his way out or home, is lined with thick rows of people. Never was the want of a unity to look up to, of an idol to worship, of a something stable, visible, and living to cling to, to the place of a set of abstraction which has no form to greet the eyes of the lower classes, expressed in a more lively and living manner.

What has greatly contributed to the spirit of calm, and almost of the easy sparkling lightness of other days, with which Paris has been imbued during the last weeks, has been the glorious spring weather, which has flooded it with a cheering flow of life and animation. The days are warm and clear: the bright sights, with their splendid growing moon, are balmy: were not the trees still leafless, we might fancy ourselves in May; and even they are already tinged with a pervading hue of green; and the bushes in the garden of the Tuileries are already a perfect bower of verdure. The Champs Elysées are crowded with pedestrian and equestrian throngs, and equipages, which begin to flaunt afresh upon the broad chaussée of the Champs Elysées, and which are soon to be painted out panels those coats of arms which the ignominious hand of the people has effaced a year ago: foreigners begin again to flock to the revolutionary capital, which does its best to smile again. Whole hordes of English are announced as on the point of arrival, not only of the good citizens of London, who are anxious to repay the compliment received last year from the Nations. Guards of Paris, but of the "fashionable tribe" of a London season. The hands look more proud, and grow more engaging. Spite of the supposed obligations of Lent, balls still succeed balls; and concerts invite amateurs; and old aristocratic *salons* have their "days" so thick upon one another, that *répondez s'abonnables* no longer know which way to go; and even poor trade begins to lift its head, and affect a more cheering smile. Yes! in spite of the clamours of the ultra journals against the "insensate mockery" of the "infamous anti-social Right," money and again reconnience to descend through its old channels to the workmen and the artisan; and the misery of the people, upon which the party speculates as its most powerful weapon, while it decries it as the instrument of the "people's vile passions," still, spite of all these efforts, find some alleviation. In fact, during the last week "Revolutionary Paris" has done its best to look like "Monarchic Paris" of yore, the infamous reactionary aristocrat! and were it not for the dirt of the streets, for which the "Reaction" has as yet done nothing, and the sad look of some of the shops, it might have wholly succeeded. If the weather continues its glorious course a little longer, the famous chesnut tree of the garden of the Tuileries, to which, somehow or other, a popular superstition with regard to the Bonaparte family is attached, will be in full leaf on its day of good augury, the 20th of March: and there is no knowing what omens the people may not choose to attach to the flourishing of this tree observed of all observers," or how far its good behaviour on that day may not influence the popularity and the fortunes of the Bonapartist President.

Meanwhile, the events alluded to in the commencement of this letter, which at a more peaceful time would have filled men's minds, are set out of sight and passed over, as they have been nearly set out of sight and forgotten in these lines. Among these may be reckoned the continual troubles in the departments, to which Paris, used to revolutionary movements, now scarce gives heed. France is almost daily worried by the news of more "Red" disturbance: like a man whose constitution has been undermined by repeated attacks of illness, it is constantly feeling fresh throes, which threaten a relapse; and yet the heart of Paris seems indifferent to them. The banquets, the promenades, with cups of liberty, and effigies of the guillotine, and tricoloured axes, evidently got up by the emissaries of the "Red" party to keep the provinces in a state of convulsion, excite constant collisions; and yet Paris says, "Ah! bah!" The fusion of the Montagnard, or old republican party, which studies Robespierre and Marat as its models, with the Socialist ultra-democrats, after a long and angry scheme, in a great banquet of reconciliation, has not been even excited its alarm while such an enormous conjunction would have occasioned a little while ago, and not even the fulminating speeches of Ledru-Rollin, as chief of the "Red" faction, or the more buried but no less enumerative ones of Pierre Leroux, as chief of the Socialist faction—not even the joint manifesto of the new combined journals of the parties, have created an emotion in Paris, determined to be gay if it can. Even the furious roaring of the Mountain in the constituante, on the occasion of the interruption of a banquet (called that of "the schools," but against which the students have protested *en masse*) by the police, has been disregarded, as a matter of too frequent occurrence to be allowed to interrupt any feeling of calm or satisfaction. And as to the envoys of the new Roman Republic, for whom the ultra journals demand a people's fraternising demonstrations, Paris is so perverse, that it will not grant them a thought, much less a fraternising *accolade*.

S.

FRANCE.

The various sections of political parties—Bonapartists, Orleanists, Legitimists, Republicans, &c.—have for some time past been busy in making arrangements relative to the approaching general election (for Legislative Assembly), with that excess of activity that is so often exhibited in political matters by our lively neighbours, who seem to think, when the fit is upon them, that they can never do too much. "Clever" generally is the less occasions generally overshoot the mark, as might be expected.

If the various bodies that have, by the fusion of fractions of different parties, constituted themselves into electoral committees, obtain one-tenth of the results which they so confidently and arrogantly aim at producing at the elections, the Assembly chosen will not be the fruit of universal suffrage exercised by the free will of the people, but the spawn of electioneering agents' trickery and intrigue; and, so far from satisfying the people by wise and careful legislation, suited to the wants of the nation and the period, it would, by its ignorance, its indifference to consequences, and its corruption, only serve to excite the contempt and disgust for perfectly free institutions in the minds of the great bulk of the French people, who have yet to learn the appreciation of the advantages of really constitutional government.

The most important of those election committees is that which has been formed of a fusion of the principal Legitimists and Orleanists, who for the present sink their differences to combine their efforts for the restoration of the monarchical form of Government. It is known as the election committee of the Cour de Rue de Poitiers, and its constitution has been at length definitively settled. It consists of seventy-five members, of whom thirty are members of the old Chamber of Deputies, seventeen among the Legitimists and Orleanists club, and the others have been chosen from among the Legitimists and Orleanists who are not members of the present Assembly, with the addition of a few Bonapartists recommended by the President of the Republic.

The negotiations attempted by M.M. Thiers and Molé to bring about a junction between the committee of the Rue de Poitiers and the committee of pure Bonapartists formed under the auspices of M. Napoleon Bonaparte having failed, the latter committee still goes on. The manifesto of each of those bodies is announced to appear shortly.

The trial of Blanqui, Barbès, and their associates has created more than ordinary interest at Paris, more on account of the position of the accused than of any light expected to be thrown on the famous invasion of the National Assembly on the 15th of May. The trial commenced on Thursday. The prisoners arrived at Bourges at twelve o'clock on Sunday, and were lodged in the apartments prepared for them. The members of the High Court of Justice arrived in the afternoon. The same day General Mesgret, Commander of the fifth division of the army of the Alps, reviewed the garrison of Bourges, together with the National Guard, who were reviewed at their own request.

M. Vidal, late President of the Society of the Rights of Man, surrendered on Monday to take his trial at Bourges with Barbès and his accomplices. Louis Blanc and Caussidière have published letters in the *People*, an evening that they have resolved not to appear to take their trial at Bourges. The former gives as an excuse for his non-appearance, that when in August he promised to appear, he did not suppose that the trial would take place before a tribunal not then created; the latter intimates that he will have a fair trial. The *Presidente* says that the representatives of the Montagne and several of their co-accused have recommended Louis Blanc and Caussidière not to give themselves up.

Amongst many changes required by the times, considerable reductions have been made in the department of the Prefecture of Police. Four hundred of the *employés* have been dismissed and their places suppressed. Most, if not all, of these have been appointed by Republican Prefects, and were appointed during the Provisional Government. Each man thus dismissed has received a sum of 900 francs, and a free passage to Algeria is offered to all who may wish to emigrate, as colonists. The whole of the gardens of Paris are, for the future, to appear in the uniform of the old Sergens de Ville.

The Mayors of the 10th and 11th arrondissements of Paris, accompanied by a number of officers of the National Guard, waited, on Sunday, on M. de Lamartine, to deposit in his hands the tricolour flag, which the citizens of those arrondissements had carried, on February 24, 1848, from the Chamber of Deputies to the Hôtel de Ville. It was the first emblem noticed at the moment of the proclamation of the Republic. The Mayor of the 10th arrondissement, addressing M. de Lamartine in the name of the two arrondissements, told him that the historical flag with which he presented him could not be better placed than in the museum of one of the citizens who had most honourably defended it. M. de Lamartine, in the National Guards, received the flag, and said that he considered it as one of the greatest honours of his life to receive it from the hands of the citizens who had most honourably defended it. M. de Lamartine expressed his gratitude. "That flag," he said, "will be dearly dear to me, for it was the first that covered the cradle of the Republic, and because it was the first also to impart to that Republic a character of nationality, moderation, humanity, and tradition with our most glorious recollections. If that Republic should ever be attacked, either by its imprudent votaries or by its enemies, you would rally round those colours. They would find in you the same citizens, and they would meet in me the same devoted and the same arm to defend them."

The police have completed the clearance of the *bonnets rouges* that still continue to disfigure the trees of liberty in the Basilica of Paris.

The President of the Republic on Tuesday reviewed eight or ten regiments of the garrison of Paris, in the Champ de Mars. He was accompanied by General Changarnier, General Rulhières, General Buhot, and the Minister of War. After the review he distributed eight Crosses of the Legion of Honour.

A considerable sensation has been created on the Paris Bourse, by the failure of one of the greatest speculators there. He was a loser to the amount of 1,800,000 francs, which represents a capital of 80 millions of francs. One *agent de change* is a loser to the amount of 2,500,000 francs.

In the National Assembly, the question with respect to the affair of the 29th of January was brought forward on Monday, and the Assembly, after a short discussion, in which none of the members of the Ministry spoke, decided by a majority of 364 to 327—(the numbers being 481 to 297—that the proposition demanding an inquiry into the conduct of the Ministry in calling out the troops on that day should not be taken into consideration. This exhibits indications of a revival of activity. Brilliant parties take place nightly in various quarters. On Sunday evening Madame Léon Faucher gave a *soirée musicale*, at which several of the notabilities in the political and diplomatic circles were present. The same evening Madame de Tracy gave a splendid party at the hôtel of the Minister of Marine. On Tuesday evening a magnificent musical party was given by the Prefect of the Seine, at the hôtel de Ville.

SPAIN

Cabrera has resumed his Carlist operations with activity.

PRUSSIA

Since the new Legislative Chambers met, nothing of interest has occurred in either.

A great portion of the Berlin electors for the Second Chamber have presented a petition to the Government, praying for the suspension of the state of siege, having been moved by *their* electors (the *wreckers*) to make that the subject of their deliberations. To this petition Count Brandenburg has thought proper to return a very haughty reply, commanding the electors to confine themselves strictly to those questions which, by the electoral decree of the 5th December, fall within their function.

AUSTRIA

There is nothing from the seat of war in Hungary this week to vary the official tale of marchings and counter-marchings of troops; debates and victories alternately on both sides; and constant accounts of cruelties and excesses committed alike by insurgents and Imperialists.

Much of the success of the Magyars is said to have been caused by the lukewarmness of the Croats and other natives under Jellachich in the Imperial cause, since they had received "damning evidence" of the hostility and severity of the Commander-in-Chief, Windischgrätz, towards the Sclavonic tribes. This may be a cruel one, but we regret to say that the Croats will do not mean to fight for the benefit of Austria, and much less for the purpose of bringing themselves under Austrian rule.

The Austrian *Lloyd*, and the *Oesterreichische Austrian Gazette*, of the 26th ult., announce the march of the Magyars on Pesth, under Gen. Dembinski. The former says they were at Hatvan, only seven miles off; the other, at Gyongyros, four miles distant. All the disposable troops, 10,000, had left Pesth.

ITALIAN STATES.

TUSCANY.—The Grand Duke has gone to the Pope at Gaëta, whence he has issued a protest against the conduct of the Provisional Government.

Accounts out Paris have reached us to the effect that a previous report of the armed intervention of Austria in the affairs of Tuscany, and the entrance of Austrian troops (to the number of six thousand) into the Duchy, has been confirmed.

It is added, from Turin, under date 3rd instant, that a body of Sardinian troops, including Piedmontese cavalry and artillery, entered Tuscany, at Sarzana, on the 28th of February. These statements require more authentic confirmation.

ROME.—The Roman Constituent Assembly have decreed that all church bells, not strictly necessary, shall be melted down for coining. Those of the cathedrals, parish churches, and such as are valuable in point of art, are excepted. The revenues of several churches are also declared confiscated.

UNITED STATES

Accounts received this week from the United States confirm the intelligence of the loss of the West India M ll steam-ship the *Forth*. The steamer, when on her passage to Vera Cruz, had lain three days at the is and of Perez, and at the moment of the disaster, it is stated, the look-out was not at his post. Fortunately, of the 160 passengers on board, none were lost

Great preparations were being made at Washington for the arrival of General Taylor, and his inauguration on the 5th instant. Mr. Polk had communicated his reply to the inquiry of the House of Representatives, concerning the protocol, accompanied by the instructions to Messrs. Sevier and Clifford, and other documents connected with the Mexican treaty. The message assumes that the protocol does not in any way affect the amendments of the Senate, and was merely explanatory of the character and effect of those modifications. He also contends that the protocol contains nothing more than was expressed by Mr. Buchanan in his despatch to the Mexican Minister for Foreign Affairs, and justifies the concealment of the document, on the ground that he could not regard it of sufficient importance to be promulgated with the treaty.

The proceedings in the Congress are unimportant.

The advices furnish us with copies of the commercial statistics annually laid before Congress by the Secretary of the Treasury. It appears from these documents, that the value of the imports and exports of the United States for the year ending the 30th of June, 1848, has been very much alike, the imports being 154,997,998 dollars, and the exports 154,036,430. As compared with the returns of 1847, there is an increase of 10,452,290 dollars in the imports, and a decrease of 4,619,186 in the exports. The decrease in the latter is accounted for by the diminished export of grain and flour to this country. The total value of the exports of domestic produce in 1848 was 131,904,191 dollars, against 150,587,464 dollars in 1847, which is a decrease of 17,733,343 dollars. The export of foreign goods was 21,132,315 dollars, making the total exports 154,036,436 dollars, as above stated.

The arrival of the *Niagara*, on Tuesday, brought later dates than the above, but the accounts add nothing of interest in political matters.

CALIFORNIA

By this week's arrival from the United States we have much later intell gence from California than any hitherto published. The tenor of these advices is not satisfactory. Pillage and plunder were the order of the day, and great numbers of murders had been committed. Large quantities of gold had been discovered in the neighbourhood of the North Fork, one man having gathered 12,000 dollars' worth in six days, and three others had obtained in a single day 36 lb. of pure metal. It was stated that the number of persons who had been to the mines was about 10,000, though not more than 2500 were digging at any one time. Cinnabar, from which quicksilver is distilled, had been found in California. The whole of the gold gathered in California is estimated at 3,000,000 dollars, two of which left there in various ways, and the remainder was on its way to the United States. Real estate was selling at a ruinous sacrifice. Provisions were scarce, for 10,000 dollars. Provisions were abundant at San Francisco. Board in San Francisco was 10 dollars a week. Large numbers of emigrants were going forward, and the late accounts had added to the excitement of the American people.

The rumours concerning Colonel Stevenson and Captain Masey are reported to be false.

The reported discoveries of gold in Oregon and elsewhere are, in most cases, fabulous.

MEXICO

The intelligence from Mexico is not important. Congress was still sitting, and it was expected that a moderate tariff bill would pass. The revolutionary movements reported in previous advices had been suppressed, and the gold fever was spreading among the Mexicans. All the foreigners not engaged in commerce were leaving for the placers.

COURT AND HAUT TON.

THE COURT AT OSBORNE.

The Court has left town for her Majesty's marine residence, Osborne, Isle of Wight.

On Sunday morning her Majesty and Prince Albert and the Ladies and Gentlemen in Waiting, attended divine service in Whippingham Church. The Rev. Mr. Prince officiated.

On Wednesday evening Lady J. Russell gave a grand *soirée* at the official residence of Lord J. Russell, in Downing-street. Her Ladyship's evening parties on the two following Wednesdays (the 14th and 21st instant) will also be given in Downing-street.

The Queen and Prince Albert take their usual early walking exercise, in the grounds at Osborne, each morning. His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales and the Princess Royal ride in the park, and the younger members walk every day in the shrubbery.

ARRIVAL OF HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN OF THE BELGIANS.—Her Majesty the Queen of the Belgians landed at Dover on Monday from Ostend. Her Majesty immediately ascended the Castle Hotel, where the Duke and Duchess de Nemours were waiting to accompany her Majesty to Claremont, and at half-past five the special trains started for town.

The Emperor of Austria has conferred the Order of the Belgians a Knight Grand Cross of the Order of St. Stephen. Under Prince Metternich no Sovereign created by a revolution obtained such a distinction.

On Tuesday afternoon, Prince Ernest of Leiningen, attended by his preceptor, Mr. Sparr arrived at Osborne, on a visit to her Majesty and the Prince. There was no other addition to the Royal dinner party.

On Wednesday evening Sir Robert Peel gave a grand entertainment in Whitehall Gardens, to a numerous circle, including the Right Hon. the Speaker of the House of Commons, the Right Hon. Henry Goulburn, the Right Hon. Sir George Clerk, &c.

Viscountess Palmerston commences her agreeable *réunions* on this day (Saturday), at the noble Viscount's mansion in Carlton-gardens.

The Right Hon. the Speaker gave his fourth Parliamentary entertainment this season, on Saturday last, at his official residence in Eaton-square.

THE CATCH CLUB.—The noblemen and gentlemen, members of this convivial club, dined together at the Thatched House Tavern, on Tuesday evening, when Sir Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge honoured the meeting by his presence. There was a very large attendance of professionals.

SIR ROBERT INGLIS.—The hon. Baronet is still confined to his house The unfortunate cause of his being laid up is a painful operation that he has had to submit to—the removal of a carbuncle, from which he has suffered severely. The operation was performed by Sir Benjamin Brodie, under whose skilful treatment Sir Robert is going on very well, though it is not expected that he will be able to resume his parliamentary duties until after the Easter recess.

The Ban Jellachich has received the Order of the Guelphs from the King of Hanover.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

CAMBRIDGE.

The Professor of Moral Philosophy has given notice, that, for the remainder of his present course, he will lecture on Tuesdays and Thursdays, as well as Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, and at the same hour (one o'clock).

OXFORD.

The examination for the election of a scholar for the Lusby Scholarship will take place in Magdalen Hall, on Wednesday, March 21st. The Scholarship is tenable for three years, and is open to all candidates, without regard to place of birth and education; if members of the University, they must not have exceeded the eighth term since their matriculation.

ORDINATIONS.—On Sunday, March 4th, the Bishop of Oxford ordained eight deacons and one priest. On the same day the Bishop of Lincoln admitted five deacons and thirteen priests into holy orders. The Bishop of Salisbury, also, on the same day, ordained nine deacons and six priests; and the Bishop of Ely his one deacon and four priests.

BRISTOL CATHEDRAL.—The question of the intonation of the service, the discontinuance of which, by order of the Dean, has caused so much unpleasant feeling, has, at length, been finally settled by the Bishop in his capacity of visitor. The Bishop has enjoined the Dean and Chapter of the Cathedral to uphold and maintain the celebration of the choral services in the Cathedral, according to the usages and practice observed before the order of the 22nd of December, 1848. The Bishop further enjoins that any material change in the usages and constitutions of the Cathedral shall be submitted to him for confirmation; and that, in future, some careful attention shall be paid to the provision of the statute in electing minor canons than appears to have been given to it at the last election. The practice of chanting has, therefore, been resumed.

THE PASSPORT SYSTEM IN FRANCE.—(From a Correspondent.)—For the especial benefit of those who visit Paris for only a few days, allow me to state two simple facts:—1. It is wholly unnecessary to take a 5s. passport from London, as, whether you do or not, you must get another at (say) Boulogne, and pay just the same for it in either case.—2. When in Paris, there is no necessity to trouble yourself about your passport at all. Bring it back just as you got it, and it is equally serviceable.—The public seem to be strangely unaware of these facts, and allow themselves to be deluded by guide-books.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY.

The Marriage (Scotland) Bill and the Registration of Births, &c. (Scotland) Bill were, on the motion of Lord CAMPBELL, read a third time and passed, after a protest from the Earl of ABERDEEN.

The Vice-Guardians of Unions (Ireland) Bill and the Overseers (Cities and Boroughs) Bill were, on the motion of the Marquis of LANSDOWNE, read a second time. The noble Marquis moved the second reading of the Relief of Distress (Ireland) Bill—the £50,000 grant Bill.

Lord BROUGHAM condemned the system of accustoming the Irish to rely on assistance doled out by Parliament. This sum was too little to do good, but it was too much to ask the people of England to grant more. However, considering the urgency of the existing distress, he felt it would be impossible for him to oppose the bill.

After a few observations from the Earl of WICKLOW, the bill was read a second time.

The Buckingham Summer Assizes Bill was likewise read a second time.—Adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

NOTICES OF MOTION.

Mr. HUME gave notice of his intention to move, as an amendment to Mr Disraeli's motion, that if the local taxation of the country pressed too heavily on the agricultural interests, of which assumed fact there was no evidence, it ought to be adjusted; but, with a view to the speedy relief of all classes, that there should be a reduction of the expenditure of the country, so as to allow of a reduction of taxes, especially of the Excise duties on hops and malt.—Mr EWART thereupon withdrew, in favour of Mr. Hume's resolution, the amendment which he had placed upon the paper.

To a question from Alderman THOMPSON, Lord PALMERSTON stated that no answer had been received from the Government of the United States of America to Mr. Crampton's letter of the 16th of January last, respecting the proposed relaxation of the British Navigation Laws.

THE LATE BATTLE IN INDIA.

Mr. HUME put a question to the Prime Minister respecting India, which excited the greatest attention. The hon. member said that the affairs of India were in a state that could not but cause the deepest interest of the people of Great Britain. Certain facts had been developed in the despatches and intelligence brought by the last and preceding mails, that justified him in inquiring whether the Government had taken measures to ensure at the head of the army in India a person in whom that army could have confidence, and who would employ those advantages which science and art afforded to those who knew how to avail themselves of them?

Lord J. RUSSELL said that the subject of India must certainly excite the greatest interest. He could only then say that, after considering the intelligence brought by the mail, the Government had offered to her Majesty such advice as they calculated would meet the emergencies that had arisen. He had not received her Majesty's answer; but as soon as he should, he would give the House information without delay.

To a question from Mr. USQUHART, Lord PALMERSTON promised to lay such papers on the table as would explain the reasons why Sir W. Parker's fleet had been present in the Bay of Naples

In answer to Mr Horsman, Sir G. GREY stated that an Ecclesiastical Courts Bill was in the hands of the Queen's Advocate for preparation

Mr. HERBERT inquired whether Lord Elgin had forwarded the address sent to him by the great meeting held at Hamilton, West Canada, against the repeal of the Navigation Laws, and, if so, why it had not been laid on the table? Mr. HAWES thought that all the papers respecting the Navigation Laws had been, or were about to be, laid on the table.

DISTRESS IN IRELAND. THE RATE IN AID.

The adjourned debate on the resolutions proposed by the Government for a rate in aid of the Irish Poor Laws was resumed by

Mr. BERNAL OSBORNE. The hon. member said that it was evident the Poor Law had been a complete failure in the south and west of Ireland The proposal made by the Government was an acknowledgment of that fact; and the remedy they suggested was to ruin the north and east, without the al ghtest chance of materially benefiting the south and west, but with the certainty of bringing all to the same level of destitution. England was, it appeared, to advance the money on the security of this rate in aid; but he had little hope that the money would ever be repaid. Lessees he did not believe that more than three or four thousand pounds would be collected under the rate in aid. Some bold measures were necessary to restore Ireland to prosperity. The transfer of land stood the chief bar to that object. The locking up of good titles, and thus making the land an article of easy commerce By these means it would fall into the hands of those who had both capital and enterprise to cultivate it properly. The measure before the committee was but a temporary shift, and was wholly insufficient for its professed object; and therefore, if forced to a division, he should be compelled to vote against the resolutions.

Sir R. PEEL said that it was evident the proprietors had, in many parts of Ireland, made great efforts to meet the calamity that had fallen on the country, and in many instances, when the rates had not been paid, utter inability to pay was too often the reason of non-payment. Such being the case, he thought it would be most unfair to excite prejudices against the Irish landlords in the minds of the people of England. For his own part, he could not think of increasing the number of persons now reduced to the very brink of destitution to die without extending the hand of charity to save them. He had voted for the grant of £50,000; and, were there no other means of preventing the people from famishing, he would not refuse his assent to a vote of a similar description. He, therefore, was willing to vote for the resolutions proposed by the Government, and was prepared to contend that the rest of the United Kingdom had a right to call on Ireland to make great sacrifices in order to support her poor. In England the principle of vicinage was adopted, and the adjoining parish was called on to aid a parish in distress, but the Royal Ship of Vengeance could not at present be appealed to Ireland. A general rate in aid was the only rate of the sort that could be levied. The right hon. Baronet proceeded to give his opinions upon the mode of permanently changing the condition of Ireland. Having referred to the settlement of Ulster by James I, he said that he saw no hope for the improvement of the west of Ireland except from some comprehensive plan for transferring the land from its present to entire new proprietors, with new feelings and new spirits, who would have the capital, the ability, and the energy to cultivate the soil properly. This indispensable change of property should be effected by means of individual barter, but through the instrumentality of a commission, which might be appointed by the Government, who could get possession of the property, and then arrange the distribution of it; but that religious distinction, which was a part of the plot of James I. in the settlement of Ulster, should be avoided. Few, if any, transfers would take place under the present depressed state of property; but there were some such circumstances as that he suggested would be absolutely necessary. With respect to a property tax for Ireland, which had been advocated by some Irish members, he would have no objection to consider the propriety of such a tax—after the rate in aid should be paid; and he would not object to apply the proceeds of that property-tax to the extrication from its present difficulties. The right hon Baronet concluded his speech by quoting a ballad, written at the time of the Irish rebellion of 1798, which described Erin with

Her back to Great Britain, her face to the west.

and significantly reminded the House that the face of Ireland would still be continued to be turned to the west, though by pacific measures we might succeed in inducing her to turn her regards to the east.

Major BLACKALL moved an amendment to the effect that a rate of sixpence in the pound be levied on all properties and incomes above £150 a year, as a military fund to meet the present distress. The hon. and gallant member contended that it was useless to look to a Poor-law without other measures, such as those for the encouragement of arterial drainage, of railways, and the like reproductive works. The proposal of the Government would throw the burden on particular parts of Ireland, and on those who had made the greatest exertions; whereas, by his amendment, he desired to have the rate in aid fairly laid on all parts and conditions of Ireland alike.

Sir Edward M'Naghten, Mr. Scully, Sir W. Verner, Mr. C. Clements, Mr. Roche, and Sir A. Brooke, spoke in opposition to the ministerial resolution; Mr. E. B. Roche supported it.

Sir G. GREY gathered, from the many speeches delivered during the debate, the general admission that the distress existing in some of the unions in the north and south of Ireland rendered some extraneous aid indispensable; and likewise the general admission that this time was come when repeated applications to the Imperial Parliament for assistance should cease. The question, then, was, would the rate in aid recommended by the Government answer the requirements of the case? He thought it would, and he was not able to see the objections urged against it. An income tax for local purposes had been proposed; but what, he asked, was that but a rate in aid? If Irish members were really anxious to have an income-tax imposed upon Ireland, and if their constituents agreed to it, he was not prepared, speaking on the part of the Government, to say that such a tax might not be levied. With respect to the suggestion made by Sir R. Peel, the Home Secretary said that he agreed with the right honourable baronet in thinking that the permanent remedy for Ireland was to be sought only in the transfer of the great bulk of the property from encumbered and helpless landlords to new and more energetic proprietors; but he could not go the length with him in condemning the Act of last year, or in thinking the appointment of a commission to purchase the land and re-distribute it as the best mode of operation.

Lord CASTLEREAGH moved that the Chairman report progress

Lord J. RUSSELL could not consent to a further adjournment after this preliminary resolution had been debated two nights.

The committee divided:—

For reporting progress	.. ..	104
Against it	.. ..	251
Majority against reporting progress	.. ..	—147

Lord CASTLEREAGH again moved an adjournment, to which Lord J. RUSSELL assented, giving notice that he would go on with the debate to-morrow evening, and that he would postpone the second reading of the Navigation-Law Bill to Friday

The CHAIRMAN reported progress, and obtained leave to sit again to-morrow.

The Spirits (Ireland) Bill was read a second time.

The Petty Sessions Bill, as amended in committee, was considered, and the amendments were agreed to.—Adjourned at one o'clock.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—TUESDAY.

SUPPLY OF ARMS BY ENGLAND TO THE SICILIANS.

Lord STANLEY asked whether a contractor who was in the habit of supplying arms to the British Government had been allowed to withdraw such arms from the Government stores for the purpose of supplying them to the insurgents in Sicily?

The Marquis of LANSDOWNE was glad of an opportunity of explaining the real state of the case. A gentleman who had been habitually a contractor for arms to the British Government did, in the course of last autumn, before the armistice in Sicily was concluded, or at any rate before it was known to be concluded in this country, make an application to the Board of Ordnance for permission to take back from the stores some guns which he had manufactured for her Majesty's service, and that, too, for the avowed purpose of fulfilling another contract, made with the Sicilian Government at that time, for whose use those guns were wanted. The Board of Ordnance refused their assent to that application, until an application was made in another quarter, namely, to the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. That application was made; and then the Board of Ordnance received permission to give the contractor the facilities which he desired, and they consequently allowed him to take the arms out of store. This permission was afterwards regretted; and our Government was fully authorised, if called upon, to explain the matter, and to state that it had occurred through inadvertence, and that measures would be taken to prevent its recurrence in future.

After some further discussion respecting the proper policy to be pursued by England with regard to the Sicilian question, in which Lord Ellenborough, the Earl of Aberdeen, the Duke of Wellington, and the Earl of Minto took part, the matter dropped.

CRIMINAL RETURNS (IRELAND).—A motion of Lord MONTEAGLE for Irish criminal returns, and for returns showing the mortality during each of the last five years in the Irish prisons, was agreed to.—Adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY.

THE COMMAND OF THE ARMY IN INDIA.

Lord J. RUSSELL announced that the advice which, as he intimated the preceding day, the Ministers had given to her Majesty, with reference to the conduct of military affairs in the Punjaub, was, that Sir Charles Napier should be appointed Commander-in-Chief in India; that her Majesty had been pleased fully to approve that appointment; that both the Duke of Wellington and he (Lord John) had seen Sir Charles Napier that day, and that he was ready to obey the commands of her Majesty, and to proceed to India.

POOR-LAWS (IRELAND)

The Poor-Laws (Ireland) Amendment Bill was then read a second time.

Mr. GROGAN, who, in opposing the resolutions, reiterated many of the arguments of preceding speakers—that the proposed rate in aid was based upon a moral and not just principle; that no case calling for it had been made out, but a bare plea or necessity had been put forward; that the system of the Irish Poor-Law was oppressive, and its management defective; that an advance must be made, in the first instance, by the Imperial Exchequer; and that the rate in aid would be a very fragile security. The outlay of capital upon reproductive labour in other parts of Ireland was checked by an apprehension that it would be swallowed up by the destitution in the west, and the operation of the Poor Law drained the country of the very class required at home. Mr Grogan then entered into the labyrinths of that vital part of the question—the state of taxation, and noticed the contributions made in the west of Ireland for religious objects as inconsistent with its asserted utter destitution.

Mr. CALLAGHAN supported the rate, not, as it appeared, from any particular liking for it, but because the Government were bound to preserve the people from starvation, and he could not suggest a better expedient.

Mr. M. J. O'CONNELL had come to the conclusion to support the amendment of Mr Blackall, upon the ground, that, if destitution in the west of Ireland should be relieved from other parts, it was fair that the contribution in aid should be laid upon property in general

The Earl of LINCOLN had greater difficulty than he ever felt in coming to a decision upon this question, not that he felt any doubt as to the principle of the measure, or the merits of the plan; but, in the relative circumstances of the two countries, it was difficult to say "ay" or "no" without knowing something of the changes to be made in the Poor-Law, and the measures in contemplation affecting the social condition of Ireland. The necessity of affording extraneous aid to certain unions being admitted, as well as that it must come from Ireland, there remained only two questions—whether it should come from a part or the whole of Ireland, and in what mode? He could not agree with Lord J. Russell in basing the proposition upon the principle of equivalent taxation, or that this was a temporary expedient to meet a temporary evil; it was a temporary remedy for an increasing evil. Then the amount was said to be small; if so, it might be insufficient, and the fear in Ireland was that a sixpenny rate would not be the maximum. The effect of the rate would be to unsettle the minds of landowners in Ireland, and to stimulate an unhealthy emigration, the result of fear. The plan of the Government, he thought, would fail by reason of the inequality of the valuation; and he might quote from the evidence of Mr Griffiths before the Poor Law Committee, showing that the Poor Law valuations could not be made the basis of a general rate, which required a tenement valuation. In conclusion, Lord Lincoln said that the amendment of Mr Blackall offered a far more efficient means of effecting the object in view, and less mischievous than the proposition of the Government. He should, therefore, vote with him; and if that amendment failed, he should support an increase of 7d. for Ireland, instead of a rate of 6d

Colonel CAVENDISH, in opposition to the resolutions, urged over again many of the points put forward by the preceding speakers.

Mr. MONTE thought that the proposition of the Government was a bad one; but as he considered that all poor-rates should be national rates, he should vote for the amendment, as a step in that direction.

Mr. MORE should vote with the proposition of the Government, not because it was a good measure, but because it was the only one proposed that would adequately meet the emergency.

Mr SIR. GEORGE opposed the proposition, and supported the amendment.

Lord J. RUSSELL, in reply, denied that he had proposed this rate in aid as an equivalent for taxation not now imposed upon Ireland, and answered the objection of Lord Lincoln as to the imperfection of the Poor-Law valuation. With reference to the plan suggested by Sir R. Peel, he said it deserved the strongest respect, though the circumstances of the present times were so different from those when the settlement of Ulster took place, that a similar policy might not now be ever

The Committee then divided, when Mr. BLACKALL's amendment was negatived by 237 to 164.

A second division took place upon a proposition of Mr. REYNOLDS to confine the rate to the salaries of Government officers, mortgagees, annuitants, and absentees, which was likewise negatived, by 212 to 51

A third division, upon the main question, affirmed the resolutions proposed by the Government by 232 to 34.

The resolutions were then reported, and the House adjourned at a quarter to two o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—WEDNESDAY.

The House sat from noon to six o'clock.

TRANSFER OF REAL PROPERTY.

Mr. H DRUMMOND moved the second reading of the Real Property Transfer Bill, the principle of which he described to be to facilitate the transfer of estates by simplifying titles, and thus rendering them more marketable. The *modus operandi* proposed by his measure was the registration, not merely of the estates themselves, but of the incumbrances upon them, and the enactment that a thirty years' undisturbed possession subsequent to registration should establish an unquestionable title. It was also the intention of the bill to make transfers of real estates as short and simple as the transfer of stock.

The SOLICITOR-GENERAL admitted that the object in view was most desirable to secure; but, after examining the clauses, he was in opinion that the bill would give rise to more litigation than any other that had ever been brought under the consideration of the Legislature.

After some discussion, the ATTORNEY-GENERAL said that he could not allow the bill to be read a second time; and therefore, to avoid all misconstruction, he moved, as an amendment, that it be read a second time that day six months.

The Lord Advocate supported the amendment.

After some remarks from Sir B. PRICE and Sir H. VERNEY, the House divided—

For the second reading	.. ..	89
Against it	.. ..	43
Majority against the Government	.. ..	—10

The bill was read a second time, and was ordered to be referred to a Select Committee

On the motion of Mr. P. Wood, the Affirmation Bill was read a second time without observation, and the committee fixed for the 26th inst.

The Life Policies of Assurance Bill was read a second time, on the motion of Mr FAGAN.

SICILY

Mr. BANKES moved for a return of the arms taken out of her Majesty's stores, by permission of the Government, for the purpose of being delivered to the insurgents in Sicily. The hon. member described the effect of Lord Minto's presence in Italy some time past as that of encouraging the subjects of our ally, the King of the Two Sicilies, in rebellion, and charged Lord Palmerston with transmitting a similar encouragement on all foreign occasions; he also complained the noble Lord for giving his sanction to the delivery of arms from the Royal Arsenal to a contractor for arms to the insurgents of Sicily. The terms of the hon. member's motion were—"An account of the ordnance stores returned from that department to any contractor, in the year 1848, for the purpose of being sent to the Sicilian insurgents in arms against her Majesty's ally, the King of the Two Sicilies, with the consent of her Majesty's Government."

Lord PALMERSTON was willing to assent to a return of the arms returned from the ordnance stores to any contractor, in the year 1848, for the purpose of being sent to Sicily," but he would not assent to the subsequent words of the motion. The noble Lord said that the hon. member had chosen a very fit time for himself to make his attack, because it was a time when he was utterly ignorant of the subject. The noble Lord denied that he ever made objection to the discussion of foreign affairs when the documents in explanation of them were possessed by the House; but it was the practice of those who wished to find fault with those transactions to make their attacks when the documents were not before them, and to avoid all question of them when full information was afforded. The noble Lord twitted the hon. member with being one of the old school of politicians, who believed that Kings ruled by "right divine;" and

he, for himself, would not consent to stigmatise the Sicilians as rebels. Having insisted that the character of this country stood as high, and that its moral influence was as great, as ever, the Honourable Secretary said, the permission to deliver the arms to the contractor had been given through inadvertence, and that the Government had taken measures to explain the circumstances to the Court of Naples, and to give assurance that such inadvertence should not again occur. He admitted the practice of the Government of France in selling arms to whoever wished to purchase them, as a proof that what had been done here was not out of all precedent, as had been supposed.

After a few words from Sir J. WALSH,

Mr. J. O'CONNELL congratulated Lord Palmerston on his conversion to the principle, that a nation had a right to demand Secretary and

refuge. He may say, "I have no ships; if you must have a rate, put it on our maritime towns—the cinque ports, if you please, but not on me." (Hear, hear, hear.) He might object to the inspection of factories; but he did not take any limited view, as, perhaps, your financial reformers did. (Hear, hear.) Year after year he has willingly and generously contributed to all these sources of expenditure. I will take another case. About six years ago the merchants of Liverpool, who were very much injured and oppressed in South America, besieged the Government with endless memorials and reclamations, calling upon them to vindicate their rights, and to give redress to their commercial transactions. The Minister who then presided in Downing-street, a very experienced, able, and, until that moment, cautious man, was induced, on the representations of these merchants; but he did not take any limited view, as, perhaps, your financial reformers did. (Hear, hear.) Year after year he has willingly and generously contributed to all these sources of expenditure. I will take another case. About six years ago the merchants of Liverpool, who were very much injured and oppressed in South America, besieged the Government with endless memorials and reclamations, calling upon them to vindicate their rights, and to give redress to their commercial transactions. The Minister who then presided in Downing-street, a very experienced, able, and, until that moment, cautious man, was induced, on the representations of these merchants, to interfere in the affairs of La Plata. What has been the result? A vast expense has been incurred; and now after six years have elapsed, the Midland county gentleman, who at first made a wry face on being paying for it, will very much object, because it is incurred for the sake of the commerce of his country, and that the same merchants of Liverpool are now actuating the Government for their extravagant armaments—extravagant armaments which they are keeping up to support the younger children of the landed aristocracy. (Hear, hear, hear.) I must say this is a clear case for striking a rate on Liverpool. (Hear, hear, hear.) It is a clear case of local taxation; and I must say we could readily bear this great burden of ten or twelve millions if the rest of the taxation of the country were apportioned in the same spirit. Look at the case of Manchester. Within six years ago, Manchester was of opinion that the Chinese empire, possessing upwards of three hundred millions of human beings, was one of the best fields which could be opened to their commerce. They said, "True, China and Europe would be nothing to the trade of such an empire. The restlessness and commercial intrigues of Manchester forced this country into a war with China. What would the Midland county gentleman say to this? He might say to this, "I have great doubts of this speculation. I know something of China. I have inherited from my father a magnificent library, and I have some books about China, and I have learnt that though China has more than three hundred millions of people, it is not likely that it will ever carry on any commensurate commerce with this country, as it really has nothing to give to our goods. What the country gentleman foresaw, happened. Therefore was the disappointment in Manchester greater in consequence of the failure of the anticipation created by the effects of the Chinese war. They said, "True, China does give us little; but it has one article, tea, which it can give us. We will reduce the duty on tea, and the consumption will be a great deal more." They said, "We shall consume fifty millions of tea more." The country gentleman may say, "I do not know whether such a consumption is good for the nerves of the people. (Laughter.) Take off the duty on malt, and let us return to the drink of our Saxon ancestors, who were so strong and so long-lived a race, as I hope to be. (Laughter.) Well, the Chinese war has ended, and why not levy a rate on Manchester on account of the Chinese war, and exempt the Midland county gentlemen? (Hear, hear, and laughter.) Now with regard to the county rates. The county rates are raised by direct taxation from the various counties; and for what purposes are the county rates expended? Why, they are devoted to defray the local and the expenses of the administration of justice. About the year 1835, however, the Government of the country undertook to relieve the land of part of the burden imposed upon it by this rate. It probably occurred to the Government, that, as the administration of justice was for the benefit of the country it was but right that a portion of the expenses attending the prosecution of criminals should be defrayed out of the Consolidated Fund. Now this took place without any particular attention having been drawn to the matter at the time, and I know that at that period the general impression among the public mind was that the landed interest had as usual succeeded in taking advantage of the Ministry, and had succeeded in transferring a burden which they ought to have paid for the consolidated Fund. Now, I will shew out of the county rates is expended, and I will particularly to call the attention of the House to this portion of the subject, because I know that a great degree of misconception exists in the public mind with regard to this matter. (Hear.) I will illustrate this part of the subject, refer to certain cases which occurred in 184 . I will take that period, because, in the year 1846, the right hon. Bart. the member for Tamworth introduced certain changes in the Criminal Law. Well then, I will refer to the year 1845; and as to illustrate the horrors of captivity, the most efficient method is to take the case of a single captive, so will I, to illustrate the injustice of the County Rate, refer to my own experience at the Buckinghamshire Assizes in that year, and I will shew how far the county was interested in the expenditure which took place on account of the county rate, and how far the country at large was interested in the expenditure which then took place. The case to which I refer occurred at Saltbill, a hamlet situated on the borders of Buckinghamshire and Berkshire. A stranger—a woman—came down to Saltbill and took a lodging there—a humble lodging: she was known to no one in the neighbourhood, and it did not appear that she was known by the inhabitants. Two days after her arrival she was visited by a man, a Quaker, with whom it afterwards appeared she had formerly been connected, and during that visit he murdered her. Immediately after the murder he leaves Saltbill. Now, there is a circumstance connected with his journey, and on the moment of his arrival in London he is arrested on the charge of murder. Now, observe, he was arrested in Middlesex, but the crime had been committed in Buckinghamshire and Berkshire. A stranger—a woman—came down to Saltbill and took a lodging there—a humble lodging: she was known to no one in the neighbourhood, and it did not appear that she was known by the inhabitants. Two days after her arrival she was visited by a man, a Quaker, with whom it afterwards appeared she had formerly been connected, and during that visit he murdered her. Immediately after the murder he leaves Saltbill. Now, there is a circumstance connected with his journey, and on the moment of his arrival in London he is arrested on the charge of murder. Now, observe, he was arrested in Middlesex, but the crime had been committed in Buckinghamshire and Berkshire. A hamlet situated on the borders of

unjustly than when demagogues are denouncing them as an oligarchical usurpation. But, Sir, I think this may be a dangerous game, if you be outraging justice. It is true, you may trust to their proverbial loyalty. Trust to their loyalty, but do not abuse it. I dare say, it may be said of them, as it was said three thousand years ago, in the most precious legacy of political science that has descended to us, that the agricultural class is the last given to sedition. It is true, I doubt not, that the Englishman, in his plains and dales, is in this respect as the Greeks were in their islands and continents. You should also remember that the ancestry of those men were the founders of your liberty the men who fought and died for justice. You may rely upon it, that the spirit which refused to pay ship-money is not to be trifled with. Their conduct has exhibited no hostile feeling, notwithstanding the political changes that have occurred during late years, and the apparent diminution of their power. They have inscribed a homely enthusiasm in their manners; but mind, if I mistake not, which nourished no hear-, convinces the minds of Englishmen—"Live, and let live." You (addressing the Free-trade benches), you, the leading spirits of the manufacturing interests, have openly declared your opinion, that if there were not an acre of land cultivated in England its country would not be in a worse condition, and you have joined in open chorus in announcing that England would monopolise the trade of all countries, and become the workshop of the world. Your systems, then, and those of the agricultural body, are directly contrary. They invite union; they believe that national prosperity is only secured by the welfare of all. You would wish to achieve an isolated splendour; a solitary wealth; but, believe me when I say that, if you succeed in your wishes, you will be no exception in the history of mankind. You will be a departure from the principles which have hitherto governed society if you can maintain that prosperity which you desire without the promotion of that permanence & & stability which territorial influence can alone insure. (Cheers.) I see no reason, though you may for a moment flourish after their destruction, though our ports may be filled with your shipping, though your factories may smoke on every plain, though your forges may flame in every city, I see no reason why you should form an exception to that which history has recorded. I see no reason why you should not fade with the Tyrian and murder with the Venetian palaces. (Cheers.) Rely upon it, you will find in the landed interest the best and the surest foundation upon which to build enduring prosperity; you will find in that interest a consider in your troubles, a champion in your dangers, and a counsellor in your adversity. (Hear, hear, and cheers.) It is for the purpose of producing these results, that I beg, Sir, to place the resolution in your hands. I wish to see the agriculture, the commerce, and the manufactures, of England, not adversaries, but co-mates and partners, and rivals only in the ardour of their patriotism, and in the activity of their public spirit. The hon. gentleman sat down amidst loud and prolonged applause.

The terms of the hon. gentleman's motion are as follow:—"That the whole of the local taxation of the country for national purposes falls mainly if not exclusively, on real property, and bears with unfair severity on the occupiers of land, in a manner injurious to the agricultural interests of the country, and otherwise highly impolitic and unjust; that the hardship of this apportionment is greatly aggravated by the fact that more than one-third of the whole revenue derived from the Excise is levied upon agricultural produce, exposed, by the recent changes in the law, to direct competition with the untaxed produce of foreign countries; the home producer being thus subjected to a burden of taxation which, by greatly enhancing the price, limits the demand for British produce; and to restrictions which injuriously interfere with the conduct of his trade and industry. That this House will resolve itself into a Committee of the whole House, to take into its serious consideration such measures as may remove the grievances of which the owners and occupiers of real property thus justly complain, and hich may establish a more equitable apportionment of the public burdens."

Mr. HUME would not attempt to follow the eloquent speech of the hon. member, but was surprised at the remedy which he proposed. His speech was not in accordance with the resolution, for they had not heard a word about occupiers of land, but only about the landlords—the landlord interest. In fact, the scheme of the hon. gentleman was only intended to benefit the landlords. He was altogether opposed to the proposition. It was just that the land should pay that which it had paid time immemorial. The honourable gentleman asked why should highway rates, &c., be paid by the land? He would tell him. The land was first obtained up in condition of military service, which was commuted into other burdens. Every man who bought land bought it subject to those local taxes, which, in point of fact, formed a portion of the consideration for the land. The hon. gentleman asked with what justice they would call upon the lowest interest to pay rates and cess? He answered, with the justice that a man ought to pay what he owed. If a landed proprietor bought his property with ten per cent. taxation upon it, he could not fairly and honestly remonstrate if that taxation was raised to twenty, as nothing upon the rest of the community. For the little property he had bought he only paid for the net income, after the burdens with which his land was saddled. The speech of the honourable gentleman was, in short, all moonshine—mere moonsh ne. (A laugh). The honorable gentleman had spoken of the burden of highway rates; but it ought to be recollected that good roads materially enhanced the value of land, and the neighbourhood which they passed through; not one of the taxes which the honourable gentleman had enumerated, but were solely intended for the benefit of the parties upon which they were imposed. He would say, in a speech made at a meeting on the 6th of March, by the Duke of Richmond. The speakers said that taxation must be reduced in order to benefit the tenant-farmers. But this hon. gentleman (Mr. Disraeli) would add six millions to it. The hon. gentleman seemed to address the manufacturing interest, as if they alone ought to pay for those general objects which were for the nation at large, and from the taxes which the manufacturers alone who were benefited. What enhanced the value of the land, if England, he would ask, limit that very commerce and manufactures which he seemed at. The hon. member alluded to recent changes which had taken place, and asked if they were meant to support the aristocracy. But the truth was, that up to this hour the taxation of the people was in the hands of the aristocracy, who had taken good care to provide for their families. The whole project of the hon. member was a failure; and the burden of his song was to put more money into the pockets of the landlords, although the honourable gentleman would not propose the repeal of the malt-tax, for the benefit of the tenant-farmer, as (Mr. Hume) would. The hop-tax and the malt-tax were two of the most monstrous taxes that could be imposed, and he laid of the same opinion for a quarter of a century. He would state to the House what he proposed upon this subject. He wished to take off £10,000,000 of taxes. In 1821 he proposed to take off the taxes upon salt, leather, and candles. The former two were repealed; and the soap-tax would have been taken off also, if Lord Monteagle had not made a fool of himself. (Great laughter.) He had done his utmost to make the food of man cheaper. He would now endeavour to make the drink of man cheap. His was pleading for the agricultural interest. They had given them a cheap loaf: gave them now cheap beer; and the argument applied to the whole country, for however supplied, the worst paid man had the most need of a nutritious beverage. The fairest way to support the people was to do something definite for them, and not go into committee upon so feeble a resolution as was proposed. If the House would agree to take off ten millions of expenditure, he would at once sweep away the Excise, and thereby save one million in its collection, while there was advantage to the manufacturers subject to the taxes administered by the board would be equal to 10 per cent. The effect of the malt-tax had been to deteriorate the quality of beer, and when the deteriorion of it arose, which ruined both morals and health; and it was returns showed it all the increase in the consumption of malt was only 20 per cent in 50 years, while the population had increased 90 per cent, where as much would formerly have, and did use, 2 gallons, the high tax imposed on malt had reduced him to one quart. The hon. gentleman had only learned until that day—Agreed to.

Mr. AGLIONBY obtained leave to bring in a bill to effect the compulsory enfranchisement of lands held upon old and customary tenure, through the intervention of the crown and to amend under the powers of the 5th & 6th Victoria for the commutation of certain manorial rights in respect of lands of copyhold tenure, and in respect of other lands subject to such rights; and for facilitating the enfranchisement of such lands, and for the improvement of such tenure."

BRIBERY AT ELECTIONS.

Sir J. TAXINGTON th n proposed that Sir John Hanmer be nominated as a member to serve on the Se ect Committee on the B bery at Elections Bill.

Col. SIBTHORP opposed the m tion, because the hon. Bart. had taken so decided a part in the subject as to be unable to give the question an impartial consideration. He moved to substitute the name of Mr. Mc. Kenzie.

Sir J. PILKINGTON defended his nomination.

The motion was withdrawn, and the committee was appointed.

A number of returns were ordered. The Spirits (Ireland) Bill went through Committee, and the House adjourned at one o'Clock.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, March 11.—Third Sunday in Lent
MONDAY, 12.—St. Gregory.
TUESDAY, 13. Richard Cœur de Lion landed at Sandwich, 1194.
WEDNESDAY, 14. Admiral Byng shot, 1757.
THURSDAY, 15 Last Quarter 5 min. after 3 morning.
FRIDAY, 16.—Battle of Culloden
SATURDAY, 17.—St. Patrick

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE
FOR THE WEEK ENDING MARCH 17, 1849

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
M. | A.	M. | A.	M. | A.	M. | A.	M. | A.	M. | A.	M. | A.
h. m. | h. m.	h. m. | h. m.	h. m. | h. m.	h. m. | h. m.	h. m. | h. m.	h. m. | h. m.	h. m. | h. m.
3 35 | 3 55	4 16 | 4 36	4 55 | 5 15	5 35 | 5 55	6 15 | 6 35	6 53 | 7 13	7 30 | 7 50

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"*A. B.*"—*The Meteor at the British Museum, engraved in our Journal for January 6, is, we are disposed to think, a head of Neptune, from its likeness to the usual features of Jupiter*

"*A Correspondent.*"—*The correct pronunciation of Punjaub is Punjaub*

"Amicus."—*Your communication is very kind.*

"*A Constant Reader,*" *Ireland*.—*We do not remember any treatise on the culture of the hop*

"*W. S. P.*"—*Torquay.—Murphy's "Tacitus," Valpy's "Classical Family Library."*

"*G. D.*," *Carlisle, had better consult a solicitor.*

"*T. J. L.*"—*"The Cabinet-maker," in Knight's "Guide to Trade."*

"*H. B. P.*" *Barnstaple, requests us to note that the account of a disturbance at this place, in our Journal for Jan. 27, was erroneous; and, he thinks, misprinted for Dunsleigh, where there has been a riot.*

"*An Old Subscriber.*"—*Perplexed Persons are occasionally sat on Saturdays.*

"*S. J. G.*" *Greenwich, is thanked, but we had not room to carry out his suggestion.*

"*C. J. G.*"*is thanked; but we cannot avail ourselves of the Oregon sketch.*

"*J. C. D.*"—*Perch, in Gutta Percha, is pronounced like the name of our fish. Wallabia is the title of the parasite of the Scandinavian mythology.*

"*S. D. C.*"—*The Prussian Protestant establishment nearest to Hyde Park is in Little Dean-street, Soho. Inquire for the Swedish Grammar at Nutt's, foreign bookseller.*

"*Alpha Beta*" *The compass was known in Europe as a scientific curiosity early in the 12th century, though its practical worth was not tested by regular seamen until two centuries later, by Sannah navigators*

"*A. B. C.*" *Sheffield.*—*The price is 1s. per Number beyond one month. It would be unfair to make a distinction under the circumstances*

"*H. F.*"—*All the conditions would be dispensed with by special license.*

"*R. L.*," *Southampton, is thanked for his letter, which it would not be advisable to print*

"*A Subscriber.*"—*A place license is requisite.*

"*An Inquirer.*" "*Hephæstopsies in England*" *may be purchased of a dealer in second-hand books*

"*Kaleidoscope.*"—"*Political Geography,*" *published by the Useful Knowledge Society. The last-named edition of "Cosmos."*

"*C. J.*" *Jersey, is thanked. We have copied the subject. The loan is impracticable*

"*B and Co.*" *Cheltenham.*—*The Lithograph is left at our office for return.*

"*Louis.*"—*The lady is not in widowhood.*

"*A. B. C.*" *Newcastle.*—*The work in question may be had at No. 21, Springgardens*

"*Anonym,*" *Barnsley. The numbers may be had at 2d. each.*

"*N. J. S. A.*" *Shrewsbury.*—*We cannot precisely inform you.*

"*An Absentee*"—*Chambers*" "*Atlas for the People.*"

"*Δεῖτε χειρ.*"—*See the "Cyclopædia of Practical Receipts."*

"*Περιστερα.*"—*It is not intended to continue the Exhibition of Poultry at the Regent's Park Zoological Gardens, since they have not been found to answer the end proposed.*

"*Rev. M. A.*" *Younger sons are liable to pay duty for wearing their father's arms.*

"*A Constant Reader,*" *Hope, Sig., Dogdeley, near Dorking, Surrey.*

"*Inquirer.*"—*The President of the French Republic is unmarried.*

"*S. in the Far North.*" *In England the right to supporters is confined to Peers of the Realm, Knights of the Garter, Knights Grand Crosses of the Bath, Knights Grand Crosses of Saint Michael and Saint George, and to those who may have obtained them by Royal grant. In ancient times many personages who held high offices in the state used supporters, as did various eminent, though unennobled, families. In Scotland the right to supporters is universally conceded to the chiefs of the several clans, and was granted to the Nova Scotia baronets by patents of creation. The wrongful or illegal usage of armorial ensigns does not now subject the bearer to any punishment or fine.*

"*S. G.*"—*The use of arms in any form or place will render the wearer liable to the tax*

"*A. J. A.*"—*The crest of the Andersons, of Broughton, county Lincoln, is "A water spaniel passant or."*

"*Inquirer,*" *Glasgow.—The arms of the family of Bowen, of Glamorganshire, are,*

"*Asa*" *story can be told as short as the heel, and shivered on."*

"*Omega.*" *The particular family of Ford must be designated, as various arms belong to the name*

"*W. E. S.*," *Aldreby, shall be answered next week.*

"*O. O. O.*" *Salisbury.*—*O. can be prevented by the architect from publishing the designs in question*

"*W. B.*," *Perth.*—*The Spring Quarter begins on March 20*

"*M (*" *Edinburgh.*—*Miss Helen Faucit first appeared on the stage, at Covent-garden Theatre, in 1836.*

"*E. W.*" *We must decline recommending you an attorney.*

"*G. S.*" *Oxford.*—*Address, name, division of the army, and Ramsaggur, to be forwarded.*

"*G. C.*" *should consult a picture dealer.*

"*Leighton.*"—*The cottage range is made at Newark.*

"*Langua.*"—*We cannot understand your kind recommendation.*

"*J. H.*" *Isle of Man.*—*The charge in question is correct.*

"*A Constant Subscriber*" *A work on glass-painting has just been published by J. H. Parker.*

"*Q. Q.*" *will find the particulars of Day's Charity for the Blind in No. 62 of our Journal. The Treasurer and Manager of the Fund is Mr. G. Simpson, 20, Saville-street, Piccadilly.*

"*S. K.*"—*By aid of the Dunning Rod it was formerly believed that the situation of water, veins of metal, or seams of coal might be discovered under ground. The rod was a forked hazel branch, and its dipping or inclining was a sign of the discovery.—See Brand's "Popular Antiquities," Vol 3*

"*G B K.*" *There seems to be no reason to doubt the validity of the Company.*

"*A Constant Reader and Subscriber.*" *Torquay.—The Thatch question is a fit one for the Builder*

"*J. H. H.*"—"*Short Whist,*" *published by Longman and Co.*

"*O. S.*" *Bristol. Lord Brougham has not written the Memoir in question.*

"*Lombard-street.*"—*The present Earl of Dalhousie was born 22nd April, 1812; and married 21st January, 1836, Lady Susan Hay.*

"*Enquirer.*"—*A Copy of the Will can be obtained at the Prerogative Office, Doctors' Commons. The charge depends on the length of the document.*

"*E. W. S.*"—*Illegitimacy would, in no way, interfere with the return of a Member to Parliament.*

"*A Subscriber, R. S.*"—*Sarope, 1st Duke of Bridgewater, left two daughters, his eventual co-heirs—Elizabeth, married first to Wriothesley, Duke of Bedford, and secondly to William, Earl of Jersey; and Louisa, wife of the first Marquis of Stafford, grandfather, by her, of the present Duke of Sutherland, and of the Earl of Ellesmere.*

"*Cancel and Mustard*"—*Unless a patent of precedency was obtained, the ladies would not be entitled to the courtesy designation of their hereditary rank*

"*A Constant Reader.*"—*Sir William Betham is Ulster King of Arms, and to address*

"*C. T. W.*"—*The arms of the family of Sir Thomas Wyatt, of the reign of King Henry VIII., were "a per fesse at and gu., a boar of barnacles arg., the ring or."*

"*Penderna*"—*The son of a man's third marriage would have no right whatever to the coat armour of his father's first and second wives. The son of a K.C.B. is not entitled to supporters, nor, indeed, to a K.C.B. himself. A Knight Grand Cross of the Bath (G.C.B.) is, but not his son. Clark's "Introduction to Heraldry" will afford all necessary information*

"*A. B.*" *Hemel-Hempstead.*—*The law as to dogs at present will not permit it.*

"*S. C.*"—*The quarterings in the Howard shield required by our Correspondent are as follows:—"On three lions passant guardant, as quale or an chief a label of three points arg." Warren. "Chequy or and az.," and Mowbray: "Gu. a lion rampant arg. armed and langued az."*

"*Sch-ol.*"—*Lord Gough's name is pronounced as if written Goff.*

"*M. M.*"—*Sir Augustus D'Este died, we believe, at Kensington.*

"*Pitsyddon.*"—*The advantage gained by being called to the bar is the right of appearing as an advocate in court, and of following the profession of the law.*

"*F. H. A.*"—*Lady Eleanor Caroline Graham, wife of Sandford Graham, Esq., and daughter of the Earl of Clarendon, died Nov. 17, 1848*

"*H. F.*"—*An answer cannot be given through the trustee*

"*Annie.*"—*We do not clearly understand the question.*

"*E. S. A. C.*"—*The family referred to trace their pedigree to a remote period of Irish history*

"*A Constant Reader, but no King of Arms*"—*We think of adopting our Correspondent's suggestion.*

"*Gravesend, Limerick.*"—*If you purchased at 75, and sell at the present price, the difference is clearly yours. The interest is receivable half-yearly, and the warrants await your or your agent's demand and signature The "broker's slip" is merely an account of the sum bought, and its cost.*

"*G. C.*," *Gravesend.*—*The Government must offer to pay you off at par, or cannot reduce the interest*

"*G. P. A.*"—*Mrs A. Newton's name was Miss Ward, and she has been known as a concert singer for six or seven years.*

"*F. P.*," *Dublin.*—*Aberchlackyer*

"*H. B.*" *Mirro is not "rare."*

"*G. H. N.*"—*Meyerbeer's "Prophète" will be produced at the Royal Italian Opera the first week in July, at the latest. Apply to any music publisher in Regent-street or Bond-street*

"*Moloches Valsantes.*"—*Strauss is in Vienna; Bonicia is in Paris; and Labitzky will soon be in London.*

BOOKS, &c., RECEIVED DURING THE WEEK.

Burke's Dictionary of the Landed Gentry; supplementary volume.——The Science of Life.——Poetry, Past and Present.——Poems for Young Children.——Fox's Lectures.——Armand. By A. C. Mowatt.——Spoke's Instruction for the Violin

MUSIC.—"I Hear it Now."—Oberon Polkas.——The Chamois Hunters.——"In Dreams Thou'rt with me Still.——The Castanet's Gay Sound.

ERRATUM.—In the Memoir of the late Mr Green, in our Journal of last week, It is stated that Mr Gunyhrn, the father of Mrs. Green, was the Coroner for East Middlesex; whereas he was the brother of the Coroner.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, MARCH 10, 1849.

THE Protectionist party, and that party who, without binding themselves entirely to the Protectionist faith that it is necessary to re-establish the Corn-laws, think that agriculture in this country suffers, as compared with other interests, an undue amount of taxation, have been busy during the week both in and out of Parliament. Mr. Disraeli's motion for an inquiry into the whole subject of agricultural distress, and of the burdens that weigh upon the landed interest, has been since last week upon the papers of the House; and the ultra-Protectionist party, who have their headquarters in Old Bond-street, have been holding a field day, with the view, apparently, of supporting the motion. There does not, however, as far as we can judge, seem to be much identity of purpose between the two.

Mr. Disraeli's motion is vague in the extreme. It alleges hardships which remain to be proved; and, as a step towards a remedy for these unproved hardships, it urges the Legislature to resolve itself into a Committee of the whole House, to take into its serious consideration such measures as *may* remove the grievances complained of, and which *may* establish a more equitable adjustment of the public burdens. The Protectionists who met in Old Bond-street, under the presidency of the Duke of Richmond, are more explicit. They think the re-establishment of a protective duty on corn the first thing needful, and the repeal of the Malt-Tax the second. With these two measures they would be content. Between both parties there are thus three objects aimed at—protective duties on the importation of foreign grain, the repeal of the Malt-Tax, and a fairer adjustment of the existing burden of taxation.

As regards the first object, we may well doubt whether even those who clamour most loudly for it indulge in the hope that any agitation in its favour can be successful. With all authority against them; with all the theoretical, as well as all the practical statesmanship of the country on the other side; with their own leader, Mr. Disraeli, scrupulously careful not even to broach the subject in his resolutions; with almost the entire press of the country in opposition to their views; with a House of Commons hopelessly hostile to any disturbance of the recent settlement of the question; and with the certainty that all the trade, commerce, and manufacture of the country scout the mere idea as ludicrous insanity, what chance is there that such a proposition could obtain a respectful hearing? There is not a man in Parliament, except men whose appearance in the character of legislators is a subject of amusement or derision, who would deliberately venture to propose to either House of Parliament the re-enactment of the Corn-Laws. The attempt, at this time of day, would be scarcely less ludicrous than an attempt to re-establish the Stuarts or the Heptarchy. It is no more possible to do such a thing, than it is to drive Time back for a century. Even the farmers who spoke at the great meeting in Old Bond-street, hinted at a new arrangement between landlords and tenants, as a better remedy for the existing state of agriculture than any reliance upon Protection. On that matter, however important it may be to them, the Legislature cannot aid them. They must make the best bargain they can with their landlords. How far any such arrangement is likely to be effected, however, be a great point towards a better arrangement, if they would make up their minds to the fact that the Repeal of the Corn-Laws is final. If rents are too high under a system of Free Trade, rents must come down. If tenant-farmers, under a system of Free Trade, require the security of leases before they can be induced to expend their capital upon the soil to make it more productive, let them agitate for leases. They have the game in their own hands. They have only to be unanimous and peremptory, and in due time they will receive both leases and a fair reduction of rental.

As regards the repeal of the Malt-Tax, which is the second of the three objects that agriculturists aim at, they may be assured that no other interest in the state is desirous that the tax should be maintained. Abolish the tax by all means, is the universal cry. Let the agriculturists, if aggrieved or oppressed by it, be relieved from the infliction; but we must either establish a new and fairer tax in place of it, or reduce the expenditure to such a point that the nation may be none the worse for the sacrifice of so many millions of revenue. Those who agitate for a repeal of the Malt-Tax are bound to show the means by which it can be repealed without danger to the public credit. There are but two modes of doing it; and, as yet, the agricultural party have not come forward either to originate or to support any proposition in either sense. They do not propose a doubled Income-Tax as a substitute; neither do they support Mr. Cobden's motion for a reduction of expenditure. Under these circumstances, however sincere the country may sympathise with the agriculturists in the distress which they allege, the Malt-Tax must take the same chance as other taxes that oppress the industrious community. It must, perforce, remain until the country is either richer or more economical, or until some brighter genius than the Chancellor of the Exchequer shall discover some other mode of raising as much money as it amounts to. Mr. Hume's amendment to the motion of Mr. Disraeli puts the case very fairly. "If," says the amendment, "the local taxation of the country falls unequally on real property, or bears with undue severity upon the occupiers of land (of which there is no proof before this House), such inequalities and undue pressure ought to be removed; but, with the view of giving speedy relief to the agriculturists and other interests of the country, without detriment to the claims of the national creditor, the public expenditure, now excessive, ought to be forthwith reduced, so as to enable Parliament to repeal totally the duties on malt and hops; and to remove, as soon as practicable, other taxes which impede the progress of agriculture and of commercial industry." This is common sense. It is a practical mode of looking at the subject; and, as practical men, we trust the agriculturists generally will sooner or later be induced to take this view of it.

The third point, which is touched upon in Mr. Disraeli's motion is, perhaps, still more important. If, as Mr. Disraeli alleges, "the whole of the local taxation of the country for national purposes falls mainly, if not exclusively, upon real property, and bears with undue severity on the occupiers of land," there is clearly a sufficient reason for a more equitable adjustment of the public burthens. Let the injustice be but proved, and no party, in or out of the House, will oppose the fair apportionment which is demanded. This, however, must be said, that "*local* taxation for *national* purposes" cannot mean the Malt-Tax. It must mean Poor-Rates, Highway-Rates, &c. If real property pay unduly, and personal property do not pay its fair share towards these burthens, let the facts be stated. It must be remembered, however, that this is a new point. It opens up the

whole question of taxation, both local and general. But even in this case there is no necessity to set class against class, or to debate the subject as if it were one in which the interests of landlords and occupiers were opposed to the interests of all who are not landlords and occupiers. Mr. Ewart's amendment, of which the object is to raise the question of the comparative justice, expediency, and productiveness of direct and indirect taxation, will afford ample opportunity for eliciting the truth upon this part of the case. The whole subject is of the utmost possible importance, and calls for the earnest study of all who wish well—as who does not—to the estimable and enterprising persons engaged in agriculture, as well as of those who desire once for all, that the expenditure of such a country as Great Britain should not exceed its means, and that the taxation raised for the necessary purposes of revenue should not press with unjust severity upon any class whatever.

Upon the debate itself we must reserve our remarks until a future occasion. With the view of devoting as much as possible of our space to it, we have presented four pages of illustrations in our Supplement, and reserved three of the pages of our ordinary issue to the Parliamentary debate on the introduction of the motion.

The "sixpenny" rebellion of Ulster and Leinster threatens, as far as speaking is concerned, to be as loud and violent as the rebellion of John Mitchell and Mr. Meagher of the "sword." The people of those hitherto loyal and contented provinces are willing to endure Window-Tax, Income-Tax, any tax rather than a rate in aid of sixpence in the pound in support of the pauperism of Munster and Connaught. Yet, though many of the speakers at recent meetings vent anger against Englishmen and English Legislation, for endeavouring to affix upon the prosperous districts of Ireland some liability for the support of the distressed districts, we are glad to see that they are turning their attention to the social measures which have not been allowed but fostered that fearful growth of pauperism which is the disgrace and danger of Ireland. So far there has been improvement. The more they study the subject, the better for Ireland and for themselves. It is a great point gained when the healthy half of Ireland has become pecuniarily interested in the prosperity of the sickly half. Notwithstanding all the present irritation that is excited, the best results may be expected to flow from the proposal of the Government. In Parliament the agitation upon the subject has been as keen as, or keener than, in Ireland. The various speakers who have favoured the House with their opinions—however much they may differ upon the policy recommended for the temporary relief of destitution, they agree in insisting upon the necessity of permanent measures for the rescue of the country from the slough of pauperism in which it is floundering. It is, however, much easier to declaim against the existing state of things, than to devise a speedy remedy. The mischief of ages is not to be healed in a day. A demoralised people and a ruined proprietary are not to be elevated and rendered wealthy at once, however liberal and wise the means that may be adopted for that purpose. The more severely the immediate pressure falls upon men who have it in their power to aid in the process of Irish regeneration, the greater likelihood will there be that some scheme for the permanent benefit of the distressed districts of the country will be devised and developed. Sir Robert Peel has, amongst others, been devoting the energies of his mind to this subject. Caution is always the characteristic of men in power. It is well, therefore, that great statesmen should sometimes be out of office, that the country may have the advantage of their genius untrammelled by that excess of prudence which hedges authority, as Divinity is said to hedge a King. The Right Hon. Baronet, whose extreme cautiousness is proverbial, has at last given the aid of his great name and authority to a plan for the permanent improvement of Ireland, upon principles similar to those long advocated by men of lesser note. He has recalled attention to the infusion of new blood into six counties of Ireland which took place in the time of James I., after the rebellion of Tyrone, and has advocated a similar influx of a solvent proprietary into Munster and Connaught. He believes that as large an area of land as was then forfeited, might now be obtained in the West of Ireland by purchase or arrangement with the proprietors; and that this land, after its purchase by the nation, might be divided into "plantations," as was done in the time of James I., and disposed of to men with capital and energy sufficient to make the location a profitable undertaking both to themselves and the people. Although he thinks it may be impossible to apply the principles of the arrangement to the same extent as was done in the seventeenth century, he is of opinion, that, unless some such a plan be applied, there will be no hope for the permanent improvement of Ireland. "If," said the Right Honourable Baronet, "after raising a rate in aid, you leave matters exactly as you found them; if you rely exclusively on grants of public money, there is no hope of permanent escape from the calamity which afflicts us. But if, without violating the rights of property, you place the land in possession of new proprietors, without distinction of religious profession, you will lay the foundation of the future prosperity of Ireland."

It is a sign that great progress has been made in a right direction when a man of the character and in the position of Sir Robert Peel is found to give expression to opinions like these. Great Britain cannot continue to throw her hard-won millions into the bottomless pit of Celtic pauperism; neither can it be expected that Lowland Ulster—which employ their own people and cultivate their own lands—will consent to apply a rate in aid to feed the unproductive swarms of the western districts. The enunciation by Sir Robert Peel even of the rudiments of a plan whereby the pauper sin of the west may be eradicated, or greatly diminished, is of itself, an event of importance. It will expedite the solution of the difficulty. Public opinion will be gradually ripened, and the way will be prepared for a social revolution, of which it is scarcely possible to overrate the urgency or the necessity.

Appointment of Harbour-Master of the Port of London.—On Wednesday, at a meeting of the Port of London and Navigation Committee of the Corporation, held in the Guildhall, it was resolved that the old harbour masters should rise in seniority, according to the established usage; and Mr. Rowland, of the Greenwich Station, was appointed principal and superintending harbour master, at a salary of £500 per annum; Lieut. Stone, R.N., of Limehouse, second, at a salary of £400; Mr. James, of Gravesend, third, £350; and Captain Caffin to enter, as his colleagues had formerly done, at a salary of £300. By the existing act of Parliament, all rules, orders, and directions given by the principal and superintending harbour-master are to be obeyed and followed by the other harbour-masters; and hence the necessity for appointing a gentleman accustomed to the duties.

The London Medical Society held its seventy-sixth anniversary meeting at the Albion Tavern, Aldersgate-street, on Thursday evening. The President, Henry Hancock, Esq., having taken the chair, an excellent and appropriate oration was delivered by Dr. Willshire; after which, the President proceeded to present the Fothergillian Gold Medal to John Mellgan, Esq., of Keighley, Yorkshire, for his "Essay upon the Influence of Civilisation upon Health and Disease;" and his Silver Medal was awarded to Dr. Willshire, for his "Essay upon the Diseases of Children." The fellows, about fifty in number, then adjourned to partake of an excellent dinner, provided by the Messrs Staples.

Society of Antiquaries.—A very curious letter, from the celebrated Sir John Hawkins, to Sir Henry Mildmay, the then Treasurer of the Navy, bearing date Chatham, 1688, was read at the Thursday meeting of this Society. Sir John Hawkins, after giving a detailed account of the labour and trouble he had been at in investigating and reforming the abuses and extravagances of the navy department, assures Sir H. Mildmay that he shall be able to reduce the expenses £3000 per annum, and yet the naval service will be better rendered He complains that he has met with much opposition in making the alterations from many of the officers at Chatham, who were afraid their perquisites and emoluments would be materially decreased. The original letter, with Sir J. Hawkins' signature, was laid on the table.

EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

The Socialists of Paris have been shocked to learn that the President of the French Republic has given orders that the whole of the attendants and servants of the Palais Elysée shall regularly assist at divine service every Sunday, which is performed by the Abbé Grassi, a Corsican priest.

A democratic banquet took place at Lyons on the 1st instant, which was attended by above 3000 persons.

A second return on the valuation of Irish tenements has been laid before Parliament, on the motion of Sir William Somerville, M.P. It shows that at present (year 1849) the number of valued tenements in the Irish counties is as follows:—452 639 under £4; 78,636 under £3; 61,708 under £2; 31,789 under £7; 42,024 under £8; and 334,771 at or above £8. The number of valued tenements in the boroughs of Ireland is thus subdivided:—41,380 under £4; 7304 under £5; 7084 under £6; 4360 under £7; 3204 under £8; and 48,441 at and above £8.

Corporal Leonard, of the 91st Foot, was killed last week by throwing himself out of a third floor window of Cambridge Barracks, in Portsmouth garrison, during the night. It is believed the dreadful act was committed whilst the deceased was in a state of somnambulism.

The formation of the Rugby and Stamford Railroad between Paris and Epernay is to be opened to the public on the last of May next.

Madame Valabregue, the celebrated Madame Catalani of another period, has arrived at Lyons. She died from her illness in consequence of the late disturbances. Her son is a distinguished officer in the French service.

Mr. Moreton, an American printer, died lately in Paris. He has bequeathed £40,000 to be given as a premium to any body who shall succeed in constructing a machine capable of striking off 10,000 copies of a newspaper within an hour.

The completion of the new House of Commons may be expected early in the ensuing year.

The Mecklenburg Legislature has voted the sum of one million and a half of thalers for the construction of a railway in that duchy.

There will be four indictments at the present Norfolk assizes against Rush; viz. one for the murder of Mr. Isaac Jermy, one for the murder of Mr. Isaac Jermy, another for an attempt on the life of Mrs. Jermy, and another for the like offence on the life of Miss Chestney.

M. Bajocchi, orderly officer of the President of the French Republic, has left Paris for Vienna, it is said, charged with the mission of demanding the ashes of the son of the Emperor Napoleon from the Austrian Government, and of accompanying them to Paris.

Whilst Marshal Bugeaud was last week reviewing the troops at Saint Germains, a fireman in full uniform amongst the crowd had the audacity to exclaim loudly, "*Vive la République démocratique et Sociale!*" The Marshal rode up to him, and with perfect *sang froid*, addressed him in the following words:—"Pompier, you appear to me to have strangely deviated from the object of your institution. Your duty is to extinguish fires, and not to light them."

It is stated that Mr. Wyld, M.P., has nothing whatever to do with the project of paying a visit to Paris, in return for that paid some time since by a party of the National Guard to the British metropolis. The name of Mr. John Williams, M.P., has equally been used without his sanction.

The total number of paupers, of all classes, relieved in the 592 unions in England and Wales, during each of the quarters ended at Lady-day, 1847 and 1848, was: In 1847: in-door, 226,879: out-door, 1,244,864: total, 1,471,113. In 1848: in-door, 265,140; out-door, 1,361,061: total, 1,626,201. Increase in-door, 38,261; out-door, 116,077: total, 155,068. The population of the 592 unions, in 184., was 13,784,701.

The Supreme Court of the United States has decided against the validity of the Aliens Passport act.

Mr. F. M. Faulkener, who so efficiently discharged the duties of Vice-Consul of France at Pakesdine, has been appointed to a similar responsible office as a representative of the United States at the same port.

At Havannah the quarantine is still in force, but modified so as to operate more especially against vessels from London and Glasgow. Ships from other ports were at liberty to enter free.

Intelligence has been received at the Bank of England to the effect that her Majesty's surveying brig *Pandora*, Commander Wood, is coming home from the Pacific with a freight of "gold dignities" to the amount of nine tons—or to the value of £900,000 sterling. This will give the inch Commander about £11,000 for the freightage: the Admiral's share will be £...?; and Greenwich Hospital will benefit to a like amount.

In the City of London Hospital for Diseases of the Chest, the number of patients that have been relieved from the 13th of June, 1848, to the 24th of February, 1849, is 3109. Patients' attendance for the week ending February 17, 717; for the week ending February 24, 767.

At a Common Hall held last week, in the City of London, for the election of a Bridgemaster, in the room of Mr. Joseph Walton, deceased, Mr George Ledger, formerly a member of the Court of Common Council, was elected without opposition.

Six men were dismissed from the factory department of Woolwich Dockyard, last week, for idling at the time they should have been working, and one boy for having a tobacco-pipe in his pocket, the strictest injunctions having been previously issued against taking tobacco-pipes into the yard on any pretence whatever.

On Sunday morning, the Lord Mayor and Sheriffs attended divine service in the chapel of the Female Orphan Asylum, Lambeth; the sermon was preached to a crowded congregation by the Rev S. R. Cattley, chaplain to the Earl of Scarborough, to the Lord Mayor, and to the charity. The collection amounted to £76; and ten guineas were promised from a life guardsman.

William Henry Crook, a literary character and lecturer, aged 65, who, according to a paragraph in last week's papers, was reported to have been murdered, it has been proved, at a coroner's inquest, destroyed himself, by inflicting a wound in his neck.

His Excellency the Right Hon. Sir Henry Ellis, the British representative appointed to take part in the congress on Italian affairs at Brussels, has arrived in London from that capital.

Baron Picolet d'Hermillon, the new Minister from the King of Sardinia to the Court of Brazil, has left town for the Continent.

A gentleman in Liverpool has contrived a plan for opening and shutting gates by means of a spring, which can be acted upon by the pressure of a horse's foot, or the wheel of a carriage.

The *Freeman's Journal* states that the Duke of Bedford has a mortgage for £90,000 on an estate in the county of May.

Mr. Gavan Duffy has been removed from Newgate Prison to Richmond Bridewell (Dublin), where he was incarcerated with Mr. O'Connell. His health had suffered from the confined air of Newgate.

Mr. R. B. Crowder, Q.C., and M.P., has been appointed a Deputy-Lieutenant for the county of Cornwall.

An agitation for a repeal of the Malt Tax is fast spreading among the farmers of the country. Meetings have been held for the purpose, during the past week, at Chesterfield, Lynn, and Colchester, &c.

The new fisheries this season in Scotland are rather productive. Both on the North and South Esk the take is abundant, whereas during this month last year the fishing turned out to be a complete failure. Appearances give indication of the season being a decidedly successful one. The fish are described to be of excellent quality.

The *St. George* left the London Docks on Friday (last week) full of goods, and with sixty passengers, for San Francisco, California, many of them persons of respectability. She was despatched by Messrs Cosens and Sankey, and is the first vessel which has sailed for San Francisco from London.

The writers of the American press take very odd notions at times. In Pennsylvania a writer at present undertakes to prove that Scotland obtained its gold for the temple from California—that this was the place called Ophir in the Book of Kings. He also thinks the Queen of Sheba came from that region.

The Earl of Rosse, as President of the Royal Society, has issued cards for *soirées* on the four Saturdays, April 21, May 5, May 25, and June 16. The *soirées* of the new President will be given in an extensive suite of rooms in Somerset House, placed at the disposal of the Royal Society, for the purpose, by the University of London.

Her Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince Albert, and the Queen Dowager, have respectively contributed a donation of £25 to the fund for the relief of the widows and orphans, and the families of the sufferers by the late explosion at Darley Main colliery.

The Incorporated Society have voted £400, the Church Building Commissioners £350, and the Exeter Diocesan Church Building Society £200—making in all £950—towards the erection of the new church in the district of St. Paul's, Devonport. The proposed site for the church is being cleared, and the erection of the church will be forthwith commenced. It is intended that the building shall contain 750 sittings, all of which will be free for the use of the inhabitants of the district.

The *Cork Constitution* announces the appearance of the cholera in that city.

The Coroner for Middlesex, Mr. Wakley, M.P., is, we understand, confined to his residence at Harefield Park, in consequence of severe illness.

The Secretary at War has conferred the appointment of Chaplain to the Military Prison at Portsmouth (Southsea Castle), vacant by the demise of the Rev. J. Mitchell, upon the Rev. T. Dennys, minister of Trinity Church, Portsea.

He mails that for a length of time have been conveyed from Portsmouth to London by the South Western Railway are now forwarded by the London and Brighton & Portsmouth and Chichester line, so as to avoid the floating ferry between Portsmouth and Gosport, the conveyance of the mails over which costs on an average £6.00 per annum!

Two millions of dollars in gold dust are now on their way to the United States; about a million of dollars worth remains at San Francisco awaiting an opportunity to proceed in the same direction.

In the parish of Newlyn in Pydar, in Cornwall, a strawberry perfectly ripe, and a blackberry nearly so, were gathered a few days since on the grounds of Trevillian and Degembris.

An American paper has taken the trouble to ascertain the whole number of gold seekers that have left for California since the breaking out of the gold fever in the States, and the vessels which have sailed. The numbers are 178 vessels, and 11,166 passengers.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

REPEAL OF THE MALT-TAX.
AGGREGATE PROTECTIONIST MEETING.

On Tuesday an aggregate meeting of persons interested in agriculture was held at Will's Rooms, King-street, St. James's, having been specially convened by the Central Society for the Protection of Agriculture and British Industry, for the purpose of taking into consideration the grievance under which it is said the farmers are labouring, and for adopting the necessary measures for bringing a statement of those grievances under the notice of Parliament.

His Grace the Duke of Richmond, President of the Society for the Protection of Agriculture, was voted to the chair. He was supported by the Earl of Malmesbury, M.P., the Earl of Malmesbury, Sir John Tyrell, Bart., M.P., Mr. A. Stafford, M.P., Mr. W. Miles, M.P., &c. There were also present deputations from Huntingdonshire, Essex, Sussex, Warwickshire, Surrey, Hants, Herts, Wilts, Dorset, Cambridgeshire, &c., all of whom were members of the Central Society for the Protection of Agriculture and British Industry, or the several provincial associations in connexion with it.

The following resolutions were unanimously agreed to:—

"1. That, in the opinion of this meeting, the distress already experienced by, and still impending over, the farmers of the United Kingdom, is frankly with the most disastrous consequences, and has been mainly occasioned by recent legislative enactments, bringing them into unequal and unjust competition with the growers of foreign corn, and, unless speedily arrested, must overwhelm the whole agricultural community in ruin. And although this meeting repudiates the idea that any practicable reduction of taxation can be regarded as an equivalent for protection, still, in order to mitigate the evil as far as possible, they feel it to be incumbent upon them to impress on Parliament the necessity not only of the total repeal of the malt-tax, but also the immediate revision of all general and local taxation, which presses with unequal severity upon the cultivators of the soil.

"2. That this society has long recorded its opinion that the malt-tax presses with undue severity upon the skill and energy of the British farmer, and is alike injurious to the health, comforts, and morals of the entire labouring community, and that the repeal of the Corn Laws has rendered more oppressive and unjust. Entertaining this opinion, this meeting pledges itself to use its utmost exertions to obtain its immediate and total repeal.

"3. That the tenantry, and principally of tenant-farmers, assembled from various parts of the kingdom, express unabated loyalty to our most gracious Queen, and great attachment to the British constitution. They cannot, however, but express their regret with deep regret a seeming indifference in both Houses of Parliament to the interests of the tenantry by many of those who were considered the natural guardian of their rights and privileges.

"4. That the farmers of the United Kingdom are having been deprived, by the operation of Free Trade, of the means of paying taxes, are of opinion that in requesting an alleviation of burdens they are not bound to point out a substitute for the malt-tax. Nevertheless, while the United States of America and all other countries with which we have intercourse are protecting themselves by heavy Custom-house duties, it is the conviction of this meeting that a moderate import duty on all such foreign productions is infinitely more just than the system now adopted of taxing the productions of our native industry.

"5. That the committee of the central society be directed to communicate with the country societies, and to request them to take measures for calling country meetings under the authority of the high sheriffs, and to originate petitions to both Houses of Parliament, in accordance with the resolutions now passed."

The adoption of a petition to the House of Commons, embodying the resolutions, closed the proceedings.

Westminster Improvements.—The Westminster Improvements Commissioners have given notice to the authorities of St. Margaret's parish, Westminster, that within six months they shall require one wing of St. Margaret's workhouse, to carry out their plans in the formation of the new Victoria-street; and that they shall require the whole building to be cleared in two years. The subject, therefore, has led to an immediate consideration as to the site of a new workhouse, which it is estimated will cost £30,000, and must, of course, be ready before the expiration of the two years for the reception of the poor. The parish is managed by a select vestry; but an endeavour is about to be made by the rate-payers to get the whole work submitted to public competition, to ensure the best plans and the utmost economy in its construction.

Births and Deaths, &c.—The deaths registered in London during the week ending Saturday, March 3, were—males 502, females 576: total 1.38, being 31 below its average, and a decline on the previous week of 53. "The general Registrar-General," says the Registrar-General, "remarks, on the whole, a favourable account of the public health; but it will be observed that scarlatina, though it has declined, continues considerably above the amount of previous years, and scarlet fever ought to be become unusually fatal. The former disease carried off 67, whilst the average is 32; the latter 89, while the average is 42. The deaths from diarrhœa and dysentery, which seem to have been on the increase at this season during the last three or four years, were 38, the average being 14: those from cholera were 35, of which, with a case registered as 'diarrhœa and cholera,' 8 occurred in Warburton's Lunatic Asylum, Bethnal-green; 2 occurred in the Refuge for the Destitute, Hackney-road. The mortality from small pox and measles is unusually low; that from typhus has fallen to the average, and that from hooping-cough is 4 below the average. The deaths from bronchitis (96) are 5 above the average, while those from pneumonia (141) are 11 above the average. Two men died of intemperance, one man from exposure, and a child of 12 months was scorched to death. Two died of 'catarrhal cold and inflammation of the chest.' At Kensington, a girl of six years died of hydrocyanic acid, a case in which the coroner's jury considered that the deceased had not received proper medical attention, owing to the wilful neglect of some of her relatives. An infant of five days died in sixteen hours from the effects of Dover's powder, prescribed for the mother of once and, but given under a misunderstanding of the directions. From the medical testimony it appeared that the proper medicine not having inscribed on it the name of the person for whom it was intended (Verdict of coroner's jury.) In Hackney South, a girl of two years died, according to verdict, from the fatal vapours of a sewer, and in the same district, a grave-digger was suffocated by the earth falling in when engaged in his occupation. A girl of four years died of 'cynanche parotidæa,' a disease which is rarely fatal. The births for the week were—males, 798; females, 749; total, 1547.

Meteorological Observations.—The following are the means for the week ending March 3:—Barometer, 29.725; thermometer, highest day, 49.2; lowest, 28.1; mean, 42.4; dew point, 35.7; ghest in the sun, 60.8; lowest on the grass, 31.9: wind variable.

DREADFUL WRECK OF AN EMIGRANT SHIP.

NEARLY 200 LIVES LOST.

We have to record this week one of the most frightful catastrophes that probably, ever occurred on the English coast, viz. the total loss of a large emigrant ship, on the Long Sands, near Harwich, with nearly 200 souls on board, during the tempestuous and fearful weather on Wednesday (last week). The gale commenced in the early part of Wednesday morning, the wind blowing from the south-west; and, as the day advanced, the violence of the storm increased, and continued till between six and seven o'clock in the evening. A heavy sea-storm followed, and lasted till midnight.

During the prevalence of the storm on Thursday several vessels were wrecked on the Long Sands: amongst them was a Dutch Indiaman, named the *Dale*, Captain Laws, bound from Antwerp to Hava nah, the crew of which (with the exception of a poor fellow) were picked up by her Majesty's revenue cutter *Scout*, and landed at Harwich. A large schooner shared a similar fate on the same sands, but the loss of every soul of her crew. Seven or eight total losses are also reported as having happened on the adjacent shoals, but these differ from the extent of the disasters. Her Majesty's revenue-cutter, *Petrel*, has communicated the most melancholy intelligence of the appalling loss of an emigrant ship on the same sands, and that nearly 200 beings perished with her. Only four of the many on board survived, and these the *Petrel* rescued.

The vessel is the unchartered condition of the *Florida*, who had been exposed to the storm in the rigging for forty-eight hours, it was not till Saturday that the correct details could be elicited from them by Mr. Billingsley, the agent to the Customs at Harwich, and the assistant-agent, Mr. Oppenheim.

The ill-fated vessel was the bark *Florida*n, 500 tons burden, Mr. E. D. Whitmore, master, from Antwerp. She was the property of Mr. E. D. Hulbert, of New York, and had been chartered by a German company for the conveyance of emigrants to the United States. The number of emigrants that had taken a passage by her at Antwerp, and had gone on board before she weighed anchor, is stated to have been from 176 to 200. They comprised young, respectable German agricultural labourers, with their wives and families, and many mechanics. Amongst the number on board were from 50 to 60 women, and between 20 and 30 children. The ship was worked by a crew of nearly 20, part of whom were Englishmen, commanded by a Captain Whitmore; a surgeon being on board to attend the emigrants. It was late on Tuesday evening week when the *Floridian* put out to sea. The course taken after clearing the Flemish banks was westward for the Straits of Dover. The weather continued favourable up to 12 o'clock, when it changed for the worse, with hail and snow.

Daybreak on Wednesday brought fearful weather; the wind had sprung up very fearfully, with a great fall of snow, and a heavy rolling sea. The ship kept on her course, intending to run into the Downs, but at about half-past eight, but at three o'clock P.M. she struck with such terrific force, that her planks and false keel immediately rushed up alongside. A scene of horror instantly presented itself on deck—the emigrants rushing in a body on the fore part of the vessel. Within a few moments of the vessel striking, the sea broke into her hull, blowing up the hatchways, and sweeping many of the poor creatures overboard, while others were washed in their berths, being unable to rise from the effects of sea sickness. Captain Whitmore, perceiving the inevitable destruction of his ship, gave orders to his men to launch the boats. The first boat broke adrift the moment it was launched, and, it is said, capsized directly with two men who were in it. The moment the second boat was lowered, the captain jumped into it with Mrs. Whitmore (his wife). This led to a desperate rush towards the craft. Some 30 or 30 poor creatures, men and women, leaped from the quarter-deck of the foundering ship into the boat; the result was, that it was instantly capsized, and the whole party were precipitated overboard and lost. The crew took to the rigging, to which they lashed themselves, and upwards of 100 of the emigrants congregated on the quarter-deck. Here they had not been more than an hour before the ship broke in two, amidships. The mainmast fell over the side with a fearful crash, and a

WRECK OF THE "FLORIDIAN," EMIGRANT SHIP, ON THE LONG SANDS, OFF HARWICH.

tremendous sea carried away the whole of the quarter-deck with the mass of human beings on it. A frightful shriek filled the air, and the next moment the unfortunate creatures were struggling in the deep. By great efforts eight or ten were rescued by the men who had secured themselves in the rigging. The moment the ship broke in two, her cargo, mostly merchandise, floated out and intermingled with the drowning sufferers. For some time men, women, and children were to be seen floating about on the packages. Ere night had set in, however, all had disappeared. The then survivors, about twelve in number, continued in the rigging of the foremast, which, with the fore part of the vessel, was all that remained of the wreck, the whole of the night enduring the greatest suffering. The sea kept breaking over them, and the cold being most intense rendered their condition most painful. When Thursday morning broke it was discovered that six had died in the course of the night; they had been frozen to death, and their bodies were dangling in the rigging. All that day the same fearful weather existed, and not the least aid could be rendered to those who still lived in the rigging. They could see vessels passing at a distance, but they were too far off for the crews to observe their situation. Thursday night and the greater portion of Friday passed away, yet no help came. Only four now remained, three sailors and one passenger, the other two were frozen to death in the course of the preceding day and night. About seven o'clock her Majesty's revenue cutter *Petrel* approached, and her crew, by direction of the commanding officer, lowered the boat and dashed off to the spot, the heavy surf beating round the wreck in such a manner as to render the running of the cutter alongside the wreck exceedingly dangerous. After considerable difficulty the poor fellows were got off, and taken on board the revenue cutter, where everything was done for their comfort. They were in a deplorable state of exhaustion and partly bereft of their senses. Their hands and feet were severely frost-bitten, and how they escaped with their lives appears most remarkable. The *Petrel* made for Harwich with all sail, and arrived about 11 o'clock at night. Mr Billingsley, Lloyd's agent and Vice-Consul for the Belgian Government, afforded the poor fellows every attention that was possible by placing them in comfortable quarters. The names of the seamen saved are Henry Hill, William Harry, and a Swede, name unknown. The fourth is one of the emigrants, apparently a mechanic. He has been deranged ever since he has been landed.

A Colchester vessel lost five hands in an attempt to rescue some of the sufferers. The noble fellows saw the quarter-deck carried away with the emigrants on it. They immediately pushed off in their boat with a view of saving some of them, but had scarcely got a few strokes when a heavy sea caught their craft, upset it, and the whole of them met with a watery grave.

The Long Sands form a very extensive shoal some distance outside the well-known channel known as the Swin. In length they are between nine and ten miles, and their breadth averages from half a mile to a mile and a half. They are about twenty miles from Harwich, and their other extremity about the same distance from the North Foreland.

Upwards of 200 vessels started on Saturday morning for the spot where the wreck lies, with a view of picking up what portion of her cargo might be floating about. Several revenue cutters also proceeded to the scene to protect it from the ravages of the wreckers.

Our Illustration shows the boat of the *Petrel*, and the crew, in their fortunate attempt to rescue the survivors of the wreck from their perilous situation upon the fore-top, by slipping down the yard into the boat. Our Artist derived the details for his sketch from one of the crew of the *Petrel* engaged in the praiseworthy act.

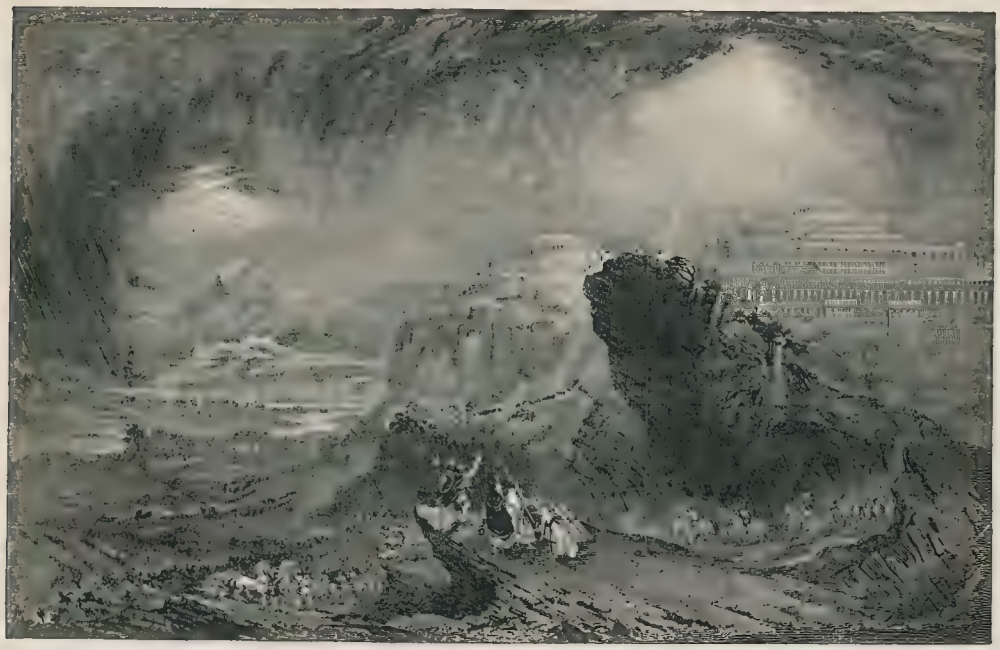
THE BRITISH INSTITUTION.

(THIRD NOTICE.)

Mr. Foley, to whom we owe the marble group of "Ino and Bacchus," was first distinguished as a sculptor by his statue of "A youth at a stream." His "Ino and Bacchus," a commission from the Earl of Ellesmere, is much in Mr. Marshall's manner, and more classic in its spirit and conception than many of Canova's groups. Mr. Foley's "Ino" will form a distinguishing feature in Lord Ellesmere's new house in the Green-park, and is sure of being seen, from the thousands that the Bridgwater gallery will draw past where it is placed thanks to Lord Ellesmere's liberal determination of throwing open his Gallery to the public on certain days, and necessarily on certain conditions. Reduced copies can accomplish so little in extending the reputation of the sculptor or painter (of a sculptor more especially), that an artist's great object must always be to have his work well placed, and in a position where it is likely to be seen. It was Wilkie who said, that he would rather sell a picture to Sir George Beaumont for 50 guineas, than to an unknown and unknowing collector for 300. And he was right in what he said.

"INO AND THE INFANT BACCHUS," IN MARBLE, BY J. H. FOLEY

THE BRITISH INSTITUTION.



"JOSHUA COMMANDING THE SUN TO STAND STILL."—PAINTED BY JOHN MARTIN.

His picture was seen in Beaumont's house; and the fact of its being purchased by so excellent a judge as Sir George Beaumont, brought other commissions and higher prices, that enabled him to become dainty in selecting his patrons.

We have taken our other illustrations for this week's paper from Mr. John Martin's large picture of "Joshua commanding the Sun to stand still," and from the two charming sacred subjects by Mr. O'Neil—"St. Catherine" and "St. Cecilia."

Mr. John Martin, the celebrated painter of "Joshua commanding the Sun to stand still," "Belshazzar's Feast," and other noble works, was born at Newcastle-upon-Tyne, in the year 1789. He was apprenticed to a coach-painter; but, disliking the toil of his master's business, redeemed, by the kindness of his friends and his own exertions, the remainder of his time, and, bidding farewell to his own family, set off for London in a Newcastle collier, with five shillings in his pocket. He soon found employment in this great metropolis of the world; for a lad with active hands and a determination to get on never can be long out of employment in a large city. He worked at first as a coach-painter, and afterwards as a glass-painter, at Collins's, in the Strand, near Temple-bar, and was living in Thanet-place (at the back of Collins's), when he sent his first work, "Landscape—a composition," to the Royal Academy Exhibition at Somerset House. In 1812 (he was then in his twenty-third year) he exhibited "Sadak in search of the Waters of Oblivion," the first work which brought him into notice. In 1813 he exhibited "Adam's first Sight of Eve;" in 1814 "Clytie," an illustration of

All day, all night, in trackless wilds alone,
She pined and taught the listning rocks her moan.

And in 1816, in the ante-room of the Royal Academy, his first sketch of "Joshua commanding the Sun to stand still." The 'Joshua' attracted, as it deserved to do, very great attention, from the new, and highly imaginative manner in which the sublime incident in Scripture was sought to be embodied. The Princess Charlotte immediately appointed him her "historical landscape painter," and the picture itself was bought (but before exhibition, we believe) by Mr. Collins, the dealer in glass, with whom Mr. Martin was still working when the picture was exhibited. The "Joshua" was followed by "The Bard" from Gray, and by a figure of "Revenge" from Collins's "Ode to the Passions"—neither very successful, and both, in some respects, very injurious to Mr. Martin's interests; as they gave occasion to portrait painters within the Academy, and disappointed historical painters without the walls of the Academy, to observe often and openly that the "Joshua" was more the result of an accident—a happy exception, like the celebrated one speech which gave the name of "Single-speech Hamilton" to a generally dull orator. Nor was it till "The Paphian Bower" appeared in 1822, and the "Belshazzar's Feast" in 1824, that this expression began to be less frequently advanced; and the many, who at last judge for themselves, could see extraordinary and original merit in the works of this great painter. Mr Martin has, in some matters, himself to blame for this false and temporary appreciation of his merits. He did not follow up what he had begun so well; and the architectural drawings which he exhibited at the Academy, of Sir Chas. Cockerell's house in Gloucestershire, were, though clever in themselves, infinitely less than the public expected, and almost demanded at his hands. Had the "Belshazzar," or "The Deluge," or any of those great works for which Mr. Martin has a wide and well-deserved reputation, been produced immediately after the "Joshua," the bitter sayings of envious artists had been unattended to by the public, and Mr. Martin must have been elected into the Royal Academy at the earliest vacancy; whereas, disgusted as he has been with the conduct of his brethren in art, he soon withdrew his name from the list of candidates, and was therefore, by the rules of the Academy, ineligible for election. Mr. Martin, therefore, never can be a member. Nor are we disposed to regret the want of that honorary appendage to his name, of R. A., or which the public hereafter will care so very little. The works of Hogarth, Romney, Blake, Morland, Harlow, Bonington, and Liversege, realise large prices at Christie's, in spite of their names not being graced with academic distinctions; while the appendage of R.A. can do nothing for Mr. Wheatley, R.A.; Mrs. Moser, R.A.; Mrs. Angelica Kauffman, R.A.; or even for Mr. Howard, R.A.

The passage in Scripture which Mr. Martin has sought to embody in so remarkable and imaginative a manner is as follows:—

And the Lord discomfited them before Israel, and slew them with a great slaughter at Gibeon, and chased them along the way that goeth up to Beth-boron, and smote them to Azekah, and unto Makkedah.

And it came to pass, as they fled before Israel, and were in the going down to Beth-boron, that the Lord cast down great stones from Heaven upon them unto Azekah, and they died: they were more which died with hailstones than they whom the children of Israel slew with the sword.

Then spake Joshua to the Lord, on the day when the Lord delivered up the Amorites before the children of Israel, and he said, in the sight of Israel, Sun, stand thou still upon Gibeon; and thou Moon in the valley of Ajalon.

The grandeur of an incident like this has afforded Mr. Martin an ample opportunity for introducing those wonderful effects in nature, and almost, we may say, *out of* nature, for which he has been so long unrivalled. The scene he has realised is a very noble one—he brings the event as it were before us, and makes us a spectator of what is going on. The picture from which our Engraving is made has been painted within the last half-year for a well-known patron of art; and though it is, as we have observed in a former notice, somewhat too blue, as a whole it is better and more firmly painted than is usual with Mr. Martin's light and facile pencil.

Mr. O'Neil, the painter of "St. Cecilia" and "St. Catherine," is an artist distinguished for his careful drawing, and for his fine feeling of the Scriptural sen-

"ST. CECILIA."—PAINTED BY H. O'NEIL.

"ST. CATHERINE."—PAINTED BY H. O'NEIL.

tinent of his art. He seeks to catch, and often successfully, the inspiration of early German and Italian art, and to graft its character upon the careful drawing and grouping of a better and a later school. He is never without that earnest expression, which goes so far in constituting a good picture; and his "St. Cecilia" and his "St. Catherine" are two graceful evidences of the truth of what we state.

"St. Catherine" and "St. Cecilia," the two subjects chosen by Mr. O'Neil (and engraved in our paper of to-day), have long been favourites with the greatest painters. There are two St. Catherines—St. Catherine of Sienna, and Catherine of Alexandria—the former distinguished by the emblems of her espousals, and the latter by her well-known wheel. St. Catherine of Sienna was an enthusiast, who, in a trance or vision, fancied herself miraculously espoused to the Saviour; and the Monarch of the Sabre is therefore represented as kneeling with our early painters. The second St. Catherine, was a noble virgin of Alexandria. Having been instructed in literature and the sciences, she was afterwards converted to Christianity, and by order of the Emperor Maximin she disputed with fifty heathen philosophers, who, being reduced to silence by her arguments and her eloquence, were all to a man converted, and suffered martyrdom in consequence. From this circumstance, and her great learning, she is considered in the Romish Church as the patron saint of philosophy, literature, and such ole. She was afterwards condemned to suffer death, and the Emperor ordered her to be extended between four wheels of iron armed with sharp blades; the wheels, however, were miraculously broken asunder, and, all other means of death being rendered abortive, she was beheaded in the year 310, at the age of eighteen. Of this saint (whose wheel has been commemorated by our firework-makers) the most exquisite realisation of her manner, piety and beauty is the "Altobrandini St. Catherine," an early work of Raffaelle, now in the National Gallery of Great Britain, at the cost of 5000 guineas.

St. Cecilia is known by her harp, and by the several odes written for St. Cecilia's Day, of which Dryden's "Alexander's Feast" is by far the noblest. She has been, and is still, as Mr. O'Neil evinces, a favourite saint with English painters. Sir Joshua Reynolds painted Mrs. Sheridan (the beautiful Maria Linley) as St. Cecilia, accompanying a choir of angels by her side. This equisite picture is now at Rowood, the seat of the Marquis of Lansdowne. A second St. Cecilia, by Sir Joshua, represented Mrs. Billington, the singer, delighting a choir of angels that hung over head in a species of angelic wonder. Mrs. Billington is not over-inspired in the picture; but some of the angels' faces are worthy of the pencil that drew the wreath of cherubs now in the National Gallery.

THE THEATRES.

OPENING OF HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.

It was necessary that the company at Her Majesty's theatre should be more powerful this than in any previous year. The following list will prove that such has been the opinion of the management, and that it has fully acted upon this impression. However, we hear that more than one engagement which is to form an important feature in the season's entertainments is not, as yet, completed; and the publication of the programme, therefore, is delayed. It must be promised, that, as regards Mdlle. Lind, the public will be sure to get what is vital for it—that the will contribute to the entertainments of the season. In the meantime it is settled that the theatre will open on the 15th inst.; and the present engagements, numerous, varied, and relating to artists of the highest order of merit, are understood to be the following. Amongst the first must be mentioned Frezz zini, the first *prima donna* of Italy, whose career, particularly during the last three years, has been one of extraordinary success. Mdlle. Albertl's engagement demands no comment. Her success in England was infallible wherever she presented herself, whether at the theatre or at festivals and concerts. As will be seen in all the French journals, she has effected a still greater triumph in Paris. Mdlle Garzanliga is another great acquisition. She is the rising *prima donna* of the Grand Opera of Turin, as she has been of every great theatre of Italy. Her face and figure are dramatic, her voice powerful and extensive, her style impassioned and impressive.—Another *prima donna* engaged, Mdlle Parodi, is the pupil of Pasta. This pre-eminent lyrical actress took her under her own instruction when not her voice was formed, and, as a recreation and "labour of love," bestowed five years in educating her musically and dramatically for the stage.—Mdlle. Giuliar, the fourth *prima donna*, already known as a soprano, will appear in the voice of very extensive register, a good musician, an energetic actress as well as singer; whose success, particularly in Verdi's operas, has always commanded applause.—Casso-lini, every instance expected, is a young comedia who is to present a portrait at La Scala, and created a great sensation. She is young, and the tones of her voice are fresh, powerful, and full of feeling. Several efficient *comprimarie* are engaged, but amongst them we can only notice Mdlle. Fallonini.

As regards tenors, such engagements have been made as to ensure the greatest efficiency in the various and totally opposed styles of Cimarosa and Rossini, of Meyerbeer and Verdi. That general favourite, Gardoni, returns from St. Petersburgh with new laurels. Calzolari, one of the best Rossinian *tenori* of Italy, although still young, with the classical taste, the elegant phrasing, and refined taste of the ancient school of his country, is secured. For the more dramatic style of the more recent composers, M. Bordas has been secured. He has studied in the best schools of Italy, and supports with his voice the parts which he undertakes. Mdlle. Lablache, daughter of the celebrated basso, will be supported by several new and accomplished instrumentalists, so that the orchestra will be complete and numerous, and at the same time select.

The Chorus has been classified, and new and fresh voices added.

Mr. Lumley, who has given up so many other branches of his science to the important office of Musical Conductor, and who has acquired all that he could possibly add to his original talent in this direction, namely experience, will once more resume the *bâton* this year.

The choruses will be under the direction of Felix Ronconi, the brother of the celebrated baritone, and himself a well-known composer, a professor of the Italian Conservatoire. The public will learn with pleasure that the "Clemenza di Tito" of Mozart will be revived under most favorable circumstances. "Il Matrimonio Segreto" will be produced once more, by Cimarosa, for the pleasure of the &. Masaniello has been taken to put on the stage, with a totally new *mise en scène*, the sublime work of Mozart, "Don Giovanni." *Donna Anna* is the part in which Frezzolini displays the full range of her great Italian as well as vocal talents; and *Zerlina* will find a remarkable representative in Adonni. This great prima donna will likewise perform the new part which has recently matured the laurels of Mdlle. Grisi in Paris—*Amelia* in the "Gazza Ladra," an opera in which she will be supported by Lablache and the other great artistes of the *troupe*.

The choreographic department has not been neglected. Carlotta Grisi returns, and will begin the season. The popular favourite Rosati has likewise arrived; and Mdlle. Marie Taglioni, who has attained the summit of success on the Italian boards, is likewise about engaged in preparing for the season, with Paul Taglioni, Petit Stephan, Louis D'Or, and other dancers. Theresoni and Assandini have returned with Camporese and Julienne, two young ladies who have been, from infancy, thrown up into accomplished dancers. Amongst the other additions to the fair dancers of the season, there are two accomplished *danseuses* from Italy, their names Negri and Tommasini. The *ensembles* of several new ballets are being prepared—one is entitled the "Etoiles Animés;" another is on the subject of the "Vampire;" another is on the subject of the "Somnambula" from the ballet of notes; and the *Metro del Ballet* takes for his subject the celebrated and highly interesting opera in vogue in Paris. But another ballet of a still more interesting character is in preparation, which, by the aid of new inventions and new effects, it is hoped, will form a new era in the choreographic art.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.

The opening of this lyric establishment, announced for this evening (March 10), has been postponed until next Thursday (March 15). Although the *salle en scène* was ready, so as to be in a considerable time in preparation, of "Masaniello" was quite ready, so as to be in a condition to be acted in the week, that Mr. Costa, the musical director, did not deem it prudent to venture upon the first representation of such a complicated work, with the few rehearsals he was enabled to accomplish; and therefore deferred the performance.

The cast of "Masaniello" will be as follows:—*Elvira*, Madame Doras Gras, who succeeded Madame Damoreau in that part at the Académie Royale, Paris; *Fenella* (the dumb girl of Portici) will be sustained by the celebrated pantomimist and *danseuse* Mdlle Pauline Leroux, who for many years was its representative in Paris; [illegible] Taglioni, Perrot, Carlotta Grisi, and Duvernay; Duprez as *Alfonso*; Ronconi as *Selva*; Lablache as *Pietro*; and the minor parts in the opera. There are four basses—*Pietro* Massol; *Borilla*, Mr. Tommy, from the San Carlo, at Naples; *Moreno*, Signor Talamo; and *Selva*, Signor Belloche. The "Cavatina" (Mdlle. Leroux) "Del mio dolce," the three characteristic dances fu the opera, will be executed by Mdlle. Wautnier, Mdlle. Louise Taglioni, M. Alexandre, and a complete *corps de ballet*.

Rumour affirms that Grisi and Mario have prepared some beautiful scenery, particularly a sea shore view in the second act the market-place in Naples; and the last scene, depicting the eruption of Mount Vesuvius, quite a novelty in effect.

The alterations in the interior have been completed; the additional stalls on each side of the third tier, being a continuation of the line of private boxes, will be a great convenience; and the continuation of the line of private boxes on the second tier, instead of its being broken by box stalls, will add to the architectural beauty of the house, besides the advantage gained of increased circulation of air, by the passage round the upper refreshment saloon being thrown open. One important alteration will be certain to be welcomed by the ladies, and that is the lowering of the partitions of each of the boxes, thus affording to the occupants of the stalls and pit a better view of the fair occupants of the private boxes. In the curtains of the boxes, and in the decorative designs on their facades, some changes and improvements have been made. No expense seems to have been spared to make the ameliorations, under the superintendence of Mr. F. Gye, in the aspect of the house, and for the convenience of the subscribers and patrons, suggested by the experience of the two former seasons.

PRINCESS'.

Mr. George Linley's new opera of "Francesca Doria; or, The Bandit of the Abruzzi," contains some pretty music, which might have been wedded to a more interesting libretto than that supplied by his coadjutor, Mr. Val Morris, who, however, has only furnished the drama, Mr. Linley being the poet as well as the composer. The first title would indicate a drama of lofty pretensions; but the explanatory one indicates at once its true character—very melodramatic and very Surrey-ish. There is a bandit noble, a persecuted Count, a wandering ward (*Francesca*), a heroic peasantess, and a sentimental monk. There is a refuge in the mountains, and there is a besieged castle; the machinations of guilt are defeat-d, and virtue is rewarded, enabling the *prima donna* to warble her finale after she has acquired the hand of the tender lover, the ruthless basso bandit affording occasion by suicide to a concert's inquest in the Abruzzi.

We wish Mr. Linley had to treat a better story; he has a lyric, melodious vein of imagery, and has well adapted his airs to Miss Poole, Mr. Allen, Mr. Weiss, and Herr Meigis, as also to the *dilettante*, Miss Lanza, who was the heroine of the opera—a promising acquisition to our lyric theatres. She is the daughter of Lanza, a famed professor of singing, at the period of Miss Stephens (now the Dowager Countess of Essex) as his pupil. Miss Poole sang exquisitely her ballads "Far de I roam" and "I hope just like an owl"—which will be popular.

With the exception of the appearance of a very clever little boy at ASTLEY'S, named Hernandez, whose feats as a rider, executed without any failure or hesitation, will make his seniors beatir themselves, if not to beat, at all events to equal him, there has been no novelty in the theatrical world. This is accounted for by the number of new pieces produced last week, all of which may be considered, in a measure, successful. With the exception of the HAYMARKET, at which the performances of Messrs. Wallack and Charles Kean are still highly attractive, every theatre of note brought out some novelty in the course of the week—a circumstance which has not occurred for some time.

Meanwhile, activity still prevails behind the curtain. A drama by the author of the "Harvest Home" is in preparation at the ADELPHI. It is to be called "The Iron Pickers," and will embrace the entire strength of the company. A nautical drama is underlined at the SURREY; and some new faces are in rehearsal at the Lyceum and Haymarket.

Amongst the reports flying about in the dramatic circles, is one that Mrs. Nesbitt and Mr. Farren have left the Olympic, at the expiration of the present management. We merely give this as we hear it, without vouching for its authenticity, and placing no in confidence in it than in the various other rumours now running wild about the theatres. That M. Jullien would again beehive the lease of DRURY LANE that Mr. Kean was in partnership with Mr. Webster at the HAYMARKET—that Mr. Watts and the Keeleys were about to take the reins at the LYCEUM—and that the management of the SURREY was again going to change hands.

It is also said that Mr. Flexmore, the clever clown at the PRINCESS', is about to marry Mdlle. Astrid, who appeared lately in the ballet at that theatre some time ago, and is the daughter of the Aurlot at the Cirque Nationale. The present successful pantomime of "Bluff King Hal" is to be reproduced at Paris.

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It is lamentable to see the state into which one of the finest sites in London for a theatre, or exhibition—and the only one—has been suffered to fall. The place is a perfect swamp; the shrubs destroyed; and the idlers now amuse themselves, when nobody is looking, by breaking off and carrying away the iron railings. It is altogether shut and dreary sight, right in the centre of the metropolis, as could well be found.

MUSIC.

CHORAL HARMONISTS.—At the fifth meeting, on Monday, the selection comprised Hummel's Mass No. 3; Weber's cantata "Oh, Praise the Lord;" a madrigal by Donata (1568), "All ye who music love;" Professor Walmesley's Installation Ode, and gleanings from Spohr's "Faust" and MOZART'S "Clemenza di Tito."

MR. W. SLEBNDALE BENNETT.—The second performance of classical pianoforte music took place on Tuesday night, at the Hanover-square Rooms. The scheme opened with Mendelssohn's Trio in C minor (op. 66) for piano (Mr. W. S Bennett), violin (Sainton), and violoncello (M. Rousselot), very finely executed. The three remaining pieces were selected exclusively from the works of Mr. Bennett:—"The Lake," "The Millstream," and "The Fountain," delightfully; the latter was encored. The poetic fancy in these charming compositions was very remarkable. Beethoven's Sonata (op. 33), for piano and violin, was also played very closely played by Messrs. Bennet and Sainton; and the selection of the songs without words of Mendelssohn was finely played by Mr. Bennett. There was a very full attendance. This classical treat. Miss A. Williams sang Haydn's canzonet of "Recollection;" and, with her sister, Miss M. Williams, gave two sacred duets, composed by Mr. Bennett, one of which, from Ecclesiastes, chapter 12, v. 1, "Remember now thy Creator" was encored twice. The last concert will be on Tuesday, the 27th inst.

LONDON WEDNESDAY CONCERTS.—The Sixteenth Concert at Exeter Hall was well attended; the vocalists were Mdlle. Nissen, Mrs A. Newton, Masses Lucombe, A. and M. Williams, Poe e, Annly Taylor, Mr. Stna Reeves, Mr. T. Williams, Mr. Binge, Mr. Land, and Mr. Lindenburg; and the instrumentalists Mr. Don Giovanni" fantasia, his study in A minor, and an Andante Cantabile.

MUSICAL EVENTS.—This morning will be the rehearsal for the first Philharmonic Concert, which will be given on Monday next at the Hanover square Rooms; the programme comprises Beethoven's "Eroica" symphony, a violin concerto, by Sainton, an overture by Weber, and Mendelssohn's "Athalie." Mdlle. Lind sang on Tuesday, Thursday, and Friday at concerts at Wakefield, Nottingham, and Sheffield; and on Monday night she will sing at Cambridge. Mr. Lucas will commence his Musical Evenings next Wednesday.—On Friday will be the third and last performance this season, by the Sacred Harmonic Society, of Handel's "Israel in Egypt," conducted by Costa; and on the same evening, the Amateur Musical Society will have their first concert.—On Thursday night will be the opening of the Royal Italian Opera.—The Anniversary Festival of the Royal Society of Musicians, to be celebrated on the 22d, at the Freemasons' Hall, is expected to be very brilliant this year.—Mr. Hullah's popular lectures, &c. are to be followed by a new entertainment written by Albert Smith, in which he will not only sing as a basso comico, but will introd uce sentimental ballads.—Ernest, the celebrated violinist, is daily expected in town for the season.

FOREIGN MUSICAL NEWS.—Rossini's "Stabat Mater" has been performed at the Italian Opera, in Paris, by Madame Castellan, Madame Ronconi, Mdlle. Alboni, Signori Ronconi, Bartolini, and Morelli. Teresa Milanollo performed on the violin at the concert with the greatest success. Lablache reappeared last Saturday in *Don Magnifico* in the "Cenerentola," and was hea tily greeted. Mdlle. Merle, the contralto, has left Paris for Bordeaux, Marseilles and Nice, and a host of provincial towns. The Italian Opera season has terminated at St. Petersburgh; Gardoni and Coletti have left to join her Majesty's Theatre; Mdlle. Angri, Mdlle. Corbari, Lavia, Salvi, Tagliafico, and Lamberti have departed to join the Royal Italian Opera, in London.—A monument to the memory of Habeneck is to be erected by subscription.—Alexandre Dumas, the celebrated professor of chemistry, and essential oils, died at Brunswick on the 22nd of February.—A new opera, called "Les Derrières Armes de Richelieu," has been produced at Toulouse with success. M. Aymar de Lacroix d'Aquila is the name of the composer.

THE WEATHER.

The weather during the month of February was unusually fine. The temperature was very high for the season, the means exceeded that of the average on almost every day, and at times to a large amount: the average of these excesses till the 11th day was 10½°; the greatest was 14½°, on the 10th, and the average for the month was 7°. The highest temperature was 57½°, on the 18th; the lowest was 22° on the 13th, and the mean for the month was 42°5. The reading of the barometer was above 30 inches till the 20th. The highest corrected reading, at the level of the sea, was 30·56 inches, on

Justice Coleridge, were passengers in the mail train, having that afternoon finished the assizes at Durham, and were on their way to York. They alighted, and minutely examined the scene of the disaster.

AFFECTING FATAL ACCIDENT.—On the afternoon of Monday last a party of gentlemen, who had been staying at the Eglinton Arms Hotel in Ardrossan (Scotland), went in a boat to the Horse Island on a shooting excursion, and commenced firing at a wooden part of the Beacon Tower as a mark, having previously given strict injunctions to a few boys that accompanied them to keep at a distance; but unfortunately, one of them clandestinely clambered into the tower through a window (out of the view of the gentlemen), the door being locked, and a ball on each side of his head, through a two-inch piece of timber. The melancholy affair was not known until the whole company was about to embark, when the boy being missed, led to a search, which ended in the poor lad's being wounded in the lower. Notwithstanding prompt medical attendance being obtained, he survived only till one o'clock next morning. The deceased was named Robertson, aged 14 years, and son of Mr Robertson, grocer, Irvine.

A YACHT ASHORE.—The splendid brig-rigged yacht, *Arienis*, Captain Roberts, went on shore during the storm, on Wednesday morning week, on a reef of rocks almost under the Plymouth Citadel. She arrived on Sunday from Port Vendres, Spain. The violence of the gale laid her almost broad-side with the beach, the sea making a clear breach over her. The bulwarks of the port-side were entirely gone. Several articles of furniture were saved, amongst which was a valuable piano, wardrobe, &c. She was the property of Alfred B. Richards, Esq., of London, who is a member of the Royal-Western and Royal Thames Clubs. The yacht, and her fittings, &c., are said to have been worth £10,000

GOSHAWK SHOT.—A fine specimen of this genus of the falcon family was shot, on Monday last, in a rookery near Hyde House, the residence of James Yates, Esq., Stanton, Westmoreland, where it had created no small uproar and alarm among the peaceful clerical-looking tenants of the trees, and, as an incorrigible pauster—whom we threatened with exposure for the offence—remarked, not without cause. This bird, in its natural state, is now rare in England. It was anciently highly valued by falconers. The present specimen had probably been domesticated, as one of the wings had been clipped.

SINGULAR MODE OF TRYING A PISTOL.—A few days ago, a gentleman at Motherby, in Westmoreland, who had purchased a new pistol, proceeded to prove the same in the following extraordinary manner:—First he put into the barrel, which was eight inches long, a pipe head full of powder, then a little shot, then some wadding, then a couple of bullets, then a little more wadding, then some pieces of window lead, and thus, on the top of all, a thick piece of wadding. He then, for safety, covered himself over in the dry litter of a farmer's dunghill, which done, he put his hand through the superincumbent straw, or litter, pulled the trigger, and the pistol flew into a thousand pieces; though, strange to say, the man did not snatch the slightest injury.

FIVE HUNDRED POUNDS LOST.—On Monday night, Mr. Meadows, of Islington, a cattle-dealer, was returning from London, and went into the Cambridge refreshment room, and when he left there his money was safe; on his arrival at home, however, he missed it; but by what means he scarcely knew. In the same pocket with his money was a pocket-handkerchief, and it is supposed that when he drew this from his pocket the purse was drawn out and lost on some part of the line. *Cambridge Advertiser.*

IRELAND.

GENERAL MOVEMENT AGAINST THE RATE IN AID.

Leinster, as well as Ulster, is in full and vigorous movement, and the rate in aid is denounced as heartily throughout the eastern as in the northern counties. Numerous meetings have been held in both provinces, to protest and petition against the measure, and the grandest of the Saxon Dublin Union adopted, unanimously, the form of petition against the rate in aid which had been forwarded by the committee of Irish members to the Irish boards of guardians.

The Leinster and other grand juries in Leinster have adopted petitions against the threatened impost. The High Sheriff of Carlow has convened that county, upon a requisition signed by many of the gentry and rate-payers. In fact, Leinster is all alive in opposition against the rate; but still no substitute is suggested, unless an Imperial tax. In Ulster it is different, inasmuch as an income tax has been broached at some meetings, in preference to the rate in aid. At a meeting in Strabane, Lord Claud Hamilton, member for Tyrone, said:—"Though he might incur some odium for the enunciation of his views on this matter, he must say he was convinced that they should make a proposition *recommending the levy of an income and property tax on Ireland.*"

The High Sheriff of Monaghan has also convened that county, on a requisition signed by Lord Rossmore, Right Hon. E. Lucas, formerly Under-Secretary for Ireland, and by many of the gentry.

The *Banner of Ulster* gives a terrible account of the state of excitement, amounting to "disaffection," caused by the Government schemes, in the northern province.

LIBERATION OF STATE PRISONERS.—The following letter has been addressed to the Governor of Kilmainham Prison, in reference to the admission to bail of the state prisoners in his custody:—"Dublin Castle, March 1, 1849.

Sir,—I am directed by the Lord-Lieutenant to request that you will intimate to Patrick O'Higgins, John Rea, Waddy D. Meany, Thomas Devin, Thomas T. Meyler, Joseph Brenan, and Maurice R. Leyne, or such of them as are in your custody, that his Excellency in council has this day made an order, allowing bail to their appearance to be taken by any one of our Sovereign Lady's Justices of the Court of Queen's Bench, or justice or justices of the peace.—I am, sir, your obedient servant, THOMAS N. REDINGTON. Governor of Kilmainham Gaol."—All the prisoners above named were confined in Kilmainham Gaol, with the exception of Mr. Leyne, who has been liberated from Clonmel Gaol. In noticing the fact of his liberation, the *Clonmel Chronicle* says—"He is bound in the sum of £100 to appear to answer any charge which her Majesty's Attorney-General may prefer against him at the next assizes. His sureties are bound in the sum of £50 each. Mr. Leyne is the last of our leading political prisoners, and has been confined in our gaol since September last."

DESTITUTION AND EMIGRATION.—There are further most deplorable accounts of distress and deaths from starvation in the west and south, and, upon the other hand, emigration is rapidly increasing as the spring advances—an emigration, however, like that of the past year, consisting almost exclusi ely of the better class of peasants, with a sprinkling of the small gentry." It is stated that there has been a further f ght of tenantry from his estate of the Earl of Glengall, in Tipperary, and that the lands unoccupied are considerably augmented. From Limerick a vessel is to sail for America towards the end of the month, with some families of the lesser gentry, and those who had been substantial farmers

THE CLEARANCE SYSTEM.—The Limerick and other southern journals contain heart-rending accounts of the progress of the clearance system. The *Cork Reporter* gives a letter from Dungarvon, with details of the eviction of 130 human beings, and the levelling of 34 houses. The neighbouring farmers refused shelter to the unhappy outcasts, who had to seek refuge within the mud walls of the ruined cabins. At the meeting of the Limerick Board of Guardians, on Saturday, Mr. Cooke declared that "a system was now going on in the country, of tearing down houses, and hunting down the inmates, which was a disgrace to humanity and civilisation, and was so hideous and revolting that the perpetrators could hardly expect to escape the vengeance of heaven for their vil any and hard-heartedness.

DEFENCE OF MR. DUFFY.—The committee of the fund for the defence of Mr Duffy, who is to be tried again at the commission on the 7th of April, have issued an address to the Irish people, calling on them to sustain against unparalleled persecution an Irishman who has rendered Ireland many and great services, and to enable him to prepare against coming difficulties.

RAILWAY INTELLIGENCE.

TRAFFIC ON THE LONDON AND NORTH-WESTERN.—Amongst other indications of a revival of trade may be mentioned the fact, that the traffic of the London and North-Western for seven weeks, since the closing of the last half-yearly account, shows an increase of nearly £17,000 over the corresponding period of the previous twelve months, or an increase at the rate of £2400 per week. The receipts from January 7 to February 18 were £254,913; and for the corresponding period of 1848, £237,976. No new extensions have been opened.

LONDON, BRIGHTON, AND SOUTH COAST.—On Tuesday, the Bricklayers' Arms branch station of this company was opened for the reception and conveyance of the goods traffic. There is a goods depot, accommodation for cattle, acres, and the increase of traffic expected to arise is likely to result in a saving to the company of something like £,000 per week in the allowance before made for extra cartage to New Cross, which, is suddenly thrown from his post, from town, and its want of extent for carrying on the traffic, was found inconvenient, and abandoned. It is expected that the present station at New Cross will be restored to its former position, the goods being at an inconvenient distance as regards the travelling population of Greenwich, Deptford, and the suburbs.

RAILWAY ACCIDENT.—On Tuesday afternoon, about three o'clock, a frightful accident, attended with loss of life, occurred on the Brighton and Portsmouth railway, to the driver of the passenger-train, which left the Brighton terminus for Portsmouth at ten minutes past two. When near the Arundel station, the driver, Jonathan Surtees, was suddenly thrown from his post, from some cause either studious-y concealed from inquirers or unknown. The guard and firemen instantly stopped the train and alighted, as did many of the passengers, and walked to the spot, some hundreds of yards from the station at Arundel where the body lay, when they found the lifeless trunk of the driver mutilated most horribly, one of his legs being cut off, his head cut and saw ten, his arms lacerated, and altogether presenting a most sickening appearance. The whole train had gone over him. The body was conveyed to the station at Arundel, and thence to the hotel adjacent to that station, where a Coroner's inquest will be held upon it.

The Directors of the London and North-Western Company have declined according to the memorial present ed from Birmingham and the neighbourhood, praying that through traffic between London and the north might be taken off the Trent Valley line (between Rugby and Stafford), and sent, as before, through Coventry, Birmingham, and Wolverhampton.

The Great Western Railway have made another retrenchment by taking off several trains; amongst which is the six o'clock morning train from Paddington. The London papers do not in consequence reach Gloucester, Bath, and Bristol until twelve o'clock, instead of ten, as formerly, thereby disarranging the day of many persons, to whom the news has become as "the air they breathe," and, of course, all the other towns under the sway of the Great Western are in a proportionate degree the hour behind time.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"*A. J. H.*"—1. *The Indian Problem is printed every month on the wrapper of the* Chess Magazine. 2. *In the position sent mate can be effected in six moves, instead of seven. The Problem, besides, is valueless to us, from the conditions attached to the solution.*

"*Alpha.*"—*You will find the whole of the moves up to move 20 of the London and Amsterdam game in our pages of Nov. 25. We will shortly publish the remaining moves and a diagram of the present position.*

"*G. T.*," "*Wrekin.*" "*Hon. Sec.*"—*The last intelligence of the highly interesting match between Messrs. Horwitz and Horrwitz gives to each party five games. The contest is expected to terminate on Saturday*

"*W. L.*"—*The move that draws the game in Enigma No. 421 is not the one you suggest.*

"*F. W. H.*" *They shall be examined. The diagrams are unexceptionable: "he who runs may read," they are to legible.*

Solutions by "*Deerstalker*," "*A. B. T.*" "*Alpha*," "*Eliza*," "*S. T.*" "*F. G. R.*," "*H. P.*" "*Simon*," "*R. V. T.*," "*H. E.*" "*Dimo.on*," "*Philos.*" "*R. H. T.*," "*Leopold Aram.*" "*R. F.*" *Woolwich*;" "*C. F. L.*" "*W. B.*" "*W. J. Jun.*," "*M. E. H.*" *are correct. Those by* "*D. G.*" *and* "*P. H. P.*" *are wrong.*

*** Very many communications are deferred, to make room for a portion of the Match Games this week

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 266.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. P to K 4	K takes P	4. Kt to Q 3d (ch)	K takes B
2. Q to K B 5th (ch)	K takes Q	5. K R P takes P	Anything
3. K B to K 4th (c.)	K to his 4th	6. P to K B 8th—Mate.	

SOLUTION TO PROBLEM NO. 267.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. R to K 4th	K interposes (best)	3. R takes Kt (ch)	Q P takes R
2. P to K Kt 7th	R to K Kt sq. (or *)	4. R takes K P (ch)	Q takes R
		5. Kt takes Q B P—Mate	

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
* 3. Q K t takes P	Q P takes Q B P	5. K takes Q, or Kt takes P	
3. Q Kt P takes P	R to K Kt sq (best)		Mate
4. R takes Kt (ch)	Q takes R		

PROBLEM NO. 268.

By an Amateur.

BLACK.

WHITE.

White, playing first, mates in five moves.

CHESS MATCH BY CORRESPONDENCE

BETWEEN THE LONDON AND AMSTERDAM CHESS CLUBS.

WHITE (Amsterdam).	BLACK (London).
	27 Kt to Q Kt 3d.

Amsterdam to play.

CONTINUATION OF THE MATCH BETWEEN MESSRS. HARRWITZ AND HORWITZ

GAME IV.—(FEB. 22.)

(Irregular Game.)

WHITE. (Mr. Horwitz.)	BLACK. (Mr. Harrwitz.)	WHITE. (Mr. Horwitz.)	BLACK (Mr. Harrwitz.)
1. P to Q B 4th (a)	P to K 4th	43. K to K 2d	K R takes R (ch)
2. Q Kt to B 3d	P to K B 4th	44. K takes R	Q to Q 4th (ch)
3. P to K 3d	P to Q B 4th	45. R to Q B 3d	Q to Q 8th
4. P to Q 3d	K Kt to B 3d	46. B takes Q B P	Q to Q B 8th (ch)
5. Q Kt to B 3d	Q Kt to B 3d	47. K to Q Kt 4th	P to K B 4th
6. K B to K Kt 2d	P to Q 3d	48. K to Q R 5th	K takes P
7. K Kt to R 3d	K B to K Kt 2d	49. P to Q Kt 4th	Q to Q B 6th (ch)
8. P to K B 4th	Castles	50. P to Q Kt 4th	P to K B 4th
9. Castles	P to K R 3d	51. Q to Q R 2d	R to Q B 8th (ƒ)
10. P to Q Kt 3d	Q Kt to Q 2d	52. K t Q Kt 6th	Q to Q 6th
11. Q B to Q Kt 2d	K Kt to K Kt 5th	53. K takes Q R P	Q to Q 2d (ch)
12. Q to Q 2d	K B to K B 3d	54. K to Q R 6th	Q to Q B sq (ch)
13. Q Kt to Q 4th	K R to K sq	55. K to Q Kt 6th	Q to K 3d (ch.)
14. Q Kt takes B (ch)	P takes Kt	56. K to Q R 5th	Q to Q 4th
15. Q R to K sq	K to K R 2d	57. Q to K 8th	Q to Q R sq (ch)
16. B Kt to Q 3d	K R to K Kt sq	58. B to Q B 7th	R to Q 5th
17. Kt to K Kt sq	P to K R 4th	59. P to Q Kt 6th	Q to Q 4th (ch)
18. Kt to K B 3d	Q to K 2d	60. P to Q Kt 8th	Q to Q Kt 6th (g)
19. Q to K R 4th (b)	Q B to K B sq	61. Q takes Q	P takes Q
20. P to K 4th	P on K B 4th takes P	62. P to Q Kt 7th	Q to Q B 8th (ch)
21. Q P takes P	Q Kt to Q 5th	63. K to Q R 6th	Q takes K Kt P
22. P to K B 5.h	B to K sq	64. P Queens	Q takes Q
23. Q B to Q B sq	Q to K Kt 2d	65. B takes Q	P to Q 6th
24. K to K B 2d	P to Q Kt 3d	66. B to K B 4th	P to K 7th
25. P to K P 3d	Kt to K B 3d	67. P to Q 8th	P to K Kt 7th
26. K R to K Kt sq	B to K B 2d	68. P to Q Kt 7th	P Queens
27. K B to Q sq	P to Q Kt 4th (c)	69. P Queens	Q to K Kt 5th
28. P takes P	P to Q 4th	70. Q to her 6th (ch)	K to B 2d
29. P takes P	B takes P (ch)	71. P to R 8th	Q to h. 7th
30. K to f. 2d	B to K B 2d	72. K to R 7th	Q to K 2d 7th (ch)
31. K B to Q B 2d	Q R to Q sq	73. K to Kt 8th	Q to Q Kt 7th (ca)
32. Q to K 2d	Q to K B sq	74. Q to Q Kt 6th	Q to K R sq (ch)
33. K to K 3d	B takes Kt	75. K to R 7th	Q to Q B 8th
34. K to K Kt 6th	B takes Kt.	76. P to R 6th	P to Q 7th
35. P takes B (ch)	K to K t 2d	77. Q to Q 6th (A)	P Queens
36. K B to Q 3d	K to K R sq (d)	78. Q takes Q	Q to Q B 6th (ch)
37. K to K B 4th	K to K Kt 3th (ch)	79. K to K 7th	Q to Q Kt 3th (ch)
38. K to K B sq	P takes P (dis ch)	80. K to h 8th	Q to Q B 8th (ch)
39. K to K Kt 3d	Kt to K B 6th	81. K to Q 7th	Q to K 3d (ch)
40. K to R 5th	Kt takes Q R (ch)	82. K to Q 8th	Q to Q K 3d (ch)
41. B to K 3d	Q takes B	83. K to Q 7th	Q to K 3d (ch)
42. K to K B sq	Q to Q R sq (ch)	84. K to Q 7th	Q takes P
	K R to K sq (ch)	85. Q to Q 7th (ch)	K to B 3d
		86. Q to Q 8th (ch)	K to B 4d
		87. Q to Q 8th (ch.)	Q interposes

Drawn game.

(The duration of this fine Game exceeded 7 hours.)

(a) One of the safest and best opening known. See the "Hand book," p. 864, and the games in the celebrated match between Mr. E. Adams and Simmon, *Chess-Players' Chronicle*, Vol. 6.

(b) Tormenting that this game both players exert themselves to the utmost, and there is scarcely a move to be made without the most mature reflection, or risk of being defeated.

(c) An ingenious endeavour to bring his Bishop into critical request against the adverse King.

(d) Preparatory to a beautiful and brilliant manœuvre.

(e) How black forgot himself. By checking with the Q, instead of the Rook he might have won easily For ex. mple—

43. K to h 8 (ch)	K to K B sq	44. R to Q sq, or R to K B 7th, and wins.	

White may say his 44th move, but in no way can he save the game.

(f) Threatening frequently to win the Bishop or to take the Q K P with his Rook, and, if the B took the R, to mate in two more moves.

(g) Q to Q B 5th would have been much better, for suppose—

60.		Q to Q B 5.h	
61. Q takes R, or e		Q takes Q	
And White cannot save the game.			
* 61 P to Q Kt 7th		Q to her B 2d (ch)	
62. B to Q Kt 6th (best)		Q to her B 8th, and then mates in two moves	

(A) At this crisis White is guilty of an oversight, as remarkable as that of his opponent at move 60, for he had on y now to take the P with his Bishop to win the day but its supposition, for instance—

77. B takes Q P	
78. K to Q Kt 5th—And Black cannot save the game.	

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

JUDGES' CHAMBERS.

(Before Mr. Justice Patteson.)

THE QUEEN ON THE PROSECUTION OF THE GUARDIANS OF THE HOLBORN AND CHELSEA UNION *v.* DRIGHT.—THE TOOTING CASE. On Monday Mr. Justice Patteson gave a decision in this case, in which an order nisi had been obtain d by Mr. Ballantine, on the part of the defendant, to remove the indictment found thereto, the coroner's inquisitions, as also the depositions and all proceedings had thereon, by writ of certiorari, from the Central Criminal Court into the Queen's Bench, on the ground that an unfair prejudice had been created in the minds of the public by inflammatory and unjust newspaper articles and remarks, and also that from the state of the defendant's health, he labouring under a disease (inflammation of the heart and lungs), death might be produced from the excitement arising by being placed at the bar of the Old Bailey to take his trial; and further, that the depositions upon which he was indicted showed no case to go to a Jury; and a trial in the Court of Queen's Bench would be le s influenced by public prejudice than a trial at the Central Criminal Court. Mr. Petersdorff, with Mr. Duncombe, on the part of the Holborn Union, now showed cause against the order being made absolute for the issuing of the writ of certiorari. Mr. Bal ant having replied, Mr. Just ce Patte on said, in giving judgment, that he was of opinion there was no ground for the removal, and that the writ ought not to issue. The order must be refused.—Order discharged accordingly.

POLICE.

LAMBETH.

On Saturday last, Miss *Harriet Martin*, the governess of the Infant National School in Dorset-street, South Lambeth, appeared before Mr. Norton, to an swer to the very serious charge of having placed a boy of three years of age on a heated stove, by which harm his person is so frightful a manner that his life is at present in great danger. Mrs. Hughes, the mother of the child, was examined at considerable length. The witness denied, in the most solemn manner, that she had made any offer to compromise the matter, or that she had made use of any threat, that unless Miss Martin came forward and settled the matter, she would give her into the custody of a policeman. The witness further stated that her reason for not sending for a medical man sooner was that she hourly expected a visit from the Rev. Mr. Kemble, or some gentleman sent by him. Mr. Evans, of Trinity-street, Trinity-square, surgeon, described the injuries he found the poor child labouring under, and from the effects of which its life was still in danger. On examining the little fellow, his impression was that the injuries had been caused by his having been seated on a hot surface; and he was now convinced of the fact. Since he had seen the child, he (Mr Evans) had examined the stove at the infant-school, and he had no doubt whatever that the sufferer had received the injuries by being placed on it. Three children were called, two of whom were eight, and the third six years of age, and one of them, a particularly intelligent child, said he saw the governess on the day in question take up little Hughes and place him on the top of the stove. The child, he said, cried, and the governess (Miss Martin), after taking him off the stove, seated him on one of the forms and rolled the cloak of one of the teachers round him. Mr. Gamon applied for a remand to a future day. Mr. Humphreys said it was not his wish to make the slightest objection to a remand. Mr. Norton said he must call on Miss Martin to put in bail, herself in £100, and two sureties in £50 each, to appear on a future day. The required sureties were given, and Miss Martin was discharged for the present.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

TATTERSALL'S.

MONDAY.—The betting this afternoon, taken as a whole, was flat, but it was rendered important by the advance of the Tartar to 5 to 1, and of Fernhill to 10 to 1, for the Northampton Handicap; and of the elevation of Joe o' Sot to the premiership for the Chester Cup, for which the Tartar was quite friendless.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE HANDICAP.

8 to 1 agst The Tartar (t)	12 to 1 agst Pyrrhus the First	12 to 1 agst Weston
8 to 1 — Long-spurn	(taken)	12 to 1 — War Eagle
10 to 1 — Fernhill (t)	13 to 1 — Velox	14 to 1 — Shelia (t)
		40 to 1 — Lunedale

METROPOLITAN HANDICAP.

7 to 1 agst Lugar (t)	14 to 1 agst Cannobie	20 to 1 agst Do-the-Boys (t)
10 to 1 — Calcsoul (t)	20 to 1 — Excelsior (t)	25 to 1 — Poop-o'-day Boy (t)
	20 to 1 agst Mogador (t)	

NEWMARKET HANDICAP.

5 to 1 agst Cossack	

CHESTER CUP.

18 to 1 agst Joe o' Sot	30 to 1 agst Gaspard	45 to 1 agst John Cosser (t)
25 to 1 — Halo	30 to 1 — Damask	50 to 1 — Rat-catcher (t)
25 to 1 — The Tartar	30 to 1 — Poop-o'-day Boy	66 to 1 — Miss Slipper o
28 to 1 — Rambleaway	40 to 1 — Rattlesnake	

DERBY.

3 to 1 agst Flying Dutchman (taken)	7 to 1 agst Tadmor	50 to 1 agst Osterley (t)
	15 to 1 — Honeycomb (t)	66 to 1 — Garrick (t)
	PERRY, 1850	
40 to 1 agst Pontifex (t)	45 to 1 agst Sir Tatton	50 to 1 agst Windbound (t)
	45 to 1 agst Skiles (t)	

TUESDAY.—There was no improvement in the amount of business transacted this afternoon, and it is only noticeable for the further advance of the Tartar for the Northampton Stakes; of Lugar and Do the-Boys, for the Metropolitan Handicap, and of Urbi. Sinerley, and Saddle for the Derby. War Eagle was declared not to start at Northampton.

METROPOLITAN HANDICAP.

15 to 2 agst Lugar (t)	8 to 1 agst Cannon. | 100 to 6 agst Do-the-boys (t)

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE STAKES.

4 to 1 agst The Tartar	8 to 1 agst Long-spurn	15 to 1 agst Weston (t)
8 to 1 — Fernhill	11 to 1 — Velox	

TWO THOUSAND GUINEA STAKES

4 to 1 agst Urbi	4 to 1 agst Honeycomb

CHESTER CUP.

16 to 1 agst Joe-o-Sot (t)	18 to 1 agst Halo	40 to 1 agst Lugar
	2000 to 80 agst Taffrail (t)	

DERBY.

3 to 1 agst Flying Dutchman	18 to 1 agst Urbi	33 to 1 agst Escalade (t)
16 to 1 — Honeycomb (t)	18 to 1 — Gaspary	33 to 1 — Nunnykirk
	30 to 1 agst Chatterer	

WATERLOO COURSING MEETING.

THE WATERLOO CUP.

Mr. Webb's Wicked Eye beat Mr. Green's Hotspur
Mr. Robinson's Smut beat Mr. Watts's nd. Barrister.
Lord Sefton's Syncope beat Mr. Atkinson's nd. War Eagle.
Mr. E. Taylor's Oliver beat Mr. Slater's nd. Crenoline.
Mr. Brewer's nd. Blank beat Mr. Ballard's Major.
Sir J. Boswell's Varna ns pewter Mr. Long's Cheshire.
Sir St. George Gore's Magician beat Mr Ridgway's Cicely.
Mr. Deakin's Drinkwought beat Mr O Grady's nd. Denunciation.
Mr. Dunlop's Kellerman beat Mr. J. Turner's Ringlet.
Mr. J. Turner's Tom Spring beat Mr Barnes's Well I Never.
Mr. J. Robinson's Merry Legs beat Mr Loder's Czar.
Mr. Beasley's War Eagle beat Mr. Bradley's nd. Scrap.
Mr Mackfield nd Merry Lad beat Mr. Stirrup's Stella.
Mr. Bake nd. Jamie Forest beat Mr. Setcliffe's nd. Blueskin.
Mr T Smith Landseer beat Mr Bligh's Czarina.
Mr. Temple's nd. Forward beat Mr A. Graham's Greenwich Time.

First Ties.

Wicked Eye beat Smut.	Kellerman beat Tom Spring.
Syncope beat Oliver.	War Eagle beat Merry-Legs.
Blank beat Venus.	Jamie Forest beat Merry-Lad.
Magician beat Drinkwought.	Forward beat Landseer.

Second Ties.

Syncope beat Wicked Eye	War Eagle beat Kellerman
Magician beat Blank	Forward beat Jamie Forest

Third Ties.

Magician beat Syncope	Forward beat War Eagle

Deciding Course.

Won by Magician; Forward ran up.

THE WATERLOO VASE.

Mr. Webb's Wrestler beat Mr. Watts's nd Spot.
Mr. Sutcliffe's Bang-up beat Mr. Temple's nd Figboldean.
Mr. Slater's nd Concert beat Mr. O'Grady's Operation.
Mr Ridgway's Deerstalker beat Mr. Deakin's Primus.
Mr. Baker's Gin beat Mr. Brewer's nd. Leoway.
Mr. A. Graham's Dupe beat Mr. R. B. Robinson's General Chase.
Sir St. George Gore's Queen Mab beat Lord Sefton's Syntax.
Mr. J. Robinson's Morocco beat Sir J. Boswell's Marianne.

First Ties.

Bang-up beat Wrestler	Deerstalker beat Concert | Dupe beat Gin

Third Ties.

Deerstalker beat Bang-up	Dupe beat Queen Mab

Deciding Course.

Won by Dupe; Deerstalker ran up.

ALTCAR STAKES.

Barrister beat Hotspur	Well I Never beat Ringlet
Crenoline beat War Eagle	Czar beat Issey
Cinerara beat Major	Blueskin beat Stella
Denunciation beat Cicely	Spy beat Greenwich Time

First Ties.

Crenoline beat Barrister	Czar beat Well I Never
Cinnaria beat Denunciation	Spy beat Blueskin

Second Ties.

Crenoline beat Cinerara	Czar beat Spy

Deciding Course.

Won by Crenoline; Czar ran up.

CAUTION TO CORN-CUTTERS.—Much regret has been expressed in the City at the demise of Mr. White, of Cheapside, under circumstances of a rather singular character. The deceased gentleman, it is understood, had for some years been in the habit of having his corns cut by a celebrated chiropodist, and, upon the latter returning from business, another party, we believe, performed the operation. A slight cut, unnoticed at the time, subsequently led to mortification, and the toe dropped off, while, from Mr. White being of a full habit of body, it was considered that not even amputation could save his life, and he speedily sank.

LIVERPOOL STEEPLE CHASE.—FALL OF "KILFANE," AT THE FOURTH FENCE.

LIVERPOOL GRAND NATIONAL STEEPLE CHASE.

In our Journal of last week we gave the result of the great Meeting of Wednesday. We now give two striking Scenes from the Race

Over the first small field or two, the horses were much spread abroad; but as soon as they got to the headland on the right, Peter Simple took a decided lead. At the fourth fence, a flight of rails placed on a bank, Kilfane was among the first of those which followed him, hot and impatient, and, throwing up his head, he struck the rails, and fell into the next field. Sparta followed in his track and fell over him; and either from the fall into the field, or from the concussion with Sparta, Kilfane's thigh was broken. Kilfane's race, of course, was over; and the Vicar of Wakefield, who now made his first appearance in steeple chasing, went no further. The other horses had now entered the large field of growing wheat leading to Becher's Brook, and, as usual, they followed each other in a string along the headland on the right. Peter increased his lead, Napoleon alone endeavouring to keep within any moderate distance of him, the rest following in a body, among the foremost of whom were Equinox and Proceed. Along the fields, between the two crossings of the brook, at the extremity of the course, Peter had a great lead, followed at a considerable interval by Napoleon, who was separated by an interval as great from the main body. After the second crossing of the brook, and in running along the side of the canal, Napoleon began to decline, and Equinox took his place. In running up the course, Peter's lead had declined, and he was now closely followed by Equinox. An artificial hedge, fortified by posts and rails, was placed about 100 yards before the brook, which all got over safely. Peter crossed the brook about a couple of lengths before Equinox: next came Chatham, followed successively by Ballybar, The Chandler, Proceed, and The Knight of Gwynne. Sir John and Tipperary Boy were among the last, these between them and the foremost ones lying pretty well together, and several following each other so closely that it would have been impossible to define the exact pace of all. Peter was first over the fence from the lane; but Proceed, as soon as he came to it, turned away, and nothing would induce him to go over it. Whip and spur were both sharply tried, but were equally unavailing. When all further effort was evidently useless, Captain Peel turned back. At the next fence but one, a small bank of earth, scarcely eighteen inches high, and with no kind of fence upon it, Equinox fell, and rolled into the next field with his back broken; after him came Ballybar, who fell over him; and Jerry, who had been reduced to follow Proceed's example at the lane, but was afterwards got over, coming up at the same moment, fell over Ballybar. Chatham and Coriander also fell at the same fence, and Wolverhampton either at this or the next. While this was going on, The Curate, who was in a forward place, had fallen at the next fence, a place of very little greater consequence than the last. He fell on his back; and while the horse was in that position, some other jumped upon him, and turned him over. Either from his own fall, or the other horse jumping upon him, his back was broken also. In the meantime, Peter Simple was going on with a strong lead, and at a great pace, so that among those which still stood on their legs there was no competitor near him. On getting to Becher's Brook, Khondooz gave up, and, as his jockey found him quite beaten, he wisely pulled him up; Napoleon had stopped some time before. The field, by various disasters, was now thinned to Peter, Mulligan, Prince George, The Victim, Alfred, Chandler, the British Yeoman, and the Arab Robber, who had passed unscathed through the dangers that had arrested the career of so many others. For a time Mulligan was among the foremost of those who followed in the wake of Peter, but he began to decline after passing Becher's Brook, and gave up the second place to Prince George, Alfred following next, The Victim next, and after them The Knight of Gwynne, Chandler, and the British Yeoman bringing up the rear.

The only chance of Peter's defeat was now in the possibility of a fall over the flight of hurdles placed near the distance post. He not only got over it safely, but jumped it well and freely; and from that time forward the issue of the race was nearly certain. He came up the course at a moderate gallop, and won easily by two or three lengths, Prince George an indifferent third; Alfred could have been fourth, but walked in with Mulligan and the Iron Duke, and after them walked in Chandler and the British Yeoman, who, seeing the race over, had stopped at the last hurdle. The race was run in 10 mtn. 56 sec., the shortest time, we believe, in which it has ever been run. Last year it was run in 11 mtn. 20 sec.

When the races were over, Equinox was found lying in a pool of his own blood. At the next fence, scarcely a hundred yards beyond, lay The Curate, in exactly the same situation, and at the next, Kilfane, the knife having put an end to the sufferings of each.

MANCHESTER GRAND STEEPLECHASE.—Thursday.

Match for £100, 10st. 10lb. each.

Mr. Cowell's ch f L. H., by the Doctor, 4 yrs 1
Mr. Howard's b or r f Miller's Maid, 4 yrs (late Lady Chas) 2

A Sweepstakes of 5 sovs. each, with 40 added, for horses of all ages.

Mr. Hall's br f Ada Mary, 3 yrs (5lb extra) 1
Mr. Jones' b g Hector, aged 2

MANCHESTER GRAND STEEPLE CHASE.

A Handicap Sweepstakes of 15 sovs. each, 10 ft., and only 5 if declared, &c., with 100 sovs. added

Mr. Robinson's gr m Fanny Gray, (h -b.) aged . .. 1
Earl of Chesterfield's b g Victim, aged 2

LIVERPOOL STEEPLE CHASE.—DEATH OF "EQUINOX."

THE ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY PREACHING THE JUBILEE SERMON IN SAINT PAUL'S CATHEDRAL, ON THURSDAY.

SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING CHRISTIAN KNOWLEDGE.

JUBILEE SERMON.

On the 8th of March, 1699, Francis Lord Guilford, Sir Humphry Mackworth, Mr Justice Hook, Colonel Maynard Colchester, and the Rev. Dr. Thomas Bray, met by appointment to take into consideration one of the most momentous subjects which could occupy the attention of man—the prevalence of vice and immorality, and its cure. It was on this occasion that the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge was established.

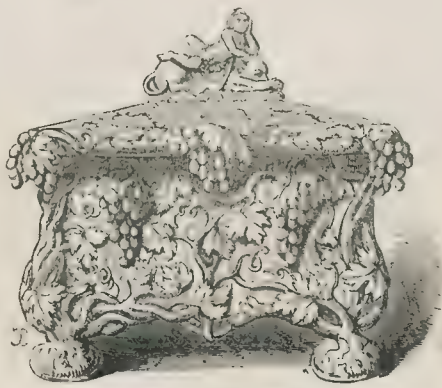
When we consider the vast importance of the object which these persons had in view; the almost countless difficulties which lay in their path; the smallness of their number—only five; we are lost in admiration at the courage which under such disadvantages, could enter upon so great a task. They saw with grief the wide prevalence of vice; they contemplated with anxiety those overflowings of ungodliness, which made them afraid; but they knew, how ever powerful wickedness and evil example might be, there was something yet more powerful; and, in reliance upon the efficacy of that, they persevered, and their perseverance was blessed with an almost unhoped-for success. Vice, and its attendant immorality, were the foes [illegible] was for ignorance. The first rew also of the original society was as follows:—

"Whereas the growth of vice and immorality is greatly owing to gross ignorance of the principles of Christian Religion, we, whose names are under written, do agree to meet together as often as we can conveniently, to consult (under the conduct of the Divine Providence and assistance) how we may be able by due and lawful methods to promote Christian Knowledge."

[Here follow the names.]

We have read in the course of our time almost countless resolutions, and upon almost all subjects, but never yet did our eyes rest upon one containing so simply stated, yet so strong a truth, or one which manifests more Christian humility, and more earnest devotedness to a cause, than this does; and surely never did five persons commence an undertaking with greater zeal, courage, and judgment, than those whose names we have recorded, and who ought to be had in ever-living remembrance by all who love and honour our holy religion, and would fain see its influences universally prevail

For eight successive meetings these five members—this small nucleus from which in after times so vast a body was to be formed—constituted the Society. Regardless of their number, they firmly and quietly prosecuted their design, with as full a certainty of ultimate success, as if they had been endowed with a prophetic view of what was to come. On the 19th of April next following, Mr John Chamberlayne, afterwards their Secretary, was elected a member. Two bishops and several dignitaries of the Church soon became associated in the work; these were joined by Robert Nelson, author of the "Feasts and Fasts," and many pious and excellent laymen, who wished to lend their aid in carrying out a scheme so fraught with good. It would be somewhat tedious, though not devoid of interest, to trace the progress of the Society from its small beginning to its present state, when its list contains seventeen thousand one hundred and fifty members, with her Majesty the Queen as its patron, and the Archbishop of Canterbury as its President.



CHEAPSIDE.—DESIGNED BY BELL.

The general designs of the Society may be comprised under three heads:—1. The Education of the Poor; 2. Aid in Behalf of the Colonies and Dependancies of the British Empire; 3. The Preparation and Circulation of Books and Tracts.

We will very briefly trace how it has carried out these several objects. Four days after the formation of the Society, Colonel Colchester undertook to endeavour to find out three persons who should begin an attempt to set up schools in three parishes. These humble endeavours were blessed with such success that in five years there were 54 schools in and about London alone, the number of children being 2131. (It was to this Society that the annual meeting of the charity schools in St. Paul's Cathedral owes its origin.) There are now at least 21,034 of these schools, and not fewer than 1,365,764 children taught in them. In 1811 the care of the schools became too heavy for the Society, and the business of them was transferred to the National Society.

The second object soon became so great, that the Society, in two years after its foundation, determined to establish a separate institution, to which King William III., in June, 1701, gave a charter of incorporation, under the name of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts. Since 1850, the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge has granted £20,000 towards the diffusion of Christian knowledge in the East Indies, upwards of £13,000 in the West Indies; upwards of £2000, besides books, for China; £10,000 for Australia, New Zealand, and the Cape; besides other large sums for various colonial purposes.

To carry out the third object of the Society, we find that, on the 26th of March, 1699, the five members subscribed twelve pounds towards printing books for circulation among the poor. Contrast this small beginning with the fact that from April, 1847, to April, 1848, the money paid to the Society for the sale of books amounted to upwards of £16,062; and the total number of books and tracts issued during the same period amounted to 4,154,426. Of these, 129,242 were Bibles; 90,880 New Testaments; 287,177 Prayer-books; and 3,646,934 other books and tracts. The distribution of Bibles, Testaments, and Prayer-books, either gratuitously or at a reduced price, has, from the year 1705 to the present time, been one of the leading objects of the Society; while, from the year 1733, when the Society first began to report its annual issues of publications, to the present year, 1849, it has distributed upwards o

ninety-four millions of books and tracts. We will mention only one statement more. In 1743, the annual subscriptions and benefactions amounted to £1300 9s. 6d.; in 1799, after an interval of fifty years, to £2136 5s. 6d.; in 1849, after another fifty years, the amount was £18,422 9s. 6d.

Thursday last was the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of this valuable Society, and it was resolved that it should be observed with peculiar solemnity. The Archbishop of Canterbury consented to preach the sermon on the occasion, at St. Paul's, and the metropolitan clergy were requested to attend in their robes to receive his Grace. Long before the hour appointed for the service, the vast body of the Cathedral was crowded with people. Exactly at the proper time the procession began to move from the western door. The boy choristers of St. Paul's and of the Chapel Royal walked first; these were followed by the other choristers. The Duke of Cambridge, the Archbishop of York, the Bishops of London, St. David's, St. Asaph, and Madras, attended upon the Archbishop of Canterbury, who walked by himself, and appeared in excellent health; and the dignitaries of the Cathedral followed in their surplices, and between one and two hundred of the clergy in their gowns closed the whole. The Lord Mayor of London intended to have been present, but was prevented by City business of importance. Owing to some bad management, the body of the chancel, which ought to have been appropriated to the clergymen, was so filled that nearly one-half were excluded, and the others were most inconveniently crowded. Some obtained places in the gallery, and between twenty and thirty found room within the rails of the space appointed for the communion table.

The choral service was most admirably conducted, Mr. Goss presiding at the organ. The Magnificat and the Nunc Dimittis were the composition of O. G bbons. Kent's beautiful anthem from the 1 Chron. xix. was sung after the third collect, and 2 Peter's from Job, xxvii., preceded the sermon.

The Archbishop selected for his text part of the 34th verse of the 31st chapter of Jeremiah. "And they shall teach no more every man his neighbour, and every man his brother, saying, know the Lord, for they shall all know me from the least of them unto the greatest of them, saith the Lord." His Grace began by stating that the 29 rst of the Lord, speaking by the prophet Jeremiah, a state of things unlike any that had ever been yet seen, which the world had never witnessed on any extended scale, or had ever yet been realized in any state of society. The knowledge here spoken of was one of the highest kind. It was not the mere acknowledgment of the existence of a deity, not the belief in the attributes of God—it was even far more than the worship of the sanctuary. It was the belief of the heart: it was a perpetual consciousness of his presence. It was a knowledge like that possessed by Enoch, by Abraham, by Eli, and by the Royal Psalmist. These knew God, and set Him always before them.

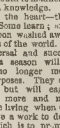
To promote this knowledge, as far as human means, under the Divine blessing, can do, was the object of that venerable Society whose 150th anniversary was then being celebrated. The Archbishop set forth in forcible language that it was the duty of every one, as far as lay in his power, to contribute to the promotion of the knowledge of God. That the Society had put this knowledge within the reach of thousands, and though all might not have profited by it, yet God's blessing, he believed, had rested upon their labours. The seed sown would not produce the same harvest in all. True, there are many now who pass from infancy to boyhood, and from youth to manhood, without instruction which ought to be the foundation of all knowledge. Others had received it without possessing that which is seated in the heart—that which does not pass from the memory to the conscience. Some learn; and that which they acquire is like the footmark in the sand, soon washed away by the returning tide of evil, and obliterated by the inroads of the world. The time will come when Christian instruction shall be universal and successful. The good seed is now committed with tares; but a season will arrive when it shall not be so—when the young shall no longer meet to tempt and be tempted, but for good and holy purposes they shall no longer frequent places far from which God is banished, but will eagerly seek those sacred spots where He can be cultivated more and more. We do not say, said the Archbishop, we shall be living when God doeth this; but we must remember that we, in our time, have a work to do, each in his own household, each in his own neighbourhood, which is to promote the glorious object, the enlargement of Christ's kingdom. All, from the lowest to the greatest, can strive to effect this. And the Society well deserves our love because of its endeavours to hasten that blessed time, "when the earth shall be filled with the knowledge of the Lord as the waters cover the sea."

We have done but poor justice to the discourse of the Archbishop, which was preached with no great eloquence and animation, and was listened to with the most profound attention, by the largest congregation we have ever seen within the walls of the Cathedral.

At the conclusion of the sermon Handel's Hallelujah Chorus was sung, after which the Bishop of London pronounced the blessing; and a collection was made in aid of the funds of the Society, which, we trust, was worthy of the occasion.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS RECENTLY DECEASED.

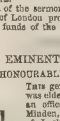
THE RIGHT HONOURABLE SIR GEORGE WARRENDER, BART.



THIS gentleman, whose decease occurred last week, was elder son of the late Sir Patrick Warrender, Bart., an officer of distinction at the famous Battle of Minden, who was grandson of Sir George Warrender, of Lochend, an eminent merchant of Edinburgh, Lord Provost and M.P. for that city, on whom the title of Baronet was conferred in requital of his zealous loyalty in 1715. The right honourable gentleman whose death causes these remarks was born 9th of December, 1782; and married, 10th of October, 1810, Anne, youngest daughter of Lord Evelyn, 3rd Viscount Falmouth, which lady died 8 Jan. 1841.

GEORGE SILVERTOP, ESQ., OF MINSTER ACRES, NORTHUMBERLAND.

The death of this gentleman, a leading member of the Catholic aristocracy, and

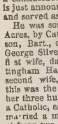


a considerable landed proprietor in the north of England, is just announced. He was a Deputy-Lieutenant of Durham, and served as High Sheriff of Northumberland in 1841.

He was son and heir of John Silvertop, Esq., of Minster Acres, by Catharine, his wife, daughter of Sir Henry Lawson, Bart., of Brough Hall, Yorkshire, and grand-son of George Silvertop, Esq., of Minster Acres, by Bridget, his first wife, daughter of Henry Whittingham, Esq., of Whitingham Hall. This last-named Mr. Silvertop married a second wife, Mrs. Pearson, of whom it was related that this was the third time she went before the altar as a bride, her three husbands having been a Quaker, a Protestant, and a Catholic, each being twice her own age. At sixteen, she married a man of thirty-two; at thirty, one of sixty; and at forty-two, a gentleman of eighty-four

Mr. Silvertop, who is just deceased, was born 6th January, 1775, and succeeded his father in 1801.

ADMIRAL ROSS.



VICE-ADMIRAL ROSS, C.B., entered the navy the 1st of March, 1795, and rose through the various grades to the rank [illegible] 1837. Admiral Ross was [illegible] at the blockade of St. Domingo; and while captain of the *Pique* frigate, in 1804 and 1805, he captured one Spanish and three French vessels. It was he, also, commanding the *Northumberland*, conveyed Napoleon to St Helena. The last employment of Admiral Ross was that of Commander-in-Chief of the naval forces in the Pacific. The gallant Admiral died on the 2nd inst, at his residence in George-street.

PRINCE WALDEMAR.

The Prince Frederick William Waldemar of Prussia was the second son of Prince Frederick, uncle of his present Prussian Majesty. Prince Waldemar was born the 20 of August, 1817. He was a cavalry officer and a distinguished soldier in the service of his country. His reputation extended also to our army, in consequence of the gallant share he took in the victories of Moodkee and Ferozeshah, when he had joined the British forces with Lord Gough and Viscount Hardinge. He and his companions, Counts Greuban and Croll, were mentioned with high commendations in the despatches of the Commander-in-Chief at the time.

In 1847 the Prince visited this country, and met with most flattering reception both from the Court and the public: he was then made an honorary Knight Grand Cross of the Bath. The premature and lamentable death of this brave and exemplary scion of a royal house, was the result of an accidental fall from his horse while out hunting. He expired, after a lengthened illness, on the 17th ultimo, at Munich. He is deeply and deservedly mourned in Prussia and the fate of the distinguished and adventurous warrior, who so recently fought for our fame, cannot but be felt and remembered here.

CAPTAIN PATRICK GERARD.

CAPTAIN PATRICK GERARD was the last of three brothers, who spent their lives in the service of the East India Company, and were long known in the East by their zealous scientific researches, and as the first explorers of the natural wonders and beauties of the Himalayas. Several publications have appeared from the pens of the Gerards, besides numerous communications in the periodical press of India, especially to the *Asiatic Researches*, and *The Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal*. The attachment and similarity of tastes of the brothers were remarkable, and led them frequently to make their travels together. They were the sons of Dr. Gilbert Gerard, author of "Elements of Political Criticism," and other works. Their grand father was Dr. Alexander Gerard, author of a standard "Essay on Taste," and many other writings. In recording the death of Captain Patr ck Gerard, "*Sinn's Ob ever* remarks, that "a warmer heart never beat in a human breast." The lamented event occurred on the 4th of last October. Captain Gerard was in his 58th year. His remains lie interred in the churchyard of Simla.

EDWARD MILLER MUNDY, ESQ. M.P., OF SHIPLEY HALL, COUNTY DERBY.

MR. MUNDY, one of the members for South Derbyshire, died at Bartadoes on the 29th January, aged 49. The honourable gentleman was eldest son and heir of the late Edward Miller Mundy, Esq., of Shipley, Knight of the Shire for forty years, and grandson of Edward Miller Mundy, Esq., of Shipley, by Frances, his first wife, daughter and co-heir of Godfrey Meynell, Esq. The Shipley family is a branch of the old and influential Derbyshire family of Mundy, of Markeston now represented by William Mundy, Esq., of that place.

The deceased gentleman was first returned for Derbyshire in 1841; he always acted with the Conservative party, and voted for agricultural protection in 1846

SOCIETY OF ARTS.

THIRD ANNUAL EXHIBITION.

On Wednesday evening, the rooms of the Society of Arts were opened for a full-dress promenade, for the inspection of the third annual assemblage of British manufactures. The large saloon, and adjoining rooms, were brilliantly lighted. The principal room had a most splendid appearance, from the great proportion of metal work, of a very superb and costly description. The specimens of glass likewise contributed greatly to the brilliancy of the scene.

The Exhibition is, in the number and character of the articles, a decided advance upon the collection of last year; and the policy of such displays is the best shown by the number of contributing members having been nearly [illegible] since the first Exhibition was projected. The manufactures in metals, in papier-hangings, and in woollens and cottons, are principally in this noble show of British works. Among the contributors are her most gracious Majesty the Queen, the Duke of Richmond, the Duke of Bedford, the Marquis of Exeter, the Earl of Chesterfield, the Earl of Ellesmarle, Count Barthiany, Sir M. Monteflore, Mr. Bouverie Mr. Cobden, M.P., Mr. Green, Mr. Horsfall (the Mayor of Liverpool), and Mr. H. T. Hope, M.P. Many of the works in the precious metals have been executed as prizes for racing-plate, and have been engraved in our pages. However, the most interesting, as well as novel, work of this class is a gilt Centre Piece, executed by command of her Majesty, from a design by H.R.H. Prince Albert (President of the Society), and lent for exhibition by her most gracious Majesty. This is a beautiful work in its lower compartment are portraits of the favourite Dogs belonging to her Majesty, cleverly modelled by E. Cotterell, and manufactured by Garrard and Co. The rectangular basins includes Doncaster, Ascot, and Goodwood cups, by Hunt and Roskill, and Garrard and Co.; and to the former firm has been awarded an Honorary Testimonial, for their "Masepa," as a specimen of its class. Here, too, is the artistic Testimonial presented to Mr. Rose Richardson, designed by Sir George Hayter. Among the Castings in Iron are some beautiful designs by Bell

The Pottery includes some statuettes and groups from Copeland and Flaxman and Bell. The specimens of glass are beautiful, and of improved form. There are about 80 works in British Marbles, mostly exhibited by Tennant; and sculptured specimens of Parian Marble, by Jeanens and Bell. Honourable mention has been awarded the Gold Isle Marble, and the pearl ornament on the top of their Papier Maché Table. Among a collection of Medals by William Wyo, R.A., are duplicates of the Army and Navy Medals, and the Two Sicilies Medal.

The Wood Carving comprises some fifty specimens, one of which we have engraved. This is a Cedare, designed by J. Bell, for Summerly's Art Manufactures, carved and exhibited by John Webb, to whom the Society's Silver Medal has been awarded. The design is classically characteristic. In this department are some interesting works of artisans not professional wood-carvers. Last year, at the exhibition of the Fine Arts, prizes were offered for these works, with a view to encouraging home employment, such as [illegible] labourer has contributed three specimens. Among the [illegible] is the plateau of Oriental Pierced China, selected from the collection of Mdlle. Jenny Lind, and engraved in our Journal for Feb. 17. Mrs. Isla d Marguerite Door, with Elizabethan frame, by H. Baths, is very superb, and has received the Silver Medal. In its execution only white drawings are used, and these, having been cut into the requisite device, are separated, and died the required tints, then replaced in their original position, and finished in the usual manner.

A new feature in the Exhibition is the silks, carpets, lace, and shawls, which, though not numerous, are of first-rate merit. The paper-hangings encourage a hope that we shall yet cease to have to borrow from the French a name for what [illegible] are full of fine originality; a paper made expressly to hang pictures on, designed by Redgrave, and exhibited by Simpson, is an artistic success. To Mr. Simpson, by the way, has been awarded a gold medal for his improvements in paper-hangings. There are, too, some tapestry and velvet carpets, by Lanworth, of beautiful design and manufacture. We should add, that the Exhibition will be open daily until April 29; last year the exhibition was visited by 70,000 persons, and this year's display deserves to be equally attractive.

IMPORTANT DISCOVERY IN VOLTAIC ELECTRICITY.—Mr. Alfred Smee, F.R.S., and inventor of the battery which bears his name, has announced that, by a test, which he deems satisfactorily established, that the terminations of the sensor nerves become positive poles of a voltaic circuit, when acted upon by their proper stimulus, as the eye by light, the skin by heat, &c., whilst the muscular substance is negative to the sensory nerves, like *electro-telegraphs*, carry the sensation to the brain, and the motor nerves carry back the volition to the muscles. The brain he infers to consist of five distinct voltaic circuits, which, upon theoretical grounds, he believes to be sufficient to account for mental phenomena. Mr. Smee has succeeded in making artificial electric fish, and artificial muscular substance. The announcement is important if a discovery must put the whole medical world upon the alert, and should Mr. Smee's views be confirmed by other investigators, this will be a most important advance in the records of physiological science.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

The decline in prices consequent upon the Indian news continues, although not to the full extent. Scarcely any business still check any upward tendency, notwithstanding the utmost efforts of the party operating for the rise. The public are generally realising, considering that no trade improves a greater demand for money will cause sales of stock. Tranquillity in France will also tend to the same results, as the large sums invested for safety during the past year may be required to again animate commercial enterprise. The unsettled state of Italy, and the demands of Russia to pass the Dardanelles, form disturbing elements in the political world, rendering the present moment anything but favourable for buyers. On Monday, the Market opened with Consols marking 91¼ to ⅜, but sales on behalf of the public soon reduced the quotation to 91. The report that Lord Harding, or Sir Charles Napier would immediately set out for India proved, however, an improvement at the close of the day, the last prices being 91⅜. At these quotations Consols remained inactive the whole of Tuesday and opened on Wednesday. Soon after the market became languid, and fell one quarter per cent, closing at 91⅛. On Thursday, prices at the beginning of business were 91⅛ to ⅜ for Money, and 91⅜ for Account; towards the close of the day, however, a rally was made, and 91⅝ became the current quotation. India Stock receded on Tuesday to 276, and at it since partially rallied. India Bonds have also been a little flatter. [illegible] quer Bills remain nearly stationary. At the close of the week the latest was for [illegible] from which a decline followed prices:—Bank Stock, 194; Reduced, 91⅛ to ⅜; New Three-and-a-Quarter per Cent. Annuities, 92¼; Long Annuities, expire Jan. 1860, 18 3-16ths; Consols for Account, 91⅝; Bank Stock, 193 Exchequer Bills, £1000, June, 42 pm; £500, June, 45 pm.

The Foreign Market opened on Monday without firmness, but rather improved in tone towards the close. Business was transacted to a fair extent on Wednesday, however, some activity prevailed both in Mexican and Peruvian, the former quoting 26¼ to 27¼, continuing firm at that price. Peruvian advanced from 82 to 83, and remain at that quotation. Spanish Three per Cents have advanced from Monday's price of 29¾ for Account to 29⅞ for Money. From Mexico the advices are favourable to a dividend, the agents having on hand £305,000 for that purpose at the close of the week. Foreign Bonds, 82; Equador Bonds, 3¾; Grenada Bonds, One per Cent., 17⅛; Mexican, Five per Cent., 1840, 27¼; Ditto, Account, 27; Peruvian Bonds, Six per Cents, 82; Portuguese, Four per Cents, 26; Spanish, Five per Cent., 1840, Account, 17⅛; Ditto, Three per Cent., 29¼; French Rentes, Five per Cent., 84f. 50c.; Exchange, 25f. 20c.; French, Three per Cent., 54f.; Exchange, 35f. 50c.; Dutch, Two-and-a-half per Cents, 49¾

Shares are rather heavy, the speculation for dividends having terminated when the result of the half-years accounts became known. The markets are dull, consequently, supported by the public, who continue purchases in the dividend paying lines. At the close of the week the rates were, for Aberdeen, Preference, 23⅞; Ditto, Ordinary, 23⅞; Birmingham and Gloucester, 92¾ x d; Ditto, Quarter Shares, 9 x d; Ditto, New £10, Preference, 11¼; Chester and Holyhead, 20⅜; Ditto, Preference, 13¾; Dublin and Belfast Junction, 5; East Anglia, £25 L. and B., and L. and Q., 2¾; Ditto, £25 No. 2, 1¾; Eastern Counties, 10¾; Ditto, New, Guaranteed 6 per Cents., 11⅛; Ditto, North and East, 42 x d; Ditto, New, 43¾; Eastern Union, Class A (late E. U. Shares), 13; Edinburgh and Glasgow, Half Shares, 17; Exeter, New, 10; Great Dorchester, 11; Great Western, 97 x d; Ditto, 8 Shs. ex. 8¾ x d; Ditto, 4 Shares 20¾ x d; Ditto, Fifths, 4¾ x d; Ditto, New £17, 18¾ x d; Hull and Selby, 91¾ x d; Ditto, Quarter Shares, 23¾; Lancaster and Carlisle, 65¾; Lancashire and Yorkshire, Fifths, 7⅛; Ditto, Thirds, 8¾; Leeds and Bradford, 103 x d; London and Blackwall, 5⅝ x d; London, Brighton, and South Coast, 35¾; Ditto, New £3 Guar., 6 per Cent., 6¾; London and North-Western, 133¾ x d; London and South-Western, 38¾ x d; Manchester, Buxton, and Matlock, 1⅞; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 41¼; Ditto, New and Half Shares, 10¾; Midland, 81¾ x d; Ditto, Ditto, 20 Shares, 17¾; Ditto, Birmingham and Derby, 55 x d; Newmarket, 1; North British, Quarters, 2⅜; Ditto Extension, 4¾; North Staffordshire, 14¾; Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton, 20¾; Reading, Guilford, and Reigate, 18⅜; Royston and Hitchin, 33; Scottish Central, 25¾; Shrewsbury and Birmingham, 5⅝; South-Eastern, 24; Ditto, No. 2, 16⅜; Ditto, Registered, No. 4, 7¾; Ditto, Scrip, No. 4, 1¾; South Yorkshire, Doncaster, and Gole [illegible] Waterford and Kilkenny, 5; Wilts, Somerset, [illegible] Newcastle and Berwick Extension, 19 x d.; Ditto G N R, [illegible] York and North Midland, Preference, 5⅜. Banligne and Amiens, 9½; Central of France (Orleans and Vierzon), 12½; Demerara, 8¾; Namur and Liege, 8; Northern of France, 11½; Paris and Rouen, 21½; Rouen and Havre, 12½; Tours and Nantes, 9¾.

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE (Friday).—Notwithstanding the quantity of English wheat received in our market, this week, during the present week, has been only 1490 quarters, and the receipts by land carriage equally small. The demand for that description of grain this morning was in a very dull state. In some instances the quotations were almost nominal; and where sales took place, 1s to 2s per quarter less money was accepted by the factors. At that re jection, the market closed heavily. Upwards of 30,000 quarters of foreign wheat have come to hand. The large supply produced great depression in the trade, and prices receded 1s to 2s per quarter. In floating cargoes, no sales. We had a very limited show of barley. Still, however, I was quite upset to the demand, which ruled heavy, at barely stationary prices The malt meet to nothing was doing, at late figures. The inquiry for oats, beans, peas, and flour was wholly nominal. Prices ruled unaltered.

ARRIVALS.—English: wheat, 1490 quarters; barley, 1100; oats, 1980. Scotch: oats, 250. Irish: wheat, —; barley, —; oats, 1950. Foreign: wheat, 30,980; barley, 410; oats, 1630; flour, 2 sacks; beans, 1 qr.; foreign, 2260 quarters; malt, 3340 quarters.

BRITISH.—Wheat: Kent, red, 40s to 44s; ditto, white, 44s to 48s; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, —s to —s; ditto, white, 44s to 50s; rye, 30s to 32s; grinding barley, 24s to 26s; ditto, 27s to 28s; malting ditto, 29s to 32s Norfolk and Lincoln malts, 56s to 58s; brown ditto, 47s to 52s; Kingston and Ware, 58s to 60s; Chevalier, 58s to 60s; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 17s to 21s; potato ditto, 23s to 25s, Youghal and Cork, blacks, 16s to 19s; ditto, white, 16s to 20s; ditto brown, new, 17s to 20s; ditto, old, —s to —s; grey peas, 32s to 34s; maple, 34s to 37s; white, 34s to 37s; boilers, 35s to 37s per quarter Town-made flour, 42s to 44s; Suffolk, 38s to 39s. Stockton and Yorkshire, 35s to 36s per 280 lbs. Foreign: Dantzig red wheat, —s to —s; white, —s to —s; barley, —s to —s; oats, —s to —s; beans, —s to —s per quarter. Flour, American, 32s to 37s per barrel. Baltic, —s to —s per barrel.

OATMEAL.—For all kinds of seeds the demand is in a very [illegible] state, at about last week's prices.

LINSEED, English, sowing, 50s to 54s; Baltic, [illegible] 40s to 44s; Mediterranean and Odessa, 42s to 46s; hempseed, 40s to 42s per quarter, coriander, 18s to 20s per cwt; brown mustard seed, 6s to 11s; white ditto, 8s to 12s 6d; tares, new, 5s to 6s 6d per bushel. English rapeseed, £27 to £30 per last of ten quarters. Linseed cakes, English, £11 5s to £11 5s; ditto, foreign, £8 £12 to £10 per 1000; rapeseed cakes, £4 to £4 5s per ton; canary, 50s to 52s per quarter.

LINSEED OIL, pale, —s to —s; extra, —s to —s; refined, —s to —s; rape, pale, —s to —s; fine, —s to —s; extra, —s to —s; white, —s to —s; straw.

Arrivals.—For the week: wheat, 1490 qrs.; barley, 1100; oats, 1980; beans, 1 qr.; flour, 2 sacks; foreign, 2260 qrs.; malt, 3340 qrs.

Prices.—Wheat, 44s 6d; barley, 29s 3d; oats, 17s 8½; rye, 32s 6d; beans, 1s 0d; peas, 1s 0d; flour, 42s 1d.

Average.—Wheat, 45s 10d; barley, 29s 3d; oats, 17s 8½; rye, 32s 6d; beans, 30s 2d; peas, 32s 1d.

Duties.—Foreign Corn.—Wheat, 1s; barley, 1s 6d; oats, 1s 0d; rye, 1s 0d; beans, 1s 0d; peas, 1s 0d.

The market is steady for most kinds of black tea, at full prices. Green qualities are a slow inquiry.

Sugar.—All descriptions of raw sugar have commanded a firm inquiry this week, at a further improvement in value of quite 6d per cwt. Refined goods are firm, and quite in per demand, and fully 6d per cwt. Grocery lots sell slowly at the late rates. Grocery 38s to 39s per cwt.

Coffee.—Very little business is doing in this article, the prices of which have a downward tendency. Good ordinary Ceylon, 39s per cwt.

Rice.—Bengal, 6d lower. All other kinds are lower to purchase.

Provisions.—Irish butter has been in moderate request, the demand for that article is firm, as fully is an improvement in value. Fine Fresland is selling at 114s to 116s; fine middle Kiel, 98s to 96s, and fine new Holland, 100s to 104s per cwt. The lowest grades of Irish butter sell at 80s to 84s per cwt; ditto, good to middling, 86s to 92s. Since last week's prices Carlow and Kilkenny, firsts, landed, 72s to 80s; Cork, 68s to 70s; Limerick, 56s to 64s; Waterford, 56s to 58s; Sligo, 48s to 52s; and Tralee, 54s to 56s per cwt. Foreign: Friesland, 104s to 108s per cwt. Small and good 100s to 104s per cwt. In Irish bacon very little is doing, [illegible] addered last are quoted as

Tallow.—The market is [illegible] lower than last week. P. Y. C. on the spot, [illegible] Town tallow, [illegible] for the last three months, [illegible] Tanfield

[illegible] small, are in request, at prices fully equal to last quoted. [illegible] ers. The weak [illegible] and inferior kinds have off sixpence to [illegible] ate rates. On [illegible] ers next to nothing doing. Mid and East Kent, 2l 15s to 3l 15s; Weald of Kent, ditto, 2l 10s to 3l 5s; Mid and East Kent, ditto, 3l 3s to 3l 6s.

[illegible] the favourable state of the weather for slaughtering, the beef trade is tolerably steady, and [illegible] a trifle more money was obtained for second-rate sheep. For a time [illegible] ation we were not affected. The numbers of sheep were reasonably good and of full average [illegible] Tanfield

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SUPPLEMENT.

SUPPLEMENT TO No. 361.] SATURDAY, MARCH 10, 1849. [GRATIS.

THE WAR IN INDIA.

SANGUINARY ENGAGEMENT WITH THE SIKHS.

In a late Edition on Saturday last, we briefly noticed the important news which the despatches anticipatory of the Overland Mail, received in town on that day, convey. We now give the interesting details in full. The dates are, Bombay, Feb. 3, and Calcutta, Jan. 20.

The present intelligence from India is, probably, more important than any we have had to record since the time when all eyes used to be directed with such breathless anxiety towards Cabool—when the murder of a British resident, the massacre of a British army, and the terrible retribution inflicted by British Generals (then worthy of the name) on the warlike race that had tarnished the lustre of our arms, aroused public excitement to a degree quite unparalleled in the history of our connexion with India. Another of those murderous conflicts which have rendered our hostilities with the Sikhs so conspicuous has occurred (on the 13th of January) on the left bank of the river Jhelum, near, or, as some say, on the spot which two thousand years ago formed the battle-field of Alexander and Porus. That scene, rich in classic associations, has been the arena of a fierce and protracted struggle between the army of the Punjaub, under Lord Gough, and the Sikh forces, under Rajah Shere Singh—a struggle in which the British have had to deplore the loss of at least 93 officers and 2500 men killed and wounded, four guns captured, and four or five regimental colours taken by the enemy; a struggle which terminated in victory, but which was disgraced by the flight of a Bengal cavalry regiment, and the retreat—as yet scarce satisfactorily explained—of two British corps of dragoons; a struggle, finally, which left both the contending hosts so weak and shattered that it was doubtful which had sustained the greater injury from the conflict; and which had so few of the badges of triumph for the victors that their opponents took up a new position, and fired a salute in honour of its termination. Though masters of the field, our laurels are drenched with blood, and it is the universal opinion that two more such victories would be virtual ruin.

At the date of our last intelligence, Lord Gough, with his army, was encamped at Jamki, waiting in the expectation of hearing of the fall or surrender of Moultan, the receipt of which tidings, it was generally believed, would be the signal for an onward movement. The siege operations, however, proceeding more slowly than was anticipated, and circumstances appearing to render further delay inadvisable, the Commander-in-Chief seems to have altered his intention, and to have determined on attacking Shere Singh's position before obtaining news of the success of General Whish. It has been stated that the long inaction of his Lordship's army was beginning to exercise a prejudicial influence on the minds of the natives in the Jetch Joab, and also that it was expected Chutter Singh would shortly join his son with a strong force, so that it became important—if fighting was the resolve—to fight without delay. However this may be, the British troops moved from their position on the 9th of January, and took up new ground at a place called Lusooree, about five miles to the right, and two miles to the front, of their former camp. Having been joined on the 11th by Brigadier Penny, with the 6th Brigade of Infantry, and having, on the same day, undergone an inspection by the Commander-in-Chief, the whole force moved, on the morning of the 12th, from Lusooree to Dingee. Next morning orders were issued for a further advance, which, it was clear, must bring our troops in contact with the enemy, whose general disposition had been ascertained by a *reconnoissance* undertaken after the formation of the camp.

THE BATTLE.

The army marched, on the 13th of January (the day of the battle), at half-past seven o'clock, in order of battle, in the following order, from the right. The 2nd Brigade of Cavalry, with the 14th Light Dragoons temporarily attached; Lane's, Christie's, and Huish's troops of Horse Artillery; the 3rd Brigade of Infantry (except 45th Native Infantry); No. 17 Light Field Battery; the 4th Brigade of Infantry; the heavy guns, Shakspear's battery; the 5th Brigade of Infantry, with the 45th Native Infantry temporarily attached, in lieu of the 22nd Native Infantry, at Ramnuggur; No. 5 Light Field Battery; the 7th Brigade of Infantry; No. 10 Light Field Battery; Fordyce's, Duncan's, and Warner's troops of Horse Artillery; the 1st Brigade of Cavalry (except the

VIEW ON THE LEFT BANK OF THE RIVER JHELUM.

14th Dragoons). The troops were drawn up in columns of brigades, with intervals of 100 yards. The 6th Brigade of Infantry (except 20th Native Infantry) was in reserve, 200 yards in rear of the heavy guns. The corps of the right wing were drawn up left in front, those of the left wing right in front. Each corps supplied its own advanced guard, and all paraded as strong as possible, guards joining their regiments. The baggage moved in rear of brigades respectively, the artillery and engineer parks, the field hospital stores, &c., in the rear of the heavy guns. The rear-guard was composed of the 4th Brigade of Cavalry (3rd and 9th Irregulars) and the 2nd Brigade of Infantry, with three guns. In this order the army moved about three miles to the north-west across the country, which was pretty well furnished with scattered bushes, passing a village and Burra Umra to Chota Umra. Here a halt of an hour and a quarter

SIKH GUNS, ELEPHANTS, &c.

took place, and the baggage was ordered to remain at this village for the present. From this spot could be seen part of the Sikh camp near Russoolpoor, about three or four miles in front, on a low wooded ridge. At a quarter to 10 o'clock the army advanced again, and moved for an hour, passing over about three miles of ground, taking a more westerly direction than before, and leaving the ridge just mentioned on the right hand. Shortly after 11 A.M. the force came upon one of the outposts of the enemy, and were fired upon from a slight eminence above the rest of the jungle, which, though there was a dense small patches, admitted of an easy passage between the masses. The heavy guns (ten in number), with three horse batteries, were ordered to the front to clear the ground, an operation that did not take more than five or ten minutes, the enemy retreating with their guns, but leaving their tents standing. The column again advanced, and marched over the ground on which the Sikh picquet had been posted; but instead of continuing the march in the direction of Russool, as originally intended and arranged, the Commander-in-Chief suddenly changed the plan of operations, brought up the rear, and deployed his infantry in front generally of the position at Moong, thus showing the Sikhs that their strong post at Russool was no longer threatened. No enemy being at the time in sight, though their camp was in full view, and distant only between two or three miles on a rising ground, with the jungle between, the order was given for the marking out of the British camp for the day, and the colour-men were actually engaged in this duty, when, about 2 P.M., a round shot or two from the enemy, which flew over the line of demarcation of the camp, fell close to the Commander-in-Chief, shewing that the place was by no means eligible for a halt. Observing this, Lord Gough determined at once on attacking, without, however, having taken the previous usual and necessary precaution of ascertaining by a reconnoissance in that direction where the strength of the enemy actually lay, and without making the smallest preliminary arrangements for the advance. After a cannonade, which is variously estimated to have lasted between one and two hours, the left or Brigadier-General Campbell's division were directed to make a flank movement, and in doing they got the order exposed their own flank to a dreadful cross fire from Sikh batteries on their left, which had not been observed; and on the 3rd and 4th brigades, the latter being considerably in advance on the occasion, ultimately reaching the guns, they were met by such a tremendous fire that they were obliged to retire with a loss, in her Majesty's 24th Foot, more severe than any it has ever fallen to the lot of a regiment in India to suffer in the field (we do not, of course, include the Cabool massacre). As soon as it was known that these two brigades were engaged, the 5th was sent against the centre of what was supposed to be the enemy's line, and advanced, under their gallant leader, Brigadier Mountain, in the most undaunted manner, through the jungle in the face of a fire (a storm), first of round shot, then grape, and lastly musketry, which mowed down the officers and men by dozens. Still they advanced, and on reaching the guns spiked every one in front, and two others on the left, which had subsequently opened a flank fire on them; but the Sikhs no sooner saw they were deprived of the use of their guns than they renewed such a fire with musketry, not only on the flank, but in the rear of the brigade, that common prudence dictated a retreat, and it was effected with the same determination that had distinguished the three brigades on the left throughout. The conduct of the European and native infantry, who were, it appears, not supported as they should have been by artillery or cavalry, for want of due and proper arrangements, was, to use the emphatic word of several correspondents, "magnificent." The loss of the several regiments engaged—Her Majesty's 24th, 29th, and 61st Foot; the 22nd, 30th, 46th, and 56 Regiments of Native Infantry, detailed at the close of this article—will show how they fought. In the meantime, Brigadier Godby, with Major-General Sir V. Gilbert as a leader, who was on the extreme right of the infantry line, moved forward, and after marching through some jungle for some minutes, came upon the enemy's infantry; the brigade opened their fire, but the enemy were in such numbers that they easily outflanked them. Two companies of the 2nd European Regiment were wheeled up, showed front, and the whole charged, but had not gone far when they found they were surrounded. They immediately faced right-about, kept up some file-firing, and charged, rear rank in front. At this juncture, Dawes' battery came to the rescue, and, having beaten off the enemy, their guns were taken. While the infantry were thus highly distinguishing themselves, and earning unperishable laurels, the cavalry on the extreme left, under Brigadier White, had made a dashing charge, and contributed much to the defeat of the enemy; while the cavalry on the extreme right, consisting of Brigadier Pope's force, with the 14th Light Dragoons temporarily attached, having been taken in advance of their Horse Artillery (Lane's, Christie's, and Huish's troops), were directed to charge a body of the enemy's cavalry, variously estimated at from 1000 to 5000. Instead of obeying the orders given them, they faced about, and, in spite of the energetic endeavours of their own and other officers, left the field (with the exception of a body of the 9th Lancers, who were rallied), and made direct for the artillery; on coming up to which, instead of pulling up, they dashed through Huish's troop, and, without inspecting a waggon and some horses, and directing their course to the field hospital. The enemy, seeing the advantage they had thus unaccountably ensured, followed our cavalry, got amongst the horse-artillery, cut down no less than 73 gunners, who had, by the flight of the cavalry through their ranks, been deprived of the means of defending themselves, and carried off six of the guns, two of which were subsequently recovered, and would have done much more harm had not Colonel Lane been fortunately enabled to clear his troop out of the *melée*, and pour in grape so energetically that the Goorcharras thought they had done enough, and fled. When the whole was over, the Commander-in-Chief rode in among the troops and was received with every demonstration of joy. The fight was certainly as severe a one as has ever been fought in India, not excepting Feroze-shah, the enemy having such great advantages in the jungle, which they were thoroughly acquainted with, and in their very superior numbers, notwithstanding which they were undoubtedly beaten from their positions at Moong, and would, had there been time to withdraw them from the jungle after the retreat of the enemy, have lost above one-half of their guns; night unfortunately supervened, and the Sikhs were enabled to recover many of their guns, from which it was subsequently ascertained they had been successful in exercising the spikes. The loss of the Sikhs must have been very great, as in one spot above 250 dead bodies were counted. In their night excursion to recover their guns the whelled many of our wounded, and stripped and plundered all the bodies within their reach.

It is stated that in the opening cannonade the Sikhs were so effectually concealed behind the thick jungle, that the only guide to the British Artillerymen in taking aim was the smoke of the enemy's guns. The dreadful slaughter in her Majesty's 24th Regiment is attributed in some measure to the exhausted state in which the men reached the battery against which they were sent. Almost as soon as they had got to the guns and commenced spiking them, a regiment of the enemy's infantry suddenly appeared in a volley on them. The 24th then, with [illegible] of the 5th Light Cavalry, and 14th Regt. Native Infantry, (forming Pope's brigade), [illegible] and made so much slaughter amongst them, the Brigadier falling along with many of his men. Thirteen officers of the 24th were killed and wounded, and some 500 men of the same regiment likewise bit the dust. An excuse has been put forth for the flight of the 14th Dragoons, it is said they mistook an order given to them to move to the right or left for an order to retire. The Horse Artillery have called for a Court of Inquiry, and it is to be hoped the painful question may be cleared up; at the same time, the precipitate and disastrous retreat of such a regiment cannot be looked upon otherwise than with feelings of the most profound regret. Brigadier Pope, who gave the order, is now no more. The conduct of the 5th Bengal Light Cavalry is scarcely likely to meet with an apology.

A writer with the force says:—

"Brigadier White protected the left of the infantry, Colonel Brind's gun being posted between White and Campbell's division. Bodies of Sikh cavalry made demonstrations on our left. General Thackwell directed a squadron of the 5th Dragoons and 5th Light Cavalry to charge them. The Dragoons willingly obeyed the order, and, under their gallant leader, Captain Unett, dashed through the Sikh wedge and cut their way back. The 5th Cavalry, in spite of their officers, came back in confusion, and intense was our anxiety about the fate of the 3rd squadron. At length they emerged, covered with glory! Two officers of this squadron were wounded, the gallant Unett and Stisted; and the loss among the men amounted to 46 killed and wounded. Such gallantry deserves to be handed down to distant posterity."

During the night of the 13th, the British force bivouacked a little in rear of the battle-field. Next morning their camp was formed. Rain now came on and lasted without intermission till the evening of the 15th, adding to the gloom of the scene, and exercising anything but a comforting influence on the spirits of our troops. During these two wet and dreary days the wounded were brought in and the dead interred; the latter is said to have been a peculiarly solemn and affecting ceremony. By the last accounts, Lord Gough continued to occupy the same position, in which it was an unfavourable place for troops, as well as in other respects. The enemy were seen encamped at Russool (they had abandoned Moong), on a low range of hills, on the right flank and to the front of the British force. The river was behind the hills, and the Sikhs had a bridge over it. The Commander-in-Chief had thrown up slight retrenchments to protect weak points. The force having been so terribly crippled by the action of the 13th, his Lordship had deemed it expedient to direct Brigadier Wheeler's force to join him, as well as to order up the 53rd Regiment from Lahore. It was not thought there would be any renewal of hostilities until reinforcements arrived for Lord Gough's army. A letter of the 19th contains the following:—

"I hasten to tell you that the great Sikh General of Artillery, Elahu Box, sent a messenger morning or evening to say that he wished to surrender himself to Lord Gough, and about half an hour ago the General himself came in. This is good, is it not?

"Two of the 9th Lancers who were taken prisoners by the Sikhs have to-day been sent back to us with a letter from the Shere to Lord Gough, saying that he was not the aggressor in the present war. Lord Gough returned a letter of thanks to the Shere for his kind treatment of the prisoners, and here the matter ends."

Lord Gough's generalship in attacking the Sikhs so late in the day, with such precipitation, and in a manner so disorderly, has been very severely censured by the press. An up-country correspondent gives the following brief but graphic description of the way in which the affair was brought about:—"As I have received no less than three letters from Lahore, all describing the attack of the 'Tipperary Boy,' I have taken up my pen to write a few lines to you, as you may not hear the particulars. The Commander-in-Chief had given an order to change ground, and it was not his intention to have attacked the Sikhs until the next day, but they seem to have enticed him on; they allowed their advanced posts to be driven in, and then opened a heavy fire, which put him into a passion, and he swore he would drive the *Sahibs* from the face of the earth! Several people advised him not to fight them until the next day, but he would listen to no one, and even said he would put any officer under arrest who presumed to suggest anything to him! So at it they went—every General and Brigadier his own way, receiving no orders—the same as you might suppose the Sikhs doing."

BANKS OF THE JHELUM.

The first Illustration upon the front page is from a sketch taken at about a mile and a half from the river Jhelum, and three marches from that part of the river Chenab where the late action was fought in which General Cureton was shot. The sketch was made by our Correspondent while on picquet in the vicinity of the village of Khaar, near the left, or eastern bank of the river. The mountains on the opposite side of the river are termed the Jamcheera Hills, or Salt Range; and, a few marches to the westward, beyond Pindee Dadun Khan, are the salt mines which supply all the north-western parts of India with that necessary of life. It is in this range, at the distance of one march from the town of Jhelum, that the hill fortress of Rotas is situated.

The Jhelum, Jelum, or Jelum, is the most western, and, probably, the principal, of the five great rivers, which intersect the Punjaub east of the Indus. It rises in Kashmir, the whole valley of which it drains, making its way to the Punjaub, through the Pass of Baramula, in the lofty range of the Pir Panjal. Ten Baighul, at the commencement of January, when the rivers of the Punjaub are lowest, crossed, at the town of Jhelum, on a bridge of twenty large boats, and estimated it to have a greater volume of water than the Indus at Attock. The river, on emerging from the mountains, is first navigable at Oin, about 110 miles above the town of Jhelum, and continues so to the Indus. It abounds in fish, and is infested by great numbers of crocodiles. After a course of about 490 miles, it joins the Chenab; and the channel of the united waters is a mile broad, and twelve feet deep.

DOST MAHOMED AND THE AFGHANS.

There has been no very recent intelligence regarding the movements of Dost Mahomed and the Afghans. All accounts, now very agree in stating that they are in close league with the Sikhs, in the design to overthrow the Feringhee power, and drive them out of the Punjaub. One of our last communications from the far north acquaints us with the rather important fact that Dost Mahomed Khan, of Cabool, has recently had the hands of a general assembly of Mahomedan Chiefs at Peshawur, the title of *Ameer ul Momeen*, signifying Chief of the Mahomedans, or Defender of the Mahomedan Faith. On this occasion, it is said, the Dost took a solemn oath that he would remain staunch to the cause with which he had linked his fortunes, namely, that of the Sikhs. If the statement now generally current be true, there will be little chance of the British coming to a friendly understanding, or negotiating a treaty of alliance with the wily old Ameer. It is added that the Pathan Chiefs are extremely averse to any nearer neighbourhood than at present with the English—the power they most dread—and that they are most anxious to prevent the downfall of the Sikh kingdom, which would at once place their possessions contiguous to ours.

We give the following letters from some Correspondents in the Punjaub. They supply a few interesting particulars not to be found in other accounts, and also afford a fair indication of the tone which pervades private communications in reference to the recent proceedings of the army in the Punjaub:—

"Jan 19, 1849.

"I have much pleasure in giving you the following latest information from the Commander-in-Chief's camp, dated 16th inst.; it indeed has been a sad business; and it is impossible to predict when our mishaps, and such fearful butchery and wanton sacrifice of life, will end or stop, under such a Commander-in-Chief. Unless the Governor-General recals Lord Gough to the provinces, the chances are he will not only lose the splendid army under his command, which he has already done his best to cripple and waste, but he will so compromise the Government that the most serious apprehension may be entertained as to the ultimate result of this contest.

"I told you Gholab Singh had an army of 10,000 men not far in advance of the Commander-in-Chief's camp, doing nothing, but alive and awake to take every advantage of the first serious mishap that might occur to our army under its present chief; in addition to which, Dost Mahomed has a force of 10,000 to 12,000 Afghans, at a short distance from Attock, ready to co-operate with Chuttur Singh. Chuttur Singh has 14 pieces of cannon with his 10,000 men, but he is not present in person; the wary chief is abiding his time in the hills; he has, however, deputed a Vakeel to offer his nuzzur at Lahore to our Resident; but deep craftiness and the most wily treachery are at the bottom of this proceeding. The Vakeel has been instructed to apprize his master of every single occurrence that takes place at Lahore, and to keep him well informed of all movements on our part. It is extremely strange our Government will not believe in the treacherous intentions of Gholab Singh.

"These are from 30,000 to 40,000 men in arms leagued against our power and supremacy north of the Jhelum, with a park of artillery, varying, according to reports, from 50 to 70 guns.

"In a letter from Lahore of yesterday's date, which reached me this morning, it is stated that the Commander-in-Chief has ordered Brigadier General Wheeler's force to join him, but of course, I suppose, not until after the General has taken Runjeet Singh. This proceeding has been rendered necessary and urgent in consequence of her Majesty's 24th, the 36th and 56th Regiments of Native Infantry having been rendered next to useless. Sir Dudley Hill's Reserve Force of 8500 men will have to be brought into active service yet, as troops are required not to proceed against and fight the aggressors of the enemy, but to act on the defensive, and hold our active, brave, and courageous foe in check until General Whish's force joins, to enable the whole army to advance to Peshawur.

"Our Government appear now to be so afraid of the issue of our contest with the Sikhs (as they have neither troops sufficient to conquer them and hold the country, nor money to pay the enormous expenses of this prolonged campaign), that I should not be at all surprised they will do their utmost to patch up a peace, which will, to say the least, be not only humiliating to our arms, but disgraceful to British feelings. I am perfectly certain, however, that the Sikhs will entertain no terms with us, except they are based on our quitting the Punjaub, and retiring across the Sutlej—this is *our god non* with them. The same letter from Lahore mentions, 'You have, no doubt, heard of the late awful butchery of human life. As usual, the troops advanced without order or any arrangement. The 14th Dragoons led the [illegible], and, on the enemy's guns advancing, the Brigade of Cavalry [illegible], retreated, afraid, apparently, of being led into another trap like the Ramnuggur one. The Cavalry Brigade overthrew the artillery, and, galloping right through them was the cause of our loss of six guns, two of which, however, were since retaken. Brigadier Pope was mortally wounded (since dead), and [illegible] were [illegible] by the Doolies at the General Hospital [illegible], one Captain, and seven subalterns, were killed; together with 400 men. The 24th, the 56th, and 36th Regiments behaved well, but lost so many officers killed and wounded, that they must be sent back, and some other corps sent to supply their place. There were 24 officers buried the day after the fight, and many more since. The Chief was strongly advised to defer the engagement until next day, but it was of no use. Two officers went from him, and he ordered an immediate attack, left his position, and joined the *mêlée*, and was not to be found anywhere to give directions. A more undisciplined attack, or less tactics was never heard of. He swears that the first officer who presumes to give advice he will run in close arrest! Poor Ekins was killed in endeavouring to rally the 14th Dragoons. The artillery have demanded a court of inquiry, but I suppose the business will be hushed up, as it was in the 62nd Foot."

A second letter, dated Lahore, the 18th, gives the following extract of a letter from Camp Chillianwallah, 16th January:—

"On the 12th we marched to Dingee, on the 13th we marched again, and at eleven A.M. came upon one of the enemy's outposts. The 3d Light Field Batteries and heavy guns were brought to the front to drive the enemy's cavalry right through. Christie's and Huish's troops of horse artillery, knocking over every one of Christie's waggons, horses and all! They were so crowded among the guns that the gunners could not unlimber. The result was [illegible] among our guns [illegible] they got right through the General Hospital in the rear, knocking over the Doolies and everything that came in their way. What caused this panic no one knows.

"Of the above 1900 killed and wounded, 950 are Europeans.

"Above thirty-six officers have been buried.

"Her Majesty's 24th Foot lost their regimental colour.

"The 25th Regiment Native Infantry lost a colour.

"The 30th Regiment Native Infantry lost a colour—some say two colours.

"The 56th Regiment Native Infantry lost the standard they took at Gwalior.

"Her Majesty's 24th Foot lost 13 officers killed, including every one in the line above the junior Captain! The enemy are now encamped at Russool, four miles only from the Commander-in-Chief's camp. A third letter I have just seen states that Major Loftie, of the 30th Native Infantry, was not killed, but only wounded, and that Major Boswell, commanding the 56th Regiment Native Infantry, was killed. One 2nd Europeans, which behaved nobly, one officer was severely wounded, Lieut. Nightingale.

A fourth letter, dated Camp, the 15th January, states:—"I dare say you will have heard of the battle fought by our army on the 13th inst. It commenced about 12 A.M. and lasted till dark. It was a devil of a battle (the writer is a doctor, and many hard knocks and wounds, as the casualty list will show. The Sikhs fought with the greatest gallantry, and, as for our men and infantry generally, they were quite heroes. The 2nd European Regiment displayed great bravery; they advanced to the charge and drove the Sikhs back at the point of the bayonet; and after this found another body of Sikhs, a regularly organised battalion, armed and dressed like our troops, in their rear. There were also some of the enemy on the right flank. This regiment had to right-about-face and charge to the rear, which they did, killing and wounding a great many of the Sikhs, and took and spiked four of their guns. Nightingale was wounded when about to do this, and Gayner, who did it, had a most narrow escape. The former is the only severely wounded officer in that regiment, but I trust not dangerously, the ball having passed out in coming round the head, but the bone is fractured. One or two officers had narrow escapes. The 2nd Europeans had but 30 men wounded and five killed; the rest of the former, some of them very severely, are mostly in the body and legs. There has been a fearful mortality in the 24th Foot, 13 officers killed and eight wounded, while the men said to be killed and wounded amount to 400. The 29th Foot also suffered much, and the artillery a good deal. All our wounded are doing well, I am glad to say. The doctors were at one time quite within range of the enemy's shot, and a bheestie of the 2nd European Regiment had his arm knocked off just behind where the surgeons of that corps were riding. A spent ball rolled under my feet. Lieutenant Wilson and Captain of the 36th Native Infantry, were wounded, but not severely. Brigadier Pennycuick and his son both killed. I believe we have gained a regular victory, though at first it was doubtful. I hear Pope's Brigade of Cavalry got a kind of panic at one time, and came to the rear, but afterwards behaved in good style: there was something wrong with the [illegible], for they drove us in from the rear and dispersed all the doctors, &c., at the field hospital, where I had just arrived to see if any assistance was required. There was an alarm of the Sikhs having in our rear, and then there was a regular bolt. Such a night we all passed! It was very [illegible] than pleasant. It was so very cold and rainy, with a high wind blowing, and [illegible] two. Several Doolies were captured by the enemy, and the band treasurers of the 2nd Europeans are missing.

"All letters agree in stating that a panic overtook the —— when ordered to charge. I hear on all sides that it would be a wise and prudent measure on the part of the Governor-General to recal Lord Gough from the Punjaub and restrain his ill [illegible] valour without [illegible] of prudence.

"His Lordship fancied himself at Dumpierlook Fair, and was in the thick of it, as the *mêlée*, and lost [illegible].

"P.S.—The 56th Regiment Native Infantry was brought out of action with 500 men, under the command of its junior Captain, a cadet of 1840!"

"Jan 20, 1849.

"A letter from Lord Gough's camp, received this morning, states that in the action of the 13th inst. we had some 70 or 80 officers killed and wounded, as well as 2400 men put *hors de combat*; while we only captured 12 of the enemy's guns, none larger than a 9-pounder, losing six of our own horse artillery guns; Brigadier Campbell was wounded, but not severely, in the right arm. Many of our officers had most narrow escapes. Bagshaw, of the 46th Native Infantry, lost an arm, while Connolly, the junior Ensign, had one ball, which grazed his trousers at the ancle; a second ball, aimed at his head, was diverted therefrom by a Sepoy's musket, which fortunately received the shot and turned it off, breaking the musket; and this same officer was nearly shot, for the third time, by a Sikh in a bush, who was supposed to be dead, but rose up and took aim at the officer as he passed with his men. The fellow was, however, bayoneted quickly. Ensign Godby, of the 36th Native Infantry, was cut down at the head of his company, I hear, by a Sikh

horses . . . by rendering the jungle several feet deeper and European . . . ing easily the natives on foot in the enemy, who were lying . . . ver . . . under the bushes, and in most cases . . . to be sent. It was . . . ascertained that the enemy actually . . . ed to touch the Sepoys, . . . ers . . . not . . . ed them, but . . . the Lushkar . . . and Europeans . . . the Sepoys . . . respecting . . . Sepoys who would not . . . to the Punjaub . . . an hour were they not supported strongly . . . Europeans.

"In the . . . spoken . . . days ago, that Sir John Littler had obtained . . . a splendid victory . . . the Punjaub. If Sir John really . . . which I . . . not doubt, . . . was a rather . . . Witness Reuter . . . down the . . . Ravee on the 19th; again, Ram Singh . . . at Noorpore. Now . . . not indeed know at the re . . . ports . . . which . . . I am willing . . . I am confident I speak . . . Sepoys who would not . . . to the Punjaub . . . an hour were they not supported strongly . . . Europeans.

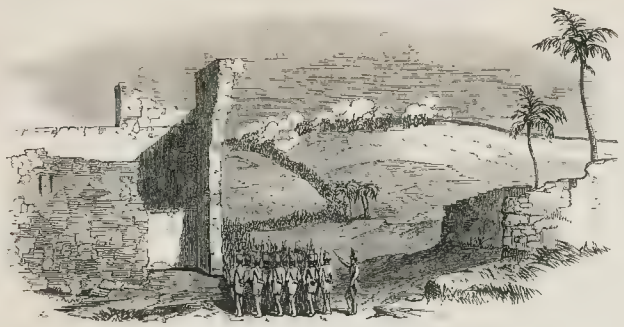
"I . . . that the Sepoys . . . a few days ago, that Sir John Littler had obtained . . . a splendid victory . . . the Punjaub. If Sir John really . . . which I . . . not doubt, . . . was a rather . . . Witness Reuter . . . down the . . . Ravee on the 19th; again, Ram Singh . . . at Noorpore. Now . . . not indeed know at the re . . . ports . . . which . . . I am willing . . . I am confident I speak . . . Sepoys who would not . . . to the Punjaub . . . an hour were they not supported strongly . . . Europeans.

"I . . . that Colonel Sir H. Lawrence was appointed Adjutant-General of the Queen's Regiment, the 98th regiment, probably with the view of . . . ing Sir H. Darroch and . . . the latter to resume his seat in Council. Sir H. Lawrence . . . much anxious for . . . the release of . . . after the . . . Sobraon, and . . . desirous to . . . Sikh chiefs . . . could make . . . over to the . . . Mahomed. Report . . . Sir Henry to . . . proceed to . . . at night with the Dost, if any . . . can . . . such . . . Sir . . . had . . . and assistance in putting . . . this . . . respectable . . . which our Government alone . . . have . . . their . . . to . . . suppress. I hear the Governor-General . . . of . . . the Punjaub . . . as far as Attock . . . and that he . . . would rather not leave Peshawur; and that if terms . . . to . . . with Dost Mahomed, and the latter . . . resist us . . . the . . . of . . . Sir . . . Sir . . . Posh-kur would be . . . over to the old Ameer to treat. Only then such an . . . would . . . To what a miserable shift is the Government reduced . . . coaxing Dost . . . to beg military assistance from the Dost . . . the . . . we . . . war in, I . . . we . . . a state . . . to . . . I . . . that . . . that the . . . will . . . Sir . . . rather . . . than . . . They . . . propose to . . . against . . . the Chief manner . . . rather than . . . the one . . . they . . . they . . . to . . . to . . . the . . . the . . . ones . . . that a native corps only requires a . . . and an Adjutant . . . .

"Here is an extract from a letter, dated Camp Ferozshah, 10th of January :—'On the morning of the 10th we were . . . in the enemy's position at . . . Ramnuggur. . . . Gough . . . on . . . to . . . the . . . right. Whitelaw . . . to . . . and . . . the . . . left. . . . Sir . . . with . . . of the . . . Sir . . . Gough . . . Mapeer . . . had . . . and . . . guns, and . . . shortly . . . that . . . Sir . . . Gough . . . the . . . guns . . . Sir . . . Gough . . . the . . . Sir . . . Gough . . . the . . . Sir . . . Gough . . . the

CAPTURE OF MOULTAN.

FROM SKETCHES BY AN OFFICER OF H.M. 32ND FOOT.



STORMING OF THE "MUNDEE AWA," OR GREAT MOUND, EAST SIDE OF THE CITY.—DEC. 27, 1848.

people, amongst whom I was one. These Vakeels, whose names are Hakeem Rai and Dyaram, were received, contrary to expectation, by the General; who, together with Edwardes and Pollock, held a long consultation with them. What transpired 'under the canvas' I have no opportunity of knowing, but what we ascertained from the messengers themselves is, that 'Moolraj was ready to come at the General's bidding.' This is all we could get out of them; under what circumstances he is ready to come is to us an enigma. They came walking from the fort, having come out through the Dooboi Gate, a distance of three miles, but were provided, by desire of the General, with horses on their return thereto. This may imply the termination of some satisfactory arrangement. By to-morrow, or this evening, we shall probably know something tangible, but this procrastination of the Moultan business is really provoking, and we are heartily sick of it.

"During last night 150 Beloochees, under Salar Khan, made their escape from the fort, through the Deo Gate, and gave themselves up to the 11th Cavalry. This chief was sent this morning by the officer commanding the cavalry to the General, who, when he arrived, was engaged with the Vakeels. We took advantage of this, and in the course of conversation elicited from Salar Khan that Moolraj has only between 1000 and 1500 men in the fort; that he has 100 pieces of cannon of different calibres, but not gunners sufficient to man three; that, notwithstanding his conviction of the certainty of his inevitable downfall, he was firmly resolved not to give himself up to the British; that he has almost inexhaustible stores of provisions and ammunition, but, unfortunately for the poor fighting men, no fuel, nor any mill to grind corn with; that he has plenty of treasure (he, Salar Khan, having seen heaps of rupees and gold mohurs), and is particularly careful of it; that the whole of the garrison were utterly disgusted with Moolraj; his making them fight with 'empty stomachs,' sacrificing them without the least hope of success, being the palpable cause of discontent; and, finally, that he (Salar Khan) would pledge his life that, were the British only to make the attempt to enter the fort, the gates would be opened to them, and not the slightest effort made to resist their occupation of it. Such are the assertions of a Beelooch chief, who not long ago deserted Edwardes' force, leaving his brother and several other relations behind to fight, and who have since fought against him. He was wounded in several places at Ram Teerut, and he showed us his wounds this morning, which are not yet healed. He says he was in daily correspondence with his brother in Edwardes' camp, and that it was at his earnest request he had long since made up his mind, and only waited for an opportunity, to escape from Moolraj's clutches. This, he adds, he and his companions had done with considerable difficulty, having to fight their way out with certain Sikhs and Rohillas, who, not daining them in their escape, stoutly endeavoured to check it. Nothing more to add to this, save that Lieutenant Gillon, who has been suffering for some time from his wounds, died last evening at four o'clock. His body will be interred this evening.

"The routes to the several regiments in the Bombay camp have been furnished. Their journey is from this to the Commander-in-Chief's camp, whence we continue to hear very lamentable tidings."

HOWITZER AND MORTAR BATTERY, "MUNDEE AWA."—DEC. 28, 1848.

THE ILLUSTRATIONS.

We have been favoured with the Sketches of the accompanying Engravings of the operations at Moultan, in a letter from J. D., H. M. 32d Regiment whence the following details are extracted:—

"CAMP, MOULTAN, 14th Jan., 1849.

"About the 21st December we were joined by the Bombay force, commanded by Brigadier Dundas, and our army then numbered some 14,000 men, with a very respectable train of heavy artillery. On Christmas-day (and a very dull and dreary day it was), we changed our camp to the east side of the city and fort, where we now are, and on the 27th operations were commenced. Three columns moved to the attack, in order to take possession of the suburbs of the town. I was with the centre column; the enemy was routed from house to house, and finally driven within the walls of the town, in a most gallant manner; and in two hours we found ourselves in possession of the whole line of suburbs, including two large artificial mounds, on one of which, the "Mundee Awa," a strong battery was speedily erected. Our loss was considerable, but not so great as might have been expected. On the 28th, and up to the 2d of January, 1849, when the town was stormed, the town and fort were shelled, and the breaching batteries were erected to batter the town wall. On the 30th December, about 9 A.M., the magazine of the fort blew up, being ignited by a shell from our battery. I happened to be on my way to the battery at the time, about a mile from the city, and saw the explosion just at the proper distance; and it was certainly the most awfully-sublime, or, rather, sublimely-awful, sight I ever saw. The whole earth shook for miles around the fort, and the atmosphere was darkened for hours afterwards by the dense cloud which hung like a mantle above the city. We have no exact account of the damage done by the accident, but the native report is, that 600 lives were lost. I spent the last night of the old, and the morning of the new, year under the lee of a battery, nearly deafened by the constant roar of artillery, and shivering with cold, being unable to take exercise, as the balls fell thickly around us. As the hands of our watches pointed to the hour of 12, and as the distant gongs of the enemy in the town proclaimed that the new year was born, our eight large guns were fired off at once; then we shook each other by the hand, and, wrapping ourselves up in our cloaks, lay down on the ground and tried to sleep.

"After some delay, on the 2nd of January, the engineers having reported that the breaches in the city wall were practicable, a strong force of about 4000 infantry were ordered out to the attack. The whole of the 32nd, the 1st Bombay Fusiliers, and four native regiments, were formed into two columns, and to each was entrusted the storming of a breach. About 3 P.M. the word was given to advance, and silently our column filed through the narrow and deserted streets of the suburbs; while, as the head of the column emerged on the open space between the city wall and the suburbs, our Grenadier Company gave three cheers, and rushed up to the breach. But, alas! it was found impracticable—high walls, not before seen, prevented all ingress, and, amid a heavy fire from the enemy, our people were ordered to retire; but news having just arrived that the Bombay force *had* got in by their breach, our columns were led round to the "Kooni Boorj" breach (a picture of which I have sent you), and the whole force swept through the town, which in two hours was ours. I wish never again to see a sacked city, with its heaps of slain, and of wounded, and dying lying all around; and its crowds of poor old men, and women, and children, crowding together in fear in the corners of the streets. In two or three days, however, encouraged by our gentleness, the inhabitants began to return; now, in the principal streets and bazaars, the Sikh native shops are opened, and the busy hum of traffic sounds as it did before; and it is only when you stray into the more unfrequented streets and dark courts, and kick your boot against a dead body, that you are reminded of the scenes of the 2nd of January. The nights are bitterly cold, and felt the more as the day's sun is very hot."

OFFICIAL DESPATCHES.

EXTRAORDINARY GAZETTE.

On Saturday night, a *Gazette* extraordinary was published, containing the official despatches relative to the operations of the armies in India.

INDIA BOARD, MARCH 3.—Despatches, from which the following are extracts have been this day received at the East India House.

FROM THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA TO THE SECRET COMMITTEE OF THE EAST INDIA COMPANY.

Dated Camp, Makkoo, Jan. 22, 1849. (Extract.)

The Commander-in-Chief being informed on the 10th inst. of the fall of Attock, and the advance of Sirdar Chuttur Singh to join the main body of the enemy under Shere Singh, determined to attack the latter, and, accordingly, moved with the British army from Loah Tibbah, at daylight of the 13th to

BATTERY BREACHING THE DELHI GATE OF THE TOWN, MANNED BY EUROPEAN SAILORS OF THE INDIAN NAVY.—JAN. 1, 1849.

CAPTURE OF MOULTAN.

FROM SKETCHES BY AN OFFICER OF H.M. 32ND FOOT.

THE 1ST BOMBAY EUROPEAN FUSILIERS STORMING THE BREACH AT THE KOONI BOORJ, AT 3, P.M.—JAN. 2, 1849.

Dingee, a distance of about 12 miles; from Dingee he advanced, on the morning of the 13th, towards Chillianwallah. He approached this place about noon, having driven back the enemy's picquet, which was posted on a mound, and took up a position in the rear of the village; the enemy opened a fire from some horse artillery on the skirmishers in front of the village, and a general action ensued, which lasted till after nightfall, terminating in the defeat of Sheer Singh's force and the capture of 19 of his guns. For particulars of the action and of the loss sustained by the British troops, which I deeply regret to say has been very great, I refer you to the despatch of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, dated the 16th instant, and to its enclosed list. On intelligence of this victory reaching me, I ordered a salute of 21 guns to be fired at all the stations of the army.

NOTIFICATION. FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Camp, Mukkoo, the 17th of Jan., 1849.

"1. The Governor-General has much satisfaction in intimating to the President in Council, and notifying for public information, that he has this day received a demi official letter from his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, in which his Excellency announces to the Governor-General that on the afternoon of the 13th inst. the troops under his command attacked and entirely defeated the Sikh army under Rajah Shere Singh, in its position near the river Jhelum.

2. The action was obstinately and severely contested. The enemy was in great force, and occupied very strong positions. They were driven back at every point with the loss of many of their guns, and had by the latest intelligence relinquished all the positions in which they had been entrenched.

3. The details of these operations have not yet reached the Governor-General: as soon as they are received they will be published for general information.

4. The Governor-General directs that a salute of 21 guns be fired at every principal station of the army as soon as this notification shall be received.

By order of the Right Honourable the Governor General of India. (Signed) H. M. ELLIOT, Secretary to the Government of India, with the Governor-General.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA.

Camp, Chillianwallah, Jan. 16, 1849.

My Lord,—Major Mackeson, your Lordship's political agent with my camp, officially communicated to me on the 10th instant the fall of Attock, and the advance of Sirdar Chuttur Singh, in order to concentrate his force with the army in my front under Shere Singh, already amounting to from 30,000 to 40,000 men, with sixty-two guns, concluding his letter thus:—"I would urge, in the event of your Lordship's finding yourself strong enough, with the army under your command, to strike an effectual blow at the enemy in our front, that the blow should be struck with the least possible delay."

Concurring entirely with Major Mackeson, and feeling that I was perfectly competent effectually to overthrow Shere Singh's army, I moved from Loah Tibbah at daylight on the 13th to Dingee, about twelve miles. Having learnt from my spies, and from other sources of information, that Shere Singh still held with his right the villages of Lukhneewalla and Futteh Shah-Ka-Chuee, having the great body of his force at the village of Lollianwalla, with his left at Russool, on the Jhelum, strongly occupying the southern extremity of a low range of difficult hills, intersected by ravines, which extend nearly to that village, I made my arrangements accordingly that evening, and communicated them to the commanders of the several divisions; but to ensure correct information as to the nature of the country, which I believed to be excessively difficult and ill-adapted to the advance of a regular army, I determined upon moving on this village, with a view to reconnoitre.

On the morning of the 13th the force advanced. I made a considerable détour to my right, partly in order to distract the enemy's attention, but principally to get as clear as I could of the jungle, on which it would appear that the enemy mainly relied. We approached this village about twelve o'clock, and I found on a mound close to it a strong picquet of the enemy's cavalry and infantry, which we at once dispersed, obtaining from the mound a very extended view of the country before us, and the enemy drawn out in battle array, he having either during the night or that morning moved out of his several positions, and occupied the ground in our front, which, though not a dense, was still a difficult jungle, his right in advance of Futteh Shah Ka-Chuck, and his left on the furrowed hills before described.

The day being so far advanced, I decided upon taking up a position in the rear of the village, in order to reconnoitre my front, finding that I could not turn the enemy's flanks, which rested upon a dense jungle extending nearly to Italah, which I had previously occupied for some time, and the neighbourhood of which I knew, and upon the ravines hills near Russool, without detaching a force to a distance; this I considered both inexpedient and dangerous.

The engineer department had been ordered to examine the country before us, and the Quartermaster-General was in the act of taking up ground for the encampment, when the enemy advanced some horse artillery, and opened a fire on the skirmishers in front of the village. I immediately ordered them to be silenced by a few rounds from our heavy guns, which advanced to an open space in front of the village. Their fire was instantly returned by that of nearly the whole of the enemy's field artillery, thus exposing the position of his guns, which the jungle had hitherto concealed. It was now evident that the enemy intended to fight, and would probably advance his guns so as to reach the encampment during the night. I therefore drew up in order of battle—Sir Walter Gilbert's division on the right, flanked by Brigadier Pope's brigade of cavalry, which I strengthened by the 14th Light Dragoons, well aware that the enemy was strong in cavalry upon his left. To this was attached three troops of Horse Artillery, under Lieutenant-Colonel Grant. The heavy guns were in the centre. Brigadier-General Campbell's division formed the left, flanked by Brigadier White's brigade of Cavalry, and three troops of Horse Artillery, under Lieutenant-Colonel Brind. The field batteries were with the infantry divisions. Thus formed, the troops were ordered to lie down, whilst the heavy guns, under Major Horsford, ably seconded by Brevet-Majors Lindsay and Sir R. Shakespear, opened a well-directed and powerful fire upon the enemy's centre, where his guns appeared principally to be placed; and this fire was ably supported on the flanks by the field batteries of the infantry divisions. After about an hour's fire, that of the enemy appeared to be, if not silenced, sufficiently disabled to justify an advance upon his position and guns.

I then ordered my left division to advance, which had to move over a greater extent of ground, and in front of which the enemy seemed not to have many guns. Soon after, I directed Sir Walter Gilbert to advance, and sent orders to Brigadier Pope to protect the flank and support the movement. Brigadier Penny's brigade was held in reserve, while the Irregular Cavalry, under Brigadier Hearsey, with the 30th Native Infantry, was ordered to protect the enormous amount of provision and baggage that so hampers the movement of an Indian army.

Some time after the advance, I found that Brigadier Pennycuick's brigade had failed in maintaining the position it had carried, and immediately ordered Brigadier Penny's reserve to its support; but Brigadier-General Campbell, with that steady coolness and military decision for which he is so remarkable, having pushed on his left brigade and formed a line to his right, carried everything before him, and soon overthrew that portion of the enemy which had obtained a temporary advantage over his right brigade.

This last brigade, I am informed, mistook for the signal to movelin dent'e time the action of their brave leaders, Brigadier Pennycuick and Lieutenant Colonel Brookes (two officers not surpassed for sound judgment and military daring in this or any other army), who waved their swords over their heads as they cheered on their gallant comrades. This unhappy mistake led to the Europeans outstripping the native corps, which could not keep pace, and ar-

SKETCH, AFTER TAKING THE CITY OF MOULTAN, NEAR THE "CHUNDA CHOKE," OR GREAT BAZAAR.—JAN. 2, 1849

[illegible] stately shown at a belt of thicker jungle, where they got into some confusion. And Lieutenant-Colonel Brookes, leading the 24th, was killed between the enemy's guns. At this moment a large body of infantry, which supported their guns, opened upon them so destructive a fire that the brigade was forced to retire, having lost their gallant and esteemed leader, Brigadier Pennycuick, and the three other field officers of the 24th, and nearly half the regiment before it. Lieutenant-Colonel Brookes' native regiment, when it came up, also suffering severely. In justice to this brigade, I must be allowed to state that they behaved heroically, and but for their too hasty, and consequently, disorderly advance, would have emulated the conduct of their left brigade, which, as unsupported for a time, had to charge to their front as their right wherever an enemy appeared. The brigade of Horse Artillery on their left, under Lieutenant-Colonel Brind, judiciously and gallantly acting, maintained an effective fire.

Major-General Sir J. Thackwell, on the extreme left and rear, charged the enemy's cavalry wherever they showed themselves.

The right attack of infantry, under that able officer, Major-General Sir Walter Gilbert was most praiseworthy and successful. The left brigade, under Brigadier Dundas, advanced under a heavy fire upon the enemy's guns in a manner [illegible] to the brigadier and his gallant brigade, which came first [illegible] The right brigade, under Brigadier Godby, [illegible] supported the advance. This division nobly maintained the character of the Indian army, taking and spiking the whole of the enemy's guns in their front, and dispersing the Sikhs wherever they were seen. The Major-General reports most favorably of the fire of his field-battery.

The right brigade of cavalry, under Brigadier Pope, was not, I regret to say, so successful. Either by some error or misapprehension of an order, they got into much confusion, hampered the fine brigade of Horse Artillery, which, when getting into action against a body of the enemy's cavalry that was coming down upon them, had their horses separated from their guns by the false movements of our cavalry; and, notwithstanding the heroic conduct of the gunners, four of those guns were disabled to an extent which rendered their withdrawal at the moment impossible. The moment the artillery was extricated, and the cavalry reformed, a few rounds put to flight the enemy that had occasioned this confusion.

With this exception, the conduct of the troops generally was most exemplary. Some corps, both European and native, acted under most trying circumstances (from the temporary failure in our left centre and right, and the cover which the [illegible] afforded to the enemy's movements) with a gallantry worthy of the [illegible] assimilation.

Although the enemy, who defended not only his guns but his position with [illegible], was driven in much confusion, and with heavy loss, from every part of it, and the greater part of the field artillery was actually captured, the march of brigades to their flanks to repel parties that had rallied, and the want of numbers and consequent support to our right flank, aided by the cover of the jungle and the close of the day, enabled him, upon our further advance, to [illegible] and carry off, unobserved, the greater portion of the guns we had [illegible] carried at the point of the bayonet.

[illegible] General Campbell's division, which had been remodelled [illegible] twenty minutes' attack, until near 10 o'clock, in order to effect the bringing in of the captured artillery, and of the wounded, and I proceed to bring in the rear of the [illegible] which I am [illegible] justified in remaining longer out. The night was very dark. I knew not how far I had advanced. There were no wells nearer than the line of the village. The troops had been extremely employed all day, and there was every appearance of a wet night; rain did fall before morning.

I should have felt great satisfaction if I were enabled to state that my expectations in regard to the guns had been realised; but although a brigade of cavalry under Brigadier White, with a troop of Horse Artillery, were on the ground soon after daylight, we found that the enemy, assisted by the neighbouring villagers, had carried off their guns, excepting twelve which we had brought in the night before. Most of the captured waggons I had caused to be blown up before leaving the ground. Twenty-two were conveyed to the rear by order of the enemy; and his sense of utter discomfiture and defeat will, I trust, soon be made apparent, unless, indeed, the rumours prevalent this day of his having been joined by Chuter Singh prove correct.

I am informed that the loss of the Sikhs has been very great, and chiefly among their old and tried soldiers. In no action do I remember seeing so many of an enemy's slain upon the same space. Sometimes, only one or two.

I have now, my Lord, stated the general movements of this army, previous to and during the action of Chillianwallah; and as that action was characterised by peculiar features, which rendered it impossible for the Commander-in-Chief to witness all the operations of the force, I shall beg leave to bring prominently to your Lordship's notice the names of the several officers and corps particularly to mention it by the divisional commanders.

I have already stated the obligations I am under to Major-General Sir Joseph Thackwell and Sir Walter Gilbert, and to Brigadier-General Campbell, for their most valuable services. I warmly concur with them in the thanks which they have expressed to the several brigadiers, and officers commanding corps, and to the troops generally. Sufficiently Thackwell names, with much satisfaction, Brigadier Pope's conduct of his brigade; Major Tevbury, commanding 3d Light Dragoons; the gallant charge of Captain Unett, in command of a squadron of that corps; Major Herbert, commanding the 5th; and Captain Mackay, commanding the 6th Light Cavalry; and the conduct of Captain Moore, of the 8th, with a squadron detached in support of the artillery. He further notices the assistance he derived from the good activity of Captain Pratt, Assistant Adjutant-General, and Lieutenant Tucker, Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General of his division; of Captain Cautley, Major of Brigade; of his Aide-de-camp, Lieutenant Thackwell; and of Lieutenant Simpson, Sub-Assistant Commissary-General. Brigadier-General Campbell speaks in terms of admiration of the [illegible] 24th Foot, and by that distinguished officer, Brigadier Pennycuick, and particularly of the gallant exertions of her Majesty's 24th Foot, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Brookes, and the good and steady advance of the 2nd and 45th Native Infantry, under the command of Lieut.-Col. Percival and Major Williams. He particularises the undaunted example set to his brigade by Brigadier Hoggan, the continued steadiness and gallantry of her Majesty's 61st Regiment, commanded by Lieut.-Col. Reed, and the steady trying circumstances, the distinguished conduct of Major Hemyng and the officers of the 30th Native Infantry, and of the 46th Native Infantry, under Maj r Tudor, as also the able and zealous exertions of the Brigade-Major, Capt. Keller. The Brigadier-General also brings to notice his obligations to Major Tucker, Assistant-Adjutant-General of the Army, and to Capt. Goldie and Lieut. Irvin, of the Engineers, who were sent to his assistance, and the cordial and able support which he received from Major Pinsonby, his Assistant Adjutant-General; and he particularly mentions the conduct of Ensign Garden, his Deputy Assistant-Quartermaster-General, and of Captain Haythorne, his Aide-de-camp, further naming Lieut. Grant, of her Majesty's 24th Regiment, Lieut. Powys, of her Majesty's 61st, who acted as his orderly officers, and of Lieuts. and Ad'jutant Shadwell, of her Majesty's 98th, who was with him as a volunteer.

Sir Walter Gilbert speaks warmly of the charge led by Brigadier Mountain against a large battery of the enemy, and followed up on his right by Brigadier Godby, and of the subsequent conduct of these officers; as also of the conduct of Major Chester, Assistant Adjutant-General, and Lieutenant Galloway, Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General of the division; Lieut. Colt, his Aide-de-camp, of Capt. Stierwil and Lieut. Macdonell, Majors of Brigade; and of Capt. Thomas and Lieut. W. E. Morton, of the Engineers.

The Major-General further mentions the undaunted bearing on this occasion of her Majesty's 98th Regiment, under Lieut.-Col Congreve; the distinguished conduct of the 2nd European Regiment, under Major Seed, and the manner in which Majors Smith and Way, of the 29th, and Major Talbot, of the 2nd European, seconded their able commanders. He also expresses his thanks to Lieut.-Col. Tod, commanding the 30th Native Infantry, and Lieut.-Col. Bunfield, commanding the 46th Native Infantry, who were severally wounded; Major Coffin, commanding the [illegible] Native Infantry; and Major Cleveland, commanding the 7th Native Infantry, for the manner in which they led their regiments to the charge. Likewise, Captain Stamkhard, of the 56th, who succeeded to the command of that [illegible] after the officer commanding the field battery of the division, and Captain [illegible] and Lieutenant Sewell, his Aide-de-camp.

[illegible] Native Infantry and eight companies of the [illegible] Native Infantry, who were [illegible] by Brigadier Pope, were highly spoken of by Lieut.-Colonel Smith and Mercer, commanding the corps. The Brigadier particularly mentions the steady conduct of the rifle company of the 60th, under Captain Semons, and acknowledges the services of Captain Macgregor, his Major of Brigade, and Captain Morris, of the 30th Native Infantry, who acted as [illegible] orderly officer.

Brigadier-General Tennant, commanding the artillery division, reports favorably of the conduct of the officers of his command, and particularly mentions Brigadier Brooke, who continued the whole day in charge of the Horse Artillery; Brigadier Huthwaite, commanding the Foot Artillery; Lieut.-Colonels C. Grant and F. Brind, Major R. Horsford, and Major Alcock—all of whom were in important charge of artillery. He further brings to notice Captain J. Abercrombie, Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General; Lieut. Tombs, Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General, his Aide-de-camp; Lieut. Oliphant; Captain Hoggan, Commissary of Ordnance; and Lieut. De Teissier, who attended him as orderly officer.

I have, at the beginning of this despatch, noticed the services of Brevet-Major Sir Richmond Shakespear and Brevet-Major Ludlow, in command of the heavy batteries, under the general superintendence of Major Horsford; and it only remains for me to add that the conduct of Major Forsyth, Captain Stevenson and Duncan, Lieutenants Hall and Walker, commanding troops and field batteries, as well as the officers and men of the art llery generally, have been [illegible] in terms of praise by the divisional commanders.

Lieutenants G. V. Cox and E. Kaye, Brigade-Majors of this arm, have been also named by their respective Brigades.

From the engineer department, under Major Tremenheere, I received active and [illegible] aid by Captain Durand, Lieutenants R. Baird, Smith, and Goodwyn.

To the general staff I am greatly indebted. Lieut.-Col. Gough, C.B., Quartermaster-General, and Major Lugard, Acting Adjutant-General, and Captain C. Gater, Acting Assistant Adjutant-General of her Majesty's Forces; Lieut. Colonel C.B.; Adjutant-General of the Army; Major C. Elliot (killed), a valuable and much-regretted officer, Deputy Adjutant-General, and Major Tucker, Assistant Adjutant-General of the Army; Lieut.-Col. W. Gordon, C.B., Quartermaster-General of the Army; Lieut. W. F. Tyler, Assistant Quartermaster-General, and Lieut. Paton, Deputy Assistant Quartermaster General of the Army; Lieut.-Col. Birch, Judge Advocate-General, and Lieut. G. B. Johnson, Deputy Judge Advocate-General; Major G. Thomson, Assistant Commissary-General, Lieut.-Col. J. G. W. Curtis, Assistant Commissary-General; Capt. C. Campbell, Paymaster to the Army; Capt. J. Lang, Postmaster; and H. Franklin, Esq., Inspector-General of her Majesty's Hospitals.

To my personal staff I am also much indebted. Captain F. P. Haines, Military Secretary; Major H. Bates, Aide-de-camp; Lieutenant A. Bagot, Aide-de-camp; Lieutenant S. J. Hire, Aide-de-camp; Captain Gabbett, Aide-de-camp; Lieut. G. N. Hardinge, Aide-de-camp; and Lieut. W. G. Prendergast, Persian Interpreter.

The unwearied exertions of Dr. Ramsy, Superintending Surgeon, and of Dr. Mac Rae, the Field Surgeon, in the care of the wounded, have been beyond all praise.

Lieut. Colt has kindly accompanied me throughout the operations, and was most useful in conveying my orders to the several [illegible] and brigades. I had also the advantage throughout the day of the active services of Lieutenant-Colonel Sir H. M. Lawrence, Major Mackeson, Major Case, C.B., Captain Nicholson, and Lieut. Hamilton, as well as of Major Anderson, of the Madras Artillery, and Lieutenant H. D. Mayne, of the Madras Light Cavalry.

Captain Ramsay, Joint Deputy Commissary-General, with the several officers of that department, has been most indefatigable, and has hitherto kept the army well supplied.—I have, &c.,

GOUGH, General, Commander-in-Chief

LIST OF ORDNANCE AND ORDNANCE STORES CAPTURED FROM THE ENEMY IN ACTION OF 13TH JANUARY

Camp, Chillianwallah, Jan. 15, 1849.

No.	Calibre.	Nature.	Remarks.
1	3.54	7 pounder	Six of these guns have carriages and limbers, and six are without limbers; and of the pattern nearly in use with our field pieces.
2	3.80	7 "	
3	3.72	7 "	
4	3.40	7½ "	
5	3.67	6 "	
6	3.80	7 "	
7	3.76	7 "	
8	3.7	7 "	
9	3.7	3 "	
10	3.74	7½ "	
11	3.74	6½ "	
12	3.80	6 "	

Two ammunition carriages (one partly destroyed by explosion), one platform cart, 144 cartridge boxes fixed to shot, 16 cartridges unfixed, and 18 port-fires have also been brought into Pasr.

J. TENNANT,
Brigadier-General commanding Artillery Division.

J. ABERCROMBIE,
Captain, Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, Artillery, Army of the Punjaub.

RETURN OF THE KILLED, WOUNDED, AND MISSING OF THE ARMY OF THE PUNJAUB,

UNDER THE PERSONAL COMMAND OF THE RIGHT HONOURABLE LORD GOUGH, G.C.B., IN THE ACTION WITH THE SIKH FORCES, UNDER RAJAH SHEER SINGH, AT CHILLIANWALLAH, ON THE 13TH JANUARY, 1849.

General Staff—1 European officer, 1 horse, killed; 2 European officers wounded.

ARTILLERY DIVISION—HORSE ARTILLERY BRIGADE.

1st Troop 2d Brigade—5 rank and file, 1 lascar, killed; 1 rank and file, 4 lascars, 3 horses, wounded; 1 rank and file, 22 horses, missing.

2d Troop 2d Brigade—2 rank and file, 1 lascar, wounded; 2 horses, missing.

3d Troop 2d Brigade—1 sergeant, 1 rank and file, killed; 1 European officer, 2 rank and file, 3 lascars, 1 syce, wounded; 1 rank and file, 6 syces, 31 horses, missing.

4th Troop 2d Brigade—1 European officer, 1 syce, 6 horses, killed; 2 rank and file, 2 lascars, 1 syce, wounded; 11 horses, missing.

1st Troop 3d Brigade—1 rank and file, 4 horses, killed; 1 rank and file, 1 horse, wounded.

2d Troop 3d Brigade—1 rank and file, wounded.

FOOT ARTILLERY BRIGADE.

1st Company 1st Battalion, No 10 Battery—1 horse, killed.

3d Company 1st Battalion, No. 17 Battery—3 horses, killed; 2 European officers, 1 drummer, 2 rank and file, wounded; 1 horse, missing.

5th Company 1st Battalion—1 rank and file, killed; 7 rank and file, wounded.

7th Company 4th Battalion—1 rank and file, killed; 1 sergeant, 2 rank and file, wounded.

8th Company 4th Battalion—1 rank and file, wounded.

6th Company 7th Battalion, No. 5 Battery—1 horse, killed; 5 rank and file, 2 horses, wounded; 1 horse, missing.

Park Establishment—1 sergeant, killed.

Total—1 European officer, 2 sergeants, 14 rank and file, 1 lascar, 1 syce, 11 horses, killed; 2 European officers, 1 sergeant, 1 drummer, 28 rank and file, 8 lascars, 1 syce, 7 horses, wounded; 2 rank and file, 6 syces, 61 horses, missing.

ENGINEER DEPARTMENT.

6th Company of Pioneers—3 rank and file, killed.

CAVALRY DIVISION—FIRST BRIGADE.

Her Majesty's 3d Light Dragoons—1 sergeant, 23 rank and file, 26 horses, killed; 2 European officers, 14 rank and file, 14 horses, wounded.

Her Majesty's 14th Light Dragoons—1 European officer, 1 rank and file, 2 horses, killed; 4 European officers, 2 sergeants, 13 rank and file, 2 horses, wounded; 2 rank and file, 4 horses, missing.

5th Regiment of Light Cavalry—2 havildars, 1 trumpeter, 3 rank and file, 7 horses, killed; 2 European officers, 1 sergeant, 2 havildars, 11 rank and file, 7 horses, wounded.

8th Regiment of Light Cavalry—1 rank and file, killed; 2 rank and file, 1 horse, wounded; 2 horses, missing.

SECOND BRIGADE.

Brigade Staff—1 European officer, wounded.

Her Majesty's 9th Lancers—4 rank and file killed; 8 rank and file, 5 horses, wounded; 4 horses, missing.

1st Regiment of Light Cavalry—3 rank and file, 1 syce, 1 horse, killed; 1 European officer, 1 havildar, 2 rank and file, 1 syce, 7 horses, wounded; 3 horses, missing.

6th Regiment of Light Cavalry—1 European officer, 2 native officers, 4 rank and file, 2 horses, killed; 2 European officers, 1 warrant officer, 1 havildar, 6 rank and file, wounded; 6 horses, missing.

Total—2 European officers, 2 native officers, 3 sergeants or havildars, 1 trumpeter, 39 rank and file, 1 syce, 38 horses, killed; 5 European officers, 2 native officers, 1 warrant officer, 5 sergeants or havildars, 55 rank and file, 1 syce, 26 horses, wounded; 2 rank and file, 19 horses, missing.

SECOND INFANTRY DIVISION—THIRD BRIGADE.

2d European Regiment—6 rank and file, killed; 3 European officers, 5 sergeants, 54 rank and file, wounded.

3d Regiment of Native Infantry—1 havildar, 2 rank and file, killed; 1 European officer, 2 havildars, 12 rank and file, wounded.

45th Regiment of Native Infantry—4 havildars, 13 rank and file, killed; 1 European officers, 1 native officer, 1 havildar, 53 rank and file, wounded; 1 rank and file, missing.

70th Regiment of Native Infantry—2 native officers, 3 rank and file, killed; 20 rank and file, wounded.

FOURTH BRIGADE.

Her Majesty's 29th Foot—2 sergeants, 29 rank and file, killed; 4 European officers, 3 sergeants, 4 drummers, 194 rank and file, wounded; 3 rank and file, missing.

30th Regiment of Native Infantry—2 European officers, 1 native officer, 10 havildars, 1 drummer, 53 rank and file, killed; 6 European officers, 9 native officers, 4 havildars, 32 rank and file, wounded; 1 native officer, 1 havildar, 2 rank and file, missing.

56th Regiment of Native Infantry—2 European officers, 2 native officers, 7 havildars, 32 rank and file, killed; 6 European officers, 4 native officers, 7 havildars, 4 drummers, 200 rank and file, wounded; 2 havildars, 10 rank and file, missing.

Total—4 European officers, 7 native officers, 24 sergeants or havildars, 1 drummer, 138 rank and file, killed; 26 European officers, 16 native officers, 43 sergeants or havildars, 9 drummers, 725 rank and file, wounded; 2 havildars, 12 rank and file, missing.

THIRD INFANTRY DIVISION

Divisional Staff—1 European officer, wounded.

FIRST BRIGADE.

Brigade Staff—2 European officers, killed.

Her Majesty's 24th Foot—11 European officers, 4 sergeants, 1 drummer, 188 rank and file, killed; 10 European officers, 5 sergeants, 2 drummers, 303 rank and file, wounded; 38 rank and file, missing.

24th Regiment of Native Infantry—1 European officer, 6 native officers, 13 havildars, 2 drummers, 74 rank and file, killed; 2 European officers, 3 native officers, 3 havildars, 2 drummers, 82 rank and file, 1 horse, wounded; 2 havildars, 20 rank and file, missing.

SIXTH BRIGADE.

Brigade Staff—1 European officer, wounded.

15th Regiment of Native Infantry—2 havildars, 4 rank and file, killed; 3 European officers, 1 native officer, 7 havildars, 37 rank and file, wounded.

36th Regiment of Native Infantry—1 havildar, 3 rank and file, killed; 1 European officers, 5 havildars, 2 drummers, 81 rank and file, wounded.

SEVENTH BRIGADE.

Her Majesty's 61st Foot—11 rank and file, killed; 3 European officers, 7 sergeants, 93 rank and file, wounded.

36th Regiment of Native Infantry—1 native officer, 2 havildars, 25 rank and file killed; 6 European officers, 2 native officers, 3 havildars, 66 rank and file, wounded.

59th Regiment of Native Infantry—3 rank and file, killed; 3 native officers, 4 havildars, 1 drummer, 43 rank and file, wounded.

Total—14 European officers, 7 native officers 34 sergeants or havildars, 3 drummers, 312 rank and file, 2 horses, killed; 33 European officers, 9 native officers, 40 sergeants or havildars, 7 drummers, 1,228 rank and file, 1 horse, wounded; 2 havildars, 1 rank and file, missing.

Total of all arms 23 European officers, 16 native officers, 53 sergeants or havildars, 5 drummers, 803 rank and file, 1 lascar, 2 syces, 52 horses, killed; 67 European officers, 27 native officers, 1 warrant officer, 99 sergeants or havildars, 17 drummers, 1439 rank and file, 8 lascars, 2 syces, 44 horses, wounded; 4 havildars, 94 rank and file, 6 syces, 80 horses, missing.

Total—602 men, 52 horses, killed; 1651 men, 44 horses, wounded, 104 men, 80 horses, missing.

Grand Total 2337 men, 176 horse

NOMINAL ROLL OF EUROPEAN OFFICERS KILLED, WOUNDED, OR MISSING.

Adjutant-General's Office, Head-Quarters, Camp,
Chillianwallah, January 17.

General Staff—Brevet-Major C. Elkins, Deputy Adjutant-General of the Army, killed; Brevet Major H. T. Tucker, Assistant Adjutant-General of the Army, contusion; Lieutenant J. S. Pratt, Deputy-Assistant Quartermaster General, wounded severely.

1th Troop, 2nd Brigade, Horse Artillery—Lieutenant J. A. Masson, killed.

3rd Troop 2nd Brigade, Horse Artillery—Brevet-Major E. Christie, wounded very dangerously, since dead.

3rd Company 1st Battalion Artillery—Captain M. Dawes, wounded slightly; Fire Lieutenant C. S. Dundas, wounded severely.

Her Majesty's 3d Light Dragoons—Captain W. Unett, wounded severely; Lieutenant T. H. Stisted, wounded.

5th Regiment Light Cavalry—Lieutenant R. Christie, wounded dangerously; Lieutenant A. P. C. Elliot, wounded severely.

2nd Cavalry Brigade Staff—Brigadier A. Pope, C.B., wounded severely.

Her Majesty's 14th Light Dragoons—Lieutenant A. J. Carets a, killed; Major C Stenart, wounded.

6th Regiment Light Cavalry—Lieutenant A. M. Shepherd, killed; Captain W. E. Boys, wounded dangerously; Lieutenant H. E. Brindley, wounded.

2nd European Regiment—Lieutenant M. R. Nightingale, wounded very severely; Lieutenant J. Bleazmire, wounded slightly.

31st Regiment Native Infantry—Captain W. R. Dunmore, wounded slightly.

Her Majesty's 29th Foot—Major M. Smith, slight contusion; Lieutenant the Honourable H. M. Monckton, wounded severely; Lieutenant H. T. Metge, wounded severely; Ensign G. H. Nevill, wounded slightly.

30th Regiment of Native Infantry—Captain W. H. Ross, killed; Ensign A. C. de Morel, killed; Brevet-Major M. E. Lodge, wounded severely; Captain W. G. Campbell, wounded slightly; Captain K. S. Ewart, wounded slightly; Captain C. F. Fenwick, wounded very severely; Captain J. Morrieson, wounded slightly; Lieutenant H. Sutherland, wounded severely; Ensign T. Peirce, wounded slightly; Ensign J. C. Wood, wounded very severely; Ensign W. F. Leicester, wounded very severely.

24th Regiment of Native Infantry—Lieut. W. W. Wards, killed; Ensign F. W. Robinson, killed; Major D. Pennycuick, wounded very severely, since dead; Lieutenant W. C. Gott, wounded severely; Lieutenant L. B. Jones, wounded severely; Lieut. F. V. H. Jervis, wounded; Lieut. A. H. Jacob, wounded slightly; Lieut. J. W. Delamain, wounded severely, arm since amputated.

46th Regiment Native Infantry—Captain R. Haldane, wounded severely; Lieut. T. Pew, wounded severely; Lieut. A. Combe, wounded slightly; Ensign W. L. Trotter, wounded badly.

Staff—Brigadier-General C. Campbell, C.B., wounded [illegible] slightly.

Staff Artillery Brigade—Brigadier D. Pennycuick, C.B. and K.H., killed; Captain W. Lloyd, Major of Brigade, killed.

Her Majesty's 24th Foot—Lieut.-Col. R. Brookes, killed; Major H. W. Harris, killed; Captain O. Jago, killed; Captain J. S. Shore, killed; Captain R. W. Travers, killed; Lieut. G. Fordyce, killed; Lieut. A. B. Payne, killed; Lieut. J. A. Woodgate, killed; Lieut. W. Finches, killed; Ensign H. C. B. Collis, killed; Ensign A. Pennycuick, killed; Major H. Poynter, wounded dangerously; Captain W. G. Brown, wounded slightly; Lieut. H. Beazley, wounded severely; Lieut. G. E. L. Williams, wounded dangerously; Lieut. R. A. Croker, wounded severely; Lieut. G. F. Berry, wounded slightly; Lieut. J. B. Thelwall, wounded severely; Lieut. and Adjutant W. Harsh'on, wounded slightly; Lieut. A. J. Macpherson, wounded severely; Lieut. J. H. Archer, her Majesty's 98th Regt., wounded slightly.

56th Regiment N.I. Lieutenant A. M'Leod, killed; Lieutenant V. G. C. Sherland, wounded severely; Lieut. [illegible] A. Jones, wounded slightly.

Staff, 6th Infantry Brigade—Captain A. B. Morris, Officiating Brigade Major, wounded slightly.

59th Regiment, N.I.—Lieutenant and Adjutant G. G. Anderson, wounded severely; Lieutenant H. R. Shaw, wounded slightly; Lieutenant W. G. Elliee, wounded slightly.

59th Regiment, N.I.—Captain J. A. Jones, wounded severely, Lieutenant J. Abbott, wounded severely.

Her Majesty's 61st Foot—Captain J. Massey, wounded severely; Ensign J. Neale, wounded severely; Ensign J. H. H. Parks, wounded slightly.

56th Regiment, N.I.—Captain J. Fairless, wounded severely; Lieutenant Interpreter and Quartermaster A. N. Thompson, wounded, since dead; Lieutenant and Adjutant C. S. Wearne, wounded severely; Lieutenant J. D. Ragway, wounded severely; Ensign F. J. S. Ragsdale, wounded severely; Ensign C. J. G. Hay, wounded dangerously.

PAT GRANT, Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant-General of the Army

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FROM THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY, IN COUNCIL, TO THE SECRET COMMITTEE OF THE EAST INDIA COMPANY, DATED BOMBAY, FEB. 3, 1849

(EXTRACT.)

We have the highest satisfaction in communicating to you the unconditional surrender of the fort and garrison of Moultan, on the morning of the 22nd ult.

We received this important intelligence late last evening, by express, in a letter from Mr. Henry Lawrence, Resident at the Court of Lahore, with the Governor-General's camp at the 20th ult., forwarding a copy of the following notification, which had on that day been issued by order of his Lordship.

NOTIFICATION

Camp, Mukkoo, Jan. 25, 1849.

The Governor-General has the highest satisfaction in intimating to the President in Council, and notifying for public information, that he has this day received intelligence that, on the morning of the 22nd inst., when, practicable breach having been effected, the troops were about to storm the citadel of Moultan, the Dewan Mooraj surrendered himself with his whole garrison unconditionally to the British Government.

The Governor-General directs a salute of 21 guns shall be fired at every principal station of the army, as soon as this notification shall be received.

By order of the Right Hon. the Governor-General of India,

H. M. LUSHINGTON,
Secretary to the Government of India, with the Governor-General.

CONDITION OF THE FRENCH BEFORE THE LATE REVOLUTION.

(To the Editor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.)

SIR,—There seems a lingering disposition amongst some of our people to imitate the French in endeavouring to promote social improvement by schemes for violently subverting what property. Will you allow me, therefore, through your well-circulated paper, to call public attention to the fact, that prior to the late Revolution there existed a very minute division of property in France, and that this was accompanied by a very desirable condition of the great mass of the people? I will not crowd your columns by quoting authorities; but every one of the following sentences can be verified if necessary.

I would hardly remind your readers that the first Revolution made one of its [illegible] an property which some people there think very desirable. It is a mistake, indeed, to suppose that small farms rank their highest in that period. Many existed before then, land, though owned in great masses in France as in Ireland, was occupied as in the latter in very small portions. That Revolution destroyed great properties. It made that minute [illegible] general which was before only partial. It distributed land on easy terms amongst the peasantry, and they were, for a while, as Michelet has remarked, [illegible] and happy.

The Revolution confirmed and promoted the old attachment to small holdings by its legislation. Between 1789 and 1847 it effected a great equal division of landed and other property amongst all the children. The consequence is, as M. T. Reays, that in France "not more than three million families are in decided [illegible]; that not one million can be said to approach to opulence; and that at most the really opulent people of France do not exceed three hundred." Acc rding to M. M'Culloch, the number of properties in 1815 was no less than 11,211,341. Of these, nearly seven-eighths, or less than 1,628,000 The separate properties of Great Britain are estimated at less than half the latter number. Two-thirds of the whole population of France are proprietors of land. Thus, property and particularly landed property, in France, is more minutely and more generally divided than in any other country of Europe. A compulsory division of property is as much an anachronism with it by the state in one direction as a law to prevent its being divided to interference in another; and that forced division in France has brought about and preserved a general equalisation of property which approximates to the much-desired Saint-Simon and Communism, and may be said, in some measure, to be a preparation for them. For some such division of property, persons here have a vehement hankering; and allow me, therefore, to state some of its consequences.

I pass over the universal addition of the people to agriculture, which prevents the growth of the national liberty, to landowning, and runs numerous arts which are found only where towns are numerous. I pass over the moral and political ignorance of it a great mass of the people, which makes them the victims of superstition and the dupes of political [illegible] and I pass over the misery it has created in frequent conspiracies, insurrections, and revolutions, and combine my remarks exclusively to their physical condition. "There are in France," says M. Thiers, making out a case of improvement, and therefore an unexceptionable witness, "24 millions of agriculturists (chiefly proprietors and their families), whose lives are passed in privation; and there are 9 or 6 millions of artisans and labourers whose lives, less exposed to hardship, interspersed now and then with passing prosperity, are liable to desolating interruptions of employment." "There exist," he also says, "two millions of families who have barely the necessaries of life, and are often seen deprived of them." Agreeing with M. Thiers, M. Pierre Leroux states some time ago in the National Assembly, and he was not contradicted, that there were 2,000,000 of families in France in a state of pauperism: in Paris alone, in the month of November last, there were 300,000 persons dependent on alms. the amount of their receipts on which they were obliged to live was 2½d per head daily: and though sums of these might have been reduced to

poverty by the Revolution, it is notorious that the great number of such persons before it began was one of its exciting causes. The peasantry of France, being eight-tenths of the people, have been described by Michelet as working harder and faring worse than a Negro; as devoured by usury, and as made savage by toil and suffering; hating the rich, and most unsafe neighbours. M. Lafitte said of his countrymen, long before last February, "A considerable portion of them eat neither bread nor meat, but live on coarse vegetables, and are hardly covered by a few rags." "The agricultural population of France," says the author of "Analogies and Contrasts," "know not the taste of animal food. Out of 27 or 28 millions, 26 or 27 millions are drudges and fellahs." They are only better off than the Irish, the most poverty-stricken and miserable peasantry of Europe. It is estimated on good grounds—and such general estimates, the results of careful inquiries into many facts, are better proofs of the real condition of a people than isolated cases—that the income of one-half of the families engaged in agriculture, over and above their very miserable subsistence, does not exceed forty shillings a year! What an income for an independent family! On the average, the whole people, according to Mr. M'Culloch, consume daily each 10 ounces of bread, and 1½ ounces of meat. In England, the average consumption is 20 ounces of bread, and 6 of meat. Wherever people are not well fed, we may be sure that they will neither be well lodged nor well clothed. Such was the physical condition of the mass of the French, which, considering the state of their knowledge, and the state of their civilization, was morally more galling than the condition of the worst fed, worst lodged, worst clothed people of Europe.

It is so plain as scarcely to need remark, that the Irish would effect a revolution to-morrow, were they not kept in check by the superior power of England. Now as the French have no superior power, it may be concluded that their similar condition to that of the Irish, while they had a Government at once extravagant, interfering, and feeble, was the goading cause of their political revolution. It was one of the consequences of the general and philanthropic aspirations now so rife in the world, to improve the condition of the multitude, excited into great activity by the deplorable condition of the French under their late Government. At least, to improve their condition was the object avowed by all the Socialist and Communist leaders; and Revolution would have neither motive nor support unless the people were steeped in poverty and misery, and great social benefit were anticipated from changing the form and nature of the Government. For Louis Philippe and his Ministers I offer no kind of apology: they did not comprehend the condition of the people, and they aggravated its evils in more ways than I can describe, and to an incredible extent; but even such a Government as theirs was less disastrous in its effects on the condition of the people than the forcible division of property. Opinions on this subject are, I know, at variance; but nobody can contest the existence in France of great poverty, great ignorance, great social misery, and great comparative backwardness in civilization, in conjunction with a very minute and even fragmentary division of the land.

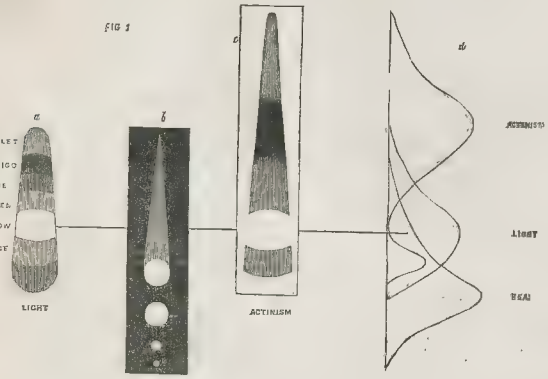
It is much easier to explain than defend the conduct of those leaders of the Socialists and Communists, who, in spite of the lessons of the first Revolution, promoted last February, and still endeavour to promote, a further interference with property, with a view still more to equalise it; but the subject with an examination of their projects, and the effects of their proceedings, I must defer to another opportunity, if you think the subject worthy of notice.

I remain, yours, obediently,

T. T. J.

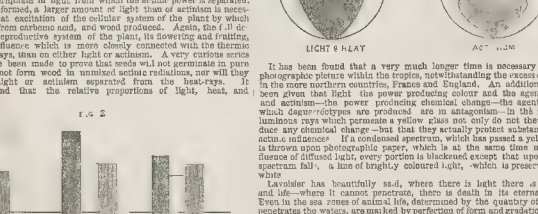
THE SOLAR RAYS.

THE phenomena which the investigations of modern science have shown to be connected with the solar radiations are so curious, and bear so importantly upon great natural phenomena, that we are induced to devote a column to their consideration. We have been hitherto led to regard the sun's rays as consisting essentially of light and heat; and these, indeed, were commonly considered as modifications of one power. Melloni has, however, shown that plates of obsidian and black mica, which do not admit of the permeation of light, are freely penetrated by heat; and, on the contrary, that a glass stained green by oxide of copper,* which offers scarcely any obstruction of light, will scarcely allow of the passage of any heat rays. In this way it is distinctly shown that the physical conditions of these forces are essentially different; and, in a similar manner, we may entirely obstruct the chemical agency by the use of a yellow glass, while a blue medium, which obstructs nearly all the light, admits of the free passage of the chemical radiations.



In this manner we are made acquainted with the existence of, certainly, three physical agents in the Solar Beams—Light, Heat, and Actinism, as the chemical power is called. Their existence may be shown in the following manner:—If we pass a sun-beam through a glass prism, we get a coloured luminous image (*a*, Fig. 1) consisting of seven circumstantial bands. If we throw the same image upon black paper washed with ether, an image rapidly dries in the forms shown in *b*, which represents the heat's rays, and proves the existence of calorific rays, which are entirely without light; and if we throw the same image on paper covered with the chloride of silver, it is blackened in the manner shown at *c*, in which the most decided chemical change is observed to take place beyond the violet ray, where there is neither light nor heat in the yellow ray, where the light is at its greatest intensity, no chemical change is produced. The curved lines (*d*) show the relative points of maximum influence in the solar spectrum for each power.

From all the phenomena which these solar powers exhibit, it is evident that they exist in a state of antagonism and one is sometimes in a state of superior activity compared to another. Seeds require an excess of actinism to germinate; and they will not germinate in light from which the actinic power is separated. After the leaves are formed, a larger amount of light than of actinism is necessary to produce that exudation of the cellular system of the plant by which carbon is separated from carbonic acid, and wood produced. Again, the full development of the reproductive system of the plant, its flowering and fruiting, depends upon an influence which is more closely connected with the thermic power of the sun's rays, than on either light or actinism. A very curious series of experiments have been made to prove that seeds will not germinate in pure light. Plants will not form wood in unmixed actinic radiations, nor will they flower in either light or actinism separated from the heat-rays. It has also been found that the relative proportions of light, heat, and actinism vary in the seasons of spring, summer, and autumn in the manner shown in the above woodcut, in exact accordance with the results obtained by experiment—the black band representing Actinism, the white one Light, and the shaded one Heat.



Thus beautifully has nature disposed of the constitution of the Solar Beams, that these antagonistic powers are balanced one against the other in exact accordance with the requirements of organic nature. It has been discovered that the proportions of these principles are different in various parts of the globe: light and heat being at a maximum at the equator, and diminishing towards the poles; whereas, actinism is at its minimum at the equator, and arrives at its maximum in the temperate zones. This fact explains the cause obviously of the gigantic vegetation of the tropics, and the gradual dwarfing of plants as we proceed towards the poles. The conditions are represented in the annexed diagram.

It has been found that a very much longer time is necessary to produce a photographic picture within the tropics, notwithstanding the excess of light, than in the more northern countries, France and England. An additional proof has been given that light is the power producing colour and the agent of vision—and actinism—the power producing chemical change—the agent, indeed, by which daguerreotypes are produced are in antagonism—in the fact that the luminous rays which permeate a yellow glass not only do not themselves produce any chemical change—but that they actually protect substances from the actinic influence. If a condensed spectrum, which has passed a yellow medium, is thrown upon photographic paper, which is at the same time under the influence of diffused light, every portion is blackened except that upon which the spectrum falls, a line of bright-yellow light, which is preserved perfectly white.

Lavoisier has beautifully said, where there is light there is organisation and life—where it cannot penetrate, there is death in its eternal blankness. Even in the sea zones of animal life, determined by the quantity of light which penetrates the waters, are marked by perfection of form and gradations of colour: the creatures living near the surface being of high organisation, and rich in colour, compared with those at greater depths. The lowest zone of an animal life which has been discovered is at a depth of 300 fathoms, and around our own shores all vegetable life ceases at about 60 fathoms from the surface. Such are the influences of the solar radiations; it being evident that light heat and actinism equally produce an effect upon the inorganic as on the organic world. Indeed, it may be proved by simple experiments that the solar rays cannot fall upon any body, whether it be of metal, of wood, of stone, or of glass, without producing a disturbance, either molecular or chemical in its surface; but that all bodies immediately have the power of restoring themselves during the hours of darkness to the state they were in previous to the solar disturbance. May we not hence, infer, that darkness is as necessary to the inorganic body, as night and sleep to living and breathing beings. These researches, which have arisen from the discovery of photography, have already led to the elucidation of many mysteries connected with the great phenomena of nature; and the discovery of the new principle, *actinism* promises to lead us rapidly forward in our examinations of the secret powers of creation.

* An application of this principle is shown in the new Palm House, Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew.

OUR MAGAZINE COLUMN FOR MARCH.

WHAT IS PATRAS WORTH?

It is a popular remark in the navy, that those who go to sea for pleasure would go to the residence of his satanic majesty for coolness. Without fully committing ourselves to the same assertion with regard to visitors to Patras, we may yet be understood to be of opinion, that it is not an agreeable place of residence. There is a very dreary tower, which represents the defiant past, and a very dirty town, which constitutes the discreditable present; there are churches of the Greek establishment, on the walls of which glare, dismally, paintings, at once watery and sooty. About the town, you may see occasionally parishioners of the church in top-boots. The inhabitants of Patras enjoy vote by ballot, and have not much to eat; tyranny and beef are almost unknown to that happy population. The general elections are distinguished by disturbances. There is a great deal of liberty, and very little comfort; the mob entire, and the respectable residents complain.—*King Dobbs.*

CALIFORNIA.

In dependently of its golden treasures, California possesses in itself all the elements of prosperity and beauty. Its wheat, maize, oats, hemp, flax, tobacco, and potatoes; its magnificent timber; its mines of quicksilver and iron; its luxuriant pastures; its cattle, sheep, horses, and mules; its splendid river carriage all these combine to render it peculiarly valuable in the settlers eyes; while the beauty of its scenery, its mountains, valleys, streams, and lakes—its rich botany and flora—invest it with attraction for the traveller. At present, however, it is not inhabited as it is—undeveloped as it is—its resources—a nameless multitude throngs its plains and mountains, toiling in search of gold. All else is forgotten; and the name of Alta California is never connected with any idea save that of the precious metal. *Bentley's Magazine.*

FLOWER MARKETS OF PARIS.

There are, or there were, three principal Marchés aux Fleurs in Paris—one on the Quay, one on the Boulevard St. Martin, and one on the Place de la Madeleine. These three flower-markets, like everything else in this world, have their own caste, their own fashion, and rank. Getting into railway phraseology as we are, we may designate them as first, second, and third classes. That on the Place de la Madeleine is the first-class, at least in point of price, and therefore it appertains more especially to first-class people; that on the Boulevard is the second-class flower-market, and that on the Quay a third-class, where you may find a flower to answer al. the purposes a flower was designed for, and pay a third-class price for it. Flowers are the sole luxury of the poor and hard-working; for young women who pass long summer days at ceaseless needlework, how sweet is it to repose their eyes a moment on a little verdure; to cast a glance now and then on an opening bud, or inhale the fragrance breathed forth from open petals, even on the noisome air of a city lodging! The pale mechanic places a pot of mignonette in his window, and sickly geraniums screen out the little air that can enter a London attic. A superficially wheh gives a momentary happiness should be allowed to pass for a necessity. But in France flowers are a necessity to the working people; the humblest housekeeper, when she carefully appropriates her purse to sundry necessaries, reserves a sou for the modest bouquet which is to be laid over her other purchases.—*Fraser's Magazine.*

BLUE AND WHITE JASPER.

We are glad to see an extensive revival of the beautiful blue and white jasper ornaments which Flaxman designed for Wedgewood. There is often a variation of a hundred per cent. in the value of precisely the same article. The public stars and understraw. It is simply that one article is compounded without retouching by hand, and that the other has been perfected by costly hand-labour.—*Journal of Design.*—No. 1.

A LOVE-SICK POPULATION

I suppose there is scarcely any man who reads this or any other novel but has been tantlized in love, some time or the other, by fate, and circumstances, by falsehood of women, or his own fault. Let that worthy friend recal his own sensations under the circumstances, and apply them as illustrative of Mr. Pen's anguish. Ah! what weary nights and sickening fevers! Ah! what mad desires dashing up against some rock of obstruction or indifference, and flung back again from the unimpressionable granite! If a list could be made this very night in London of the groans, thoughts, imprecations of tossing lovers, what a catalogue it would be! I wonder what a per centage of the male population of the metropolis will be lying awake at two or three o'clock to-morrow morning, counting the hours as they go by knelling dreary, and rolling from left to right, restless, yearning, and heart-sick? What a pang it is! I never knew a man die of love, certainly; but I have known a twelve-stone man go down to nine stone five under a disappointed passion, so that pretty nearly a quarter of him may be said to have perished—and that is no small portion. He has come back to his old size subsequently; perhaps, is bigger than ever: very likely, some new affection has closed round his heart and ribs, and made them comfortable—and young Pen is a man who will console himself, like the rest of us.—*Pendennis.*

THE AUTHOR OF 'LETTS'S DIARY'

His genius burst upon the world, full pruned (like Minerva), one Christmas, when the first issue of his immortal "Diary" took place, on Cornhill. And ever a year since has added to his well-earned popularity. In his pages, as the year closes, the venturous merchant, the recluse scholar, the persevering lover, the careful trader, and the wily lawyer, find a true register of their most secret wishes, their most cherished endeavours. There, too, they see what life is worth, and there they are taught by experiences that past to meditate upon the future. Mr. Letts has traced no line that does not tend to the elevation of our fellow either; and may Love's pure over his book equally obtain from blotting it. Extreme purity is the characteristic of Mr. Letts's pages, and we know no work which we can more safely put into the hands of a child, either at one and of the year or the other.—*Man in the Moon*

THE INTERIOR OF AUSTRALIA.

The interior of Australia, in spite of the numerous expeditions that have of late years been undertaken, yet remains a question to be discussed—all set at rest by future travellers. The centre of that vast island, which some suppose to have been formed by an archipelago, some to consist of a great belt of sand encircling an undiscovered sea, has given rise to more enquiry than perhaps any other geographical problem. The adventurous spirit of a Mungo Park might, perhaps, have unravelled the difficult question. We have no such travellers now. Few men would care to toil, a one and unprotected, through so savage a wilderness as that which the explorer must traverse in order to penetrate the remoteness of Australia. The danger of the enterprise deters men from it; and, perhaps, the character of the country is less propitious to the adventurer than are the wild solitudes of Africa. Scarcity of provisions and water, the risk of hostile collision with the natives, the inhospitable nature of the country—these are dangers and obstacles which induce the explorer to set forth attended by a numerous company, and furnished with cumbrous waggons and other means of conveyance. These obstruct the progress, while they increase the cost of the traveller, but are, perhaps, unavoidable evils, when we consider the character of the little-known districts of the Australian continent.—*Paul's Rhinoceros adopts etc.*

PATRONAGE OF THE GREAT.

Why do we hear such tirades about the ingratitude of men, who, being once assisted by others—their inferiors in everything save gold—soar above the low roosting of toadyism, and rise into personal independence? Let us remember that the contract was never a fair one, and that a whole life's degradation is a heavy sum to pay for a dinner with his Grace, or a cup of tea with her Highness. "My Lord," I am aware, thinks differently; and it is one of the very pleasant weaknesses of his high station to fancy that little folk are dependent upon him,—that the homage they obtain among their fellows by his patronage is public, or by his most careless nod in the street. But "My Lord" does not know that this is a paper currency, that represents no capital; that it is not convertible at will, and is never a legal tender; and, consequently, as a means of acting *Lord* sets services, is about as honest a payment as a flash note. *Con Cregan, the Irish Gil Blas.*

THE END OF A "MAN MADE OF MONEY."

The Man of Money sat alone in his garret. Evening closed in, and the moon rose, and lo! and reproachfully at its miser. The same moon that looked so tenderly upon millions; the same moon that shone upon the silvery sails of the *Halcyon*, flying like a sea-bird to its home. The Man of Money started in his chair "What, that?" The garret door opened. "You, Ivy! not?"—"I," answered the slave Fatima. "Well? Has it come?" cried the master.—"Here it is," answered the servant, and she laid a letter upon the table.—"Well, now for their contents!" so leaned the *Man of Money*. "Go, while I read it," and the servant obeyed. "Sly, dog; a light! I cannot read else. Do you hear? A light!" The fellow came not in; but his voice was heard without: "There is a candle on the table, and paper prepared to light it." Most precious paper! The heart's flesh and blood of the Man of Money. For the devilish serving-man had folded a note (how obtained, can it matter?) a note sealed from the breast of his master; a piece of money, a part of the damned Jericho, sympathising with him. The Man of Money took the paper—the devil, with his ear upturned, crept closer to the door—and thrust it amidst the dying coals. A moment, and the garret is rent as with a lightning flash. Yelling, and all on fire, the Man of Money falls prostrate, with hell in his face. Each sin appears, but not a sound of mercy. And the fire communicated by the sympathy of the living note the flesh of his flesh—like a snake of flame, glides up his limbs, devouring them. And so he is consumed. A minute, and the Man of Money is a thin, black paper ash. Now, the night wind stirs it; and now, a sudden breeze carries the viscous corpse away, fluttering in to dust impalpable. And at the moment, the possessions of Jericho—all he had bought with his gold and blood, and sorrow—all was blasted and shudder, consumed to ashes. The pictures crept in dust from the walls; the walls crumbled; the very gold the wretch had hoarded became as nought. Candlestick looked at his diamond ring—the gift of Jericho and it was a speck of charcoal. Bones and Pharaoh, drawing forth their golden snuff-boxes, found in their hands two lumps of soot. Mrs Jericho and her daughters were alike disenchanted. The very moment Jericho passed away in flame, they found themselves in garments of tinder. And thus were all things of the Man made of Money—things of dust and ashes.—*A Man made of Money*

GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION OF ANIMALS

At the meeting of the Association of American Geologists and Naturalists, held at Boston, in 1847, Professor S. S. Haldeman stated that an insect was sent to him from Rio, by Dr. J. C. Reinhardt, with information that lots or an allied species had been seen by him on board the United States' ship *Constitution*, in Coquimbo China, and subsequently in all the ports of the Pacific, the ship touching at the Sandwich Islands and Western Mexico, and passing round Cape Horn and Brazil—a wider geographical distribution than has heretofore been given to this genus. The insect proves to be an *Ectobius*; and its extensive distribution is attributable to the fact that this genus is parasitic on the *Blatta* (or cockroach), which is known to be extensively abundant upon ships between the tropics.—*Sharpe's London Journal.*

BILLS IN PARLIAMENT.

—A bill "to Facilitate the Transfer of Real Property" has just been introduced, and is to apply to England alone. It proposes that a registrar of deeds shall be appointed by the Crown, who shall receive documents for registration, and subsequently retain or re-deliver them, at the option of the parties by whom they are deposited. All persons executing any land or encumbrance are to deposit proper maps and specifications. Searches of the registry are to be made on the requisition of parties giving proof of interest in the estate, and paying the requisite fees. The fees for registration are to be graduated according to the extent and nature of the property; and any surplus, after payment of the salary of the registrar and the expenses of the office, is to be carried to the Consolidated Fund. Owners of lands, in registering such lands, must register all the incumbrances, &c., which may exist at the time. All subsequent transfers must be registered, or they will be inoperative as against any person claiming under a registered title. In cases where the owner, from accidental or other circumstances, is not in possession of the title deeds, he may register with such explanatory statements as the registrar shall approve of. Persons holding lease may register such liens in case the owner of the lands shall have omitted to do so. Any wilful misrepresentations, with the view of gaining a fictitious title, is to be felony. All transfers of and registered under the act are to be made either by a document, which shall be registered, or by the transferor signing in the books of the registry an acknowledgment of the transfer and of the consideration thereof. No new encumbrances are to be legal unless registered. Owners of land in undisturbed possession for thirty years may be registered as absolute owners, provided they shall have given due notice in the *Gazette*; and their title thenceforth is to be beyond question. Encumbrances under the act in the case of overdue claims are to have the power of entering into possession and of effecting sales. Lands registered under the act need not be registered under any other acts.

LIFE POLICIES.—A bill is now before Parliament "to make life policies of assurance assignable at law" in Great Britain and Ireland, in the same manner as they are assignable in Scotland. The bill provides that a memorandum from the party assigning the policy attested by one witness shall be sufficient notice to the assurance office and to all persons, and that a memorandum on the back of the policy duly stamped, and executed also in the presence of a witness, shall be a sufficient assignment of such policy, with or without a separate deed.

THE FORT OF ATTOCK.

FROM SKETCHES BY A CORRESPONDENT.

PART OF THE FORT OF ATTOCK, FROM THE LEFT BANK OF THE INDUS.

THE Fort of Attock (we learn by the recent Mail) has been surrendered to the Affghans, who, it is stated, pandered the town, and committed many atrocities. Lieutenant Herbert made an endeavour to escape down the Indus, but fell into the hands of Chuttur Singh. Captain Abbot is still at large, but there are no recent tidings of his whereabout. Major and Mrs. Lawrence and their children are in the power of the rebel chief. It is said Sir H. Lawrence is very anxious to prevent Dost Mahomed obtaining possession of his brother, as he has an "ancient grudge" against him, which he would not fail to "feed fat" were he to secure his person.

By aid of an obliging Correspondent, we are enabled to present our readers with the two annexed Views of this important point. Of the town and fortress of Attock, we find the following interesting details in Thornton's valuable "Gazetteer:"—

"Attock is a fort and small town in the Punjaub, on the left or east bank of the Indus, 942 miles from the sea, and close below the place where it receives the water of the Khabool river, and first becomes navigable. The name, signifying *obstacle*, is supposed to have been given to it under the presumption that no scrupulous Hindoo would proceed westward of it; but this strict principle, like many others of similar nature, is little acted on. Some state that the name was given by the Emperor Akbar, because he here found much difficulty in crossing the river. The river itself is at this place frequently by the natives called Attock. Here is a bridge, formed usually of from twenty to thirty boats across the stream, at a spot where it is 537 feet wide. In summer, when the melting of the snows in the lofty mountains to the north raises the stream so that the bridge becomes endangered, it is withdrawn, and the communication is then effected by means of a ferry. The banks of the river are very high, so that the enormous accession which the volume of water receives during inundation scarcely affects the breadth, but merely increases the depth. The rock forming the banks is of a dark-coloured slate, polished by the force of the stream, so as to shine like black marble. Between these, "one clear blue stream shot past." The depth of the Indus here is thirty feet in the lowest state, and between sixty and seventy in the highest, and runs at the rate of six miles an hour. There is a fort at some distance above the confluence of the river of Kabool; but the extreme coldness and rapidity of the water render it at all times very dangerous, and, on the slightest inundation, quite impracticable. The bridge is supported by an association of boatmen, who receive the revenue of a village allotted for this purpose by the Emperor Akbar, and secured to them by the Sikh government at present holding the place. They also receive a small daily pay as long as the bridge stands, and levy a toll on all passengers. On the right bank, opposite Attock, is Khyrabad, a fort, built, according to some, by the Emperor Akbar, according to others, by Nadir Shah. This locality is, in a military and commercial point of view, of much importance, as the Indus is here crossed by the great route which, proceeding from Kabool eastward through the Khyber Pass into the Punjaub, forms the main line of communication between Affghanistan and Northern India. The river was here repeatedly crossed by the British armies during the late military operations in Affghanistan; and here, according to the general opinion, Alexander, subsequently Timur, the Jagatayan conqueror, and, still later, Nadir Shah, crossed; but there is much uncertainty on these points. The fortress was erected by the Emperor Akbar, in 1581, to command the passage; but, though strongly built of stone on the high and steep bank of the river, it could offer no effectual resistance to a regular attack, being commanded by the neighbouring heights. Its form is that of a parallelogram: it is 800 yards long and 400 wide. The town, which is inclosed within the walls of the fort, was formerly considerable, but has now gone greatly to decay. The population is estimated by Burnes at 2000. Runjeet Singh obtained possession of Attock with his characteristic trickery, having by a bribe induced the Affghan commander to surrender it to him."

THE INDIAN ARMY.

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL SIR CHARLES JAMES NAPIER (who has just been appointed to the command of our Indian Army, a few days since published a striking letter on the Baggage Corps formed by him in Scinde, and urging its adoption throughout the army. The evils of the present system are thus shown:—

Suppose the army in march, and to consist of 10,000 fighting men, and that an enemy attacks the fighting men and camp-followers, amounting in the mass to 40,000 or 60,000 men, of which 30,000 or 50,000 are unorganised, unmanageable camp-followers; suppose them to be attacked suddenly, and that when so attacked, they all rush back upon the column of fighting men, as they always do, and always will do, until well organised! When you have painted this pretty picture in your mind—this picture of noise, confusion, danger, and slaughter—I will ask you how the column of 10,000 fighting men are to fight? borne down by multitudes—confused by noise—how are they to form in order of battle? If once, by the exertion of their officers, they do form, how are they to fire?—on their own followers! their own animals! What may happen, no one can tell; but human foresight says that the whole will stand a fair chance of being utterly defeated. It is said that this took place, and caused, in a great measure, the Cabul massacre. I can easily believe it.

The following passages are full of import and meaning:

"The Indian army, when well commanded, is indomitable: it is capable of subjugating all the countries between the Black and Yellow Seas. The population from which it is drawn is so numerous and warlike the land so wealthy that the noble Indian army may vie with any force existing, in numbers, courage, and equipment. Its discipline and intelligence are in proportion. The European officers are all English, Irish, and Scotch gentlemen; whose honour and courage have created in their troops such an intrepid spirit as to render India secure against every evil from which an army can protect a country."

Sir Charles refers to the Punjaub as "a large country full of rivers, mountains, climates, plains, deserts, supplies scarce, and a hostile, well-armed, brave people, apparently resolved to wage a partisan warfare." In concluding the letter, the gallant writer emphatically recurs to the army in India, as "in every way worthy of the vast empire that it won and holds - holds by *discipline!* Let not, then, the word become an empty boast. Let it not lose its reality. Let not victory lull our soldiers to sleep. Let every British officer recollect that powerful nations surround our Indian empire; that they are rapidly acquiring our military system, our tactics, our arms. Let him compare our earlier battles with our last: Plassy with Feroshahur and Sobraon, setting our losses in killed and wounded at each battle in juxta-position. Let us look to these matters, that we may not have to exclaim with Pyrrhus at Asculum 'Another such victory will undo us.'"

NORTHERN EXTREMITY OF THE FORT OF ATTOCK, FROM THE LEFT BANK OF THE INDUS.

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LOCAL AND GENERAL TAXATION.

MR. DISRAELI'S motion, which was considered by the tenant-farmers of England as framed for their especial benefit and relief, has taken a shape which no one anticipated a few weeks ago. The champion of the agricultural interest neither proposes the re-imposition of the Corn Law, nor the abolition of the Malt Tax. He abstains from advocating the one, and dissuades his party from pressing the other. His plan for the relief of agriculture is the transference to the Consolidated Fund of one-half of the burdens at present borne by real property. He has opened up the important question of Local Taxation. He has endeavoured to persuade the tenant-farmers of England that they will be the gainers by the change; and he has sought to impress upon the country generally, that such a change, while it benefits agriculture more especially, will inflict no injustice upon the tax-paying community. The question is a wide one; it needs investigation.

The tenant-farmers have a notion, somehow or other, that agriculture is unfairly and unduly taxed. Perhaps it is the Malt Tax which is at the bottom of this idea; but, in considering Mr. Disraeli's plan, we need say nothing upon this point, as it does not enter into his calculations. The burdens alleged by Mr. Disraeli are burdens, not upon agriculture exclusively, but upon *real* as distinguished from *personal* estate. He is of opinion that if personal property were rated for the purposes of local taxation, relief would be afforded to all the owners and occupiers of real property, and, of course, to the great body of land owners and land occupiers. He refrains, however, from advocating a direct rating of personal property for the purpose—preferring to make it liable by the indirect method of relieving real estate at the expense of the Consolidated Fund. The local burdens of which he more especially complains, are poor rates, highway rates, county rates, church rates, and the land tax. The total amount of these various rates for the year terminating at Lady Day, 1848, was £12,000,000 sterling. His argument is, that all the objects for which these rates are levied are national rather than local; that the support of the poor is a national not a local duty; that the State is as much interested in good roads in every part of the country, as the various localities through which the roads may happen to pass; that the building and maintenance of prisons, and the expense of the administration of justices should not fall upon local districts, but upon the nation collectively; and that the ecclesiastical fabrics of the country should be maintained in the same manner. Every one of these assertions will be, and has been, challenged in a manner more or less emphatic. It is well, however, that Mr. Disraeli has made them, because the subject deserves enquiry, and because the truth cannot fail to be elicited by the discussion.

There can be no doubt that the support of the poor is a very grievous burden upon the real property of this country. The pauperism of last year amounted to upwards of one million eight hundred thousand souls. The chief and paramount duty of the State is to diminish that fearful amount of unproductive voracity. The interest of the nation is that pauperism should be extinguished; or, if such a happy result be not possible, that its amount should be reduced. It is to secure this all-important object, that the rates have been localised. A national system of taxation for the support of the poor would inevitably lead to the increase of pauperism. When local proprietors find that they must feed their own poor, either as productive labourers or as unproductive paupers, they choose the former alternative as a matter of course, wherever it is possible to do so. A national system would remove this spur from their sides, and the nation would speedily find itself overwhelmed with a flood of pauperism, as difficult to assuage as the pauperism of Munster and Connaught. A poor-law upon the present English principle of local responsibility would have been the salvation of the west of Ireland, if introduced a century ago. The bogs of those unhappy regions would by this time have been covered with smiling hamlets and waving corn-fields; and the landlords would not have been ruined by the inordinate increase of a potato-feeding, pauper-breeding peasantry. The people would have lived upon wages, and not upon the scanty produce of potato patches, and the whole nation would have been the better. It is local pressure and local liability that diminish pauperism, and that provide employment for the poor. Mr. Disraeli himself seems to be aware of the fact; for he does not propose to relieve the local proprietors and occupiers of the whole burden, but only of the half of it. Neither does he propose to assess personal property—or, as the Scotch call it, "means and substance" for the support of the poor. The difficulties in the way are too many and too serious, and he confesses them. We shall see hereafter what the agricultural body would gain by the change which he proposes.

NIGHT SCENE FROM THE CARNIVAL AT ROME.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

[COUNTRY EDITION.]

As regards the repair of the roads for which the highway rate is levied, it does not seem very clear that the nation should pay any portion of it. The toll upon turnpike-roads is a quite sufficient tax upon the public; and, unless the farmers of England are called upon to contribute to the paving of Oxford-street and Cornhill, which they are free to use whenever they come to town, we do not see upon what principle the tenant-farmer of Oxford-street or the merchants of Cornhill should be called upon to pay for the maintenance of roads that are necessary for the transport of agricultural produce, and without which, remunerative farming would be next to impossible. The real property of any neighbourhood or district is benefitted by a road, and ought to pay for it.

These observations apply more particularly to by-ways and district roads; for we are of opinion that the great highways of a nation should be national property. But as long as the inhabitants of towns and cities pay for the paving of their own streets, and do not come upon the national purse for any portion of the expense, we do not see upon what plea of equity the owners of real estate in the rural districts should be called upon to contribute out of their rents and revenues, all way the annual sum required for the maintenance of Regent-street, Manchester, or Glasgow streets, to support them. Similar remarks apply to canal tolls, though perhaps with less force. The purchasers and occupiers of land buy or occupy it with the previous knowledge that the burden of church rates is upon it. It is a portion of the bargain, and cannot fairly be considered a grievance. With regard to the burden of church rates upon houses and other real property, it enters into a very different question, which we are not called upon to discuss as part of any possible relief to agriculture. As for the county rate, we incline very strongly to the belief that the whole cost of the criminal judicature of the country should be borne by the nation collectively. So far we are inclined to agree with Mr. Disraeli. But, whether the argument apply or not in this particular instance, we do not see that any relief worthy of the name would be afforded to agriculture by the transference of the whole burden to the Consolidated Fund. Then again, as to the land tax, which is included by Mr. Disraeli in his twelve millions. It is, of course, a tax upon real property; but so is the Window Tax. If the one be a burden, so is the other; and if fifty per cent. of the one ought to be paid by the nation collectively, there can be no reason why fifty per cent. of the other should not be provided for in the same way. All such changes as these are a mere display of hocus pocus, and a robbing of Peter to pay Paul.

Let us calculate a little more closely how they would work. They would apparently relieve, to the amount of six millions per annum, the owners of real property, including not agriculturists only, but the owners of mills, mines, manufactories, railways, gas shares, water shares, and house property. But the relief would not in reality amount to more than half that sum, if even to so much. The national finances, unless our expenditure be reduced by six millions—of which there is no prospect—are not in a condition to bear the transfer. The present income tax produces something less than six millions per annum. The sole resource of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, supposing Mr. Disraeli's scheme to be carried, would be to double the income tax. Let the owners of real property calculate, therefore, how much they pay at present in the shape of this odious impost; and having multiplied it by 2, let them deduct it from the saving they would make, in being relieved of half the poor rate, half the highway rate, half the church rate, half the county rate, and half the land-tax. The balance would be their gain by the financial manœuvre of their friend Mr. Disraeli. Let the agricultural body calculate, moreover, how great a portion of the real property of the country is not agricultural; and we think they will come to our conclusion, that, however fair-sounding the proposal of Mr. Disraeli may be, the relief it would afford to agriculture would amount to very little. Accompanied by the inevitable income tax, it would scarcely relieve the owners and occupiers of land to the extent of a million sterling. If it be just that they should be relieved to this extent, let the thing be done; but do not let them imagine that the prosperity of agriculture is involved in the matter, and place their reliance upon a staff that will fail them.

The agriculturists have, in fact, been unlucky in their choice of a new leader. It is not easy to gather from Mr. Disraeli's speech whether he actually believes in the existence of any peculiar burdens upon *agriculture*. Assistant in introducing his motion for a statement entirely on behalf of the owners of real, as distinguished from the owners of personal property; and his proposed relief of agriculture amounts to a mere nothing. The tenant-farmers of England have looked to him as their oracle; the oracle has spoken; but the farmers must be marvellously sanguine if they can find in its dicta any promise or promise of the relief which they allege to be essential to the successful prosecution of their business. Let them trust no longer to such friends. What they really want is a fair understanding with their landlords—a reduction of rents, if high rents are incompatible with Free Trade prices—and the security of leases. If the landlords of England will sincerely make up their minds to Free Trade as a fact—if they will forego the political influence which some suppose is to be found in yearly tenants—and [illegible] leases of [illegible] years, [illegible] to support them. [illegible] apply to [illegible]

tries belonging to our crown, and of the various races. 2nd, to establish a powerful Government, which, alike removed from a contracting system of centralisation and one of dissolving diffusedness, shall afford sufficient space for the noble powers of the country, and guarantee internal and external peace. 3rd, to create a budget which shall be economical, alleviative as much as possible of the burdens of the citizens, and having the guarantee of publicity. 4th, to effect the total liberation of landed property from feudal dues, through reasonable indemnification, and with the mediation of the state; and 5th, the securing of true liberty by upholding the laws.

People of Austria! In almost every part of Europe society has been shaken in its very foundations; almost everywhere has it been menaced with destruction by the restless efforts of a criminal party. But however great the dangers which America, which Incia, which we do not despair of a happy future for our Fatherland. We rely on the assistance of the Almighty God, who has never forsaken our imperial house; we confide in the loyalty of our people, the overpowering majority of whom form the well-disposed. We rely on the bravery and honour of our praiseworthy army!

"People of Austria! Gather around your Emperor; encompass him with your attachment, your active co-operation, and the constitution of the empire will be no dead letter. It will become the bulwark of your liberty, and the guarantee of the power, splendour, and unity of the monarchy. Great is the work, but it will succeed by 'united powers.'

"Given in our royal capital of Olmütz, the 4th of March, in the year of grace 1849, of our reign the 1st.

(L. S.) "FRANCIS JOSEPH.

"(Countersigned.) SCHWARZENBERG, STADION, KRAUS, BACH, CORDON, BRUCK, THINNFELD, KULMER."

The Ministerial Declaration presents no feature calling for extract.

The constitutional code guarantees civil and religious liberty, the freedom of the press, a representative Government, and all the rights and privileges, political and municipal, understood generally to be enjoyed by the subjects of a constitutional monarchy.

According to the first chapter of the new constitution, the empire of Austria consists of the following countries appertaining to the crown:—The archduchy of Austria, above and below the Ens; the duchy of Salzburg; the duchy of Styria; the kingdoms of Illyria (consisting of the duchy of Carinthia, the duchy of Krain); the principality county of Gorz and Gradiska; the margravate of Istria and the city of Trieste, with its territory; the principality county of Tyrol and Vorarberg; the kingdom of Bohemia; the margravate of Moravia, the duchy of Upper and Lower Silesia; the kingdoms of Gallicia and Lodomeria, with the duchies of Auschwitz and Zator and the grand duchy of Cracow; the duchy of Bukovina; the kingdoms of Dalmatia, Croatia, and Slavonia, with the Croatian coast-land; the city of Fiume, and the territory belonging to it; the kingdom of Hungary; the archprincipality of Transylvania; (Sebenburgen, including the (so-called) Saxon land and the re-incorporated districts (Gespannschaften) of Krasznа, Mittel-Szonl-nok, and Zarand; moreover, with Kovar and the town of Zilah (Zilthermarck), the territories of the military frontier, and the Lombardo-Venetian kingdom. These countries form the free, independent, indivisible, and indissoluble constitutional Austrian hereditary monarchy. Vienna is the capital of the empire, and the seat of the imperial executive.

The chapter on the Diet provides that the general Austrian Diet shall consist of two houses the Upper House and the Lower House. It shall be convoked by the Emperor in the spring of each year. The Diet assembles in Vienna, but it may be convened by the Emperor in another place. The Upper House is formed of deputies chosen for each country belonging to the Crown, by the Diet of that country. The number of deputies for the Upper House amounts to the half of the constitutional number of the Lower House. The division of that number will be arranged in such a manner, by the electoral law, that every country appertaining to the Crown has to send two members of its Diet as deputies, and the remaining number will be divided amongst all the countries belonging to the Crown in proportion to the population. The two members of the provincial diets deputed to the Imperial Diet must be in the full enjoyment of civic and political rights, have been, during five years at least, a citizen of the Austrian State, and be at least 40 years old. The other members of the Upper House are to be chosen by the provincial Diets only, from amongst these citizens of the empire who possess the foregoing general personal qualifications, and who pay in the empire at least 500 florins (convention coin) in direct taxes. In those countries appertaining to the Crown, in which the number of such citizens who pay 500 florins (convention coin) in direct taxes is not in the proportion of one to every six thousand inhabitants, a number required shall be made up from amongst those citizens who pay the greatest amount of taxes. The Lower House is formed by direct popular election. Every Austrian citizen of the state is entitled to the exercise of that franchise who has attained his majority, is in full possession of his civic and political rights, and who either pays in direct taxes the annual sum fixed by the electoral law, or without payment of a direct tax, possesses the active franchise according to his personal character, in a commune of a country appertaining to the Crown of Austria. The elections for the Lower House are carried on in districts, the limits fixed by the electoral law, which also determines the number of deputies according to the population. This number is to be so arranged that there shall be at least one deputy for every hundred thousand inhabitants of the empire. The amount of direct taxes referred to in the preceding paragraph will be fixed by the electoral law in each country appertaining to the Crown, with due regard to its peculiar relations. As a basis, the electoral law will take for rural districts, and for towns of not more than 10,000 inhabitants, an annual amount of not less than five florins (convention coin); and for towns with a population above that number, not less than 10 florins (convention coin). In no case is the amount to be fixed higher than 20 florins (convention coin). In order to be eligible for the Lower House, candidates must be themselves entitled to the franchise, be in the enjoyment of their civic and political rights, have been Austrian citizens during at least five years, and be at least thirty years of age. Votes at the elections for both Houses are to be given orally and publicly. The members of the Upper Houses are chosen for ten successive years, and those of the Lower House for five. They may be re-elected. The members of the Upper House receive no payment; those of the Lower House receive a daily remuneration.

The chapter concerning the right of citizenship declares, there is no restraint on personal movements within the boundaries of the empire. The freedom of emigration is circumscribed by the state only with reference to the duty of taking military service. Every kind of personal bondage or feudal subjection is for ever abolished. Every slave who enters the Austrian territory or an Austrian ship is free. All Austrian citizens are equal before the law, and are amenable to the same personal courts of justice.

The well-disposed portion of the community are said to be highly satisfied with this constitution, which is certainly a liberal one.

The promulgation of the new Constitution had called forth a general illumination of Vienna by the inhabitants. The Diet had determined on the 15th of March, but been anxious for taking part in the insurrectionary movement at the close of last year.

It was stated as a fact that some of the late operations of Prince Windischgrätz were not approved in high quarters, and that he was to return from the command in chief. His legalisation of the circulation of the Hungarian bank notes issued by Kossuth was particularly condemned.

HUNGARY.

The Magyars still vigorously oppose the Imperial arms. The united corps of Field-Marshal Lieutenant Schlick and Field-Marshal Lieutenant Schulzig had, on the 10th and 12th ult., a most bloody encounter with the Magyars, and had taken three warden. The whole line of battle, from Debreczin to Grosswardein, was said to be covered with the corpses of the slain.

The Szekler nation, who got possession of the town of Hegs on the 12th ult., committed no excesses; but, after having mulcted the inhabitants to the amount of 15,000 florins, left the town in the direction of Ujvlaer.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

Cape Town journals of the 10th of January have come to hand. The colony continued quiet, and, from its gradually increasing prosperity, it seems to be destined, at no distant day, to rank among the very first of our British settlements. These remarks receive a corroboration in the following extract from a leading article lately put from the *South African Commercial Advertiser* of January 3, which is devoted to a retrospect of the year 1848:—

"The year 1848 had been distinguished at the Cape by the extension of British authority to the River Kei in Kaffirland, including about 70,000 native, and the declaration of British sovereignty over the country between the Orange and the Vaal rivers, without encroaching, however, on the rights of the native chiefs in their respective districts. A plentiful harvest has crowned the year with gladness. There have been no visitations of epidemic diseases. Trade and commerce continue to flow in a steady current, with no disturbing influence to notice either from their magnitude or their peculiar character. The local institutions, too numerous to be noticed in detail, have enjoyed unmurmured prosperity. It is felt that capital is safe, and credit is unshaken."

WEST INDIES

By the arrival of the *Avon* at Southampton on Tuesday, we have the usual monthly advices. In consequence of the loss of the *Forth*, and the steamers down at Barbadoes not yet of the company's steamers at sea, more than the usual interest attaches at present to the position and progress of its vessels. The *Avon* left the *Trent* at St. Thomas. A malignant fever was then raging among the crew on board the *Trent* while she was at Chagres. A schooner was obliged to be hired to convey her passengers from that place to St. Thomas. Ten of the crew had died of the fever. One poor fellow is supposed to have jumped overboard in a fit of delirium. The sick persons were obliged to be put on shore. The *Great Western* sailed from St. Thomas for Jamaica on the 12th of February. The *Great Western* had brought down the mails from Barbadoes in consequence of the *Reindeer* requiring repairs, which she remained at that island to complete. The *Conway* left Barbadoes for Demerara on the 9th of February. The *Severn* was at New York, and the *Clyde* gone to the Spanish Main.

At Jamaica the Legislative Assembly, which met after a short adjournment on the 23rd of January, was busily engaged in passing measures of retrenchment in the expenditure of the various departments of the public service. Economy was the order of the day. The inhabitants were becoming fully alive to the prospect of their island becoming the great *entrepôt* of steam navigation to the Spanish Main, both from Liverpool and New York. The last steamer from Chagres brought to Jamaica, along with a million of dollars for London merchants, 12,000 which were forwarded to New York by the *Severn*. The settlement at Chagres, and the development of the resources of the countries on and in the Pacific, and on the Spanish Main, they feel convinced must open new markets for an island which is naturally the most eligible intermediate station both for the steamers of England and the United States. The other topics that were engaging attention in the island were the penal laws and disposal of convicts, and a new election law

Barbadoes was considered healthy at the time the mail was despatched. During the three months that the visitation of yellow fever lasted, the garrison had lost ten officers and eighty men. A slight reaction in commercial matters had taken place in the English Islands, owing to the favourable prospects of the crops, and the small rise in the price of sugars.

From the Danish islands we learn that there were complaints of a failure of the sugar crops in the French island of Guadaloupe. This is exceptional. In all the other northern islands the crops were remarkably fine, and a general feeling appeared to prevail that times were looking better. The failure at Guadaloupe arises from the fact that for three months after the emancipation of the slaves, at a time when the canes required unintermitting care and attention, no labour could be obtained. Since that time the blacks have returned to the cane grounds, and now do their work cheerfully. The average of wages for Negroes in Guadaloupe is sixpence a day. The prospects for next season are favourable. An insurrection broke out among the blacks in the Danish island of Santa Cruz on the 10th of February. They refused to work, assembled in crowds, and would not disperse when ordered. The troops fired upon them, and killed or wounded three or four. The authorities said that tranquillity was restored, but there was still a great deal of irritation. Everything was done under martial law; Government fixed the hours of labour and the rates of pay —the latter at a very low figure.

THE THEATRES.

[illegible]

life he owed still more to his enemies than to his [illegible]
sense, it may not be truly be said that adversity [illegible]
Theatre, and never more than within the last few weeks. The storm [illegible]
the regret direction: it filled its sails, and it has since triumphantly reached the port. Relying entirely on Jenny Lind, and awaiting her choice, a month since, not one singer, except those few male vocalists whose engagements stood over from the previous season, was engaged; and on the eve of leaving Paris, the *impresario* of the Italiens and the Government combined to prevent the great *prima donna* who was to begin the season from leaving Paris.* It is only two days since that she escaped scourging, as will be seen by the French journals. The result is that greater interest has been excited as regards the performances, that the company is more powerful than in any other former season; and instead of beginning, like last year, with a second-rate prima donna and tenor in an opera of Verdi, on Thursday the season opened with one of the finest operas of Rossini. "Cenerentola" embraces every style, from the most pathetic strains of which music is susceptible, to that which is most lively and spirited; whilst the vocal and dramatic elements are most intimately and exquisitely combined. The part of *Cenerentola*, which has afforded so many triumphs to the greatest of past *prima donnas*, from Grassini to Malibran, has had, until lately, no adequate representative. To the peculiar powers of Alboni, who has revived it, it is admirably adapted. Those who first attend the performances of this great singer are only expecting those exhibitions of vocal volume, those *coft di canone*, which are within the attributes of the contralto voice, and which ordinary singers of this register of voice abuse in their search after applause. But, independently that Alboni is unrestrained in her vocal means—as her success in singing soprano parts for the first time this season in Paris has proved—her principal charm consists in the power of modulation in all its exquisite shades, and also in the rapid and spirited execution of those chromatic passages of embellishment which, in Rossini's opinion, were indispensable in every great performer. One of the most essential conditions to make the execution in this style of singing completely effective is, that there should be no effort—that the volume and resources of the voice should be held in reserve and husbanded, whilst the private of notes streams forth, bright, varied, and sparkling. Such being the case, it will be easily understood why Mdlle. Alboni appears to so much more advantage at Her Majesty's Theatre. The part of *Don Ramiro* does not require a tenor of so high a rank as Gardoni; but his appearance and vocal resources render it highly effective. To the old associators of Rossinian operas, the first singing of Lablache in the part of *Dandini* was a subject of interesting recognition. Belletti is one of the best of the recent acquisitions of the Anglo-Italian stage; he is a baritone of powerful and highly flexible voice, and of much dramatic power. Like Lablache, he will not be naturally serious and contemplative, he perceives and seizes with rapidity the ridiculous points of character—appropriates and performs them; and retaining always his personal dignity, his farce is mellow, never reaches gross merit or less low caricature, so that he is one of the best *buffi toscani* we have seen on the stage for many years. His performance was fully equal to expectation. His spirits were as natural and flowing as his notes. Belletti is of the old school: he phrases the live.y music allotted to *Dandini*, throughout, with the greatest ease in his most mercurial movements, every note reaching its due point, pure, round, and distinct. F. Lablache took the part of *Il Magnifico*, and suffered, as he has suffered before, and as we and himself, no doubt, wish he may suffer again, from being the shade and the substitute, and not by the living remembrance, of the other great Lablache. But F. Lablache, an excellent musician as well as a good actor, is always a sure card in the cast of an opera, and he contributed efficiently to the success of the first bars of Rossini's music for the first time in this country, on Thursday night. For the first representation for the first time in this country, on Thursday night. For the first representation of the part of the bewitching *Angelina*, likewise, none but the original, Carlotta Grisi, for whom it was composed, has been found thoroughly efficient. On Thursday night she was supported by that most intelligent singer, Tagliafico, and by another that great popular favourite, Carolina Rosati—probably destined, at no distant time, to occupy the throne of choreography as *donna assoluta*.

One of the grand features of Thursday night's performance was the perfection of the orchestra. Already possessed least year of some of the greatest professors of European celebrity as leaders of the different divisions, this year Mr. Balfe has added secondary instrumentalists of the highest efficiency; and by the above all be can of power as a leader—not displaying the orchestra at the expense of the vocal part. Lond applause followed the overture.

The success of Mdlle. Alboni was enthusiastic; the first stave of the old pathetic Italian romanza, "O'ara un Rè," was redemanded from every part of the house. The delight of the audience appeared to increase as the performance proceeded. When the curtain had fallen, and Mdlle Alboni had reappeared, a call from every part of the house demanded its being raised once more, and "Non più mesta" was repeated amidst the liveliest admiration expressed in every possible manner. The ballet that succeeded met, in its turn, with the warmest welcome; and, unto the conclusion, the house was crowded to every part.

We have only to add that "God save the Queen" was the finest ovation of the night.

Next week we shall engrave a scene from "Cenerentola," which could not possibly be accomplished for our present Number.

HAYMARKET.

Mr. Stirling Coyne is a most industrious, as well as a most successful playwright, and he is also a most daring one. Whilst we tremble for the reception of some dangerous experiment in the way of absurd unnatural by the audience, there comes an unexpected, y droll twist of the incidents which throws the house into a roar of laughter. He is the best contriver of safe extravaganzas to those who dislike dangerous ones. His last two productions and occasional pieces have proved; and his new piece, called "Separate Maintenance," produced at the Haymarket on Monday evening, will add to his reputation in this line. We like the play very much as a farce, though not quite so much as a comedy. It requires no ordinary tact to write a piece of this description. Construction, to be sure, is not made the great feature; and it can be readily seen, that anywhere else, apart from the Adelphi effects and peculiarities, it would not achieve any great success. But the exigences of both actors and audiences are well studied. There must be a [illegible] for Madame Celeste, in which some excuse for her dialect shall be apparent, and a character suited to Mr. O Smith, who, honourable gentleman and lover of the arts as he is in his private phase, would never be believed in as anything else but a villain of the first water on the stage. Mr. Wright and Mr. Paul Bedford must invariably find their destinies linked together in some ultra-comical web: and if quaint Mr. Maynard, truthful Mrs. Frank Matthews, attractive Miss Woolgar, and dramatic Mr. H Hughes can be brought in also, with a shadow of connexion with some general story, so much the better.

The plot of "The Hop Pickers" is not very novel, but the incidents are well piled on each other, and made available for the introduction of several telling effects, the hop-grounds, the burning barn, and the cross-roads being admirable places of scenic arrangement. Love and murder, wrongful accusation and circumstantial evidence, which nearly destroys the innocent parties, form the groundwork; whilst the unexpected appearance of the supposed-to-be-murdered lover, at the right time, clears up all the difficulties, although reminding very one, somewhat too forcibly, of the return of *Walter Barnard* in the "Wreck Ashore." The piece on the first night played much longer than the proper gentleman always are and acted to perfection. The scenery, by Messrs. Pitt and Johnson, was, as we have said, very elaborate and striking. The piece will, no doubt, have a very long run, but it must be considerably curtailed. At present it is only following [illegible]
California.

Mr. G. H. Lewes, a gentleman well known to the literary world as the author of several successful novels, including "Ranthorpe," "Rose, Blanche, and Violet," &c., has made a most successful début on the stage at Manchester, in the character of *Shylock*. His performance is spoken of as intense and thoughtful, evidencing a singular subtleness of conception. The *Manchester Examiner* says, "He has already, in many ways, shown himself to be a rarely gifted man. We welcome his appearance on the stage with gladness; he will do there what he has done elsewhere—make himself a name." Mr. Lewes was one of the company of amateurs, formed by Mr. Dickens, whose performances we from time to time noticed.

Mrs. Nesbitt and her sister are playing at Glasgow, and proceed thence to Edinburgh.

RAILWAY INTELLIGENCE.

EXTRAORDINARY SCENE AT A RAILWAY JUNCTION.

A most extraordinary and unprecedented scene occurred on Monday morning at Clifton Junction, about five miles from Manchester, and the point where the East Lancashire line, midway between Bury and Manchester, forms a junction with the Lancashire and Yorkshire Company's lines of rails from Manchester to Bolton, Preston, and Liverpool. The East Lancashire Company pass over the Lancashire and Yorkshire Company's rails between Clifton and Manchester, paying toll, and it appears that some misunderstanding has arisen between the two companies as to the means of ascertaining the proper amount of toll. The East Lancashire are in the habit of running several up-trains to Manchester, [illegible] junction, without stopping, and where such trains make a declaration to the Lancashire and Yorkshire Company of the number of passengers the trains contain, and for whom they will have to pay toll. The Lancashire and Yorkshire Company object to this plan, and demand that the trains shall stop at Clifton, so that the number of passengers can be counted, and give up their tickets. The East Lancashire Company say that, in addition to their declaration, the other parties have access to all their books and to the returns of their (the East Lancashire Company's) servants; and that the demand to take tickets, or to count, is only one of annoyance and detention, adopted sure the two companies have become competitors for the traffic to Bradford. Towards the close of last week, the dispute assumed a serious aspect, by one of the Lancashire and Yorkshire Company's agents at Manchester threatening that he would blockade or stop up the East Lancashire line, at the point of junction, with a large bale of timber. The Lancashire and Yorkshire Company's managers accordingly proceeded on Monday morning to carry the threat into execution, notwithstanding the presence of a large body of the county police from Bury, and a second body from the Pendleton county police station, near Manchester.

The East Lancashire early train of passengers left the Lancashire and Yorkshire line without obstruction, and run to Manchester; but at half-past ten, as the next East Lancashire train to Manchester was one which would not stop at Clifton, but attempt to pass on to Manchester, as it got to the slow East Lancashire and Yorkshire Company's servants to count the passengers, the latter began to take active measures to stop up the East Lancashire line, and met with no sufficient obstruction to the passage of trains to their own line. Their first step was to lay down, across the Lancashire and Yorkshire downline, and at right angles, an immense bale of timber—saying it close to the points of the East Lancashire Company's rails forming the junction, and opposite the Semaphore signal-house of the East Lancashire Company. Behind this bale of timber, at either side, were driven deep into the bed of the line two heavy, long, iron crow-bars, to hold it to its position. Then, again, behind this bale of timber, the Lancashire and Yorkshire Company brought up a train of ten carriages and a locomotive engine to Manchester and; set this train to [illegible] up to this time to have completed the blockading scheme. The train of empty carriages was understood to have been for the double purpose of blockading the line and of carrying back to Manchester any of the passengers from the East Lancashire train who might choose to leave it and go forward, over the bolton line, to Manchester.

The East Lancashire train was due to Manchester about 10h. 40m., but it was nearly that time before it came up to Clifton, and when it came in sight it was signalled to stop, of course, rather than allow the engineer to break his own and his passengers' necks by running into the obstruction. Immediately the East Lancashire train stopped, the Lancashire and Yorkshire Company's servants began to remove the tickets from the passengers. This demand, however, was fruitless, inasmuch as the East Lancashire parties had taken the tickets from the passengers at the previous station—Radley—a course which they are said to have now followed for some months past.

This was the signal for retaliatory measures by the East Lancashire party, who had till now walked in silence on either side of their own line, as the servants of the other company had done on their own property; the police, meantime, looking on at both, from the window of the railway station-house, situate in the cleft of the fork formed by the two railways branching off to Bury and Bolton. The first act of the East Lancashire Company's servants was to remove the bale of timber, and this they did without hindrance; and the next to run forward their train, and attempt to force before them the Lancashire and Yorkshire blockading train, which, however, the others appeared to have anticipated; and having put on their breaks and brought another engine up in front of their train, which [illegible] detached from an express train from Manchester that had come up while the previous proceedings were going on, they were able to maintain their ground. The East Lancashire Company by this time having brought up a heavy train laden with coals, and another with lime, contrived it to run forward and take up a position on the shunt across the Lancashire and Yorkshire up line to Manchester, exactly abreast of the blocking train on the other line of rails. Thus the Lancashire and Yorkshire Company's down line of rails was now completely blocked up—one line by their own train, and the other by the stone train of the East Lancashire Company. In this position matters remained till near 4 o'clock; and, in the meantime, the affair every moment assumed a more serious aspect. The Lancashire and Yorkshire Company's trains, either way, as they came up, kept accumulating the means of blockade; and, added to these were the trains coming to the spot belonging to the East Lancashire Company, and those belonging to the Blackburn and Darwen Company, which come upon the Lancashire and Yorkshire rails at Bolton. By a little before 4 o'clock there were about a dozen trains on the double lines of rails of the two companies, extending one by side for more than half a mile. Many of the passengers, in some alarm, got out of the trains to remonstrate with the company's servants: and one party are said to have sent to Pendleton for a [illegible] threatening an action for detention. At length, the Lancashire and Yorkshire blocking train having been left in the sole charge of Mr. Blackmore, at a little before twelve o'clock he withdrew the obstruction, and the various trains were allowed to pass onwards, fortunately without accident or injury to the passengers, though it must be confessed to Love been a dangerous experiment.

YORK, NEWCASTLE, AND BERWICK.—The Commissioners of the Admiralty have just reported on the projected extension of this company to Alnmouth and Newcastle Quay, and give their assent to the bill, subject to certain conditions affecting the interests of the Tyne and river Aln. The Commissioners intimate that as the high level bridge across the Tyne and Tweed have been built by this company without the plans having been submitted to the Admiralty, since the passing of their act in 1845, although the Railway Clauses Consolidation Act incorporated in their own act required them to do so, their Lordships will require a special clause to that effect to be inserted in their proposed bill.

LONDON AND SOUTH-WESTERN.—It is calculated that the reduction lately effected in the number of the passenger trains on this line will cause a saving in the expenditure of £400 per day, or at the rate of £36,000 a year.

NEW DISTANCE SIGNAL ON THE SOUTH-WESTERN.—A deputation of gentlemen connected with the North-Western, Great Western, and the Eastern Counties Railways were at the Kingston-on-Thames station, on Monday, to minutely inspect the new distance signal which has been fixed up there, said to be the invention of Cornelius Strong, Esq., general manager of traffic on the South-Western Railway. The signal-man went through the various changes of the apparatus, which appeared to be performed with great ease, and with by comparatively little trouble to those working the machine, although the engine turned his six hundred yards from the coloured signal. The transitions from white to green, and from green to red, were effected almost instantaneously, capable of announcing danger beyond the aforesaid distance at least three fourths of a mile. This signal has now been in constant use, when [illegible] the Kingston station for the last six months, and has never failed [illegible] gone severe. important alterations and improvements since its erection, under the observation of the inventor; so that at length it has been found to be so far complete, that the company have determined on fixing them at all their signals at all the stations on their line where such may be deemed necessary

[illegible] gal claim on Mdlle [illegible]
explained, as an action is said to be brought against the French Minister of the Interior by the impresario.

SOCIETY OF ARTS.—EXHIBITION OF RECENT BRITISH MANUFACTURES.

We resume our Illustrated notices of the Third Annual Exhibition of British Manufactures, at the Society's House in the Adelphi. The number of visitors has already been very considerable.

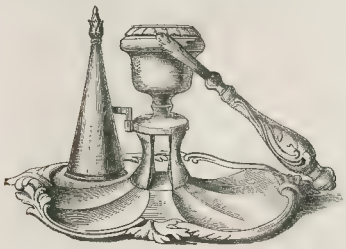
The first specimen we have engraved is a silver Equivehant Chamber Candlestick (No. 119), manufactured and exhibited by J. H. and R. Ferryman. It is termed equivehant, from its carrying itself even or upright in whatever position the candlestick may turn, thus ensuring additional safety in cases of accidental all.

Next is another variety of candlestick (No. 173), named, from the design, "A Climbing Boy." It is otherwise remarkable for its novel combination of statuary porcelain and metal; it has been designed, manufactured, and exhibited by W. Potts, of Birmingham.

The upper central illustration (No. 411) shows one of the interesting specimens of amateur carving, the exhibition of which was suggested by his Royal Highness Prince Albert. The subject is entitled "The Proposal," and is graceful and pleasing, as well as full of promise in the execution.

The group No. 50 has been modelled by E. Cotterell, and manufactured by Garrard and Co., who have received for it an honorary testimonial. The figures are "St. George and the Dragon;" the composition is very spirited, and the chasing admirable. It is intended for an inkstand.

The specimens of Glass beside the Bronze Group include some new forms of Wine-glasses—in which vessel, by the way, there is room for considerable artistical improvement. One of the two patterns (No. 213) is tastefully engraved, and has a Venetian stem: it is from Messrs. Richardsons' works, at Stourbridge.



119.

FERRYMAN'S SILVER EQUIVEHANT CHAMBER CANDLESTICK.

No. 262 is another specimen, in similar style, exhibited by Jonathan Phillips; No. 509 is a new glass, by Pellat;—the Water-Bottle and Glass—are other tasteful specimens in the Exhibition, but not included in the catalogue.

Next week we shall engrave the beautiful gilt Centre-piece, executed by command of her Majesty, from a design by his Royal Highness Prince Albert, and lent for exhibition by the Queen.

We add an interesting extract from the address of the Council, relating to Students' and Artizans' Prizes:—

"Referring to the rewards and encouragement held out to *Students* by the Society, the Council have great satisfaction in observing that the modified views of the last two or three years, in respect to the list of *subjects* for premiums, and the class of artists invited to compete, are beginning to be responded to. The Exhibition convincingly proves that the alteration was made in perfect accordance with the changed wants of the age and the new class of students rapidly forming in all parts of the kingdom in the lately-established schools of design. These students, it should be remembered, belong mostly to a rank of society which renders peculiarly necessary the stimulus of such rewards. Art, as applied to manufactures, has made steady progress since the change; and several works which have this year been rewarded with premiums show a diligent study of nature, and at least an ambition in applying such study to ornamental decoration. A new class of works has at the same time been added; and the Society has endeavoured (with some success) to stimulate the artworkmen, whose excellence in his craft in many branches lies between and unites the designer's skill and the manufacturer's capital, and whose merits and excellence have for too long a time been neglected."

The following information respecting the Quinquennial National Exhibition is gratifying:—

"The Society is aware that these exhibitions, necessarily limited each year to certain classes of manufactures, are only parts of a series of exhibitions which it is proposed shall culminate every fifth year in a large National Exhibition, embracing ALL manufactures. The revolution of the first fifth year will arrive in 1851, and the Council feel that it will be necessary forthwith to mature those arrangements for giving due effect to this event, which have already been successfully instituted and carried to a certain point with the President of the Board of Trade, and the Chief Commissioner of Woods and Forests. The Board of Trade has already promised co-operation, and the Chief Commissioner of Woods a suitable site for the building in which the exhibition may be made. It only remains for the Government to take the risk of providing a temporary building, of dimensions sufficiently ample for the purpose. The Society of Arts having practically demonstrated the means of establishing such exhibitions, and educated most successfully a numerous public of all classes of society to appreciate them, and crowd to see them—having induced able designers, eminent manufacturers, ingenious mechanics, skilled workmen, and men of science, all to assist in these exhibitions—having been aided by the active co-operation and goodwill of the most distinguished among the nobles and the commons of our country in lending specimens for exhibition—enjoying the benefit of the personal interest and advice of his Royal Highness Prince Albert, at the head of the Society, and having been honoured with the direct and practical assistance of our most gracious Sovereign, in promoting the success of these exhibitions, the Council feel that they shall be warranted in preferring a request to her Majesty's Government to do its part in this great object, and to provide once in every fifth year a suitable building, in which a national exhibition, duly representing the best productions in all branches of British manufactures, may be formed. The Society's first annual exhibition was visited by about 20,000 persons; the second attracted a concourse of more than 70,000 persons; and should the popularity of the present more interesting exhibition increase in a proportionate ratio, the Council will be prepared, on behalf of the Society, to present a petition to the House of Commons, and to wait on the Prime Minister, requesting that arrangements may be made to provide a proper building for the great National Exhibition in 1851."

"THE PROPOSAL," PANEL, CARVED BY G. GOOK.

WOOD-CARVING.—POTATO BOWLS.—When a good idea has been originated, generally it has many servile imitators; thus, Mr. Bell's well-known bread platter has been the parent of many others of various degrees of merit, which share the fate of all imitations, viz. that "those who follow must needs be behind." One good, however, which has resulted from this movement is an increased attention to wood-carving as applied to domestic implements, resulting in bowls for bringing the potato hot to our tables in a material whose non-conducting properties are so well known, as also that of absorbing the redundant moisture which injures this indispensable edible. We have seen bowls of three several designs, differing from the bread platters in having an independent originality. That of the Wood-Carving Company has a bold pierced rim, formed of the potato plant, the ornament standing rather in the way of utility. Mr. W. G. Rogers's bowl is free from this defect, the ornament being low in relief and conventional in character, and merely on the outer surface. In Mr. Bell's design, executed by Messrs. Philip and Wyman, the potato and its foliage form the handle. Wood-carving may be made auxiliary to other occupations. It is so with the Swiss goatherds; and hence the cheapness of Swiss wood-carving.—*Journal of Design*, No. 1.

GRAND SPECIMEN OF FOSSIL ORGANIC REMAINS.—Perhaps one of the finest specimens of fossil organic remains ever yet discovered is an immense fossil of the *Plesiosaurus* tribe, lately found in the cliffs, near Kettleness, on the estate of the Marquis of Normanby, in Yorkshire. It is supposed to be the *Plesiosaurus macrocephalus*, and measure twenty-one feet nine inches in length, and eleven feet ten inches across the paddles. The ribs are three feet in length, and quite perfect, and the spines of the neck, which are laid down, are also in beautiful order. The species differs from the *Plesiosaurus Dolichoderus* (a fine specimen of which was found near Whitby a few years ago, and sold to the museum at Cambridge for upwards of £230) principally in the head, which in the *macrocephalus* is very large, and in the present specimen most complete, showing the blow-holes, eye-sockets, and brain-pan in the greatest perfection. The jaws are armed with remarkably strong teeth. This wonderful specimen is now at Lyth, near Whitby, in the charge of the steward to the Marquis of Normanby, and is worthy the inspection of all naturalists.

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POTTS' "CLIMBING BOY" CANDLESTICK.

FACT FOR NATURALISTS.—A few weeks ago, some faggots were sent into the Llanga coal pit, belonging to the Wingerworth Coal Company, for the purpose of filling up the chasm over the timber, where the roof had given way. A bough of hawthorn had then been carelessly thrown aside in an opening, and it is now in full leaf and blossom. A branch of it was brought out last Monday night; but the leaves, and blossoms also, began to flag in a few hours after it was exposed to the fresh air. There is still a part of the thorn in the pit, 500 yards from the bottom of the shaft, in a healthy growing state; all the difference observable between a thorn growing on the top of the ground, and the one above named, is that the leaf is quite white, and the blossom without smell.

GENERAL POST-OFFICE, MARCH, 1849.—A monthly packet communication having been established between Mauritius and Ceylon, by the Government of the former colony, all letters for Mauritius will, in future, be transmitted from this country by the Overland Mail made up at this office on the 24th of each month, unless specially addressed to be otherwise forwarded. The postage on letters so transmitted to Mauritius will be: Weighing under ½ oz., 1s. 10d.; weighing ½ and not exceeding ¼ oz., 2s. 3d.; exceeding ¼ oz. and under ½ oz., 4s. 1d.; weighing ½ and not exceeding 1 oz., 4s. 6d. Letters, if specially addressed "ed Southampton," may be forwarded to Mauritius on the 20th of each month, and will be chargeable as follows:—Not exceeding ½ oz., 1s.; above ½ oz. and not exceeding 1 oz., 2s.; and so on according to the scale for charging inland letters. Newspapers will be forwarded eid Southampton free of postage, but will be liable to the charge of 3d. each when sent eid Marseilles. The foregoing rates of postage, both on letters and newspapers, must be paid in advance.

GREAT RISE IN THE PRICE OF ENGLISH BARK.—Since the fall of oak trees last spring, English bark has risen at least 100 per cent. In price, holders refusing even to sell at that immense advance. A large holder residing in the vicinity of Guildford refused, within the last few days, £16 per ton for old bark, much of which, it is said, was bought in at from £7 to £9 per ton. It is expected that more oak trees will be cut down this year, in the county of Hants particularly, than has been known in any previous year since the termination o the last European war.

During the past week a splendid set of robes and a pair of silver candlesticks were presented to the Rev. T. B. Parkinson, of Wakefield, by a few of his admiring and approving friends.

BRONZE INKSTAND.—"SAINT GEORGE AND THE DRAGON," MODELLED BY E. COTTERELL.

213 508

213 VENETIAN WINE-GLASS, BY RICHARDSON. 262. WINE-GLASS, BY PHILLIPS—509 WINE-GLASS, BY PELLATT. WATER-BOTTLE AND GLASS, NOT IN CATALOGUE.

THE IMPERIAL ASSURANCE OFFICE.—J. GIBSON, ESQ., ARCHITECT.

IMPERIAL ASSURANCE OFFICE.

THAS been well remarked in the *Civil Engineer and Architect's Journal* that "What the club is to the street architecture of the West-end, the assurance office is to the City; and the edifices devoted to the more useful purposes of life, it is pleasing to see, are not inferior to those which are only the appendages of luxury. Indeed, the range of assurance offices in London constitutes in its architectural, as well as in its moral aspect, a characteristic of which England may be proud. The foreigner has hitherto envied us our charities, our parks, and our clubs; he will now have another feature in the physiognomy of London which suggests honourable associations in connexion with the private and domestic habits of the professional and middle classes, and testifies to the earnest and provident care for those to whose comfort their lives have been devoted."

Of the truth of these observations, the beautiful edifice just completed for the Imperial Assurance Company, and of which we give a faithful representation, is a striking proof. The most important building erected in the City since the Royal Exchange, it surpasses in elegance and convenience all similar structures; and indeed, of some civic buildings on which the most lavish expenditure has been incurred, cannot show so appropriate and pleasing an exterior, or well planned and convenient interior arrangements.

The building stands on the delta formed by the union of Threadneedle and Broad-streets, and therefore occupies a triangular piece of ground; and yet, not regularly-formed triangle, as one side (that in Broad-street) is considerably longer than the other; but the architect has shown infinite tact in making the best of the awkwardly-formed site of which he had to avail himself. The two fronts of the building are alike in general character—in the Italian Palazzo style—and are built of Portland stone.

The character of the exterior is, as may be seen from our illustration, exceedingly ornate; and all the details are worked out with the most careful attention to effect and finish, the string-courses and mouldings being of admirable design. Indeed, in nicety of finish in details this building takes high rank, as it is in such parts that architects now-a-days most usually fail. There is one feature in the exterior we must not omit to point out—the keystones to the lower story windows and doorway. They differ each from the other, and symbolise the City, viz., fire, water, &c., and are all of marked excellence; the one personifying the City we have engraved for our initial letter. These, and the bas-relief of the armorial device of the company, the arms of England, Scotland, and Ireland, with figures personifying Commerce and Plenty, are executed by Mr. J. Thomas, whose productions we have so often had to mention with high praise, and whose reputation these works fully sustain.

The doorway is in Broad-street; where, entering a small vestibule, the principal staircase is seen, and on either side are offices for the town and country departments of the Fire-office, and offices for the superintendents of those respective branches. The offices are extremely well fitted up and well arranged, and a fire-proof strong-room offers great facilities for the ready putting away of books on the occurrence to them. The staircase is extremely elegant, and at its foot is a stove of beautiful character, from the top of which rises a classically-formed candelabrum for a light. The offices for the life department are on the first floor, and are equally compact and well-arranged with those below; a strong room being on this floor also. The board-room is the most decorated of any of the apartments, and is elegant in its every decoration and appointment, the cypher of the company being introduced with good effect in the architectural enrichments of the ceiling.

The second floor comprises a foreign office, with its accompanying strong room, a suite of apartments for a resident manager, which has a private staircase leading to Threadneedle-street, and other rooms, all equally apposite in character and fittings-up to the other parts of the building. Indeed, in every portion the architect has evinced great skill in design and arrangement; and in one part, perhaps, more than in the facilities for the transaction of an immense business, and safe storing of the masses of important documents and books which are of so great moment in the transactions of a Fire and Life office. The basement contains strong rooms also, and apartments for the porter, and lavatories, &c. for the clerks, kitchen, &c.

The whole of the building and furnishing, also, has been completed under the contract for the building alone, a fact highly creditable to the architect, Mr. John Gibson, of Park-street, Westminster; and the highest praise is due to him for having erected so beautiful an addition to the public edifices of London. Messrs. Piper were the builders.

THE YARBOROUGH MONUMENT.

SHORTLY after the lamented decease of the Earl of Yarborough, which took place on board his yacht, the *Kestrel*, on the 5th of September, 1846, in the Bay of Vigo, a public subscription was opened for the purpose of erecting a monument to his memory; when in fitting taste it was resolved that the memorial should be of such a character as would prove a beacon to the mariner, at the same time that it recorded the great estimation in which the deceased nobleman was held by all classes.

An ample fund having been raised for the purpose, the committee ultimately decided upon the design of an obelisk, to be erected on Bembridge Down, at the east end of the Isle of Wight, upon a spot of ground kindly placed at the disposal of the committee by Admiral Sir Graham E. Hammond, K.C.B., of whose estate it forms a portion.

The erection of the obelisk was confided to Mr. Peter Rolt, architect and builder, and the constructor of the Steam Basin in her Majesty's Dockyard at Portsmouth. The monument is of grand and simple design, and built of grayish Penryn granite, from Mr. Gibson's quarries, in Cornwall. It is 76 feet in height, and measures 14 feet at the base, which rests upon five steps; the portion above the base consisting of 32 courses of rusticated work, each 18 inches. On the base are panels to receive iron castings, with appropriate inscriptions; and it will be inclosed with iron palisades. In order to protect the monument from lightning, a conductor passes through the centre of the obelisk.

The work has been for some months in course of construction; and the ceremony of raising and fixing the top, or capping stone, took place on the 26th ult., under the superintendence of the architect, Mr. Rolt; his two assistants; the granite merchant; and Mr. Corduroy, the surveyor; and in the presence of a great number of visitors. The capping block weighed five tons, and was raised and placed without any accident.

The obelisk will be a conspicuous object from every part of the Solent. Its marks and bearings have not yet been issued by the Trinity Corporation; but as the site has been judiciously selected for nautical purposes, it will no doubt point out the situation of several shoals and buoys in the vicinity; and, we believe, it is intended to be, with other cross bearings, a leading mark outside the Owers, when other marks are not visible.

Lord Yarborough was a truly noble specimen of English nautical character, never

Forgetting Nelson, Duncan, Howe, and Jervis.

He was a general peace-maker, whether on the magisterial bench, or in the Royal Yacht Squadron, of which he was one of the earliest and most distinguished members. His Lordship was a true sailor, an enthusiast in yachting, ever anxious for the improvement of our naval architecture; and he did more to improve the build, *rig*, and accommodation of yachts, than any other civilian, having himself caused to be constructed some models of extreme beauty. His favourite yacht, *Kestrel*, has, since his Lordship's lamented decease, graced the Royal Navy list.

A Portrait of the Earl of Yarborough, from a recent picture, with a copious Memoir of his life, appeared in No. 230 of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—The contract for the conveyance of her Majesty's mails between the United Kingdom and Sydney, New South Wales, by packet, will terminate on the 28th instant: all letters and newspapers for New South Wales and New Zealand will, therefore, for the present, be forwarded by private ship. The postage will be the usual ship letter rate of eightpence the half-ounce on letters, and one penny each on newspapers, which postage must be paid in advance.

MONUMENT TO THE 14TH EARL OF YARBOROUGH ON BEMBRIDGE DOWN, ISLE OF WIGHT.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, March 18.—Fourth Sunday in Lent. Princess Louisa born, 1848.
MONDAY, 19.—Sun rises 6h 7m., sets 6h. 9m.
TUESDAY, 20.—Spring Quarter begins.
WEDNESDAY, 21.—St. Benedict. Duke D'Enghien shot, 1804.
THURSDAY, 22.—Goethe died, 1832.
FRIDAY, 23 Weber died, 1825.
SATURDAY, 24.—New Moon, 2h 6m. P.M.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE,

FOR THE WEEK ENDING MARCH 24

Sunday		Monday		Tuesday		Wednesday		Thursday		Friday		Saturday	
M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
8 0	8 43	9 24	9 58	10 42	11 35	Vide	noon	0 30	0 55	1 16	1 39	1 55	2 15

OPERA COMIQUE.—ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.—On MONDAY NEXT, MARCH 19, will be performed Auber's New Opera Comique of AUTEUR, which was so favourably received on Monday last, in which M. Coudere and Mdlle. Charton will appear, in addition to the amazing opera of LA DOUBLE ECHELLE. And, on WEDNESDAY NEXT, MARCH 21, will be performed Auber's popular and the Last Night but Four of her Engagement, will be performed from the original Score of Opera of LES DIAMANS DE LA COURONNE, performed from the original Score of the Composer, with entirely New Costumes, Scenery, &c. La Catarina, Mdlle Charton; Don Henrique, M. Coudere (performed by him upon the production of the Opera in Paris) Doors and Stalls at Mr. MITCHELL'S Royal Library, 33, Old Bond-street; and at the Box-Office of the Theatre.

THEATRE ROYAL DRURY-LANE.—CIRQUE NATIONAL DE PARIS. LAST WEEK BUT ONE.—EXTRAORDINARY FEATS OF HORSEMANSHIP, by [illegible], talented Artistes, in addition to other accomplished Performers. Every Evening M. D'Orsay will exhibit his Highly-trained Horses—General Feats of Horsemanship by Mdlles. Caroline, Clarke, Machido. Antonio, Player; Amato, Dacre, &c. &c.; MM. Louvet, Antonio Tomas, Lucas, Candler, Welsh, &c. &c.—The Entertainments will be accompanied by the Eccentricities of Messrs. Auriol, Leduit, Young Auriol, and Mohamet.—Commence at Eight o'Clock. GRAND MORNING PERFORMANCES every WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY.—Commence at Two o'Clock

ASTLEY'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE.—Proprietor, Mr. W. BATTY.—The greatest triumph ever witnessed within the walls of the Amphitheatre has been achieved by YOUNG HERNANDEZ, the celebrated American Equestrian who has just arrived in this country, where unparalleled Feats, executed by an eloquent of motion and entire absence of all effort (hitherto unattainable), nightly call forth from the most brilliant assemblages of rank and fashion expressions of the most prolonged approbation, unanimous testimonials of admiration. His success being as unprecedented as gratifying he will announce his positive farewell Performance for which he has been universally pronounced in America the Metropolis, and by that powerful auxiliary, the public press. "The First Rider in the World." On MONDAY, MARCH 19, the Performances will commence at quarter to 7, with Pizzaro, a magnificent Spectacle of CORASCO; or, The Wreath of Wild Flowers. After which, BATTY'S SCENES of the ARENA, in which Mr. Hernandez will appear. To conclude with a Favourite MELODRAMA.—Box-office open from Ten till Four.—Stage Manager, Mr. W. Towse.

EXETER HALL.—WEDNESDAY CONCERTS.—The EIGHTEENTH CONCERT will be held on the EVENING of WEDNESDAY NEXT, March 21st, 1849, at which Mr. SIMS REEVES, Mr. THALBERG, and other distinguished artistes will appear. Tickets, 1s and 2s; Reserved Seats, 4s. Stalls, 7s; may be had of Mr. STANMERS, 4, Exeter hall; and of all Musicsellers. For Programmes see the "Times" of Monday, March 19th

GIGANTIC MOVING PANORAMA. — On MONDAY NEXT will be Exhibited at the GRAND AMERICAN HALL 1-second-square Gate Mile (Cumberland Gallery), a VIEW of the Mighty Father of the Waters, the MISSISSIPPI, from the Falls of St. Anthony to its termination at the Gulf of Mexico, painted by Daniel Brand, American artist, J. R. Smith. The history of all does not present a parallel to the gigantic panorama that has newly arrived from America, under the superintendence of Professor Risley. Its feature is the left undisputed of the whole, and to be had at the Door, price 2s. It is conceived when it is announced that this prodigious panorama occupies an extent of four miles of canvas.

NOTICE.—VISITORS to the CYCLORAMA will be admitted to the Colosseum at Hanover-square, REGENT CYCLORAMA, A.M. to 10 P.M.—Open daily, with a colossal Moving Cyclorama, representing LISBON, and DESTRUCTION of the CITY by EARTHQUAKE in 1755. Designed and produced under direction of Mr. Wm. Heaviside. Painted by Messrs. Danson. Illustrated by appropriate Music, on the New Grand Apollonicon. Morning Performances at half-past 1; second ditto at 4. Evening First ditto at 7; second ditto at half-past 7; second ditto at 9.—Admission, 2s.; reserved seats, 3s. Children and schools, Half-price. Family Tickets for four or more, to be Reserved Seats, 2s 6d each person, may be had at the music warehouses and libraries.

LOVE'S ENTERTAINMENTS at CROSBY HALL.—In consequence of the exceedingly crowded houses, Mr. LOVE will continue his LENTEN ENTERTAINMENTS at CROSBY HALL, on FRIDAY NEXT, March 23, and on FRIDAY, March 30, being the Last Two Fridays in Lent, except Good Friday, on which evening no performance will take place. He will present his Entertainment entitled LOVE IN ALL SHAPES, or, The Girl up to Portraits. To be followed by his Novelistical Sketch, entitled LOVE'S LABOUR LOST; in which Mr. Love will assume a variety of Eight d'Heros Persons. With other Entertainments. On Tuesday, March 19, Mr. Love will give an Entertainment at the Town Hall, Andover; on Tuesday, March 20, at Salisbury; on Thursday, March 22, at Bury; on Wednesday, March 21, at the Town Hall, Devizes; on Thursday, March 22, at the Institution, Aldersgate-street; on Monday, March 26, at the Town Hall, Luton.—Doors at 8 o'clock. First Class Seats, 3s.; Second Class, 1s. Double to be had at the Doors, price 2s6

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.—LECTURES EXPLAINING the ART of MAGIC, by Mr Shaw, with Illustrations, changed every week, daily, at a Quarter to Four, and every Evening at Nine. LECTURE on CHEMISTRY, daily, at a Quarter to Three o'clock. Dr. Bachhoffner's ILLUSTRATIONS on ASTRONOMY, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, at One o'clock. LECTURES on the VENTILATING of MINES, &c., by Mr. Ashcroft. A NEW PANORAMIC VIEW in the DISTRICT of CALIFORNIA is added to the NEW DISSOLVING VIEWS. NEW CHROMATROPE: MACHINERY and MODELS explained, &c. The Music is directed by Dr. Wallis. Admission, 1s, Schools, half-price The New Catalogue, 1s

ARCHITECTURAL EXHIBITION.—The EXHIBITION of DRAWINGS, MODELS, &c., in connexion with Architecture, is NOW OPEN to the Public from 9 till dusk, at the GALLERY of the NEW SOCIETY of PAINTERS in WATER COLOURS, 53, Pall Mall.—Admission free.—Catalogue, 1d.
ROBERT C. DUNBAR, } Hon. Secs
WM W. DEANE, }

ART UNION of LONDON.—Incorporated by Royal Charter.—The Subscription List will close the 31st inst.—Each Prizeholder at the ANNUAL Distribution will be entitled to select FOR HIMSELF a work of Art as heretofore. Every subscriber will receive for each Guinea an impression of a Line Engraving, by F. Lightfoot, after W. E. Frost, A.R.A., SABRINA, proof of which may now be seen at the office, and, in addition to this, an engraving after a design in his relief, of "Christ entering Jerusalem," for which a premium of £100 has been awarded to Mr. J. Hancock.
GEORGE GODWIN} Honorary
LEWIS POCOCK } Secretaries.
444, West Strand, March, 1849.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"*A Novice.*"—*Natal has the climates of the tropics, of the south of France and Italy, and of England or Scotland, according to the elevation of the district. Isaacs's "Travels in Eastern Africa," and the Parliamentary papers recently published, will give the information required.*

"*L. D. J.*"—*Apply at the Norwich Union Reversionary Interest Society, Bridge-street, Blackfriars.*

"*W. S. B.*" *Rochborough.*—*Apply to C. Cox, publisher, King William-street, Strand.*

"*G. F. Z. is thanked; but we have not room for the Sketches.*

"*E. J. D.*" *is unspoken as to the drawing.*

"*W. I.*" *Bath.*—*Address, Leather and Co., and to the College.*

"*A Subscriber.*" *Chancery-lane.*—*Taylor's Short-hand, improved by Harding.*

"*A True Admirer.*"—*We regret that we have not room for the lines.*

"*Anti-Sleep.*"—*The account of the proceedings during the illness of the principal "sinners"*

"*Euphienus*" *is thanked for the Sketches; but the subjects have been too often engraved for us to repeat.*

"*F. P.*" *Worcester.*—*We are not in possession of the address.*

"*Genius.*" *We cannot spare room for your long note.*

"*F. T. W.*" *Ross.*—*We cannot afford room for more than the published accounts.*

"*A. C. A.*" *may obtain a book of instructions at any "Archery" warehouse. The tools may be bought at Fenn's, Newgate-street.*

"*Harry.*" *—Duff.*

"*J. S.*"—*See the treatise on "Short Whist," published by Longman and Co.*

"*X. Z.*" *Rochford.*—*Apply to the Society. The eggs of the ashcrown may be purchased in Covent-garden market.*

"*Algæ.*"—*Apply to Mr. Van Voorst, 1, Paternoster-row.*

"*Mercator,*" *Manchester.*—*See Advertisements.*

"*X. N.*" *Send your communications to the House of Commons: or Vacher's Sheep List.*

"*Parliamentary Guide*" *will give you the addresses.*

"*J. H. H.*" *should apply to an engraver or wramonger.*

"*C. B.*"—*We had rather not advise you.*

"*D. B. R.*" *Calne.*—*There is in London a society which possesses a fund for "aid in the building of churches."*

"*M.*" *Deptford.*—*Address the Secretary, &c., Manchester.*

"*A Constant Subscriber,*" *Chipping Compden.*—*Apply to the Secretary of the Institution of Civil Engineers, Great George-street, Westminster.*

"*Yorks.*"—*There are families of the name of Thompson, of Yorkshire, whose arms is, gules on the Heraldic Office. We may instance Thompson of Escrick, Thompson of Cottingham Castle, &c.; but we have not space to furnish the various arms.*

"*H. P. P.*"—*Irish Peers created before the Union take precedence of Peers of the United Kingdom of the same grade.*

"*D. E. V.*"—*The Duke of Wellington is an Irishman by birth and parentage.*

"*S. K.*" *Belfast.*—*We are not aware of any relationship between the Chat. Napier and Mr. Joseph Napier, M.P. for the University of Dublin.*

"*J. S.*"—*The resumption of the old mode of spelling the family name will be quite legal and correct.*

"*A Plebeian.*"—"*His Grace the Duke of Buccleuch, K.G., Whitehall.*" *The proper address is "My Lord Duke."*

"*A Tutor*" *or "A Parent.*"—*It is open to any member of the University of Cambridge under the degree or standing of Master of Arts. The essay is to be sent to the Vice-Chancellor, or to the Masters of Trinity and St. John's, who are the Trustees. 2 Candidates for the Seatonian Prize must be Masters of Arts of the University of Cambridge, and the Poem must be sent to the Vice-Chancellor on or before Sept. 29.*

"*F. P.*" *Dublin.*—*Apply to Cocks and Co., for the new book of "Czerny on the Theory of Music."*

"*Sans Souci.*"—*"Did we discourse," to be found as one of Shakspeare's sonnets, was composed by Bishop for the "Twelfth Night," for Miss Stephens.*

"*X. Y. Z.*"—*We cannot recommend any particular flute-maker.*

"*A Subscriber.*"—*Music must be sent in a sealed packet.*

"*A Lover of Music.*"—*It must be the next note receding; thus: A, double flat, on the pianoforte, would be G natural. Mdlle. Lind is not yet married; she has left the stage.*

"*A Constant Reader.*" *"Pyne's "Treatise on Perspective," published by Wale.*

"*A Reader ab Initio.*"—*Show the medal at No. 17, Great Russell-street, Covent-garden.*

"*Gladiator,*" *Ripon.*—*Roland's "Treatise on Fencing," price 9s. The price of the Grammar is 2s. 6d.*

"*A Constant Subscriber,*" *Paddington, is mistaken. It was the Earl of Buckinghamshire who died lately: see our Journal for Feb. 10.*

"*W. R. R.*"—*We cannot insert the paragraph.*

"*Florence.*"—*We regret that we cannot find room for the lines.*

"*Benedictus*" *can remit to our office at any period.*

"*W.*" *Birmingham.*—*The circumference of London and its suburbs is about thirty miles. See the King to the large View in Vol. 5 of our Journal.*

"*S. O.*" *Luton.* *Main on "Kitchen Gardening."*

"*A Subscriber.*" *Hants.*—*We have not room to quote the act, the provisions of which should be given in late books on angling.*

"*W. W.*" *St. Leonard's.*—*Prior's "Life of Burke" is published by Murray, Albemarle-street.*

"*Carnationist*" *is thanked, but we have not room for his suggestion. Reports of remarkable sales of landed property appear in the newspapers occasionally*

"*G. B.*" *Received.*

"*Orion*"—*Apply to a dealer in coins: say at 17, Great Russell-street, Covent-garden*

"*P. L.*"—*Received.*

"*F. H.*" *Canterbury.*—*A work on glass-painting has just been published by J. H. Parker, Strand. Apply to a dealer in coins*

"*Quis.*"—*Hetherington. What was passed in 1829.*

"*T. A.*" *Norwich, is thanked; but the sketch and memoir have no immediate interest.*

"*D. M. P.*" *Edinburgh.*—*See any History of Scotland.*

"*J. O.*" *near Malton.*—*The address of the United States' Minister is 1, Upper Belgrave-street.*

"*J. P.*" *should consult a Solicitor as to the property in Chancery.*

"*A Subscriber*" *should appeal to the Income Tax Commissioners.*

"*A Subscriber,*" *Worthing.*—*Richardson's "English Dictionary."*

"*J. M. S.*" *near Tewkesbury.*—*See the remarks upon the weather in February, in the present Number*

"*M. P.*" *Bampton.*—*We believe, correct in his surmise*

"*M. D.*" *is thanked; but the natal house of the poet-politician is not, at this moment, of sufficient interest for engraving*

"*W. J. H.*"—*The new "History of Surrey" is published by Hogue, Fleet-street.*

"*A Lover of Music.*"—*Her Majesty's Theatre was opened for the season on Thursday.*

"*Othello.*"—*We cannot tell.*

"*O. P. P. V.*"—*Vol. 8. of our Journal may be had in Paris.*

"*W. H.*"—*The lines will not suit.*

"*Bermuda.*"—*Lady Boothby.*

"*J. P.*" *Dorchester.*—*Sir John Franklin sailed for the Arctic Regions on May 19, 1845. See No. 160 of our Journal, for Views of the Erebus and Terror, the vessels of the Expedition, and a Portrait and Memoir of Sir John. We must decline giving the address of Mdlle. Lind.*

"*A Careful Reader.*"—*A Portfolio for preserving the Numbers of our Journal may be had of Mr. Lee, Fleet-street.*

"*Omega.*"—*By application to the secretary of either of the establishments in question, descriptive reports may be obtained.*

"*A. A.*" *Hyde Park.*—*It is illegal either to buy or sell Playing Cards the duty on which has been evaded. We cannot spare room to reply to the remaining four (!) questions*

"*A Subscriber.*"—*The cottage range is made at Newark, Notts.*

"*Augusta.*"—*Walker's "Rhyming Dictionary."*

"*The Sister of a Subscriber.*"—*"The Fight for the Beacon" is a composition. Mr. Coudert's is said to be the author of "The Perfect Parson."*

"*W. H.*" *who inquires for a work on the Currency, is referred to Tooke's "History of Prices"*

"*P. G. H.*"—*The work is an accredited one.*

"*A Correspondent.*"—*Nutt's Bestiare is sold by Neighbour, High Holborn.*

"*P. B. K.*" *Aldringham.*—*Received.*

"*A Poor Artist,*" *Lincolnshire.*—*A copy in Autograph would be illegal.*

"*Mr. Lacy*"—*All in good time*

"*A. G. C.*" *Hatton.*—*A work on "Parrots" is published by Orr and Co., Strand.*

"*P. A. C.*" *Belfast.*—*Received.*

"*D. B.*" *Ramsgate.*—*Mr. Charles Kemble is brother of the late John Kemble and Mrs. Siddons.*

"*W. H.*" *Daventry, will, perhaps, repeat the question*

"*O. P. Q.*" *St. Austell.*—*The obstruction would subject the party causing it to an action.*

"*F. W.*" *Peterborough.*—*We cannot undertake inquiries as to solvency.*

"*J. E. F.*" *The admission is gratuitous.*

"*J. M. H.*"—*An enquiry, addressed to the Secretary of the Orphan Asylum, at Bridge-road, Lambeth, at Clapham Rise, or Clapton, would, doubtless, answer our Correspondent's purpose.*

"*A.*" *Chalmer.*—*Jamaica, G. Henderson, Kingston.*

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.—Next week we shall Engrave a Scene from the very successful performance of "Costaccia" on Thursday night.

ENFIELD AND EDMONTON RAILWAY.—*Mr. Thomas Compton has written to state that the line organised with him, and that he furnished the preliminary survey and levels.*

NOTICE.—Any of our Agricultural Subscribers can have the edition which leaves London on Friday evening, with the Corn-Market of the same day, by ordering this edition of their news-agents.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, MARCH 17, 1849.

THE Austrian Deputies, removed from busy Vienna and the unsafe protection of its populace, to the retirement of Kremsier and the same protection of the soldiery of the Emperor, have been debating ever since the siege and reduction of the capital by Prince Windischgrätz, upon a new Constitution for the various States of the Empire. They have, however, spent so much time in squabbling, and theorising upon the rights of man, as to have made but small progress in the great work entrusted to them by the people. Constitution-making is but a slow process, when so many minds as those which compose a deliberative assembly are employed upon it. An Abbé Sieyes could draw up a Constitution as easily and as rapidly as an attorney could draw up a brief; but, no sooner does a Constituent Assembly try its hand at such a task, than difficulties without number suggest themselves; and the theorisers, powerless to advance, are found most effective to impede the business. The Austrian Deputies, like those of Prussia, have made themselves ridiculous in Constitution-mongering. They have been allowed to amuse themselves, unmolested, until the Monarch and his advisers were ready to get rid of them; when, like their predecessors of Brandenbourg, they have been summarily dismissed. Count Stadion, on behalf of the Emperor, has drawn up and promulgated a Constitution for Austria, and the Assembly has been dissolved, just in the same manner as the King of Prussia, having given a Constitution of his own making to his "beloved Prussians," turned the Constituent Assembly out of doors. The new Austrian Constitution seems a document of much liberality. Whatever may be its reception in Austria, it cannot fail to impress all political observers and friends of rational freedom in Europe with high respect for the talents and principles of its authors. It does not go to the democratic extreme of universal suffrage, but it affirms and consecrates every other liberty hitherto enjoyed in countries that have been blessed with a steady representative Government. The document secures civil and religious freedom and equality to all the nations that compose the heterogeneous Empire of Austria. Equality to all religious professions; the independence of every church and sect in the management of its own affairs; and the extension of the system of national education alike to Germans, Lombards, Sclavonians, and Hungarians, are secured. The press is to be free, subject to the same restrictions against libel or sedition that exist in other countries. The right of meeting and association, and that of personal freedom, are guaranteed, subject of course to suspension on cause shown, or in case of war and insurrection. The Imperial Diet is to consist of two Assemblies, an Upper and a Lower, both elective, but with a difference of qualification. The Upper House is to be elected from the Provincial Diet; and the Lower to be chosen by the people, in the proportion of one member to every 100,000 souls; the qualification of a voter being a payment in direct taxation of from 30 to 40 shillings, English money. The Ministers are responsible, and the person of the Emperor is inviolable. Such are the main points of the great Austrian Charter; and, dating from its promulgation, Austria, no longer absolutionist, is a strictly constitutional and free State. The constituent nationalities of the Austrian Empire are to be governed in their local affairs by local Diets chosen by themselves—a necessary arrangement, as long as the complete fusion of these separate races shall not be attainable. Upon the whole, this document is of the highest importance, and will, it is to be hoped, lay a sure foundation for the future prosperity and internal peace of Austria. A few months ago that Empire seemed to be falling to pieces in irretrievable ruin. It now seems as if about to start afresh in a brilliant career of advancing civilization.

THERE is some hope, it appears, that two out of the many civil wars that arose in Europe out of the great upheaving of February, 1848, will speedily be brought to a close by the returning goodsense of the parties involved in them. We allude to the war between Prussia and Denmark, on the *quæstio vexata* of the Schleswig-Holstein succession; and the more obstinate war between the King of Naples and his revolted subjects in Sicily. The Danish Government has given notice of a termination of the existing armistice on the 26th of the present month; but we learn from Lord Palmerston's reply to a question put to him on Tuesday, that the Danish Government has declared officially to all parties interested, that it is not its intention to recommence hostilities, but that the object is to make a different arrangement with respect to the provisional Government of the duchies of Schleswig and Holstein. Lord Palmerston is of opinion that the spirit of conciliation which animates both parties will lead them to a reasonable understanding, and a final arrangement of the question in dispute.

The question between Naples and Sicily appears to be still nearer to a satisfactory solution. The French and English admirals, whose sympathy with the Sicilians caused the struggle to be more protracted than it would otherwise have been, have acted, in some respect, as the negotiators between the King of Naples and the Sicilians; and the proposal which the King has offered for the acceptance of Sicily has their concurrence and support. The King has published a proclamation containing the new Constitution of his kingdom, in fact, the Constitution of 1812, which the Sicilians themselves have never ceased to demand, the modifications being too slight to justify its being considered as a new or a different document. Though a general amnesty has not been published, the King pledges himself in the preamble of the constitution to "forget, and to consider as if they had never happened, the faults and political offences of the past year." The Sicilians held out against the presence in Sicily of any other than a Sicilian army, but it appears that the British and French admirals have undertaken to get over this difficulty, by persuading the Provisional Government to consent to the presence of Neapolitan troops in the capital of a province, and—but not until the irritation of the contest shall have died away. The King, it appears, if this arrangement be carried into effect, is to withdraw all his troops, though willing to grant an amnesty, or a quasi-amnesty, insists that thirty-two individuals, whom he names as most seriously implicated in the rebellion, should absent themselves from Sicily for a year; and there is some reason to fear, that these individuals may yet have sufficient influence with the Sicilians to cause the compromise to be rejected. Perhaps, however, when they find once for all that they are to have no more support from the naval forces of Great Britain or France, they will reflect more coolly upon their prospects of a successful resistance, and accept the terms which have been offered. It is possible, also, that the King of Naples, on receiving a satisfactory guarantee for the future loyalty of the thirty-two individuals named, will not press the point. The latest accounts represent the British and French admirals as having proceeded to Gaeta, to confer with his Majesty upon it. The war has been a very sanguinary and a very disgraceful one to both of the belligerents. It is to be hoped that no circumstances on either side will lead to its renewal. The Sicilians have received a fair offer. If they reject it, they will have to bear the whole shock of renewed hostilities, without any support from the Governments of Great Britain or France. The knowledge of this fact will, in all probability, be decisive of their submission.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

CAMBRIDGE.

BURNEY PRIZE.—The Vice-Chancellor gives notice that the subject for the present year is "The Divine Attributes of Mercy, as deduced from the Old Testament." The candidates for the prize must be Bachelors of Arts, in their first year of standing; and the essays are to be sent to the Vice-Chancellor on or before the 12th of November, 1849, with the names of the respective authors sealed up.

CORPUS CHRISTI COLLEGE.—The Very Rev. the Master and Fellows of this College have appointed William Whewell, Thomas Molesworth, and William Hardy Cooke to the three vacant Bacon Scholarships.

THE ADAMS PRIZE.—The University having accepted a fund raised by several members of St. John's College, for the purpose of founding a prize, to be called the Adams Prize, for the best essay on some subject of pure mathematics, astronomy, or other branch of natural philosophy, the prize to be given once in two years, and to be open to all persons who have at any time been admitted to a degree in this University, the examiners have issued notice that the subject for the first prize is "The Theory of the long inequality of Uranus and Neptune, determined upon the near commensurability of their periodic motions." The candidates are required to carry the investigation to (at least) terms of the second order with respect to the eccentricities, and to exterminate from the results all terms depending upon the first powers of the inclinations. The theory is to be compared with observation, the numerical values of the co-efficients in the expressions for the variations of the elements of the orbits. The problem will be considered to be solved in the most complete manner by those accounts of the terms of the third order of eccentricities, and calculating the effect of the more important terms involving the squares of the disturbing forces. Great importance will be attached by the examiners to an elucidation, drawn from dynamical considerations, of any steps of the analytical process; and more especially, to a clear exposition, apart from the symbolic reasoning, of the mode in which the forces produce the results arrived at. The reasoning, of the mode in which the forces produce the results arrived at. The essay must be prefaced by a statement of the course of the investigation, and of the principal heads under which the subject is treated, with a summary of the results. The essays must be sent in before the 1st of July, 1850, privately; each candidate is at liberty to send in his essay printed or lithographed. The successful candidate will receive about £130. He is required to print the essay and to present a copy to the University Library, to the library of St. John's College, and to each of the four examiners.

CRAVEN SCHOLARSHIP.—F. H. Whymper, of Trinity College, was last evening declared by the Adams Prize Committee the successful candidate for the vacant Craven Scholarship. The electors expressed an opinion that W. Owen, of St. John's College, acquitted himself in such a manner as to be deserving of special commendation.

ORDINATIONS.—The Bishop of York intends to hold his next ordination in York Minster, on Trinity Sunday, the 3d June next.—The following Bishops will hold ordinations on Trinity Sunday:—The Bishop of Bath and Wells, in the Cathedral Church of Wells; the Bishop of Ely, in the Cathedral Church of Ely; the Bishop of Lincoln, in the Cathedral Church of Lincoln; the Bishop of Manchester, in the Parish Church of Preston; the Bishop of Oxford, in the Cathedral Church of Oxford; the Bishop of Salisbury, in the Cathedral Church of Salisbury; the Bishop of Chester, in the Cathedral Church of Chester, on Sunday, the 13th of May next; the Bishop of Rochester, on Sunday, the 10th of June next; the Bishop of Winchester, in the Cathedral Church of Winchester, on Sunday, the 8th of July next; the Bishop of Worcester, in the Cathedral Church of Worcester, on Sunday, the 23d of September next.

SONS OF THE CLERGY.—The festival of the Sons of the Clergy will be held on Thursday, the 10th of May. The sermon in St. Paul's Cathedral will be preached by the Rev. E. M. Goulburn, M.A., Examining Chaplain to the Lord Bishop of Oxford.

COURT AND HAUT TON.

THE COURT AT OSBORNE.

On Sunday the Queen and Prince, and the ladies and gentlemen of the Royal household, attended divine service at Whippingham Church.

Prince Ernest of Saxe-Leuingen took leave of her Majesty and Prince Albert, and returned to Frogmore House, on the preceding day.

Her Majesty and the Prince take their customary early walk every morning (weather permitting) in the grounds at Osborne; and the younger branches of the Royal Family take their usual ride in the Park.

On Monday morning her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, accompanied by Prince Ernest of Leiningen, arrived in town at half-past eleven o'clock, from her residence, Frogmore House, near Windsor. Her Royal Highness was attended by Lady Fanny Howard, Baroness de Speth, and Sir George Couper; Prince Ernest was attended by Mr. Sparr. The Royal party were visited in the course of the day by her Majesty the Queen of the Belgians, and the Duke and Duchess de Nemours, and a so by the Prince of Hohenlohe-Waldenbourg, in the afternoon, who partook of a déjeûner with her Royal Highness at her residence, Clarence House, St. James's. The Duchess of Kent left town at half past three o'clock, on her return to Frogmore House.

On Wednesday evening Lady John Russell gave her second *soirée* this season, at the official residence of the First Lord of the Treasury, in Downing-street. The company began to set down before ten o'clock, and an uninterrupted succession of arrivals followed until nearly midnight. His Royal Highness the Prince of Parma honoured her Ladyship with his presence on the occasion.

The Right Hon. the Speaker had his customary Parliamentary entertainment on Saturday evening, at the right hon. gentleman's official residence in Eaton-square.

Mr. W. C. Ross, R.A., had the honour of taking the last sitting, on Tuesday, for a likeness of Prince Ernest of Leiningen, by command of the Queen.

A Levee will be held by her Majesty at St. James's Palace on Wednesday next, at two o'clock.

A Drawing-room will also be held at St. James's Palace on the next day (Thursday), at two o'clock.

Mr. W. Downing, of the Hon. East India Company's Botanical Office, has had the honour of presenting to her Majesty one ram and three ewes of the pure Thibetian breed, brought over by the *Dalhousie*, from Calcutta, being the gift of the Hon. East India Company.

APPROACHING MARRIAGE IN HIGH LIFE.—We have great pleasure in announcing that the two marriages have been arranged for the marriage of Lord Foley with the Lady Mary Fitzallan Howard, eldest daughter of the Duke and Duchess of Norfolk. The marriage, it is said, will take place early in May.

The Right Hon. Sir Edward Knatchbull, Bart., has for some time past been confined to h s room through indisposition.

DEPUTATIONS

THE LANDED INTEREST OF IRELAND.—On Saturday a deputation of members of Parliament, representing the landed interest of Ireland, had an interview with the Chancellor of the Exchequer, for the purpose of calling upon the Government to introduce a measure, empowering the Bank of Ireland to make large advances to the landed proprietors of that country on the security of mortgages, following the example of the directors of the Bank of England in the year 1825, prior to which the utmost inconvenience was experienced by the English landed interest, from the difficulty, amounting almost to an impossibility, of obtaining loans on mortgage, however ample might be the security.

The deputation consisted of Lord Castlemaine, Sir Lucius O'Brien, Mr. F. French, Mr. Grace, Sir Edmond Hayes, Colonel Dunne, Mr. J. H. Hamilton, and Mr. St. George, Mr. G. A. Hamilton, and Mr. Callaghan, and they were most contemously received by the Chancellor of the Exchequer. Mr. French stated that what the deputation simply required was, that the Government should legally pass a short act legalising the advance of money by the Bank of Ireland on the security of mortgages, and that they should call on the directors to consider the subject of affording accommodation to the landed proprietors of Ireland on public and not on purely personal grounds. He wished, also, to direct the Chancellor of the Exchequer's attention to the fact, that the circulation of bank notes in Ireland had considerably diminished during the last six months. The Chancellor of the Exchequer admitted that the subject brought under his consideration was one of very great importance, and certainly the deputation had stated the case on which they relied very forcibly. He was not prepared at that moment to give an answer to the request made by the gentlemen who represented the landed interest of Ireland. He would take time to consider the matter and to consult with those most conversant with topics of the kind, and having made up his mind he would communicate the course which he should recommend her Majesty's Government to pursue. Sir L. O'Brien advocated the necessity for such a measure as the deputation asked the Government to introduce, and as an illustration of the great benefit that had accrued from the introduction of a measure having the facility of raising capital, he mentioned that recently 1000 acres of land had been unexpectedly thrown on his hands, and were it not for the kindness of some relatives in enabling him to advance all the money, those acres would now have formed an addition to the waste lands of Ireland. Several other members of the deputation urged the Chancellor of the Exchequer to bring a measure forward at once. The Chancellor of the Exchequer could not pledge himself at once to meet the wishes of the deputation; but he would consider the subject with care proportionate to its great importance. The deputation then withdrew.

IRISH RAILWAYS.—A deputation of noblemen and gentlemen interested in the railways in Ireland had an interview with Lord John Russell and the Chancellor of the Exchequer on Saturday last, for the purpose of inducing the Government to consent to the appointment of a select committee of the House of Commons, with the view of enquiring into the present position of Irish railways, and reporting upon the best means of securing the completion of such lines as would be serviceable to the country in the development of her resources. In the course of the discussion Lord John Russell having inquired what effect the loan of £500,000 had upon the traffic of the Great Southern and Western Railway, Mr. Reynolds observed that the loan to the Southern and Western, commonly called the Cashel Railway, had been attended with the most beneficial results. Lord John Russell having made a number of inquiries with reference to the value of the shares of several of the railways, asked how it happened that the companies were unable to exercise their borrowing powers in the numerous cases in which half their capital had been paid up? The deputationists replied that the condition of the country generally prevented capitalists from advancing loans on Irish security. If the Government would grant this guarantee, and thus manifest an interest in the undertakings, the confidence of the public would be restored, and abundance of money might be raised. After some further discussion, Lord John Russell stated that the application made by the deputation for the appointment of a select committee had somewhat taken him by surprise. He was not, therefore, prepared to state what course the Government might be disposed to adopt with references to a subject which he admitted was of great importance; but he assured the deputation that the proposition would receive the fullest consideration of her Majesty's Government. The deputation then withdrew.

IRELAND.

THE RATE-IN-AID AGITATION.—The meetings of the counties of Armagh and Down have been the most important that the anti-rate-in-aid agitation has produced. Colonel Blacker, a great favourite of the northern people, delivered a stirring speech at the former meeting, which was received with great applause. At the Down meeting, the Marquis of Downshire denounced it as "this most partial, impolitic, and rascally measure;" declaring his intention of opposing the rate "as an individual;" and expressed his hereditary dislike to being called a rebel. Lord Roden also made a strong speech at the same meeting, and said it was the worst measure ever inflicted upon Ulster. It is worthy of remark that men of all parties are to be found in the ranks of the anti-rate-in-aid agitation. The meeting began to set down before ten o'clock, and an uninterrupted succession of arrivals followed until nearly midnight. His Royal Highness the Prince of Parma honoured her Ladyship with his presence on the occasion.

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The deputation consisted of Lord Castlemaine, Sir Lucius O'Brien, Mr. F. French, Mr. Grace, Sir Edmond Hayes, Colonel Dunne, Mr. J. H. Hamilton, and Mr. St. George, Mr. G. A. Hamilton, and Mr. Callaghan, and they were most contemously received by the Chancellor of the Exchequer. Mr. French stated that what the deputation simply required was, that the Government should legally pass a short act legalising the advance of money by the Bank of Ireland on the security of mortgages, and that they should call on the directors to consider the subject of affording accommodation to the landed proprietors of Ireland on public and not on purely personal grounds. He wished, also, to direct the Chancellor of the Exchequer's attention to the fact, that the circulation of bank notes in Ireland had considerably diminished during the last six months. The Chancellor of the Exchequer admitted that the subject brought under his consideration was one of very great importance, and certainly the deputation had stated the case on which they relied very forcibly. He was not prepared at that moment to give an answer to the request made by the gentlemen who represented the landed interest of Ireland. He would take time to consider the matter and to consult with those most conversant with topics of the kind, and having made up his mind he would communicate the course which he should recommend her Majesty's Government to pursue. Sir L. O'Brien advocated the necessity for such a measure as the deputation asked the Government to introduce, and as an illustration of the great benefit that had accrued from the introduction of a measure having the facility of raising capital, he mentioned that recently 1000 acres of land had been unexpectedly thrown on his hands, and were it not for the kindness of some relatives in enabling him to advance all the money, those acres would now have formed an addition to the waste lands of Ireland. Several other members of the deputation urged the Chancellor of the Exchequer to bring a measure forward at once. The Chancellor of the Exchequer could not pledge himself at once to meet the wishes of the deputation; but he would consider the subject with care proportionate to its great importance. The deputation then withdrew.

IRISH RAILWAYS.—A deputation of noblemen and gentlemen interested in the railways in Ireland had an interview with Lord John Russell and the Chancellor of the Exchequer on Saturday last, for the purpose of inducing the Government to consent to the appointment of a select committee of the House of Commons, with the view of enquiring into the present position of Irish railways, and reporting upon the best means of securing the completion of such lines as would be serviceable to the country in the development of her resources. In the course of the discussion Lord John Russell having inquired what effect the loan of £500,000 had upon the traffic of the Great Southern and Western Railway, Mr. Reynolds observed that the loan to the Southern and Western, commonly called the Cashel Railway, had been attended with the most beneficial results. Lord John Russell having made a number of inquiries with reference to the value of the shares of several of the railways, asked how it happened that the companies were unable to exercise their borrowing powers in the numerous cases in which half their capital had been paid up? The deputationists replied that the condition of the country generally prevented capitalists from advancing loans on Irish security. If the Government would grant this guarantee, and thus manifest an interest in the undertakings, the confidence of the public would be restored, and abundance of money might be raised. After some further discussion, Lord John Russell stated that the application made by the deputation for the appointment of a select committee had somewhat taken him by surprise. He was not, therefore, prepared to state what course the Government might be disposed to adopt with references to a subject which he admitted was of great importance; but he assured the deputation that the proposition would receive the fullest consideration of her Majesty's Government. The deputation then withdrew.

IRELAND.

THE RATE-IN-AID AGITATION.—The meetings of the counties of Armagh and Down have been the most important that the anti-rate-in-aid agitation has produced. Colonel Blacker, a great favourite of the northern people, delivered a stirring speech at the former meeting, which was received with great applause. At the Down meeting, the Marquis of Downshire denounced it as "this most partial, impolitic, and rascally measure;" declaring his intention of opposing the rate "as an individual;" and expressed his hereditary dislike to being called a rebel. Lord Roden also made a strong speech at the same meeting, and said it was the worst measure ever inflicted upon Ulster. It is worthy of remark that men of all parties are to be found in the ranks of the anti-rate-in-aid agitation. The meetings were the Marquis of Downshire and Mr. Sharman Crawford, Lord Bangor and Mr. Maxwell, Mr. Ross of Rostrevor and Lord Roden.

POOR-LAW UNIONS.—The state of things in the Ennis union, county of Clare, is desperate indeed. There are not less than 25,000 persons receiving relief. The weekly expenditure is £900; and on the 26th of March the union will owe £10,000 sterling. The inspector, Mr. Lynch, reports that the guardians do not exercise any control over the relieving officers, and that on board days there are seldom more than three or four guardians present. In the meanwhile the commissioners for the present refrain from handing over the union to paid guardians—a step to which they finally must come.

One of the most noticeable signs of the social revolution now going on in Ireland, is the enormous quantity of second-hand plate offered for sale at a very low figure by the chief jewellers of Dublin. Never before was so much plate to be sold, and the price is extremely low. For furniture and equipages of every kind, the price at auctions is also very small. At a recent sale at the various effects, a handsome state carriage, little used, was knocked down for £38.

The vacancy in the Collectorship of Customs in the port of Dublin (first class), while leading to the promotion of many of the more active and deserving officers throughout the different ranks of the Customs department, will be filled up by all promotions are to be transmitted as being accepted, subject to the reductions and changes that may be deemed necessary, in accordance with the recommendations of the Commissioners of Inquiry.

The vast estates of Mr. Martin, son of the famous "Dick Martin"—in the county of Galway, alluded to in the debate of last week by Sir Robert Peel, is just been sold to a London assurance company. A recent traveller gives an idea of the extent of this estate by saying that the entrance to the private domain about a day's journey from the mansion hou

The Marquis of Donegal, K.P., late Commodore of the Royal Yacht Squadron, has been elected Commodore of the Royal Irish Yacht Club. The members have recently built, at Kingstown Pier, near Dublin, one of the most magnificent marine villas in Ireland, a handsome club-house, of great neatness beauty of style. It is situate a few yards from the St. George's Club-house, which the Marquis of Conyngham is the Commodore.

"THE ICARIAN REPUBLIC.—A letter from New Orleans, in the *Gazette de France*, says:—"M. Cabet, the leader of the Communists, is here overwhelmed with reproaches and invectives by those misguided unfortunates who, rance, called him their father. The desertion from the Communist camp is derable—barely fifty individuals remain at head-quarters."

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

BANK OF ENGLAND.—A general meeting of the proprietors of Bank stock was held on Thursday, to consider of a dividend. Mr. Morris, the Governor, occupied the chair. The attendance of proprietors was very large. A dividend of 7½ per cent was proposed, and unanimously acceded to by the proprietors; and a ballot will be taken on Tuesday next, for the purpose of confirming this decision.

INDIA HOUSE.—A Court of directors was held on Wednesday, at the East India-house, when Alexander Bell, Esq., was appointed a provisional member of council at Bombay.

SOCIETY [illegible]

[illegible] in aid of the funds of this excellent charity took place on Tuesday, at the London Coffee-house, Ludgate-hill. The Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, who was supported by the sheriffs of the city of London, president, and upwards of 70 gentlemen honoured the institution with their presence on this occasion. His Lordship, in giving the toast of the evening, "Prosperity and perpetuity to the City Dispensary," stated that the institution was founded in the year 1789, and that since its opening nearly 300,000 patients have been cured or relieved by its agency, 26,000 visited at their own houses, and many persons who have met with accidents admitted and carefully attended to without letters of recommendation. During the year 1848 the total number of patients admitted was 9683, and of these 8891 were cured and relieved 8891; 21 died, 36 were discharged for irregularity, and 935 remained under treatment on the 31st December. His Lordship stated also, that notwithstanding the large amount of subscriptions contributed by the society in ministering to the necessities of the poor, but a very small sum was required for carrying out its objects, and expressed regret that the contributions received during 1848 past year had fallen short of the sum. He referred to the considerable absence of fatal cases in the city district during the prevalence of the late epidemic, and attributed the escape of that locality from the visitation to the sanatory influence of institutions like the City Dispensary.

CITY OF LONDON HOSPITAL FOR DISEASES OF THE CHEST.—On Saturday, the first anniversary festival of this excellent charity was celebrated at the London Tavern; the Earl of Carlisle in the chair. About 200 gentlemen sat down to an excellent dinner, and among the guests were Samuel H. E. and Samuel (junior) Gurney, Esqrs., Aldermen Sidney, Fancourt, and Finnis; J. Allcard, J. Dilke, H. Ford Barclay, Thomas Howell, R. W. Jones, A. Caldecott, C. Enderby, J. Masterman, junior, E. Bunsen, Esq. After the customary loyal and constitutional toasts had been drunk, that of the "Army and Navy," and the mention of Sir C. J. Napier having been received with marked cheers, the right hon. Chairman proposed "Prosperity to the City of London Hospital for Diseases of the Chest," and, in an address full of eloquent pathos, drew an affecting picture of the sufferings of the metropolitan population from disease of the chest, adding that the hospital accommodation of the metropolis comprised but three thousand five hundred beds, of which but a small fraction is devoted to the above class of disease. It was, therefore, proposed to erect for the use of the east-end of the metropolis an hospital in which diseases of the chest might meet that separate and exclusive treatment pronounced by modern science to be the most successful. (Hear, hear.) It was also proposed to have in connexion with the hospital a sanatorium, in which persons of moderate incomes might obtain the best medical assistance and accommodation, and to continue the public dispensary, in which, in the small space of six months, 3160 persons had already been relieved. (Hear, hear.) The toast having been warmly responded to, the Secretary read the report which was duly adopted; and before the company separated, a collection was made, which, including donations, amounted to £171 5s. The necessity for this institution is urged by the number of hospital patients weekly, already amounting to 600; and the cases in the metropolitan districts last year reaching 18,664, or nearly one-third of the whole number of deaths.

STAMP AND EXCISE BOARDS.—The Treasury minute, bearing date the 15th of December, 1848, for the consolidation of the Board of Stamps with the Board of Excise, has just been printed by order of the House of Commons. The Lords of the Treasury observe:—"That the present Board of Excise consists of seven commissioners, and that the Board of Stamps and Taxes consists of five commissioners; and they are of opinion that the duties of the consolidated board may be ultimately effectually performed by a Board of Commissioners not exceeding seven, provided proper attention be given to the selection of persons to serve, not only by the chairman and deputy-chairman, but also by the junior members. They are of opinion, however, that, considering the large amount of revenue which will be under the management of the new Board, and the great amount of business which this must necessarily entail upon them, and which can only be materially diminished on the completion of the arrangements for consolidating the various subordinate departments of the Excise, and of the Stamps and Taxes, it will be advantageous, in the first instance, to retain for the time one more commissioner beyond the number of which they propose that the Board should ultimately consist." The eventual saving expected to be realised by the consolidation of these establishments will be £8100 a year. The following gentlemen have been appointed Joint Commissioners of the Board of Excise and of Stamps and Taxes: Mr. John Wood, chairman; Mr. John Thornton, deputy chairman; Mr. Hart Davis, Mr. Charles Fowlett Rushworth, Mr. Thomas Harrison, Mr. H. F. Stevenson, Mr. Charles J. Herries, Mr. Alfred Montgomery, Mr. Chas. Pressly. The junior Commissioners are to receive £1200 a year.

SUPPOSED DISCOVERY OF THE REMAINS OF MARTYRS IN SMITHFIELD.—On Wednesday, during the progress of excavations in Smithfield, opposite the entrance to the church of Bartholomew the Great, for the formation of a sewer, when about three feet from the surface, the workmen came upon a heap of unhewn stones, blackened as if by fire, and covered with bone and human bones, charred and partially consumed. The remains thus discovered are supposed to be those of Martyrs burnt at the stake. Many bones were carried away as relics.

THE REV. MR. SHORE AND THE BISHOP OF EXETER.—[illegible] might a densely crowded meeting of the inhabitants of Stoke Newington, at the Stockwell Educational Institute, Russell-green, for the purpose of considering the propriety of adopting a petition to Parliament, praying for an alteration in the law by which the Rev. Mr. Shore has been annexed in costs, and liable to imprisonment for life, for contempt, at the suit instituted against him by the Bishop of Exeter, for preaching the gospel since his secession from the Church of England, and in respect of which he is now a prisoner in St. Thomas's, Exeter. Mr. Carlisle, of Acre-lane, was called to the chair. Several resolutions in accordance with the objects of the meeting having been carried, the proceedings terminated.

EXTENSIVE ROBBERY.—On Wednesday information was received by the metropolitan police that Mr. Robert Buckell, actuary of the Brighton Savings Bank, had gone off with £870, the property of the depositors.

SAD CATASTROPHE.—On Tuesday Mr. W. Baker held an inquest at the Robin Hood public-house, High-hill, Hackney, respecting the deaths of J. J. R Robertson, aged 21, and T. W. C. Hairby, aged 24, medical students, who were drowned in the River Lea. Margaret Murray stated that on Saturday last she accompanied Hairby to the Jolly Anglers, adjoining the River Lea, Upper Clapton, where he hired a small boat which was only sufficient to hold two persons, and shortly after she had embarked with Hairby, Robertson came up and requested to be taken in. The boat was put back, and Robertson jumped in and sat down by the side of witness. Some persons who were standing on the bank advised Hairby and Robertson not to proceed in the boat, as it was too small to hold three persons, and that it was dangerous to remain in her. Hairby took charge of the sculls, and Robertson held one of the steering strings while witness the other. The boat had not proceeded far when Hairby said he was tired of rowing, and requested Robertson to take the sculls. They both stood upright, and Hairby attempted to pass Robertson, and in doing so they both leant on one side, which caused the boat to turn over and it began to fill. They became much alarmed, and the deceased immediately caught hold of witness, and the boat instantly capsized and turned bottom upwards. W. Wade, a bargeman, said his attention was attracted by hearing violent screaming for assistance, and he saw three persons in the water. Witness was in a barge, and as quickly reached the spot, and succeeded in rescuing Murray. The deceased, after swimming a short time, sank, and their bodies were not recovered until half an hour afterwards.—Verdict, "Accidental death."

BIRTHS AND DEATHS.—By the Registrar-General's report, we learn that a decided improvement in the public health occurred during the week ending March 10. The deaths registered in London, which in the three previous weeks were 1425, 1451, and 1525, have declined to 1329, being 193 less than the winter average. A remarkable improvement has occurred in the mortality from epidemics; for, whereas this class of diseases was fatal in the three previous weeks to 233, 316, and 340 persons respectively, in the last week the deaths were only 243, which is little above the average. Small-pox does not prevail much at present; measles is unusually low. Scarlatina and hooping-cough show a decrease on the previous week; and now the mortality from the former does not much exceed the average: the deaths from hooping-cough were 69, which is more than the average by 27. Typhus has fallen to the average, being 42 deaths. Fatal cases of diarrhœa and dysentery were 21 being more than the average; of cholera, only 15, though in the three preceding weeks they were 49, 46, and 35: of the 15, 2 occurred in Warburton's Lunatic Asylum, Bethnal-green; 5 in the workhouse of St George's-in-the-East. The mortality from diseases of the organs of circulation is also unusually low. Three men died of delirium tremens; a man and a woman of intemperance (both cases attended with epilepsy); also a woman from falling in the street when drunk. A woman died in Mile End, "eight days after child-birth, of typhoid fever, from previous poor living." A man of 24 years of age died of "intestinal disease—obstruction of colon through its whole length" (*post mort.*): the obstruction had continued 24 days, but was removed by medical aid before death: the patient had taken opium medicinally for the last nine years, and took 2 ounces of three and sometimes four half-drachms daily. The number of births during the week was 1044.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.—The mean height of the barometer was above 30 in. daily, except on Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, the highest, which was on Tuesday, was 30.385. The thermometer was highest on Sunday, when it was 60°; the highest of each day fell almost continuously to 42° on Friday. The mean temperature of the week was 43°. The mean temperature of each day continued above that of the same day on an average of seven years, till Friday. The wind was for the most part in the south-west till Thursday, when it veered to north and north-west.

EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

Sir Charles Napier having expressed a wish to visit Italy previous to his going to India, the Lords of the Admiralty have given orders for one of her Majesty's steamers to be at Leghorn on the 26th of the present month, to convey the general from Leghorn to Alexandria, to meet the Marseilles mail there. The mail is to be detained at Alexandria until the arrival of Sir Charles.

Two small elephants were shipped for Calais on Thursday last. It is at Folkestone, said to be the property of Sir Charles Napier, the new Commander-in-Chief of the Forces in India.

In the report of the Municipal Commissioners on the City of London, it is stated, "The Lord Mayor's chaplain and *conchman* receive each a freedom annually."

Hardy, a private in the 4th Regiment of the Line, was sentenced to death by a court-martial in Paris on Monday, for having struck a sergeant of his company.

The *Great Britain*, steam ship, has been sold for £25,000. The late owners have compromised with the insurers to save law expenses, and are to receive £10,111 16s., or about 55 per cent. on the sum insured.

The *Acadia* and *Britannia*, which were recently purchased from the North American Mail Company by the Central German Government for war steamers, left the Mersey, the former on Friday week and the latter on Sunday last for Antwerp, where they will receive their armaments. Besides these vessels, the same Government have purchased the American steamer, *United States*, also to be fitted as a war vessel.

M. Delescluze, the editor of *Le Révolution Démocratie et Sociale*, was tried and convicted in Paris on Monday last, for articles calculated to excite hatred against General Cavaignac and the National Assembly. He was sentenced to imprisonment for one year, and to pay a fine of 1000f.

On Saturday last there was exhibited, in the Liverpool Underwriters' Rooms, a curiosity from California, in the shape of a newspaper. It was entitled the *Californian*, and was about the size of the *New York Sun*, and printed equally as well as that paper. The news appears very scanty, as the main portion of the paper is devoted to advertisements.

A son of the late lamented artist, Mr. Haydon, whose untimely fate excited so much interest in public sympathy, has been appointed Lord John Russell to a junior clerkship on the first vacancy that has been filled up by the Treasury for some months past, in consequence of the reductions in the several departments.

At the recent annual election of Lord Rector for the University of St. Andrew's, the Rev. Thomas T. Jackson, Professor of Biblical Criticism, was unanimously elected.

The *Epoca*, of Rome, states that 4000 Greeks, now in Epirus, ready armed and disciplined, have offered their services to the Roman Republic.

Louis Blanc has published a pamphlet called "Appel aux honnêtes Gens." In this little *brochure*, which is adversely written, Louis Blanc accuses the High Court of Justice of being composed of a set of Ministerial mymidons and *mouchards*, and says that they are backed by a packed jury, and that, for these cogent reasons, he declines to appear before the Bar of Prayes who has been perched up into the House of Justice.

On Sunday morning his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury preached at Trinity Church, Trinity-square, Borough, before the Lord Mayor, Sheriffs, and Under-Sheriffs of London and Middlesex, the High Bailiff of Southwark, and a crowded congregation, in aid of the funds of the Trinity District Visiting Society.

The precision and quickness with which the French army manœuvre are proverbial; and recently Marshal Bugeaud, at the head of the garrison of Lyons, has been displaying instances of their power in this respect by executing some brilliant military manœuvres. In the course of three-quarters of an hour, on one occasion, the troops (the 7th inst.), a bridge was thrown across the Rhone, over which the entire army passed.

The Polish Count Lamoyski has left Paris for Turin, with 42 of the most experienced officers of the old Polish army.

M. Marbrart, a Member of the Hungarian Diet, has arrived in Paris. He is said to be charged with a special mission from Kossuth and the Chiefs of the Magyar party. He is to proceed from Paris to England.

Some of the French journals state that the fortress of Moultan was defended by a Frenchman, named d'Outtreuals, Gen. of Artillery in the Sikh service. At the storming of the breach he was killed by our troops; and then Moolraj, finding himself deprived of the services of an officer on whom he mainly relied, surrendered to General Whish.

The society which was recently formed for the protection of the salmon fishing in the river Dee, has been successful in the great object of their exertions. The river is full of fish, and promises to afford excellent sport for the season.

The Banks Assize Bill having passed the House of Lords, the summer assizes will be held for the future at Aylesbury. There is a new gaol at Aylesbury, which has been recently built, and the magistrates have decided upon immediately commencing building lodgings for the accommodation of the Judges, which will be ready to be occupied in March, 1850.

The Council of the Royal College of Surgeons have determined that the examinations for the fellowship shall take place on Monday the 2nd, and Wednesday the 4th of April next.

During the past week a quantity of wreck was washed ashore on the Lancashire coast near Rossall, and other portions were seen floating in Morecambe Bay. A portion of the paintwork of the vessel has been secured, indicates it to belong to a vessel of about 100 tons burden, but nothing has been found by which the name of the unfortunate vessel can be identified.

The Rev. Charles Anthony Swainson, B.D., fellow and tutor of Christ's College, Cambridge, to be one of her Majesty's preachers at Whitehall.

The Rev. William Cook, M.A., incumbent of the church of St. John the Evangelist, St. Pancras, has been appointed Examining Chaplain to the Bishop of Chester, in the room of the Rev. James Cartmell, B.D., elected Master of Christ's College, Cambridge.

Mr. Geo. Woodhouse has been appointed assistant deputy-housekeeper of the House of Commons, in the room of the late Mr. R. Bellamy.

Last week, a beautiful and powerful steam-frigate, named the *Magicienne*, was launched in her Majesty's Royal dockyard, Pembroke.

It is in contemplation to have a station for reserve steam-vessels at Greenhithe. They will be admirably situated for the protection of the river, and will be ready to proceed to sea at a moment's notice when their services are required.

Mr. Low, Cass, son of General Cass, one of the candidates for the Presidency of the United States at the late contest, has arrived in this country *en route* to Rome, where he is to reside as Consul for the United States.

The Recordership of Wokingham, rendered vacant by the death of J. Jeremy, Esq., has been conferred on George Clive, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, of Lincoln's-inn, and Judge of the Southwark County Court.

A return moved for by the Earl of Lincoln, M.P., shows that the total amount of the monies raised and at present chargeable on the security of the land revenues of the Crown, is £805,000, borrowed from the Equitable Assurance Society, the Bank of England, Lady Elcho's trustees, Messrs. Coutts and Co., and Mr. G. W. Aylmer. The amount of interest hitherto paid is £160,291.

Messrs. Hunt and Roskell (late Storr and Mortimer), New Bond-street, we understand, have nearly perfected a *Miniature* War Medal, which will bear comparison in every respect with those issued by the Government.

The Rev. James Shore, at the suit of the Bishop of Exeter, was arrested last week for contempt of Court, for the non-payment of costs, after preaching in Spitalfields Chapel. Sir Culling Eardley has contributed £20 towards the fund for taking up Mr. Shore's case; and the Rev. Thomas Thompson, vicar of the Hon. and Rev. Baptist Noel, has given £10 for the same purpose.

The calendar of the prisoners for trial at the Wiltshire assizes states that "a young man, named William [illegible], aged with embezzling a penny, the property of her Majesty."

A correspondent in the lake district (Cumberland) informs us that a young man, named William [illegible], has unexpectedly endowed St. Mary's Church, Birthwaite, with £1000. Such an act of real and useful charity needs no comment.

The Lord High Chancellor has been pleased to appoint Hubert Smith, Esq., of Saint Leonard's, Bridgnorth, a Master Extraordinary in the High Court of Chancery.

American papers announce the discovery of a lead mine in Nelson, near the Albemarle line, eight miles from the St. Ives River Gold, in Virginia. The ore is said to be only four feet below the surface, and the vein to be four-and-a-half feet wide, yielding the enormous quantity of 30 per cent. of pure lead, and 2 per cent. of silver.

The band-master of the Queen's Hussars was fired at by one of the band boys, on returning from [illegible], in Dublin, after parade. The shot providentially only grazed the officer. The culprit is in custody awaiting a court-martial.

The Installation of Mr. Macaulay as Lord Rector of Glasgow College is to take place on Wednesday next. At the Town Council, last week, the Lord Provost was authorised to intimate that the freedom of the city be presented to Mr. Macaulay.

At a public meeting of the parishioners of Liverpool, held on Tuesday in St. Nicholas's Church, the Rev. Rector Raines in the chair, it was resolved to proceed vigorously in agitating for a measure to subject the docks and corporate property to the payment of parochial and other local rates.

The *Fortune*, arrived at Liverpool from Macasthm, has brought a quantity of quicksilver ore which had been shipped from California. Two specimens are exhibited in the Liverpool Mango-nuts-room on Tuesday.

[illegible] church, Preston, has again received a munificent gift from its zealous minister, the Rev. T. Lowndes, Esq. During the past week a very handsome carved oak pulpit and reading-desk have been placed in the church, new tablets, &c., have also been presented by the same gentleman.

The Emperor of Russia has issued an ukase to all the official departments, informing them that in the year 1849 they are not to presentany petitions whatever for an increase of salary or pecuniary assistance of any kind whatever, because the country will require extraordinary pecuniary resources for the consolidation of the whole army.

Sir James Ramsay is to succeed to the vacant Lord-Lieutenancy of Kincardineshire.

THE BRITISH INSTITUTION.

FOURTH NOTICE.

OF Mr. Lance's great and almost unequalled excellence as a painter of fruit and splendid gold plate, we have often spoken. His picture, which we now present to our readers, is one of a pair—"Summer" and "Winter:" the former is a beautiful group of fruit, and, in its sunny effects forms a good contrast to the cold tone of the game, which is equally characteristic of the oppo season, "Winter."

This picture has been painted for Mr. Vernon; it will not form part of the National collection, but is to be placed in Mr. Vernon's private gallery; it is, certainly, equal to either of the painter's finest works.

Since Mr. Lance has been in the profession, he has painted three hundred pictures, which have found their way into the galleries of distinguished patrons of British art.

Mr. Danby, who contributes the clever picture also engraved in our present number, of "A Mountain Chieftain's Funeral in the Olden Time," became an exhibitor at the Royal Academy for the first time in 1821. His first picture was "Disappointed Love;" and his second (in the Exhibition of the following year) was called "Clearing up after a Shower," and is said to have evinced that early love and attentive observation of nature which of late years has become so peculiarly pleasing in his works. His third contribution to the Academy was not much dissimilar in subject from his present performance in the British Institution, "Landscape, with Warriors of Olden Times in England retired to the shade of a mountain glen, to hear the Song of the Minstrel." This was followed, in 1824, by "Sunset at Sea after a Storm;" and, in 1825, by his large picture of "The Delivery of Israel out of Egypt," bought by Lord Stafford at the Exhibition for five hundred guineas; Lord Liverpool having offered the same sum for the picture. The Academy having lost Mr. Martin was induced at the next election for Associates to introduce Mr. Danby into their body.

Everything belonging to the Highlands of Scotland has of late become peculiarly interesting. It is not much above a century since it was otherwise. Swift, in his "Journal to Stella," mentions having dined in company with two gentlemen from the Highlands of Scotland, and expresses his surprise at finding them persons of ordinary decorum and civility. The rebellions of 1715 and 1745 raised a deep-rooted feeling in the House of Hanover against the inhabitants of the Highlands. How different is it now! Her present Majesty, the great-granddaughter of the King against whom the rebellion in 1745 was raised, in 1845 takes up her summer residence in the Highlands; and is so pleased with her reception, with the country, and with the people, that she returns to the ever-lovely Highlands for a second summer visit. The genius of Sir Walter Scott has done much for the character of the Highlanders; and the pencil of Edwin Landseer almost as much for their manners and customs, sports, and even the scenery of their wild and noble country. Nor will Mr. Danby's picture diminish the interest that is felt. Mr. Danby might have chosen the motto for his picture from Scott's "Glenfinlas, or Lord Ronald's Coronach:"—

"O hone a rie!" "O hone a rie!"
The pride of Albin's line is o'er,
And fall'n Glenartney's stateliest tree;
We ne'er shall see Lord Ronald more.

O sprung from great Macgillianor,
The chief that never feared a foe,
How matchless was thy broad claymore,
How deadly thine unerring bow.

The picture is a very impressive spectacle. The hero is slain, and his clan, with vows of vengeance, or stifled moans of despair, bear his remains to the grave, at the solemn hour of midnight. The procession winds through the wild and rugged passes of a mountain glen, through the smoke of a hundred torches, or, at a turn of the mountain's gorge, the moon shines pale and cold upon the sable freight. The remains, borne by the chieftain's nearest kin, are followed by his family, his bard, his pages, his faithful dog. Beside the hearse strides a brother, whose bright sword gleams in the moonlight, as he raises the blade aloft in vow of vengeance; and with it is the holy cross. Before the procession lies the winding vale, with its misty perspective of precipice, and below is the still lake, emblems of the eternal rest sought for the Chief. On each projecting rocky point glares the watchfire; where, at morning's dawn a thousand spears will bristle, and fiercely rush again to war.

WINTER."—PAINTED BY G. LANCE.

MR. JOHN MARTIN.

(To the Editor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.)

Lindsey House, Chelsea, March 14, 1849.

SIR,—YOUR Journal is so distinguished for the accuracy of its statements, a rarely to present occasion for question; but the article concerning me in your last Number was so unfortunate a tissue of errors from beginning to end, that it can only have the effect of misleading your readers; and I must, therefore, request your insertion of the following particulars, which, however brief, may at least be relied on, and thus supersede the unauthorised sketches of my life which have hitherto appeared.

I was born at a house called the East-land Ends, Haydon Bridge, near Hexham, 19th July, 1789, and received the rudiments of my education at the well-known free-school of that place. Having, from my earliest years, attempted to draw, and expressed a determination to "be a painter," the question arose "how to turn my desires to profitable account;" and it was ultimately decided to make me a herald painter—in consequence of which, upon the removal of my family to Newcastle, I was, when 14, apprenticed to Wilson, the coach-builder, of that town. I worked with him for a year, in no small degree disgusted at the drudgery which, as junior apprentice, I had to endure, and at not being allowed to practice the higher mysteries of the art; when, just previously to the expiration of the year (from which period was to have received an increase of pay), one of the senior apprentices told me that my employer would evade the payment of the first quarter, on the grounds that "I went on trial," and that "it was not in the indentures." As it had been foretold, so it turned out. Upon claiming the increase, I was referred to my articles, and the original sum was tendered. This I indignantly rejected, saying, "That! you're soon beginning then, and mean to serve me the same as you did such an one? but *I* won't submit;" and, turning on my heel, I hastened home. My father highly approved of my conduct—declared that I should not go back—and immediately furnished me with proper drawing materials, the most satisfactory reward I could receive. I worked away to my heart's content for some days; when, at length, while so employed, the townsergeant came to take me off to the Guildhall to answer charges brought against me by my master. I was dreadfully frightened, the more so as none of my family were within call to accompany me: and, on entering the court, my heart sank at sight of the aldermen, and my master, with lowering face, and his witnesses. I was charged on oath with insolence—having run away—rebellious conduct—and threatening to do a private injury. In reply, I simply stated the facts as they occurred. The witness produced against me proved the correctness of my statement in every particular; and the consequence was a decision in my favour. Turning, then, to my master, I said, "You have stated your dissatisfaction with me, and apprehensions of my doing you a private injury: under these circumstances, you can have no objection to returning my indentures." Mr. Wilson was not prepared for this, but the Alderman immediately said, "Yes, Mr. Wilson, you must give the boy his indentures." They were accordingly handed over to me; and I was so overjoyed, that, without waiting longer, I bowed and thanked the Court, and running off to the coach-factory, flourished the indentures over my head, crying, "I've got my indentures, and your master has taken a false oath; and I don't know whether he is not in the pillory by this time!" My family were delighted with the spirit I had displayed, and at my emancipation from an occupation they saw was uncongenial, and my father at once took measures to place me under an Italian master of great merit, and some reputation in Newcastle, named Boniface Musso, the father of the celebrated enamel painter, Charles Muss. I remained under his instructions about a year, when Mr. C. Muss, who was settled in London, wished his father to come and reside with him, and M. Musso urged upon my parents the advantage of my accompanying him. After much cogitation, many misgivings on my mother's part, and solemn charges to our friend, it was ultimately agreed that should join him in London within a few months. I accordingly arrived in London at the beginning of September, 1806; but, unluckily for the lovers of romance, I was not cast upon the wide world in quite such a forlorn and destitute condition as your contributor states; for I had a good outfit—small, though sufficient funds for immediate purposes, notwithstanding my having been robbed of all my loose cash by a poor passenger in the ship—and most important of all, I was placed under the protection of kind and excellent friends. The treatment I experienced from Mr. C. Muss soon satisfied me that he conceived my means to be far more extended than they were; I therefore took an early opportunity of informing him that I had resolved never more to receive pecuniary assistance from my parents, who had already done enough in providing means for establishing me in London; that, as my present resources were not equal to a due recompense for his liberality, I thought it only right to tell him my position. He was pleased with my honourable candour, and saying that he would do all in his power to promote my laudable intentions, immediately undertook to employ me in his glass and china painting establishment in a department where my facility in designing and painting landscape scenes would be very useful; and from this time I supported myself solely by my own exertions, and with advantage to my employers.

After a few months, feeling uncomfortable, owing to some little indifferences with a member of Mr. M's. family, I removed from his house in Wynyatt-street, New River-Head, to Adam-street West, Cumberland-place, continuing to work for Mr. Muss' firm during the day, and sitting up at night till two and three o'clock acquiring that knowledge of perspective and architecture which has since been so valuable to me. Here I remained till 1809, when I married, and removed to Northumberland-street, Marylebone, thence to High-street; thence, in 1818, to 30, Allsop-terrace, New-road; and thence, after thirty years' residence, to my present abode: and these are the only places in London I have ever lived in. Shortly before my marriage, Mr. Muss's establishment broke up, and those employed in it had the option of seeking independent employment, or following the fortunes of the different members of the firm. I, of course, accompanied my friend, and was subsequently engaged with him in the glass painting, carried on by Mr. Collins, in the Strand, occupying my evenings upon water-colour drawings, and contriving, in odd hours, to paint in oil my first picture ever exhibited ("A Clytie"), which was sent to the Academy in 1810, and rejected for want of room, though not condemned, as I afterwards learnt through Mr. Tresham. I therefore sent it again in 1811, when it was hung in a good situation in the Great Room! At the beginning of the following year, having now lost my employment at Collins's, it became indeed necessary to work hard, and, as I was ambitious of fame, I determined on painting a large picture, "Sadak," which was executed in a month. You may easily guess my feelings when I overheard the men who were placing it in the frame disputing as to which was the top of the picture! The work, however, though hung in the ante-room of the Royal Academy, received, to my inexpressible delight, a notice in the newspapers, and was eventually sold, under interesting circumstances, to the late Mr. Manning, for 50 guineas. The following year, 1813, I sent "The Expulsion" to the British Institution, and "Adam's first sight of Eve" to the Royal Academy," and was again given a place in the Great Room! My next painting "Clytie," though a picture which has stood the test of criticism during many years, was in 1814 placed in the ante-room of the Royal Academy. The following year I sent the "Joshua," which was again hidden in the ante-room; the next year, 1817, I sent it to the British Institution, where it attracted great attention, and I was rewarded with the chief premium of the year, £100; but the picture was not sold till some years afterwards, when it went as a companion to the "Belshazzar."

Down to this period I had supported myself and family by pursuing almost every branch of my profession—teaching—painting small oil pictures, glass enamel paintings, water-colour drawings; in fact, the usual tale of a struggling artist's life. I had been also successful with my sepia drawings, that the Bishop of Salisbury, the tutor to the Princess Charlotte, advised me not to risk my reputation by attempting the large picture of "Joshua." As is generally the case in such matters, these well-meant recommendations had no effect; but, at all events, the confidence I had in my powers was justified, for the success of my "Joshua" opened a new era to me.

In 1818 I removed to a superior house, and had to devote my time mainly to executing some immediately profitable works; but, in 1819, I produced the "Fall of Babylon," which was second only to the "Belshazzar" in the attention it excited. The following year came "Macbeth," one of my most successful landscapes. Then, in 1821, "Belshazzar's Feast," an elaborate picture, which occupied a year in executing, and which received the premium of £300 from the British Institution. In the next year, 1822, appeared the "Destruction of Herculaneum," another elaborate work. In 1823, the "Seventh Plague," and "Paphian Bower." In 1824 the "Creation," in 1826 the "Deluge,"

and in 1838 the "Fall of Nineveh." In addition to the above were many smaller pictures, duplicates of some of the above subjects, sketches, and drawings; but the most important of all was my acquiring the art of engraving, and producing the "Illustrations of Milton," designed on the plates (and for which I received 2000 guineas); the "Belshazzar's Feast," the first large steel plate ever engraved in mezzotinto; the "Joshua," and the "Deluge," between the years 1833 and 1838. Thus it will be seen that all my greatest works which have gained me a reputation both at home and abroad, were produced within the eleven years immediately succeeding the first fair exhibition of my "Joshua," and that "the bitter sayings of envious artists" arose from no inertness on my part, while the rapid and substantial success which attended my efforts certainly warranted no supposition of any "false and temporary appreciation of my merits." On the contrary, the inferences are all the other way, if we may judge from the fact that, of all my numerous works, I have but one oil-painting in my own possession, the earlier works having been purchased by the late Mr. Henry Philip Hope, the Duke of Buckingham, Lord de Tabley, Earl of Durham, Earl Grey, and others; the more recent ones, by the Duke of Sutherland, Prince Albert, and Mr. Scarisbrick: to whose cultivated taste I am as much indebted as to his liberal patronage. The notice and honours I have received from foreign courts arose chiefly from the circulation of my engravings, as only two of my pictures have ever been seen abroad—the "Fall of Nineveh" at Brussels, and the "Deluge" in Paris: the first procured me the large medal of the Exhibition, the Order of Leopold, and my election as a member of the Academy of Antwerp; the second, the gold medal, and a magnificent present of Sèvres from the King of the French. These facts show that if I had enemies amongst the artists, their aspersions did not retard my progress. However, I myself much doubt the existence of such ill-feeling in the outset, though there can be little question that eventually my success, by my own independent means, raised a sufficient number of detractors. As regards the Royal Academy, I, doubtless, had reason to complain; for as I progressed in art and reputation my places on its walls retrograded—my first works being placed in the Great Room, whereas, all the subsequent, and with every show of probability, superior, productions were placed in a dark hole called the Anti-room. This led to my ceasing to enter my name upon its books, to my considering its laws, and to my subsequent opposition on public grounds, my quarrel being, not with individual members, but with the association itself; for I was satisfied that a body so constituted, a close and narrow monopoly, with the privileges of a Royal charter and power of a public institution, could not but produce a mischievous effect on art itself. I have expressed these convictions in evidence before the House of Commons, and yet hope to see a thorough reform, and all such monopolies thrown open.

I have already encroached so much upon your space, that I have scarcely room to account for the last twenty years of my life: suffice it, that some portion of it was devoted to engraving, which I was eventually obliged to abandon, owing to the imperfect laws of copyright, my property being so constantly and variously infringed, that it became ruinous to contend with those who robbed me; and I was, therefore, driven from the market by inferior copies of my own works, to the manifest injury of my credit and pecuniary resources, while I may, without vanity, affirm, that even art itself suffers by the non-circulation of the engravings, for, of course, neither my own plates nor the pirated copies will sell without the impulse of novelty.

In consequence of the strong interest I had always felt in the improvement of the condition of the people, and the sanitary state of the country, I turned my attention to engineering subjects; and two-thirds of my time, and a very large portion of my pecuniary means, have, since 1827, been devoted to the object I had at heart, though even here I have been obstructed and injured by the same objection of the inefficiency of the patent laws, and, indeed, total absence of real protection for original designs in engineering and mechanics. Your limits will not admit of the particulars of injuries I have sustained on this head, and I will therefore merely enumerate the plans I have put forth. My attention was first occupied in endeavouring to procure an improved supply of pure water to London, diverting the sewage from the river, and rendering it available as manure; and in 1827 and 1828 I published plans for the purpose. In 1829 I published further plans for accomplishing the same objects by different means, namely, a weir across the Thames, and for draining the marshy lands, &c. In 1832, 1834, 1836, 1838, 1842, 1843, 1845, and 1847, I published and republished additional particulars—being so bent upon my object that I was determined never to abandon it; and though I have reaped no other advantage, I have, at least, the satisfaction of knowing that the agitation thus kept up, constantly, solely by myself, has resulted in a vast alteration in the quantity and quality of water supplied by the companies, and in the establishment of a Board of Health, which will, in all probability, eventually carry out most of the objects I have been so long urging. Amongst the other proposals which I have advanced is my railway connecting the river and docks with all the railways that diverge from London, and apparently approved by the Railway Permit Commissioners, as the line they intimate coincides with that submitted by me, and published in their report—the principle of rail adopted by the Great Western line—the lighthouse for the sands appropriated by Mr. Walker in his Maplin sand lighthouse—the flat anchor and wire cable—mode of ventilating coal-mines—floating harbour and pier—iron ship, and various other inventions of comparatively minor importance, but all conducing to the great ends of improving the health of the country, increasing the produce of the land, and furnishing employment for the people in remunerative works.

With every apology for the length of my communication, which must satisfy you that I have never been an idle man, I remain, sir, your obedient servant,
JOHN MARTIN.

[We have great pleasure in inserting this curious and interesting autobiography; but Mr. Martin should be made aware, that we had no intention of sketching the events of his life beyond the appearance of his "Joshua." Whatever our errors may have been (and, by Mr. Martin's own showing, they are neither numerous nor important), we are still very glad that the errors we made in a brief biography of a living artist, should have called forth an account of the artist's own life from his own pen.—ED.]

FINE ARTS.

LORD GEORGE BENTINCK. Engraved by S. W. REYNOLDS; from a Picture by SAMUEL LANE.—Paul and Dominic Colnaghi.

This exquisite print of the lamented Lord George Bentinck is engraved from the picture which hangs in the Town-hall of Lynn, for which borough the late nobleman sat in Parliament. The figure is half-length; the attitude is dignified and graceful, and the expression of the features are full of eloquent spirit. The engraving is in Mr. Reynolds's best manner; and we cannot award higher commendation.

FIELD-MARSHAL THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON, K.G. Painted by Sir T. LAWRENCE, P.R.A. Engraved by SAMUEL COUSENS.—Paul and Dominic Colnaghi.

The original of this magnificent print is in the collection of Sir Robert Peel, to whom the plate is dedicated. The Duke is standing upon the field of Waterloo, over which a storm is fitfully sweeping. His Grace is in military undress, and wears his characteristic short cloak; his arms are folded, and his right hand grasps a telescope. The print is a fine memorial of Britain's greatest hero; and its artistic execution is in every way worthy of the fame of the picture whence it has been engraved.

MUSIC.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

The season commenced on Monday night, at the Hanover-square Rooms. The subscription for the series of eight concerts is full, and the attendance therefore was very great. The first part opened with Beethoven's "Eroica" symphony, which was splendidly played. The stately grandeur, infinity of ideas, and intense pathos in this work were developed by Costa, with his forces, with irresistible truth and vigour. Miss M. Williams gave an effective aria from an opera entitled "Mirame," composed by F. Romel, in 1686, in good style. Sainton followed in Spohr's ninth Violin Concerto in D Minor, which he executed with remarkable skill and force, the slow movement being expressively done. As in all Spohr's compositions, reiteration and monotony were the besetting sins of this concerto. Meyerbeer's pretty terzetto from the "Crociato," "Giovinetto Cavalier," with its picturesque accompaniment, was sung by Miss A. Williams, Mrs. Noble, and Miss M. Williams. Weber's chivalrous "Oberon" overture terminated the first part, and was carried through with the greatest impetuosity, the rush of the violins at the close, with the subject of *Reiza's* scena, being wonderfully imposing.

The second part of the scheme was taken up with Mendelssohn's music to Racine's 'y Athalie," performed for the first time in public in this country. This work was composed by order of the King of Prussia, and was consequent on the success of Mendelssohn in the "Œdipus and Antigone," and also in the "Midsummer Night's Dream." It was executed at the Palace in Berlin in 1846, the play being performed with scenic accessories. The music consisted of an overture and seven pieces of incidental music, interspersed with solo parts for three female voices, a march and accompanied dialogue. On New Year's Day, in 1847, "Athalie" was performed at the Palace before the Queen and Prince Albert, Professor Brasseur reading the poem. Mr. Mitchell intended to have produced it at the French Plays, with Rachel to recite the poem, but the Lord Chamberlain's license was withheld, on the ground of the subject being taken from the Bible. The action, in fact, occurs in a vestibule of the Temple of Jerusalem, the events being recorded in the 2nd B ok of Chronicles, chapters 22 and 23.

In Racine's tragedy, the music for which has been composed by Gossio and other French composers, the choruses are sung by virgins of the tribe of Levi and Salometh; Mendelssohn has added male voices.

On Monday, notwithstanding the efficiency of the principals—the Misses Williams and Mrs. Noble, band and chorus—the performance of "Athalie" was a complete failure as to effect. The composition was heard with an apathy rarely witnessed at a Philharmonic concert. It is not right to attack the feelings of the amateurs for this frigidity; it was provoked by the incongruous character of the work itself, when heard in a concert-room, without scenic adjuncts, and without the aid of a narrative or descriptive poem. The want of continuity—the unintelligibility of the story—and the pieces passing rapidly without any relation of keys, were obvious evils, which even the genius of Mendelssohnian inspiration could not overcome.

The Sacred Harmonic Society proposes to perform the work on the 30th, and until that period we must defer our analysis, as with their choral power in such a vast space as Exeter Hall, the beauties of "Athalie" will be more palpable. But there are gems which can be indicated at once, such as the overture, one of the first instrumental specimens of Mendelssohn's orchestral powers; the "March," a duo for two soprani, and a trio for three soprani, and these will always be heard with delight in the concert-room; but the work in its entirety, according to our present impressions, ought not to be removed from the stage, for which it was destined. The Philharmonic directors, however, deserve every praise for their experiment.

The next concert, on the 26th inst., will be honoured by the presence of her Majesty and Prince Albert.

MR. JOHN PARRY'S ENTERTAINMENT.

On Thursday evening the above popular gentleman essayed, or the first time in public, at Highgate, an entertainment of a very remarkable kind, in which, alone and unassisted, he amused his audience for two hours with a succession of those singular and inimitable effects, both of piano and voice, which have procured for him such wide renown. It has been for some time known in the musical world that Mr. John Parry was about to secede from the concert-room and appear on his own account; and a few rehearsals, before parties of his professional friends, excited much curiosity on the subject. He has, however, determined upon not presenting it to the London public until it is quite perfect, and, for this reason, is giving it in the various suburbs, such as Highgate, Wandsworth, Edmonton, &c.

It is called "Lights and Shadows of Social Life," and is not altogether a comic performance; on the contrary, two parts of it are exceedingly pathetic. One of these is a most touching ballad—the song of a governess—the words of which we subjoin:

OH! SEND ME NOT AWAY FROM HOME

Oh! send me not away from home—dear mother—let me stay,
Don't break my heart to leave you thus, and go so far away.
I will be all you wish me, I will ever be a nurse—
Do but let me remain with you through hope and fear.
To [illegible] and [illegible] are free
Then, mother dear, [illegible] from all I loved and prized,
To dwell in some strange family, heart-broken and despised!

I know, too, I must give them up—that we must meet no more,
That all our dreams of future life and happiness are o'er.
I would not have him fetter'd in his life's aspiring morn,
To struggle on through poverty, and ill-gain, and bitter scorn.
Besides, I shall be left alone, and mine be all the power,
To comfort and console you, in the sad and dreary hour.

Then send me not away from home—dear mother—let me stay!
'Twill break my heart to leave you thus, and so so far away.

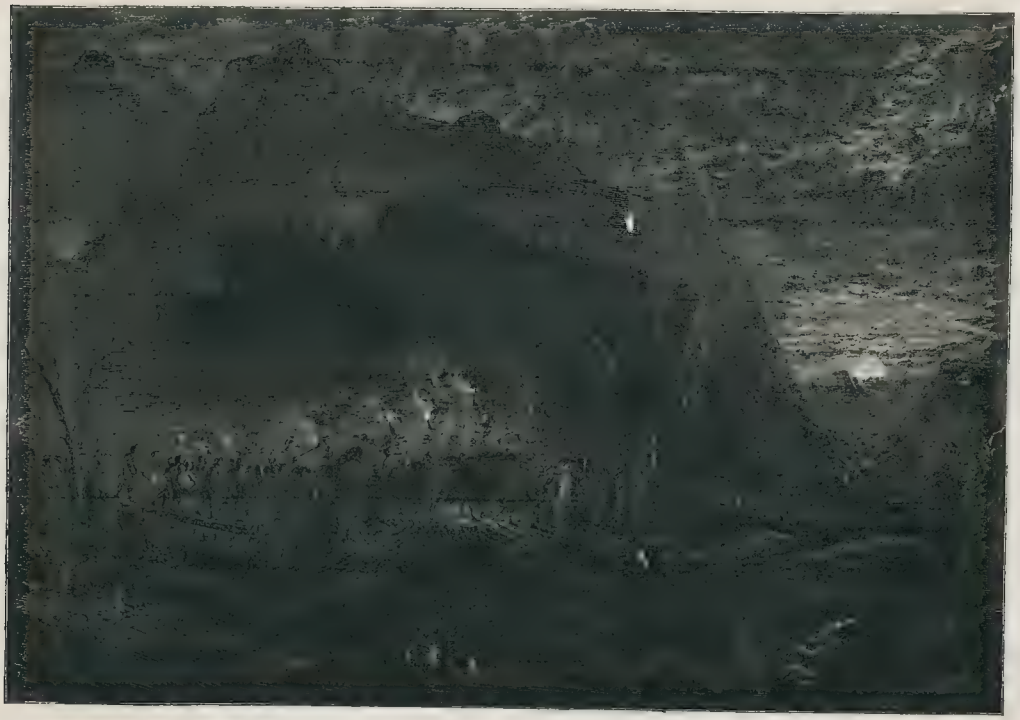
The other serious piece is a Swiss story, in which, as he simply narrates it, Mr Parry produces on the piano a series of marvellous effects, portraying a *Fête* on the lake of Lucerne, reminiscences of William Tell," the "Ranz des Vaches," an Alpine storm, with thunder and avalanches, and the convent bell ringing out the danger through its violence, in a manner entirely and unapproachably his own.

The general entertainment hurries us on through all sorts of droll phases of life—the drawing-room, the country-house, the public dinner, the pic nic, the diligence even, and, above all, the theatre of a small Italian town, in which the soprano, tenor, and bass, and baritone, are obliged, in the absence of the band and conductor, to accompany themselves occasionally on the piano as they sing. The changes of voice and costume in this scene were received with the loudest laughter and applause.

The entertainment concludes with a wonderful exhibition of vocal power, in which Mr. Parry not only sings a duet, but performs an obbligato to his piano—the only instrument used, in addition, being a cone of twisted paper. We must conclude by expressing our belief that the entertainment will create a great sensation, not only from the entire novelty of its style, but the remarkable manner in which Mr. John Parry has exhibited the whole of his curious accomplishments in its course.

MUSICAL EVENTS.

—At the Seventeenth Concert, at Exeter Hall, on Wednesday, Thalberg and Lavigne played solos on the piano and oboe. The vocal performers were Mrs. A. Newton, the Misses A. and M. Williams, the Misses Fyne, Misses Lucombe, Nelson, Poole, A. Taylor; Messrs. Sims Reeves, Travers T. Williams, Binge, Lawler, Whitworth, and Master Simms.——Handel's "Israel in Egypt" was given for the third time at Exeter Hall on Friday, by the Sacred Harmonic Society, conducted by M. Costa.—Mr Lucas commenced his Musical Evenings on Wednesday; Sainton, Blagrove, Hill, and Lucas being the quartet.——The Royal Academy of Music will give its first concert this morning (Saturday).——The second concert of the Amateur Society will be given next Wednesday.——On Thursday next will be celebrated the 111th anniversary of the Royal Society of Musicians: Thalberg, Braham, Reeves, Miss Dolby, and a host of talent will give their aid.——The first concert given by Mdlle. Lind at Exeter Hall will take place in Passion Week, Tuesday, April 3, when she will sing in Haydn's "Creation:" her second concert will be on Friday, the 20th of April. She sang at a concert at Cambridge on Monday last, Benedict being the conductor; and on the 26th of April she will sing at Manchester, in the "Creation."—The Round, Catch and Canon Club had their last meeting for the season.



"A MOUNTAIN CHIEF'S FUNERAL IN OLDEN TIMES."—PAINTED BY FRANCIS DANBY, A.R.A.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY.

The Larceny Acts Amendment Bill was read a third time and passed.
The Distraining for Rates Bill and the Petty Sessions Bill were, on the motion of Lord CAMPBELL, read a second time.

BRITISH SUBJECTS IN SPAIN

Lord BEAUMONT, after detailing the circumstances under which Mr. Cotter had been arrested at Madrid, in September last, and subsequently transported by the Spanish authorities to Manilla, begged to ask whether Government had taken any steps to ascertain if Mr. Cotter was a British subject, and, if so, whether any means had been taken to obtain satisfaction for the injury which had been done him?

Lord EDDISBURY, in reply, stated that Mr. Cotter had been first arrested in March, 1848, charged with being concerned in a conspiracy, and subsequently a second time, on suspicion of having been concerned in a conspiracy against Narvaez. It appeared that Mr. Cotter had certainly served in the British Legion, then he came a captain in the regular Spanish army, and was appointed aide-de-camp to General Concha, and was afterwards appointed comptroller of customs in a Spanish port. Mr. Cotter was not, therefore, entitled to any special intervention of the Queen of England, nor had he claimed to be so either on his first or second imprisonment.

Lord BEAUMONT expressed himself satisfied with the explanation, and after a few words from Lords BROUGHAM and CAMPBELL, the subject dropped.

THE CONVICT MITCHEL.

In reply to a question from Earl WALDEGRAVE,
The Marquis of LANSDOWNE said he had no objection to produce the instructions issued to the captain of the *Scourge*, as to the treatment of the convict Mitchel on his passage to Bermuda. At the same time, it was but fair to state that the instructions did not reach the captain of the *Scourge* in time; and he had, therefore, to use his own discretion to a certain extent. It should also be stated that he had received an intimation from a member of the Irish Government, that, in consequence of Mitchel's state of health, he was to be treated with such indulgence as might be necessary. (Hear, hear.)

Earl WALDEGRAVE moved an address to her Majesty, praying that there be laid before the House a copy of the instructions given to the captain of the *Scourge* as to the treatment of Mitchel on his voyage to Bermuda.—Ordered. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY

Mr. S. WORTLEY postponed the second reading of the Marriages Bill to the 19th of April.

NAVIGATION LAWS.—ADJOURNED DEBATE.

The adjourned debate on the motion for the second reading of the Navigation Bill, and Mr. HERRIES' amendment thereto, was resumed by

Mr. GLADSTONE, who said he had no hesitation in arriving at a conclusion on the question before the House. The time had arrived when it was necessary for Parliament to consider the propriety of altering the Navigation Laws, and therefore he was prepared to vote for the second reading of the Bill. After a careful examination of the arguments used by those who were opposed to any alteration of those laws, he thought that he could condemn them out of their own mouths. If he believed that the greatness of our navy, or the power of our navy, would be injured by an alteration, he would reject the proposition at once; but [illegible] forced to the conclusion that [illegible] tion was, how the relaxation which he had shown to have been beneficial was to be accomplished? He agreed with Mr. Huskisson that every relaxation should be made on the principle of reciprocity; and so far he was opposed to the bill on the table, inasmuch as it proposed to extend the relaxation unconditionally to all countries. He was not favourable to reciprocity treaties, but he thought that the object in view might be conveniently attained by means of a conditional legislation, which would leave it in the power of all nations to have free trade with us, if they chose to grant it to us in return. In the case of America, we could not obtain a share of her coasting trade unless we gave her a share of our colonial trade; but if we gave our colonist trade unconditionally we might never receive a share of the American coasting trade. But the amendments he proposed could be made in committee on the bill. The right hon. gentleman, in conclusion, condemned the conduct of the Government on this question, in allowing Mr. Baines to vote against a measure recommended in the Speech from the Throne, and upon a subject of vital interest to the country. Although some precedents might be cited in support of such a division in the opinions of the servants of the Crown, he thought the practice most reprehensible.

Mr. ROBINSON severely censured the unfair means resorted to by the Government to overthrow the Navigation Laws. Having embarked on their fatal Free Trade policy, they were resolved to carry it out at any cost. He very much regretted that the disaster, and it was nothing short of insanity to persist. Two things should, above all others, occupy the attention of the head of the Government—the condition of the labouring and agricultural classes, and the state of the national finances. If the shipping interests and the artizans and workpeople involved in them were to be materially depressed, who would pay the taxes? The abolition of the Navigation Laws, following our Free Trade measures would amount to an absolute abandonment of our colonies, and would give encouragement to the shipping of foreign countries, of America especially, at the expense of Great Britain. He honourable member concluded by moving an amendment.

Mr. CLAY agreed with what he could understand of Mr. Gladstone's arguments, but he could not agree with that right honourable gentleman in voting for the second reading of the bill. Although he would not say that the existing laws were perfect, he could not allow them to be abrogated in the manner proposed.

Mr. HORSMAN said he had been a supporter of free trade in corn, on the appeal made by Sir R. Peel on that occasion, and he would be found to act in a fully into operation, if possible; but he desired to have time to see the effects of what had already been done before going further. He could not imagine what benefit this country could derive from opening the trade in foreign vessels coasting, at all events, it would be prudent to wait till foreign countries came and stated what they would give in return for our concessions. Without reciprocity it would be folly to throw open our trade to all the world, and thereby imperil the safety and glory of England against some theory of political economy or some paltry reduction in freights.

Mr. MITCHELL supported the bill.

Mr. WAWN opposed it, and promised it his most decided opposition. The hon. member having expressed his regret at the injury done to the agricultural interests by the repeal of the Corn Laws, announced his willingness to vote for a fixed duty on corn, should such a proposition be made to the House

Mr. C. BROOKE took upon himself to say, on the part of the agricultural interests, that they repudiated the idea of reducing the protection to the material interests of the country to a condition similar to their own. He was decidedly hostile to the imposition on British shipowners of the burdens of the final policy which had so beset the shoulders of the British farmers. The hon. member thought Mr. Gladstone's proposition of reciprocity was preferable to the unconditional surrender, accompanied with the risk of retaliation, proposed by the Government. But he considered it would be prudent to allow the fate of the agricultural interests to be ascertained before involving the shipping interests in the same ruin.

Mr. WILLCOX and Mr. RICARDO spoke in favour of the bill.

Mr. HUTTARD and Admiral BOWLES opposed it.

Mr. DARGOMORE remarked that whenever the principle of all former British statesmen was to keep capital in the country to give employment to British labour, the principle of the statesmen of these times was to keep capital in the country for the employment of foreign labour. There was what was called a "Satanic school" of poetry, and if there was such a thing as a Satanic school of politics, the statesmen of the present day belonged to it. He could not speak of the principle of the bill, because there was no principle in it. The preamble set out by declaring that it was expedient to "amend," but the first clause proceeded at once to "abrogate." The honourable member concluded that Mr. Gladstone, when he attached the Government for their divided opinions, did not exhibit in himself a compact individual, for his speech went one way and his vote the reverse way.

Mr. LABOUCHERE could not ask any gentleman to vote for the second reading of the bill who was not ready to affirm the principle that it was necessary to abrogate the restrictions on the establishment of the Navigation Laws. The details were, doubtless, most important, but he was not so wedded to them as to reject such suggestions as might be made in order to attain the object in view more conveniently. The right honourable gentleman then proceeded to question that Canada was anxious to have the Navigation Laws repealed; but he admitted that Australia, New Zealand, and our other colonies in the eastern hemisphere had not given any strong opinion on the question. With respect to Mr. Gladstone's suggestion, he trusted that the House would not adopt it, because it would be most unwise to leave to foreign countries the power of practically legislating for England. Our example would have a much greater effect upon other nations, if we threw open our shipping trade unconditionally, thereby [illegible] ing that we had no fear of competition with all the world.

Mr. MORETZ said there were two distinct questions for consideration whether the Navigation Laws were justifiable as they stood? and whether the repeal would benefit the country? He could not say who would gain by the repeal. Two would take from the British shipowner and give to other parties, just as they had taken from the British agricultural producer and given to the foreign producer. But the principle generally was that Free Trade had not had a fair trial. Well, he would let them get rid of the Navigation Laws, and then they would have no excuse, and their Free Trade would have a fair trial. The hon. member, he demonstrated, the effect of foreign competition on his own trade, declared that, after having obtained almost a monopoly, he found foreign competition pressed so heavily on him, that his trade was not worth following, and he was going to give it up. The hon. member in its uncultivated, and our trade ruined, and our exchequer bankrupt, then they would find that something else was wanted besides Free Trade

Mr. SCHOLEFIELD supported the bill.

The House then divided:—

For the second reading	[illegible]
Against it	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]

The [illegible] was declared by the [illegible] of the House with [illegible]
The [illegible]
Adjourned at a quarter to one o'clock.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—TUESDAY.

The business before their Lordships' House was limited to the presentation of some petitions, after which an adjournment took place.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY.

DUBLIN IMPROVEMENT BILL.—The question of the second reading of the Dublin Consolidation Improvement Waterworks and Sewers Bill led to a noisy and somewhat acrimonious debate, Mr. REYNOLDS persevering in an amendment that the Bill be read a second time that day six months; Sir J. YARDE BUTLER opposing that the second reading be postponed for a fortnight. On a division the latter proposition was carried by a majority of 10, the numbers 110 to 100. The Dublin Corporation Waterworks Bill and the Dublin Improvement Bill—which are intimately connected with the preceding—were also postponed for the same period

EASTERN COUNTIES RAILWAY.—On the question that the Eastern Union and Eastern Counties Railway, &c. Bill be read a second time, Mr. AGLIONBY moved that it be read a second time that day six months. Mr. OSBORNE supported the Bill. Mr. BROTHERTON suggested postponement for a fortnight. Mr. HUME moved that the Bill be read a second time that day month, thinking it unfair suddenly to throw it out altogether. Mr. AGLIONBY withdrew his amendment in favour of the original motion. The House divided, the second reading being carried by a majority of 59, the numbers 113 to 54.

QUESTIONS.

Mr. HAWES (in reply to Mr. Adderley), as to whether communications had lately been received from the Governor of the Cape of Good Hope, intimating that the announcement of sending convicts to that settlement had excited very general dissatisfaction among the colonists) said no such information had been officially received; all that was known on the subject was what had appeared in the local papers.

SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN.—Lord PALMERSTON (in answer to Mr. G. Sandars) stated, with reference to the affairs of Schleswig-Holstein, that it was true the Danish Government had given notice of the fact of the termination of the armistice on the 26th inst., but, in so doing, had officially announced that it was not done with the intention of recommencing hostilities, but with a view to some provisional arrangement. No effort would be wanting on the part of the British Government to bring the two parties to an understanding, looking to the vast magnitude of the interests concerned, with a view to a final arrangement for a permanent peace.

Mr. H. HERBERT asked the Home Secretary whether a deputation had waited on him representing that 12,000 Irish paupers had been landed at Belfast from this country, and whether the Government contemplated an alteration of the law in this respect?—Sir G. GREY replied that such a statement had been made to him. He thought, however, the number exaggerated; but, whatever the number really was, they were paupers removing from Glasgow, having no legal claim for relief [illegible], but in Ireland. The deputation had been told that the Government would be happy to hear any propose for altering the law, but none had been made to which they could give their support, and then a deputation from Scotland had arrived, and represented that there was a society in Belfast supported by voluntary contributions, by whose instrumentality paupers who had been legally removed to Ireland were illegally removed back again to Scotland, their fares being paid with that object; and (in reply to Mr J. O'Connell) the right hon. Baronet stated that he had certainly heard complaints of improper removals

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER stated (in reply to Mr. Osborne) that merchants were still bound to make a return of their purchases of foreign corn, for the purpose of registering the drawback.

Lord J. RUSSELL intimated that he should proceed with the second reading of the Rate in Aid Bill on Monday, the 26th.

ABOLITION OF CHURCH-RATES.

Mr. TRELAWNEY, in bringing forward his motion for the abolition of church-rates, disavowed any motive of hostility towards the Established Church, of which he was a member, but considered that the only chance of settling the question was by consenting to a determination that rates should be altogether done away with. The hon. member detailed the various motions submitted to the House since 1834, in reference to the subject; and, having referred to various proceedings had in the courts of law for the recovery of the rates, concluded by quoting statistics from the "Congregational Magazine," in order to show what the various bodies of dissenters did for the support of their own churches

Mr. W. P. WOOD followed, and entered into a statement of the law as it stood, and how it was and might be evaded at parochial meetings called for the purpose of levying a rate, proceeding to contend that as it was but fair that those who availed themselves of the privileges of the church should pay a proper quota towards its support, he could not agree to the present motion, as the proposition that church rates should be abolished altogether. He had embodied his views in the shape of an amendment, which was to the following effect

"That it is the opinion of this House that all ecclesiastical rates shall be taken for discharging persons dissenting from the church as by law established from contributing to church-rates, and from taking any part in the levying, assessing, or administering of the same."

Mr. HEADLAM seconded the amendment.

Mr. RICE warmly supported the amendment, suggesting the expediency of a general rate for the maintenance of the church edifice, the proceeds to be applied to those churches for which the contributions were made

Mr. AGLIONBY complained of the difficulty in which he found himself placed by the amendment, which, while professing that it would be a premium for dissent; and without going the length of saying that persons would become dissenters in order to evade the rates, when the rate was on the land, the landassured persons would avail themselves of the amendment to get rid of the rate to which they were now liable. What he would propose would be the enfranchisement of all copyhold and leasehold, which would give a fund for the maintenance of religious edifices

Sir G. GREY could not consent to the abstract resolution before the House, that church-rates ought to be abolished, but rather could he consent to the amendment, which was in effect neither more nor less than the proposition which was brought forward in the shape of a bill, eight or nine years ago, by Mr. T. Duncombe, barring for the object of dissenters from paying the payment of church-rates. If any means could be devised for raising funds for the repair of churches which would not leave them dependent on voluntary contributions, he for one should be happy to render assistance in supplying such a remedy, but he had no sanguine hope of being able to devise one on behalf of the Government

Colonel THOMPSON had received instructions which he felt bound to obey, and should therefore support the original motion.

Mr. HUME thought Mr. Wood's proposition perfectly satisfactory, inasmuch as it would provide sufficient for the maintenance of the fabric of the church. He wished it would relieve dissenters from the painful situation in which they were at present placed.

Lord D. STUART suggested the withdrawal of the amendment, when he should be prepared to vote for a resolution declaring that church-rates should be abolished, and some substitute for them provided.

Mr. C. N. MARSH cited the case of Newport, where the members of the Established Church, rather than see the church of their parish fall about their ears, had raised a voluntary subscription for its restoration. Unless this principle were carried out elsewhere, some substitute for church-rates must be found.

Sir W. CLAY protested against the continuance of a tax which created an amount of hostility to the Church which more than counterbalanced the importance of the amount of the rate raised.

Mr. GOULBURN contended that before any step was taken towards abolishing church-rates justice must be done to the public as against those who, having property charged with the rate, claimed that that property should be freed and exempted. He should vote both against the original resolution and the amendment

Mr. BRIGHT congratulated the House on the tone and temper in which the subject had been discussed, and contended that it was desirable that the question should be settled with the least possible delay; at the same time there were infinite difficulties surrounding the matter, which would not be assisted by the adoption of the amendment, which would have the effect of separating the population of the parish into dissenters and non-dissenters. The hon. member proceeded to say that the result at which he had arrived, after the best consideration he could give the subject, was, that either the fabric of the Church must be maintained, as at present, by an assessment on property and assessment of the rental of Church property made, or the question must remain as it was, the source of constant agitation and heartburnings, until the members of the Church, for their own sakes, consented to support their own churches, or, at all events, to allow the rate for that purpose to be a voluntary one After referring to the cases of Manchester and Rochdale as examples of the ill-feeling excited in consequence of the existing system, the hon. member concluded by expressing his intention to vote for the original resolution, considering it of the last importance that the House should express an unequivocal opinion on the subject.

Sir R. PEEL entreated the House to remove the matter for more [illegible] Lord. Osborne called upon the House to decide the question at once.

Mr. GLADSTONE concurred with Sir R. Peel in hoping that the House would not come to a precipitate decision on this abstract resolution. If the question had been brought forward in the shape of a bill, he should have been willing to encourage an onward step to the settlement of the question which he deems it essential to attain.

Lord J. RUSSELL could not give his assent to either of the propositions before the House, contending that the Church establishment was not for the exclusive benefit of Church of England men, and that the [illegible] church-rates rested on the fact that the rate was a great relief to the land as compared to [illegible]. If, however, a substitute were proposed, he would give it his best consideration.

Mr. G. THOMPSON told the noble Lord, after the discouraging speech which he had delivered, that the dissenters would bide their time when they had the opportunity which the Government could not or would not make for relieving the Church of England from the reproach of perpetuating so great a scandal, as exacting rates from persons who disapproved entirely of that establishment.

Mr. HENLEY thanked the noble Lord for his noble speech, and said that the simple of conscience as to the payment of church-rates was more an allegation than a reality.

Mr. COBDEN said, all the dissenters wanted was that they should not be compelled to pay church-rates. The great difficulty in the matter had been to find a substitute for this impost, but that problem had been solved by the hon. member for Oxford, whose plan was not only consistent, but just. The noble Lord had said if a substitute were proposed, he would give it his consideration; but that had already been done, because the hon. member for Oxford proposed to exempt dissenters from the payment of church-rates, leaving their payment to members of the Church. After repudiating the charge that persons would pass themselves off as dissenters in order to escape the payment of church-rates, the hon. gentleman concluded by expressing his intention as a churchman, anxious to show his desire to prevent dissenters paying the rates of the Church to which he belonged, of giving his cordial support to the amendment.

The House then divided on the amendment, which was negatived by a majority of 163—the numbers being 99 to 163. The original division followed on the original motion, which was also negatived by a majority of 35—the numbers being 34 to 119

[illegible] (IRELAND).—On the motion of Mr. W. FAGAN, leave was given to bring in a bill to prevent actions in the superior courts in Ireland, where the claim did not exceed £20, and to improve the measures for the recovery of debts.

A conversation ensued between Mr. BOUVERIE and the SPEAKER as to closing the doors of the House between two divisions when taking place close upon each other; after which

Mr. ANSTEY rose to submit a motion on the state of Van Diemen's Land, when the House was counted out.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—WEDNESDAY.

The House sat from noon to six o'clock.

LAW OF LANDLORD AND TENANT.

Mr. VERNEY moved the second reading of the Landlord and Tenant Bill, the object of which was to prevent purchasers, in certain cases, for life, beneficed clergymen, and persons having limited interest, to grant leases

Colonel SIBTHORP objected altogether to the measure, and moved, as an amendment, that the bill be read a second time that day six months.

Sir H. VERNEY seconded the amendment.

Mr. CHRISTOPHER was opposed to all interference whatever in the arrangements between landlord and tenant, which should be allowed to regulate themselves unfettered. Therefore, though he admitted this bill was an improvement on the former bills framed by the hon. member, he could not assent to the second reading.

Mr. R. PALMER was ready to support the second reading, though he thought the clauses would require much consideration.

Mr. PLOWDEN and Mr. HENRY also spoke in favour of the bill

Mr. Newdegate, the Attorney-General, Mr. Herbert, and Mr. Bass supported the bill.

Mr. MULLINGS opposed it.

On a division, there were—For the second reading of the bill, 147; against it, 11. Ms. 136.

The bill was read a second time

On the motion of Mr. HEADLAM, the Real and Personal Property Conveyance Bill was read a second time

CLERGY RELIEF BILL.—On the motion of Mr BOUVERIE for the second reading of the Clergy Relief Bill, the principle of which was to exonerate persons in holy orders who leave the Church from ecclesiastical penalties, Mr. LACY moved, as an amendment, that the bill be read a second time that day six months. The bill would, in his opinion, act as an inducement to clergymen who desired to get rid of their vows to declare themselves to be Dissenters whether they were or not—After a short discussion the amendment was withdrawn, and the bill was read a second time.

BURDENS ON LAND. ADJOURNED DEBATE.

The adjourned debate on Mr. DISRAELI's motion to go into a committee of the whole House, to consider the question of local taxation, and Mr. HUME's amendment thereto, was resumed by

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER. The right hon. gentleman disposed first of the amendment, reminding the House that it was based entirely on the assumption that a reduction in the expenditure of the country to the extent of ten millions could be effected, but as the House has already decided that such a reduction could not be made, the amendment had no ground to rest on, and therefore he thought that the House had only one course to pursue—to meet it with a direct negative. The right hon. gentleman then proceeded to consider the original motion. He agreed in much that had fallen from Mr. Disraeli, adored the calm tone in which he had argued the question, and assented to the [illegible] by him to the landed gentry and farmers for their hereditary [illegible]. He also admitted that the local taxation referred to by Mr. Disraeli was a burden that pressed especially on real property. The amount of that taxation he would not dispute, and would take it at twelve millions per annum; but the question of that burden did not rest on one-fourth, but two-fifths of the rateable property of the kingdom. On a reference to recent returns, he found that the result of the proposition before the House would be to give no permanent benefit to agriculture, but to give a boon to owners, one-half or more of whom had not the slightest pretence for claiming exemption from taxation at the expense of other portions of the community. The proportion paid by rateable property was hardly calculating; for he found that whereas, in 1826, that proportion was sixty-nine per cent, it was now only forty-six per cent. As to highway-rates, church rates, &c., they peculiarly benefited the landed interest, and they were properly fell mainly on those interests. But though there were special burdens on the land, it was impossible to separate the burdens connected with the legacy and probate duties, the duties on insurance of farming stock, and on shepherds' dogs, besides, since 1815, there had been a reduction of Excise duties on articles in which agriculture was interested to the amount of £5,835,000. As the abolition of the malt tax, he did not believe that it would benefit the farmers generally; but, at all events, it could not be thought of unless the House was prepared to keep away all military establishments, and to be independent of direct taxation. In proof that the landed interests had not been neglected of late years, he adduced the fact that £348,0.0 had lately been transferred from the county rates to the Consolidated Fund, and he contended that the landed interests of Great Britain paid a less proportion of the national taxation than any other country in Europe—that in France, Prussia, Sweden, Denmark, and the Netherlands, the land paid a larger proportion of taxation than the land in England. The right honourable gentleman proceeded to consider what would be the effect of transferring the half the twelve millions local taxation to the Consolidated Fund, as proposed by Mr. Disraeli, and assumed that it would be [illegible] of the income tax. If so, there would be thrown £3,333,000 on schedules A and B, £600,000 on schedule D; and the latter addition would impose so much on the shoulders of the tenant-farmers, from which they were now practically exempt. But supposing that schedules A and B should not be added with their proportion of the increased income-tax, then the whole additional six millions would fall on schedules C, D, and E, which would be manifestly unfair. In conclusion, the right honourable gentleman admitted that some of the southern counties were suffering under distress; but he denied that there was good ground for the exaggerated alarm that was propagated amongst the farmers. The low price of corn was what might have been expected after the late disturbances in the market; but the price of wheat was much higher than it was in 1844. He deprecated the alarm spread by farmers as to the unremunerating price likely to be obtained for grain, and he instanced the case of one who, at the late meeting in Bond street, asserted that there was no hope of obtaining more than 40s., whereas that same farmer refused an offer to take all his wheat for many years to come at 48s., and with great difficulty was persuaded to sell his wheat this year at 56s.

Mr. CHRISTOPHER could not allow the assertion that the country was not suffering great distress to pass without contradiction. He, the distress under which all the agricultural interests were suffering was great and overwhelming, and it had been caused by Parliament withdrawing that protection which they solemnly agreed, although it subsequently withheld protection to all other interests. The best and simplest way to relieve the agricultural interests would be to retrace the fatal steps that had lately been taken, but that could not be attempted at present. There was no alternative left to the farmers but to require a revision of local taxation, and to demand relief from those burdens that pressed unequally on them. The chancellor of the Exchequer had done all he could to justify what was already made by Mr. Disraeli. That honourable gentleman did not propose to double the income tax; he only proposed that those classes who did not now contribute to these local burdens should be made to bear a portion of them. Mr. Disraeli contended that the occupiers would be benefited by Mr. Disraeli's redistribution of local taxation. As to the malt tax, it was undeniable that it was an odious and unfair impost; but the question for the House to decide was whether it was better for the owners and occupiers of the soil to accept Mr. Disraeli's proposal or the repeal of the malt tax and hop duties proposed by Mr. Hume. In his opinion the greater amount of relief would be obtained by, and the feeling of the House would be more opposed to, the plan propounded by Mr. Disraeli. Unless the Government had some evidence of their own to submit for the relief of the agricultural interests, they would do well to agree to the plain, safe, practical course proposed by the hon. member for Buckinghamshire.

Colonel THOMPSON feared to know what compensation the agricultural interests meant to give for the protection they had heretofore received.

The Earl of MARNE quoted from the Poor-law report to prove that during seven years of low prices of corn was lowered, there were £10,000,000 expended in rates more than during seven years when the price of corn was high, thus showing that the amount of pauperism depended greatly on the price of grain. The noble Lord, moreover, demonstrated that the country was not labouring under great distress, demonstrated the unfair way in which the high-way rates and other local burdens weighed on the landed interests; and he contrasted the case of the owners and occupiers of land with that of the fundholder, to show the inequality. With respect to the malt tax, the opinion of the county with which he was connected was decidedly that that tax should be repealed, and he was prepared to vote for the proposition of the right hon. Baronet to that effect in preference to the amendment moved by Mr Hume. The noble Lord quoted Mr. M'Culloch's opinion, that, should the duties on foreign produce be repealed, protection would be given to the produce of land.

On the motion of Mr. M. GIBSON, the debate was adjourned.

The Recovery of Wages (Ireland) Bill was read a second time.
Adjourned.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—THURSDAY.

On the motion of the Earl of WICKLOW, returns were ordered, showing the amount paid by the possessors of property in Ireland under the head of Income and Property Tax.—Adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY.

PUBLIC LIBRARIES.

Mr. EWART presented a petition from the inhabitants of Birmingham, complaining of the want of public libraries. The hon. gentleman then proceeded to move the following resolution, of which he had given notice, viz. for a Select Committee on existing public libraries in Great Britain and Ireland, and on the best means of extending the establishment of libraries freely open to the public, especially in large towns

Sir G. GREY said that the general object of the motion was good, and he should

have no objection to a Select Committee, if those words were struck out of the motion which had reference to the public libraries now in existence.

After an observation from Mr. HUME, recommending that there should be a conference out of the House to settle the words,

Mr. EWART acceded to Sir G. Grey's suggestion, and the select committee was ordered.

PAPERS MOVED FOR BY MR. HUME.

Viscount DUNCANNON moved for a return of the expense the country has incurred from printing, and publishing, and collecting returns moved for by the hon. member for Montrose from February, 1848, to February, 1849. The noble Lord disclaimed that he proposed his motion from any personal motives towards the hon. member; but he could not help stating that it would be well if he could be induced not to move for so large a number of papers, many of which were utterly valueless.

The motion being seconded,

Mr. HUME, who was greeted with loud cheers from both sides of the House, rose to move as an amendment, to insert after the word "Montrose," the words "and also by every other member." He assured the House that there was nothing that he did within his walls that he was unwilling to be made public.

Sir G. GREY said that the noble Lord had declared that he did not propose the motion from any personal motives towards the hon gentleman; yet no motion of the kind could be produced, unaccompanied as it did the conduct of an individual member, without implying motives which the noble Lord had disclaimed. No hon. gentleman was responsible for the returns for which he moved, since returns could only be obtained by an address to the Crown, and it was competent for any hon. gentleman, if he thought they ought not to be produced, to oppose them. With regard to the matter of printing, the House was perhaps aware that these returns were always referred to the Printing Committee, to decide whether they merited the distinction of being put in print. (Hear, hear.) He had no objection to this general return, but he did not think the return would serve the purpose the noble Lord had in view, and he therefore hoped the noble Lord would not persevere in his motion. (Hear.)

Mr HAWKES also appealed to the noble Lord to withdraw his motion.

Lord DUNCANNON disclaimed all intention of making this motion for the sake of reflecting upon the conduct of the hon. member for Montrose, and said he was quite ready, after what had passed, to withdraw it.

The motion was accordingly withdrawn.

SCHOOL OF DESIGN.—On the motion of Mr. M. GIBSON, a Select Committee was appointed to inquire into the constitution and management of the Government School of Design, and to report their opinion thereupon.

AGRICULTURAL DISTRESS.—ADJOURNED DEBATE.

The adjourned debate was resumed by Mr. GIBSON, who combatted the arguments of Mr. Disraeli. They had two proposals before them the one moved by the hon. member for Buckinghamshire, the other submitted by his hon. friend, the member for Montrose. (Hear.) Those two proposals involved entirely different principles. The one was founded on leaving the whole amount of the public burdens, and the public taxation, as it stood at present, merely transferring a portion of the taxation from one class to another; the other proposal, which was that of his hon. friend, the member for Montrose, was founded on the principle of giving relief to all classes alike—agricultural and commercial (Hear, hear). by, first, a reduction of the expenditure, in order that the claims of the national creditor might be duly regarded; and secondly, by applying the surplus procured by a reduction of the expenditure to the repeal of those taxes which pressed on agriculture and commercial industry. (Hear, hear.) He drew the attention of the House to the matter that gentlemen might see what was the immediate vote which the House should be called on to give. The first vote the House should come to would involve any question in the general principle involved in either proposition. For his own part, he would vote for the amendment of his hon. friend, in order to give it at least the opportunity of being put to the House.

In the course of a lengthened discussion which ensued, the proposition of Mr. Disraeli was opposed by Lord NORREYS, Mr. G. Lewis, Mr. Bright, Mr. Sidney Herbert, Mr. Cobden, Lord J. Russell, &c.; and was supported by Mr. Seymour, Sir R. Lopes, Mr. Miles, Mr. Newdegate, Mr. Cayley, &c.

Mr. DISRAELI then replied, and the House divided. The numbers were:—

For Mr. Hume's amendment	.. .. ..	70
Against it	.. .. ..	394
Majority	.. .. ..	—324

The amendment was accordingly lost.

The House again divided on the original motion, when the numbers were:—

For the motion	.. ..	197
Against it	.. ..	280
Majority against the motion	.. ..	—91

The motion was thus also negatived.

The House then rose at a few minutes before three o'clock.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

TATTERSALL'S.

MONDAY.—On the whole this was a very dull afternoon, the investments, with a few exceptions, being in small amounts, and without much influence on the odds. The exceptions were The Tartar, for the Northampton; Deep-a'-day Boy, for the Metropolitan; and Joe-o'-Sol, Hide, and Chanticleer, for the Chester Cup; all of whom were in improved favour.

NORTHAMPTON VALUABLE STAKES

3 to 1 agst The Tartar (t)	9 to 1 agst Deep-a'-day Boy	16 to 1 agst Wateldog
8 to 1 —— Fernhill	12 to 1 —— Vixen	30 to 1 —— Gowlie

METROPOLITAN HANDICAP

13 to 8 agst Lagar	15 to 1 agst Deep-a'-day Boy (t)	18 to 1 agst Escentos
10 to 1 —— Chanticleer		20 to 1 —— Do-the-Boys (t)
14 to 1 —— Firecatcher (t)	16 to 1 —— Lord Caxton	

NEWMARKET HANDICAP

5 to 1 agst Cameron	14 to 1 agst Fernhill

TWO THOUSAND GUINEAS STAKES

4 to 1 agst Uriel	4 to 1 agst Honeycomb

CHESTER CUP

13 to 1 agst Joe-o'-Sol	20 to 1 agst Blucher	50 to 1 agst Ballinafad
16 to 1 —— Halo (t)	33 to 1 —— Cossack (t)	50 to 1 —— Iodine
27 to 1 —— Chanticleer	40 to 1 —— Rathmines	60 to 1 —— Taffrail (t)
28 to 1 —— Geraldine (t)	40 to 1 —— John Cosser (t)	

DERBY

3 to 1 agst The Flying Dutchman	100 to 8 agst Uriel	50 to 1 agst Magician (t)
	26 to 1 —— Honeycomb (t)	50 to 1 —— Indus
7 to 1 —— Tadmor (t)	50 to 1 —— Chatterer	

DERBY, 1850.

1000 to 20 agst Tordesillas (t) | 3000 to 45 agst Mildew (t)

COVENTRY STEEPLE-CHASES. TUESDAY.

Craven Steeple-Chase Open Handicap of 20 sovs each, with 100 added, &c.

Lord Chesterfield's Victim	(Taylor)	1
Mr. Vevers's Vengeance	..	2

Won easy by nearly three lengths.

Selling Hurdle Stakes of 5 sovs each, 3 ft, and 30 added.

Mr. Baxter's Forget-me-not	(H. Hadley)	1
Mr. Haddy's Flycatcher	..	2

Won cleverly by half a length.

No race for the Aristocratic Stakes.

WEDNESDAY

Hunt Steeple-Chase of 10 sovs each, h ft, and 25 added.

Mr. Bedford's The General	(Lord Strathmore)	1
Lieut.-Colonel Richardson's Chance	..	2

Won cleverly. Second and third.

Selling Steeple-Chase of 5 sovs each, and 30 added.

Mr. W. Taylor's Queen of Hearts	(Owner)	1
Mr. Cartwright's Justice to England	..	2

Won easily.

Free Handicap Hurdle Stakes of 10 sovs each, and 100 added.

Mr. Denham's nd Yardarca	(Archer)	1
Lord Lurgan's Fugitive	..	2

Won by a length.

The superintendence of the several prisons under the control of the Government, and the convict department, is about to be consolidated under one board, an arrangement that will combine uniformity of treatment with economy in the management of the prisons and hulks. No additional expense will be incurred, as the services of some of the present members of the board of superintendence and of the inspectors of prisons will be made available in the proposed consolidation, which is to take effect from the beginning of the next month.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—A monthly packet communication having been established between the Mauritius and Ceylon, by the Government of the former colony, all letters for Mauritius will in future be transmitted from this country by the overland mail made up at the office on the 24th of each month, unless specially addressed to be otherwise forwarded.

ERECTION OF BARRACKS, &c.—A circular has just been issued from the Horse Guards, enclosing ordnance regulations for the future erection and repairs of barracks in the United Kingdom. It orders that, for the future, no repairs shall be made without a report and estimate to the authorities on the subject. It would appear that the expenditure of money in barrack erection and repairing has been for some time carried on in the most reckless manner. In Ireland, barrack jobbing has been lucrative recently, and the country is now literally a barrack in the country capable of affording comfortable accommodation to the officers and men. Such items as a "Clock at Athlone barracks, £280," looks remarkably well at a period when the Prime Minister proposed an addition of two per cent to the income-tax. It is certainly a great pity that the Liverpool Financiers do not turn their attention to such matters as these

DISASTROUS FIRE AT THE MINORIES.—On Tuesday night, at a few minutes before 11 o'clock, a fire broke out in the spacious range of premises, numbered 238 and 239, Minories. The buildings were of considerable depth, and five floors high. On the discovery of the fire several persons made their escape down stairs; but the females were so frightened that the constable was obliged to enter the building and pull them out. The conductor of the Royal Society's fire-escape from Aldgate-pump, on hearing the parties who had escaped cry out that several persons were in the upper part of the premises, placed his machine in front of the house; and, whilst he was at the top attempting to search the upper rooms, the flames shot out in a body, fired the canvas bagging of the escape, and he himself escaped with the greatest difficulty. Several engines speedily reached the scene, when the firemen found the flames ascending so high into the air as to endanger the adjoining property. By 12 o'clock the fire was extinguished, but not until the whole of the premises from the ground-floor were burned.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"*P.," Bolton.*—*All wrong, and quite unstateable.*

"*G. S. J.," Oxford.*—*They shall appear shortly.*

"*R. H. A.*"—*Much too easy.*

"*M. Rosenstiel.*"—*The letter alluded to, of the 21st ult., we regret to say, has not yet come to hand. We beg, however, to acknowledge, with thanks, the receipt of the first three numbers of the new Chess magazine* LA RÉGENCE.

"*E. L. W.*"—*It looks ingenious. We will report on it next week.*

"*Simple Boy.*"—*The Pawns are all privileged to move two steps on being first played.*

"*Disciplus*" *You can have two Queens on the board at once.*

"*E. H. G*" *Your Chess puzzle is a failure. If in the second variation the Black Knight be moved to K 8 sq., now, then, can White draw the game?*

"*Rhyboz.*"—*The word "Gambit" is derived from an Italian word, which signifies a movement in wrestling by which the adversary is tripped up.*

"*R. H. A.*"—*Your first Problem is nothing more than the simple old smothered mate with the Kt, and the second is wholly altogether.*

"*Forsyth.*" *The communication in question never reached us, or it would certainly have been replied to. Address, in future, always "To the Editor," &c.*

"*Mera*" *is cordially thanked for his consideration and politeness. An apology for the delay in acknowledging his previous letter has been despatched. It is proper to add, that the packet to which he referred has not yet arrived.*

"*C. D.,*" *Pimlico. It is under examination at this moment.*

"*Helena,*" *Certes.—Black can checkmate on the move at his King's 4th.*

"*C. W. R.*" *In the Problem from "Lolli," White draws the game by playing the Q R to K Kt sq. If the Bishop takes, White takes Kt with his other R (ch), being stale-mated if his R be taken, and winning a Kt if it be not.*

"*A. G.,*" *Mullingar.* – *You are Castle, guard check in the act.*

"*E. H. G.*"—*Yes: an improvement on the former.*

"*C. D.,*" *Pimlico.—The Problem, as far as the first condition goes, is tolerable, though not original. The subsequent solutions are wrong. Your second Problem shall be examined.*

"*A. J. H.*"—*The first move in the solution of the Problem mentioned is B to Q Kt 5th.*

"*S. M.*"—*Certainly, if the Piece is not protected, he can capture it.*

"*O. J.*"—*He good enough to write out the position, name of the author, &c.*

"*C. D.—E.*"—*Very easy, and very good as a mere arrangement. Study D'Orville for the artistic disposition of the Pieces.*

"*W. B. M.*"—*An improvement on the last.*

"*G. S. B.*" *Liverpool, is thanked for the highly interesting games received.*

"*Juvenis.*"—1. *Kt to K 4th.* 2. *R to K B 6th.* 3. *K to K 4th.* 4. *R to Q 6th* —*Mate.*

"*Sportday.*"—*We never heard even the name of Mr. M. or of the "Champion Brahman in India." Can you favour us with a sample of the game?*

"*Hon. Secretary.*"—*The match between Messrs. Harrwitz and Horwitz terminated last week, the score of the finish stood as follows: Harrwitz 7 games; Horwitz, 6 ditto; drawn, 2 ditto.*

"*S. P. Q.*"—*Under such circumstances, the promised Problems cannot fail to prove acceptable. Thanks for the additional solution. The move to Lolli's "Fortuito Pratico" is Q R to K Kt sq.*

Solutions by "S. U.," "H. E.," "M. D.," "M. P.," "C. F. L.," "Nompus," "Dereven," "Erda," "F. G. R," "Diana," "S. P. Q.," "Οδυσσευς," "Elena," "Mary," "Eugene Aram," "F. R. S," "R. P." Woolwich; "G. A. H.," are correct. Those by "M. E R.," "D. V.," "A. Z.," are wrong.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 268.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. R to Q B 6th (ch)	K takes R	4 Kt to Q B 4th (ch)	Q takes Kt, or *
2 Kt to K 5th (ch)	K to Q Kt 3d	5. R to Q 6th, takes P, and mates	
3. B to Q 4th (ch)	P to Q B 4th		

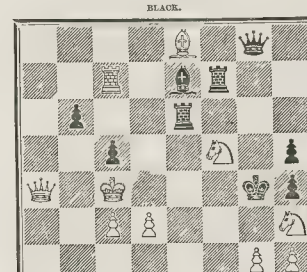
* 4. K takes P

2. Kt mates.

PROBLEM NO. 269.

BY AN AMATEUR IN INDIA.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play first, and check-mate in six moves.

MATCH BY CORRESPONDENCE

BETWEEN THE CHESS CLUBS OF LONDON AND AMSTERDAM.

WHITE (Amsterdam). BLACK (London).

28. Q to Q B 3d

London to play.

GAME,

In which Mr. STAUNTON gives the Pawn and two moves to Captain KENNEDY.

(Remove Black's K B P from the Board.)

WHITE (Capt. K.)	BLACK (Mr. S.)	WHITE (Capt. K.)	BLACK (Mr. S.)
1. P to K 4th		21. Q R to Q sq	K to Kt 2d
2. P to Q 4th	P to K 3d	22. B to Q 5th	Q B to Q 2d
3. K B to Q 3d	P to Q B 4th	23. Q to K R 4th	K to B sq
4. P takes P	Q checks	24. B to K 4th	P to K B 4th
5. Q B to Q 2d	Q takes P	25. B takes K B P	B takes B
6. Q Kt to B 3d	P to Q R 3d	26. Q takes B	R to K B sq
7. K Kt to B 3d	Q Kt to B 3d	27. Q to K R 5th	R to K Kt sq
8. Castles	P to Q Kt 4th (a)	28. Q R to Q 5th	B to K R 7th (ch)
9. P to K 5th (b)	Kt takes P	29. K to R sq	Q to K B 6th
10. Q B to K 3d	Q to Q B 2d (c)	30. Q to K B 6th	R to K B sq
11. K Kt takes Kt	Q takes K Kt	31. Q takes Q	B takes Q
12. Q to B 5th	Q to Q Kt sq (d)	32. P to K Kt 3d	B takes K Kt P
13. K B to K 4th	P to Q 4th (e)	33. P to K B 3d	R to K sq
14. Kt takes Q P	P takes Kt	34. Q R to Q 3d	R to K B 5th
15. K B takes P	K Kt to Q 3d	35. Q R to Q 6th	B to Q B 2d
16. R takes R	K B to Q 3d	36. Q R to K 4th	R to K B sq
17. K B to Q B 6th (ch)	K to B 3d	37. R K to K sq	R takes K B P
18. P to K R 3d	Q B to K 3d	38. Q R checks	K to Kt 2d
19. Q B to K Kt 5th	R to Q sq	39. Q R checks	R to K B 2d
20. Q B takes Kt	P takes B	40. R takes R	K takes R

White wins.

(a) Fearing White's playing Q Kt to Q R 4th, followed by Q B to K 3d.

(b) A well-planned sacrifice, the acceptance of which costs Black the game.

(c) If he takes the Kt with the Q, the latter evidently must have got a very bad game.

(d) If Black attempt to preserve his Rook by advancing his Q's Pawn, his opponent must obtain an irresistible attack; for suppose—

11.	P to Q 4th.
12. Kt takes Q P	P takes Kt
13. K to K 2d	

(e) Better to have played the Rook to his 2d, and shifted to the first loss.

CHESS ENIGMAS.

No. 422.—By an Amateur.

White: K at his sq, R at K Kt 5th, B at K R 4th, Kt at Q B 4th.
Black: K at Q R 6th, Kt at K Kt 6th, Ps at Q Kt 7th and Q R 7th.

White to move, and mate in five moves.

No. 423.—By Mr. LABURDONNAIS.

White: K at K B 5th, Q at Q Kt 5th, R at K R 8th, P at Q B 3d.
Black: K at Q 4th, Q at Q Kt 3d, B at Q B 4th, Kt at Q R 4th, Ps at Q 3d and Q Kt 5th.

White to play, and mate in four moves.

No. 424.—By an Amateur.

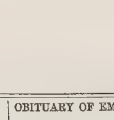
White: K at Q B 8th, Q at K R 6th, Rs at K Kt 7th and K sq, B at K 2d, Kt at K R 7th, Ps at K Kt 6th and Q 6th.
Black: K at his sq, Q at K 4th, Rs at Q 8th and Q B 7th, Bs at K 2d and Q B 5th, Kt at Q B 4th, Ps at Q Kt 4th and Q B 3d.

White to play, and mate in four moves.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS RECENTLY DECEASED.

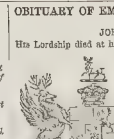
JOHN THYNNE, LORD CARTERET.

His Lordship died at his seat, Hawnes Place, Bedfordshire. He was third son of Thomas, first Marquis of Bath, K.G., by the Lady Elizabeth, his wife, daughter of William, second Duke of Portland; and succeeded to the peerage at the decease of his brother George, second Lord Carteret, in 1838. His Lordship was born 23rd December, 1772, and married, in 1801, Mary Anne, daughter of Thomas Master, Esq., of the Abbey, Cirencester, by whom he had no issue. The title consequently expires. It was originally conferred on the deceased Peer's uncle, the Hon. Henry Frederick Thynne (second son of Thomas Viscount Weymouth, by the Lady Louisa Carteret, his wife, daughter of John, Earl Granville), with limitation, in default of male issue, to each of the sons in succession (except the eldest) of his brother Thomas, first Marquis of Bath.



SIR GEORGE NUGENT, BART

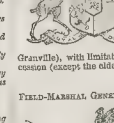
FIELD-MARSHAL GENERAL SIR GEORGE NUGENT, Bart., K.C.B., was the eldest officer in the British service. Sir George entered the army the 5th July, 1773. He served through the first American war, and was present at the capture of Forts Montgomery and Clinton, in 1783. Sir George accompanied the brigade of Guards to the Continent; was present at the siege of Valenciennes, and fought in the actions of St. Amond and Lincelles. In 1794, Sir George was at Walcheren with the 53th—a regiment he himself raised, and of which he was colonel.



During the whole of the Irish rebellion Major-General Nugent commanded the northern district of Ireland. In 1811, he was nominated Commander-in-Chief of the forces in India. In that distinguished post he occupied till 1815, when he retired, with the rank of General. In June, 1846, Sir George Nugent became one of the nine Field-Marshals of England. He has also been Field-Marshal of Jersey. He created a Baronet the 30th November, 1806. Sir George was an M.P. in Ireland before the Union, and in England for many years. He married, the 5th November, 1797, Maria, seventh daughter of Cortland Skinner, Esq., Attorney-General of New Jersey, by whom (who died 11th March, 1834, he leaves—with another son, and two daughters, Lady Fremantle and Lady Clayton—a son and successor, the present Sir George Edmund Nugent. The gallant Field-Marshal died on the 11th instant, at his seat, Westerpo House, Bucks, aged 92.

THE RIGHT HONOURABLE MAURICE FITZGERALD, KNIGHT OF KERRY.

THE Knight of Kerry, who died recently in Ireland, was long prominently before the public For thirty-five years he represented the county of Kerry in Parliament, and held, at various periods, influential official appointments. From 1799 to 1802 he was a Commissioner of Customs and Excise in Ireland, and from 1809 to 1806 a Lord of the Irish Treasury. In 1828 he became Vice-Treasurer of his native country, and in 1834 was constituted a Lord of the Admiralty. The right honourable gentleman was also a Privy Councillor, a County Magistrate, and Lieutenant-Colonel of the Kerry Militia. He was born 29th of December, 1774, and had been twice married. His first wife was Maria, daughter of the Right Hon. David La Touche; and his second, a widow lady named Knight. By his former he leaves several sons and daughters. The family of the Knight of Kerry is a branch of the illustrious house of Desmond, and was founded by Maurice Fitz John, third son of John Fitz Thomas Fitzgerald, Lord of Decies and Desmond, who, by virtue of his Royal Seignory as a County Palatine, created three of his sons Knights. Thus originated the peculiar titles of "the White Knight," "the Knight of Glin," and "the Knight of Kerry"—titles that have been constantly recognised in acts of Parliament and patents under the Great Seal.

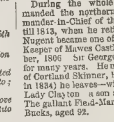


SIR ROBERT FRANKLAND RUSSELL, BART.

THE decease of this Baronet, the seventh inheritor of the title, is just announced. Sir Robert was born 16th July, 1784, the only son of Sir Thomas Frankland, Bart., of Thirkelby, county York, and assumed, by sign manual, the additional surname of Russell. He married, 30th Nov. 1815, Louisa Anne, third daughter of the Right Hon. Right Rev. Lord George Murray, Bishop of St. David's, and had issue five daughters; of whom the eldest, Augusta Louisa, wife of Thomas Lord Walsingham, died in 1844; and the second, Caroline Agnes, died unmarried in 1846. Of the survivors, Emily Anne is married to Sir W. Payne Gallwey, Bart.; and Julia Roberts to Ralph Neville, Esq., M.P.

THE RIGHT HON. SIR ALEXANDER JOHNSTON, OF CARNSALLOCH, CO. DUMFRIES.

The death of this distinguished gentleman occurred at his residence in Great Cumberland-place, on the 5th instant. He was elder son of Alexander Johnston, Esq., by Hester Maria his wife, only daughter of Francis, fifth Lord Napier; and became representative of an ancient branch of the family of Johnston of Johnston, or the deceased, in 1837, of his uncle, the late Peter Johnston, Esq., of Carnsalloch, M.P.



Sir Alexander was born in 1775, and for many years held some of the highest and most important offices under the State. At one time he was Chief Justice and President of the Council of the Island of Ceylon, and, to use the emphatic words of the late Marquis of Londonderry, "had the great glory of having given freedom of conscience, of establishing trial by jury, and of abolishing the slave-trade throughout Ceylon." Latterly, Sir Alexander resided much on his estate of Carnsalloch, where he was conspicuous for his munificence, his benevolence, and his energy in promoting the rising talents of his countrymen. The right honourable gentleman acted, for a lengthened period, as a member of her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council. He married Louisa, only surviving daughter of Lord William Campbell, and has left four sons and two daughters, the eldest of the former being Colonel Thomas Henry Johnston, now of Carnsalloch.

Sir Alexander Johnston had one brother, the late Major-General Francis Johnston, C.B., who died in 1844. His first cousin is the gallant Sir Charles Napier, the newly-appointed Commander-in-Chief in India.

SIR ROBERT SHAW, BART., OF BUSHY-PARK, COUNTY DUBLIN.

THIS venerable Baronet expired, after a short illness, on the 10th instant, at his seat, Bushy-park, in the seventy-sixth year of his age. For more than half a century Sir Robert Shaw filled an honourable place in the public transactions of his time. His early sat in the Irish Parliament for one of Lord Elly's boroughs, but resigned when the patron Peer gave in his adherence to the Union. Shortly after he obtained a seat on his own interest, and remained for many years a Member of Parliament. Subsequently he represented Dublin in the Imperial Parliament from 1806 to 1826.

The worthy and excellent gentleman was son and heir of Robert Shaw, Esq., by Mary, his first wife, daughter of Higgins, of Higginsbrook, county Meath. He married, first, 7th January, 1795, Maria, daughter and sole heiress of Abraham Wilkinson, Esq., of Dublin; secondly, 2nd July, 1834, Amelia, daughter of Benjamin Spencer, M.D., of Bristol; by the former of whom, who died 30th March, 1831, he had issue five sons and two daughters: of the former, the eldest, Lieut.-Colonel Robert Shaw, succeeds to the Baronetcy and principal estates; and the second, the Right Hon. Frederick Shaw, becomes possessed of a portion of the county of Dublin property, which formerly belonged to his mother.

ANTHONY WHITE.

THIS eminent surgeon was of a north country family, and was educated at Cambridge, where he took an honourable degree. He came to London at an early period of his life, and began practice as Assistant-Surgeon of the Westminster Hospital, with which institution he continued to be associated till his death. His fortunes and his practice speedily increased; his eminence was soon recognised by his election to a place in the Council of the College of Surgeons He was afterwards elected President of that Institution. Latterly, the gout in his hands compelled Mr. White to relinquish practice as an operator, but he continued until recently to act as a consulting surgeon. Mr. White died at his residence in Parliament-street, on the 8th instant, at an advanced age. In him the medical profession loses one of its brightest ornaments.

Captain Maconochie, the author of several works on "Secondary Punishments," and "The Marked System," and whose name and authority were so frequently mentioned during the debate on Lord Mahon's motion, with respect to the transportation, in the House of Commons on Thursday night week, has accepted the Governorship of the New Borough Gaol, at Birmingham. The building, according to the plans of Mr. Hill, the architect, is said to be singularly well adapted for carrying out the views of the first governor.

"FANNY GREY," WINNER OF THE MANCHESTER GRAND STEEPLE-CHASE.

THE MANCHESTER GRAND STEEPLE-CHASE.

WE gave in our Journal of last week the result of this steeple-chase (on Thursday), allowed to take rank with the oldest established meetings of the same description. Mounds and banks were raised, ditches and furrows filled up, hurdles erected, and a artificial brook formed, whilst the course was varied by ploughed and grass lands, extending over that part not embraced in the race-course. To obviate the danger from the leap in and out of the new road, a large quantity of sand was laid down. The length of the course was rather more than three miles and a half.

For the principal event of the day, "THE MANCHESTER GRAND STEEPLE-CHASE," the following started:—

Mr. Robinson's gr m Fanny Grey (h b) aged	..	.. (Stagg)	1
Earl of Chesterfield's b g Victim, aged	..	..(Taylor)	2
Mr Buchanan's gr g Alfred, 5 yrs	..	(Wynne)	3
Mr. T. F. Mason's b g Prince George, aged	..	(Captain Peel)	0
Mr. Neale's ch g Sir Henry, aged	..	(Rackley)	0
Mr. Ithell's b g The Rover, 6 yrs	..	(Wainwright)	0
Mr. T. Wesley's ch g Ballybar, aged	..	(Heasley)	0
Mr. Brotherton's ch m Venom, 5 yrs	..	(Molasey)	0
Mr. W. Murray's ch h Election (h b) 6 yrs	..	..(Pinby)	0
Mr. Hargreaves's br h Rochester, aged	..	..(Archer)	0
Captain Broadley's b g Tom Bowling, 6 yrs	..	..(Fowler)	0

Betting: 5 to 2 agst Alfred, 4 to 1 agst The Victim, 6 and 6 to 1 agst Venom, 7 to 1 agst the winner. The Victim went off more quickly than the others, and soon had a lead of two or three lengths, followed by Election, The Rover, Fanny Grey, and Alfred. At the first hurdle Ballybar refused, and was thrown into the last place of all. The Victim continued to lead round the course, and till approaching to the enclosures, where Fanny Grey came with a rush to the front, crossed the fence leading into the meadow a length or two in advance, and led along it to the fence by the river side. She crossed it on the extreme left, close by the river bank. The Victim, almost at the same moment, crossing on the other side, close by the right hand flag. Some horse, pulling immediately to the right for the brook, crossed Sir Henry and threw him down. Venom, who was following in his track, jumped upon his rider, and all were down together. Rackley was a good deal bruised and hurt, but fortunately no bones were broken. Fanny Grey continued to lead over the artificial brook, followed successively by The Rover, Tom Bowling, Election, Rochester, Alfred, The Victim, and Prince George, all well together. Sir Henry's rider was not able to go on with the race, and Ballybar again refusing at the brook, he and Venom had in reality no more to do with the race. Venom refused at the fence beyond the brook, and Ballybar at the next, and both were then pulled up. The next inclosure—the wheat field near the castle—is intersected by several shallow drains, much more soft and yielding, in consequence of the water lying in them, than the rest of the field. In one of these, Prince George placed his fore feet, and the ground sinking beneath them, he rolled forward, pitching his rider some distance beyond him. Captain Peel was stunned, and for a time it was feared he was much hurt, but he soon rallied. In the meantime Fanny Grey went on with the lead at a good pace, followed by The Rover, with Tom Bowling third, The Victim, Alfred, and Rochester next; Election, here finding the pace too good for her, falling back. In this way they made the turn by the road leading from the suspension-bridge, and came up to that leading towards the race-course; here Tom Bowling, who was still running in the third place, fell, Fanny went on with the lead round the flags in the large grass field near the river, and passed on the outside of one of the white ones, followed by The Rover. The next field was covered by a dense mob, which, as soon as the leading horses had passed, closed in, and made it almost impossible for those behind to get through them. Fanny Grey led towards the race-course, and entered it in close company with The Rover and the Victim, the three flying the fence almost at the same time. About a dozen lengths behind them followed Alfred and Rochester, and some distance behind them came Tom Bowling, who jumped the fence very slowly, and in fact seemed quite beaten. His rider pulled him up soon after. In making the circuit of the course, Alfred and Rochester closed up with the others, and all came round the lower turn in a compact body, Fanny Grey having, however, a clear lead. A good race took place up the straight running towards the winning-post, which Fanny Grey won by about three lengths, never having been headed from the time she took the lead, the Victim beating Alfred only by a neck Rochester was an indifferent fourth, and The Rover fifth. After this race an objection was made that Fanny Grey had gone on the wrong side of the white flag in the turning field, but, after hearing the evidence of Mr. Bake, it was set aside.

We learn, however, by the *Manchester Courier* of Wednesday, that the stakes for the race were then unpaid, and were to be retained by the Clerk of the Course until the dispute was settled.

Fanny Grey is the property of Mr. Bold Robinson, of the Old Boar's Head, Manchester. Her victory was hailed with enthusiasm by thousands of spectators.

SCENE FROM "THE HONEST MAN'S FORTUNE," AT SADLER'S WELLS THEATRE.

SADLER'S WELLS.

"THE HONEST MAN'S FORTUNE" has been repeated here with increased success. We have engraved the recognition of *Montague*, in the second scene of the third act. The scene itself is a very pleasing and effective specimen of Mr. Fenton's (the painter's) skill and taste.

LIEUTENANT MOLESWORTH, R.N.

At the time of preparing the account of the lamentable wreck of the *Forth*, in our Journal of last week, we were not aware of the extent of the heroism of the gallant young seaman, Lieutenant Molesworth, by whose exertions 136 persons were rescued from a watery grave. The very interesting narrative of the calamitous scene has been detailed by the Lieutenant, in a letter to his father, the Reverend Vicar of Rochdale, by whom it has been communicated to the *Times*:—

"On the evening of the 13th of January I was sitting on deck; we had been talking about the wreck of the *Tweed*, which took place just two years ago (on the 19th of February next), and about 100 miles from where we were speaking about it. The captain was saying that we could not be off it till nine o'clock next morning, which quite set the minds of the lady part of the community at ease; and for my own part I was talking of it, danger being the last thing I thought of. At 11 o'clock I retired to my berth. How long I had slept I could not tell, when I was suddenly awoke by a slight bump, then another, and again a most awful crash. The first I felt I could not mistake what was the matter, nor should I have been long in suspense, hearing people rushing about the deck, crying, 'Oh, good God! we are all lost.' I got out of bed, and put on as many things as I could find in the dark. The crashes now became fearful, and the vessel seemed to be going to pieces fast; and as I was going on deck I heard cries of 'Stand clear of the mast! She is breaking up!" and such like sounds. At this moment I remembered my watch and chain, so I returned to the cabin, and, placing it round my neck, rushed on deck. I was about the last up, and found all the people in their night-dresses, clinging to the masts, ropes, and sides of the vessel, some crying, others praying. Never shall I forget that scene. The ship now swung from side to side, the decks working and the beams breaking. It was perfectly impossible to stand on deck. On looking round, nothing but a frightful scene presented itself—nothing, as far as the eye could see, but a ridge of breakers—no land anywhere; a rock through her bottom into the engine-room soon put an end to 'Turn her head full power,' which I could see was useless. The engines stopped themselves, the water ran out at the bottom of the boiler, and the sea rising inside soon put out the fires; so there we lay, powerless as a log, in the midst of the breakers, on the top of the rocks, the sea every now and then lifting her, and then sending her down with renewed force and a heavy crash on the rocks again. To see the decks opening and shutting, and the passengers crying to God for assistance and forgiveness, to see the mothers holding their children, and husbands and wives taking leave of each other, is a sight more easily imagined than described. I felt that we must all be lost, especially as I had seen the chart, and discovered that there was no land within 70 miles, but still I did not despair. I observed to the captain that it was an ugly-looking job, and said I should go to my cabin, and get such things as might be useful if we got clear of the wreck. He said, 'Mind what you are about, for I expect she will go to pieces directly.' However, I went to my cabin, struck a light, and opening my desk, took everything not too heavy to convey about my person, the knife which P—— gave me, and a box of matches. I again proceeded on deck, where I found everything much as I left it, except that the paddle-box boat had been launched in safety. I then endeavoured to console the ladies and passengers by telling them there was no immediate danger, and not to give way to

LIEUTENANT MOLESWORTH, R.N.

despair, and I managed to get some of them all, out of the way of the mainmast which seemed inclined to come down by the run; and in doing this I experienced many heavy thumps on the deck. I then went to the captain, and pointed out the necessity of getting some of the people into the boats; and he asked me to take command of the large boat, which I of course accepted. The difficulty now was to get the ladies into the boat, which was not so easy a matter, for at times she was twenty feet below, and the next moment close to. There was a stout rope made fast from the deck; so, taking a lady round the waist with one arm, and with the other holding the rope, I swung myself from the ship into the boat alongside. In this way I put every lady in the ship, besides four children, safely into the boat. Then came my friend, Mr. ——, who from infirmity and fear had nearly lost his self-possession. He weighed about 13 stone, and could not get into the boat; so I said, 'Take hold of me, and hold on, and do as I tell you;' so he caught me tightly round the neck with both arms. 'Now,' I said, 'Jump when I tell you,' which he did with a vengeance, for he took a spring that might have cleared the boat altogether; and, as I could not well bear my own weight and his, we came down about ten feet together into the boat. Fortunately for him, I was underneath, and he has since told me that he never went more comfortably into a boat in all his life. I then took command of the boat; but finding a great lack of rope and other necessaries (to ask any one to get them was useless) I jumped on deck, and found my knife most useful. After getting everything I wanted, I again got into the boat, and made preparation to get round the ship's bow to seaward, which had we attempted many lives would have been lost, as I was going to try the reef; but just as we were starting, a boat managed to get partly into the breakers, and was turned over and over, and the bare rocks could be discovered after the wave broke; the passengers in my boat became terribly frightened, and the captain called to me not to go on. A small vessel was now discovered, and hailed with three cheers by the despairing passengers; but no one could tell whether she was approaching or going away. Guns of distress were fired, but still the vessel seemed going away. I therefore left the boat, and went and spoke to the captain, and said, 'Why not try the reef?' The wind is increasing, and the sea getting heavier; and if the worst comes to the worst, our only chance must be the reef. I will volunteer it in a boat, and if I succeed I will go for assistance to the vessel.' To which he answered, 'If you attempt it, you will be dashed to pieces, for no boat can live in such a sea; and the rocks are hardly under water.' So I said, 'If I can get volunteers, will you let me try?' to which he replied, 'Very well.' At this I jumped up on the bulwarks, and at the top of my voice asked for four volunteers. Some who were in the boat got out, and there was a pause for a moment; at last one said, 'I'll go;' and then another. I got my four men. So, taking off my coat, and giving it to a man to take care of for me if I returned, I swung myself into the boat, wished all the people good bye, and told them to keep their spirits up. I gave a cheer to the men, and, with a lond hurrah, dashed into the breakers, which followed high and fast, but the men gave way just when we were over the worst; she grounded on a rock, a towering sea was about to break, which would have swamped us, when she fortunately rose a little; one pull sent her a head, the sea broke just astern, and striking me on the back prevented the force of it coming into the boat: we therefore only shipped a little water, and in about three more strokes cleared the breakers altogether, at which all people on board gave three hearty cheers, but the noise of the breakers prevented our hearing them; so, waving my cap to them, we pulled away to the vessel. Finding we did not near her much, I rigged up a sail on one of our oars, and away we went most gloriously. In about an hour I discovered three small boats under sail, which turned out to be canoes, and we ran towards them; and getting into one of the canoes, put one of their men into the boat, and sent

three for assistance, whilst I returned to the wreck, to tell them of an island about eight miles from the ship, which the men in the boats told me of. I was very much astonished, and you may fancy not a little delighted at the joyful news. When I got back to the wreck I found all the boats had crossed the surf, but there were still some hands on board the steamer; so I told the Spaniards they must cross, but they at first refused to do so, at last we tried, and had just got into the middle of the breakers, when a heavy sea broke into the boat and nearly filled her, the next following close after broke completely over us, and washed me clean out of the boat, turning me head over heels, but somehow I managed to get hold of the boat and clung to her, and was at length thrown inside the breakers, where standing on some rocks, we baled the boat out, and putting two or three of the Spaniards out of the boat, made preparation for another trial. I was in the water for about 20 minutes, and most unfortunately had my watch round my neck, but the old fellow never stopped going, though the steel parts got rusty. The boat being again all clear, we again tried the breakers, and this time our labours were crowned with success, though we were more than half full of water when we got alongside, and I was the first person that returned to the wreck. After getting a few things of my own and some of the passengers, I re-crossed the reef to go for the paddle box boat, which I took command of and brought her off in safety to the ship. I now got everything I possibly could for the comfort of the people when on shore at the little island called Peres; and, having loaded the boats pretty considerably, the ship giving some most awful wrenches and twists, and working like a basket, which made us think she was going, we left her and pulled away to the island (to our arrival there every one came up to thank me and shake hands, declaring that I had saved their lives, for, had I not crossed the reef, they, most probably, would have tried to go a-head of the vessel, and I am sure many would have been lost. As it was, there were only two men hurt—one broke his arm, and the other smashed his fingers. We found the island to be about a mile in circumference, with two wretched huts letting the daylight in all round, but luckily furnished with six barrels of water. Passengers and crew, we were in all 136. We were afraid the provisions would fall short, so we were put on allowance of half a pint of water and three biscuits, about the size of a crown, each. We then threw ourselves down on the ground and tried to sleep, after offering up thanksgiving for safe deliverance from shipwreck. Many slept well that night, but I was far too much fatigued, my arms and neck were so burnt with the sun, and the skin off the inside of my hands, that I could not sleep. We found a small brigantine, which we engaged to take us to Campeachy, and the next day they went to the wreck and succeeded in getting provisions and water, and a great deal of passengers' baggage, amongst which I got some of mine. I was so stiff that I could hardly move, but the next day I went off to the wreck, and got some more of my things, besides lots of provisions. A Spaniard and myself crossed the reef in a small boat, and were only capsized once; altogether, I crossed the reef thirteen times. Having got as many things as we could from the wreck on the night of the 16th, we embarked on board the *Isabella* brigantine, and on the 17th sailed for Campeachy, where we arrived on the evening of the 18th. There was a good deal to be done, and we had to stop there till the 21st; and on the 20th they formed committees, and wrote me a letter which you will most likely see in the papers.* We arrived here on the 5th, and I see no prospect of getting to the *Wellesley* for some time. I have not been in bed ever since we were wrecked, and yesterday was the first morning I have had a shirt. I am very well, however, never better in my life."

Lieutenant Molesworth, we learn, is in his twenty-third year. He first entered the navy in the *Implacable*, under an officer of the highest reputation for judgment and discernment, Captain H. H. Henry, whose esteem young Molesworth so won by his good conduct, that he was treated rather as a son than one under command. He served afterwards in the *Cressy*, under different captains. His next served in the *Tenasserim*, Captain Lethbridge (now superintendent of the Indian navy), who committed to young Molesworth (then a midshipman) the very responsible charge of the lower deck, when the ship was crowded with troops. This duty he discharged to his captain's entire satisfaction, from England to the Mediterranean, thence to Bermuda, and thence back to England, with many changes of regiments. He next qualified himself in seamanship (as mate), and in his final examination at Portsmouth he passed so satisfactorily that for such distinction, and his uniformly high character as midshipman and mate, the late Earl of Auckland promoted him to his Lieutenancy, under Earl Dundonald, in the *Wellesley*, which his father was anxious he should join as soon as possible: for this purpose, he agreed to pay his son's passage to Bermuda, instead of waiting for a Queen's ship; and the train of circumstances which followed led to his being on board the *Forth* at the time of her wreck. Lieutenant Molesworth was to have gone out in the packet that started before the *Avon*, but the agent informed him that the *Avon* would probably reach Bermuda first, as she proceeded direct; whereas the other vessel would have to go the round of the West Indies before she came to Bermuda. This, as the event turned out, but could not be foreseen, was not fulfilled. He started in the *Avon*, in an adverse gale, which continued with such violence, that the ship could not make her passage, and bore up for Madeira, and was obliged to proceed to St. Thomas'. Here they were a day too late for the steamer to Bermuda, and proceeded to Jamaica, where, under the Commodore's direction, he embarked in the *Forth*. The rest is known.

It is fully expected that the Admiralty will not fail to prove their high sense of Lieutenant Molesworth's intrepidity, by giving him advancement in the profession wherein he has already so highly distinguished himself by courage and humanity.

* (Copy.)

Campeachy, Yucatan, Jan 20

Dear Sir,—We, the undersigned passengers on board the late Royal mail steam-ship *Forth*, wrecked on the Alacranes Reef on the morning of the 11th inst., cannot separate without taking this opportunity of recording our high admiration of your conduct in nobly volunteering to cross the reef on which a heavy surf was running, which it was uncertain whether there was water to float us over, the ship not being

Your intrepidity and courageous conduct, when they were only what might have been expected from one upholding such a name as that service whose renown is recognised by every nation, from a knowledge of which we have all proudly remembered by us as fellow-passengers and the rest on board.

We trust your heroic conduct may not pass unnoticed by those who are able substantially to reward you. Be pleased to accept this humble but sincere expression of our gratitude for the services you rendered, not only in the moment of danger, but subsequently, in assisting to secure our property from the wreck.

That you may rise to eminence in that service to which we feel sure you will prove an ornament, and that every happiness may attend you through life, is the earnest wish of your obliged and grateful fellow-passengers. (Signed by all the passengers.)

Lieutenant G. M. Molesworth, R.N., her Majesty's ship *Wellesley*.

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H. D DAVENPORT, Secretary.

CLERGYMEN.—The Fathers, Brothers, Sons, and the Members of Widows' families, and Clergymen are respectfully to observe that they and none others are entitled to the privileges which the Society have of assuring with Lessons upon Life in the CLERGY MUTUAL ASSURANCE SOCIETY. Established 1829, and enrolled in the year 1836, by the Parliament of City gentlemen and their Families, and it is confidently expected that, by extending the age of receiving Assurance to such a class, larger profits will be the whole of which, and not a part, only, will be divid d amongst the Assurers. The next bonus will be apportioned in 1

Bishops of Canterbury and York Lords for the Sum of £1000 each, who had been Seven Years in force on December 31, 1846.

Chairman The Archdeacon of London

Deputy Chairman Wolmerston, M.A

Any Clergymen and parishioners application is to be made to the office, No. 61, Parliament-street, London

JOHN HODGSON, M.A. Secretary.

JOHN BLAIR.

An amount of upwards of one million five hundred thousand pounds is already secured to the Society by the Clergy and members of their families as above.

DECLARATION of BONUS. The CORPORATION of the ROYAL EXCHANGE ASSURANCE give Notice that, in conformity with the system of Periodical Distribution of Profits adopted in December 1841, they have declared a BONUS on the Policies which have subsisted for a term of Years, whatever of life, which were subsisting on the 31st D

The following TABLE shows the amount BONUS on British Policies for the Sum of £1000 each, who had been Seven Years in force on December 31, 1846.

Age	Annual Premium.	Amount of Premiums paid.	Bonus by addition to the sum Assured.	Bonus by reduction of Premium for the remainder of Life
20	£ 17	£ 119	£ 102	£ 1
25	19	133	102	1
30	21	147	102	1
35	24	168	102	1
40	28	196	102	1
45	33	231	102	1
50	40	280	102	1
55	49	343	102	1
60	61	427	102	1
65	77	539	102	1
70	98	686	102	1
75	126	882	102	1
80	164	1148	102	1

Assurances may be effected with the Corporation for any amount not exceeding £10,000 on one life

The Governors and Directors feel pleasure in stating that the Public will continue to manifest their confidence in the Corporation which has maintained a high position during a period of UNPARALLELED COMMERCIAL AND A QUARTER'S affords ample Security by its ESTABLISHED Invested Capital-stock,

Which is Responsible to the Assured while it is Supported by most considerable Income with these Premiums

FIRE ASSURANCES are also transacted every kind of Property.

By Order,

February 5th, 1849. ALEXANDER GILLES, Secretary.

BREIDENBACH'S AMANDINE, for HANDS, 2s 6d.

88, Park-street, Grosvenor-square.

BREIDENBACH'S EAU de COLOGNE, the same as distilled for her Majesty, Prince Albert, the Duchesses of Kent and Cumberland. This Cologne is no spurious imitation of Farina's but the genuine article itself and as such defies all competition. Price 4s per quart. 88 Park-street, Grosvenor-square

SATIN SHOES (Black or White), 3s 6d per pair; Kid Shoes for 2s. 6d. BOULTS, 305, Oxford-street.

LADIES' ELASTIC BOOTS.—CHARLES MARSHALL, 207 208 Piccadilly.

ING BOOTS, 10s 6d per pair. Lists free by post on application to the office.

WHITELOCK and SON'S Celebrated Patent Long Cloth SHIRTS, 6s. 8d. each, cut with their recent improvements to ensure a perfect fit. Any one as sample free per post on receipt of P.O. order for 34. Measure to be taken round the neck, chest, and wrist. The new patterns and colours to each. 168, strand (London Counties 40 years).

IMPORTANT!!—Just Received, a large parcel of IRISH SHIRTINGS, purchased under peculiar circumstances from a celebrated manufacturer, and which will be sold during the next 8 of March at a small profit, by the Irish Linen Company, 43, Ha

THE NICOLL, a PATENT PALETOT for Changeable Weather, the latest novelty from a well-known artist, to appear somewhat fantastically, and cost moderate. To be had in London only of the Patentees, 114, 116, 120, Regent-street; or 22, Cornhill.

CROSBY-HALL VAULTS — PORT and SHERRY, each of very excellent quality, at 28s per Dozen. Sherry, 42s; and Hock and Sauterne, 48s per Dozen Quarter Pipes, 21 15s; or, 24s per dozen.—CURRALL and SON, 35, Bishopsgate-street Within

STANDARD or NATURAL SHERRY.—By the arrival of the "Emerald," from Cadiz, I have received one of the finest parcels of that delicious wine, imported direct, in brilliant condition. 30s per dozen; 2s. 6d. Hgrs. 1s. per gallon. Cash; carriage free.—CHAS. MORRIS, 26, Leicester-street, Cha Chapside. Deliveries will commence on the 5th March

SPARKLING CHAMPAGNE, 42s per Dozen Pints, 24s, from Epernay and Rheims. Gardner's golden Sherry, 30s, Amontillado very fine, 36s. Old Port, Hock, and Sauterne, 42s per Dozen.—MEREDITH and BELL, 4, Gt. Russell-street, Bloomsbury

N.B. Pale Old Brandy, 6s per Gallon

TRY the COCOA-NUT FIBRE BRUSHES. Cocoa-nut and Horse Brush, 3s; Spoke Brush, 4s 6d; Water Brush, 1s 6d; Cloth Brush, 1s 9 These Brushes are not only cheaper, they are also better than Hair Brushes.—T. TRULOAK

A LBERT NIGHT LIGHTS.—GEORGE and WAY JOHN DEANE are the sole making the celebrated Night Lights by their certain mark of the name of the Queen's Arms, and Crown, on every package. Special orders, which have instant attention.—DEANE'S Lamp Oil, Candles, Lamps, and Furnishing Ironmongery, opposite to the Monument, 46, King William-street

ENAMELLED MANGER for HORSES.—The Nobility and Gentry are informed that DEANE, DRAY, and LEANE'S Enamelled Manger, which is declared to be the cleanest and most cleanly article of the sort ever offered to the Public, is now ready, price 8s. 6d. Deane, Dray, and Deane's Agricultural Warehouse, Upper Thames-street

**LADIES are most respectfully invited to inspect the new and most delightful EAST CHAIR ever invented; "THE SUTHERLAND," which has been pronounced, to be, by all who have seen it, that effort of genius for the good comfort and RICHARD & G. LOADER'S Show-Rooms, 69, London

THE LADIES' MANTLE EMPORIUM, 5, Shower-street, Bath, Shawls, mantles, &c.; the newest and most fashionable and common shawl pins of every description, in gold, silver, and pearl, at the lowest prices.

PARASOLS.—W. and J. SANGSTER beg to submit to the nobility and gentry the following Parasols for the present season, called the Regent Parasol, of which the style and make is particularly new and elegant. It will be sold for the small charge of 21s each, or unlimited at 6l each. W. and J. S. also respectfully solicit an inspection of their Stock of Parasols and Silk Parasols suitable for the carriage, promenade, and dress, from 5s to £5 each. elegant assortment of Fancy Goods. H. Royal Exclusive Wholesale Warehouse, 40, Cornhill.

THE NEW REGISTERED PARASOLS FOR THE KING AND PRIEATH

Also, a large assortment of Parasols, ready to suit, they will show their new Registered

BROCADED POULT DE SOIES, at 21 17s 6d. the Full Dress. Also, Rich Moire Antique Manufactured at an immense Expense with a Double Face, so that Two Dresses can be made out of a Single Pattern.

Patterns sent (postage free) to any part of the Kingdom.

PETER ROBINSON, 103, and 104, REGENT-STREET, Corner of Glasshouse-street.

THE NEW SPRING SILKS

Patterns sent (free of expense) to any part of the Kingdom.

GLACE, STRIPED, FIGURED, and CHECKED SILKS, at 19s. 6d. and 25s. 6d. the Full Dress, originally sold at £3. The Richest Glaces, Striped, and Figured Poult de Soies, at 35s. the full dress.

Address KING and SHEATH, 501 N

N.B. Black Glaces Watered

ESTABLISHED IN 1778

WEDDING AND GENERAL OUTFITS JOHN CAPPER and SON, 69, Greenbrook-street, have added a wareroom for LADIES' READY MADE LINEN under fem-ale superintendance Manufactured Parisian goods, needlework excellent, and prices moderate. Decided HEADY LINEN superior work Paris is above £ throughout England. LINEN, which is sent to Ladies on approval

INFANTS' CLOAKS, HOODS, HATS, and BONNETS CHILDREN'S FROCKS, COATS, and PELISSES, LONG and SHORT DRESSES, French Cambric Caps, Day and Night Robe Blankets, Swan and Down Pilgrim Cloaks, Quilted Bassinet Mats, Trimmed Nurse Baskets and Hammocks, with or without Stands, to suit every climate in MARY JANE'S Infant's Warehouse, 21, Regent-street, Waterloo-place. Prices on application.

BONNETS—PARISIAN MILLINERY.—To LADIES who are cash purchasers and wish to avoid the charges of private milliners, carriage, and credit, the Show Rooms of Mrs. Runnels richly trimmed (in all colours), Cash, &c., complete, One Guinea each; French Bonnets, 15s 6d; 21s; 25s 6d; 31s 6d. Mourning, Opera, or Dorcas, richly trimmed, Patent Crape, 9s 6d to 42s 6d; Widows' Bonnets, with Cambric Frills complete, 10s 6d to 21s; Fairy Chips for Brides, One Guinea each; the crown Chips for Brides, from 10s 6d to 15s 6d. Dress Bonnets, of the newest and most fashionable cannot be procured at any price, and the largest stock in London to select from. Dunstable Whole Straws, the new shape, 3s 11d each; Fine Dunstable, 4s 11d. Children's Leghorn Hats and Bonnets in endless variety and supply cheap, for cash only, at CRANBOURN HOUSE, No. 29, Cranbourn-street, Leicester-square (Opposite the Queen's Theatre), and Company

FURTHER REDUCTION of PRICES on CONSIGNMENT DISPOSAL of STOCK. IMPORTANT SALE of Costly Silks, Velvets, Dresses, Shawls, Mantles, Lace Gloves, Hosiery, Haberdashery, Drapery.

MESSRS. BEECH and BERRALL, 64, 65, Edgware-road, have great pleasure in announcing to the Nobility, Gentry, and Public, that they have purchased the whole of their valuable Stock of Silks, Velvets, Dresses, Shawls, Mantles, Lace Gloves, Hosiery, Haberdashery, Drapery, and Linens, at a great reduction from the original prices, and are now selling the same at the following extraordinary low prices:—

A few words of plain truth will suffice to call the attention of the Public to the above Sale. The whole of their valuable Stock of Silks, Velvets, Dresses, Shawls, Mantles, Lace Gloves, Hosiery, Haberdashery, Drapery, and Linens, has been purchased at a great reduction from the original prices, and are now selling the same at the following extraordinary low prices:—

Rich Striped, Checked, and Figured Silks, 1s 6d per yard, former price 2s 6d. Rich Striped, Checked, and Brocaded Silks, 1s 9½d, worth 3s 6d to 4s 6d. Rich Silk, 2s 6d to 3s 6d per yard, former price 4s 6d to 5s. Rich Silks of Ladies' White Cotton and Linen Thread Lace of the newest make, and at greatly reduced prices. 3000 pieces Fancy Ribbons, Paris Goods, 3½d per yard, worth 6d. The newest shades in Parasols, at the Lowest Cash reduced prices. Rich Velvets, Black and Coloured, at very low prices.

Beech and Berrall, 64, Edgware-road.

The Sale will commence on MONDAY NEXT, and is limited to Fourteen Days only.

PIANOFORTES.—The cheapest house in London to purchase good instruments is at R. W. TOLKIEN'S, 23, King William-street, London-bridge. H. P.'s splendid toned Piccolos, with 61 Octave Metallic Plates, 0 G Full, 8 Stops Complete As manufacturer, Stock always on hand

23, King William-st., London-bridge

"AS YOU LIKE IT."—Six Pounds of Sterling CONGOU TEA, in a tin case, carriage free to all parts of the kingdom, for 30s. Five Pounds of very superior quality and extraordinary strength, in a tin case, sent free, for 20s.—ALEXANDER BRADEN, Tea Merchant, 2, High-street, Bloomsbury

CHILDREN'S CARRIAGES of a superior, elegant, compact, easy, and secure build Now in the front Palace to the springs Diamond and new Collection, from 10s to 20 guineas. INGRAM'S Invalid Wheel-Chair, 27 Mountenary 27 Old-road 1 factory-square. N B Illustrated Catalogue

HUME'S MARKING INK, 108, Long-acre. The Original Ink for writing on Linen was invented in this house a century since, and a unrivalled in excellence. It leaves no sediment or grave rounds pen, commercial washing preserves it deep colour till worn out. It is warm salt. 2s 6d. Inserted 2s. It is particularly recommended, without wire, preparation all Marking Inks generally wash out.—In Cases, 1s and 2s 6d each

CARBY'S HECLA COF. EE-POT prepares the aromatics inhalers to the nostrils sealed hitherto discovered. by Mr Ryan, of the Royal Polytechnic Institution, well-known author of the "Gastronomic Regenerator," M. Soyer with it his unqualified approbation GEORGE and JOHN CARBY, 65, King William-street, London-bridge

ELASTIC BANDAGES.—BAILEY'S NEW BANDAGE is soft; it increases circulation, and gives great comfort to the parts where ordinary bandages. May be had through the post, 6d. and 7s6. per pair. Also his Patent Elastic Stockings, Knee caps, ankle bandages, belts, trusses, spinal stays, and every thing for the relief of the afflicted. Copy the address, 418, Oxford-street, London, and 3, Old Bond street.

WATCHES and CLOCKS.—A Pamphlet, explaining the various contrivances and the advantages of each, with a List of Prices, will be forwarded, gratis, by post, if applied for by a prepaid letter, addressed to E. COX SAVORY and CO., Goldsmiths, Watchmakers, &c., 47, Cornhill (seven doors from Gracechurch-street), London.

ELECTRO and SHEFFIELD PLATE.—The Catalogue of Prices, with Drawings of Silver Plated Dish Covers, Vegetable Dishes, Cruet Frames, and every requisite for the Dinner Table, is published, and may be had gratis, or will be sent by post free, to any part of Great Britain, Ireland, or the Colonies.—E. C. & S. SAVORY and SONS, 14, Cornhill, London, opposite the Bank.

THE NEW FISH CARVING KNIVES and FORKS.—A. E. SAVORY and Sons respectfully inform their customers that their STOCK of these useful articles is ready for selection. In silver plated blades, with ivory handles, 24s per pair, in silver, from 84s the pair.—14, Cornhill, London, opposite the Bank

SILVER PLATE.—A. B. SAVORY and SONS beg to call the attention of customers to the reduced prices at which they are now selling the best wrought Fiddle Pattern Spoons and Forks, and every description of Plate and Coffee Services. The Pamphlet illustrated by drawings, and containing the weights and prices of the articles, as regulated in family use, may be had on application, or will be sent, post free, to any part of Great Britain, Ireland, or the Colonies.—A. B. SAVORY and SONS, 14, Cornhill, London, opposite the Bank.

HANDSOME GOLD WATCHES, jewelled in four holes, with maintaining power, and all the modern improvements, in elegantly engraved cases, for 2l 15s. Also, highly-finished Silver Watches, engraved dials, &c., with movements similar to the above, for 2l 5s. A written warranty given. Gold chains, and watches purchased or taken in exchange.—HAWLEY and Co., 204, Regent-street, and 4, Royal Exchange. Every Watch sold by them will serve the on y Watchmakers and Jewellers in London of that name.

JONES'S £4 4s. SILVER LEVER WATCHES with the movements, opposite Somerset House. Each warranted and sent free to any part of the kingdom for £4 4s. Gold Watches, £6 6s. Every Watch skilfully repaired, and sent free to any part of the kingdom for 5s. Barometers, Thermometers, Telescopes, Opera Glasses, Spectacles, and every description of Optical Instruments, at the lowest prices.—JONES, 338, Strand, opposite Somerset House.

S. S. HENSON'S £4 15s. GOLD WATCHES Of the same movement as Silver Cases at £3 15s.—at his manufactory, 7, Cornhill, three doors from the Royal Exchange. S. S. HENSON begs to inform the public that no watch shall be put into the hands of his customers without a certificate of its being sound. A large and beautiful stock can be selected from. Highly-finished movements, in silver cases, with the gold dials, and every improvement. A written warranty for two years, and sent free to any part of the kingdom. Gold chains, rings, pins, &c., of the best quality. Old gold wanted, for which the highest price will be given. Clocks, of every variety of construction, warranted. Barometers, Thermometers, Telescopes, and Opera Glasses, at the most reasonable prices. Every article in the trade may be had at this house very low for cash. Observe the only address, 7, Cornhill, three doors from the Royal Exchange.

SARL'S ARGENTINE SILVER PLATE. SARL and SONS, 3, Cornhill, opposite the Royal Exchange, have finished a large and splendid stock of SPOONS and FORKS in every variety of pattern, which they have recently purchased for cash, having rendered a constant supply impossible. S. and Sons take this opportunity of informing their friends and the public that orders to any extent can now be promptly executed. All the articles usually kept in a first-class shop are now manufactured by S. and Sons in their Argentine Plate. Pamphlets of prices and patterns gratis

A HANDSOME PRESENT.—A GOLD WATCH and GOLD CHAIN, fitted complete in a morocco case, for £3 10s, very suitable for a present. The description of the watch is as follows:—Highly-finished gold case, gold dial, horizontal movement, four holes jewelled, maintaining power, a stout hunting bang wound, and all recent improvements, a written warranty is given with the watch for two years. Watch Manufactory, 18, Cornhill, opposite the New Royal Exchange

N B The above presents can be forwarded through the Post-office with perfect safety, by the obtain of an order for the amount.

HEAL and SON'S LIST of BEDDING, containing a full description of Weights, Sizes, and Prices, by which Purchasers can select the articles best suited to make a good Set of Bedding, sent free by post.—Application to their Factory, 196, opposite the Chapel, Tottenham-court-road, London

HEAL and SON'S PRESENT PRICES of BED FEATHERS.—Prime Goose Goose Grey Goose Dutch Goose Mixed Feathers Foreign Duck Best Dutch Duck Extra Fine Dutch Duck Best Irish Duck Best Foreign Duck Best Dutch Duck Best Irish Duck Best Foreign Duck Best Dutch Duck Best Irish Duck Best Foreign Duck Best

SETTLER'S HUT, IN AUSTRALIA.

AUSTRALIAN HUT.

THIS pair of Emigration Scenes is from the pencil of Mr. Skinner Prout, whose pictures on a voyage to Australia the reader will, doubtless, remember in No. 354 of our Journal.

The Sketch of the Settler's Hut represents an Australian dwelling, of a class commonly met with in the Bush. It is constructed of rudely split logs, placed upright in the ground, the interstices being in most cases filled up with mud or clay; but the peculiar circumstance connected with the Hut here drawn was this:—

On one of his sketching excursions, our Artist was anxious to cross some mountain tiers, in order to make a straight line to a spot he was anxious to visit, at some twelve miles distant. He was aware that there was no marked road; and that to attempt it without a guide would be to run a serious risk of losing himself in the intricacies of the wild forest, with which the country is covered. However, as very soon had the gratification to reach a clearing, and to see, a few hundred yards before him, a column of bright blue smoke rising among the gum-trees, and indicating the hut of some settler.

Australian hospitality has become proverbial, and, says Mr. Prout, "perhaps few persons have experienced it more frequently than myself. My wanderings as a sketcher have often led me among scenes and in situations where I have been wholly dependent on such sources for food and shelter; and I have ever received it with a hearty good-will, and in such a manner as one might have inferred that I had been rather the dispenser than the recipient of such kindness. It was just so, at the time to which I have alluded. I made my wants known, and as readily a young man who was the shepherd on the station offered to become my guide. This matter being settled, the iron pot was placed on the fire, and a plentiful repast of mutton chops and *sassafras* tea prepared us for our journey; but before we started, my friend 'Joe' must have his pipe, and I must have my sketch. The interior of the little hut presented so quiet, so enticing a bit, that I must needs make a memorandum of it. Joe had smoked himself into a state of semi-dreaminess, and seated on a log of wood, displaying an attempt at the formation of a chair, was contemplating with a most thoughtful visage a large posting-bill—an advertisement of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, announcing the Queen's visit to Drayton Manor, &c. Doubtless, dreams of greatness, and thoughts of home, were passing through the poor shepherd's mind: he appeared quite lost in thought, and in imagination was far, far away from the wilds of Australia; but his kangaroo dog, which had been lying at his feet, roused himself, disturbed his master's reveries, and at the same time afforded me an intimation that it would be well to commence our journey."

How the posting-bill, announcing the Visit of Queen Victoria to the Midland Counties of England, had found its way into the Settler's Hut, we are not informed; but there our Artist witnessed the *office*, treasured as a picture.

EMIGRATION OF THE POOR.—The following are the conditions which are inserted by the Poor-law Board in their orders sanctioning the emigration of poor persons:—1. The party emigrating shall go to some British colony not lying within the tropics.—2. The guardians may expend a sum not exceeding 3*l*. a mile in conveying each emigrant above seven years of age to the port of embarkation, and a sum not exceeding 1*d*. a mile in conveying each child under seven years of age. 3. The guardians may give to each emigrant, the place of whose destination shall not be eastward of the Cape of Good Hope, clothing to the value of £1, and may also expend a sum not exceeding 10*s*. for each emigrant in the purchase of bedding and utensils for the voyage.—4. The guardians may give to each emigrant proceeding to the Cape of Good Hope clothing to the value of £3, and to each emigrant to places eastward of the Cape of Good Hope clothing to the value of £2 10*s*.; and in either case may expend a sum not exceeding £1 for each person above 14, and 10*s*. for every child above 1 and under 14 years of age; and in cases of free emigration, £2 for a single man above 18 years of age, in the purchase of bedding and utensils for the voyage.—5. If the emigrant be not conveyed by or under the authority of her Majesty's Government to the place of destination, or provision be not otherwise made in a manner satisfactory to the said Commissioners for the maintenance of such emigrant on arrival at such place, a contract, to be approved by the Commissioners, shall be entered into for securing a sum of money to be supplied to the emigrant on such arrival, according to the following scale: to each person exceeding 14 years of age, £14 to each person not exceeding 14 years of age, 10*s*.—6. If the emigrant be not conveyed by or under the authority of her Majesty's Government to the place of destination, and the cost, or any part thereof, of conveying the emigrant from the port of embarkation to such place, shall be defrayed from the fund above directed to be provided, a contract shall be entered into for conveying the emigrant to such place, to be approved by the said Commissioners.

INTERIOR OF SETTLER'S HUT IN AUSTRALIA.

LONDON: Printed and Published at the Office, 198, Strand, in the Parish of St. Clement Danes, in the County of Middlesex, by WILLIAM LITTLE, 198, Strand, aforesaid.—SATURDAY, MARCH 17, 1849.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

No. 363.—Vol. XIV.] FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, MARCH 24, 1849. [Sixpence.

THE INCREASE OF PAUPERISM.

IT was to be expected that the enormous pauperism of Ireland would seriously affect both England and Scotland. The union between Great Britain and Ireland is too real in fact, whatever it may be in sentiment, to permit Ireland to be a hotbed of beggary, without afflicting us with its overflow. Liverpool and Glasgow have, as a matter of course, received large additions to their casual poor from this source; and the unwelcome immigration has spread itself from these two centres into every district of the country. But, unfortunately, this invasion of the *proletaires* of Munster and Connaught, hard as it is to bear, is not the only increase which has been received by the pauperism of Great Britain. Within the last two years there has been such a formidable addition to our own native pauperism, as to excite very serious alarm and perplexity in the minds of those who look before them, and who can see the shadows of an approaching danger. From the last Report of the Poor-law Commissioners to the House of Commons, it appears that the pauperism of 1846 amounted to 1,471,133 souls. The pauperism of 1848 amounted, according to the same document, to 1,876,541; showing an increase of no less than 405,408 persons—a number equalling the population of New York, and more than equalling the population of the largest cities and towns in England, with the sole exception of the capital. The whole amount of the pauperism of 1848 about equals the population of London, Westminster, Southwark, Lambeth, the Tower Hamlets, Finsbury, Marylebone, Woolwich, and Greenwich! Part of this army of misery is stationary, and eats into the resources of the districts in which it happens to have its legal settlement. Another part is ambulatory. This division of the great army of pauperism is calculated at the lowest rate to amount to about 50,000 persons. They include men, women, and children, and are known by the names of "tramps" or "vagrants." They levy their contributions from place to place, and bestow the favour of their presence most frequently upon those unions where the workhouse fare is the most abundant, and where the labour required of them is the lightest and most agreeable.

Although there can be no doubt that a large percentage of the 405,408 paupers that swelled the numbers of the poor in England in 1848 were Irish, and that the depression of trade in the years 1847 and 1848 caused an unusual number of applications for relief from the poor-rates, from men and women who, in times of brisker business, might have maintained themselves by their honest industry, yet, after a liberal deduction on both these scores, the country should ask itself whether there is not a sufficiently grievous addition to its habitual pauperism, to call for serious investigation. Already there are manifold symptoms of public alarm and uneasiness on the subject. It was stated at a late meeting for the "Equalisation of Poor-Rates," that the town of Manchester, which had paid only £35,000 for the poor in 1837, paid £125,000 in 1847. The other great towns and cities of the empire tell the same tale. Liverpool and London are equally oppressed; and Scotland, with a different system of Poor-Laws, and denying relief to the able-bodied, joins the universal chorus of complaint and alarm. In fact, the question of the age is, What shall we do with our poor? Their support at present is a very severe and almost intolerable burden. It will not do to shift its weight from shoulder to shoulder—from class to class—from one description of property to another. Its present amount must be greatly reduced, and its future growth must be permanently checked, unless we are content to see the industrious middle classes of our towns and cities, as well as our rural occupiers and proprietors, drawn into one common vortex of impoverishment and ruin.

But while we consider it to be of good omen that public attention is strongly directed to the subject, we regret to perceive that the agitation which has already commenced has taken a wrong direction. Mr. Disraeli, on one side, wishes to relieve real property of half the poor-rate, at the expense of the nation collectively; and some of the metropolitan parishes, on the other hand, begin to clamour for what they call the "Equalisation of Poor-Rates." We have already stated our objections to Mr. Disraeli's exploded plan. The same objections apply with still greater force to the Equalisation of Poor-Rates, or to the establishment of any uniform and national system of rating. It may seem hard that some parishes should pay 7s. 6d. or even 10s. in the pound for

TRIAL OF THE CONSPIRATORS OF THE 15TH OF MAY, AT BOURGES.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

[COUNTRY EDITION.]

poor-rates, while other parishes only pay 1s. 6d. or 6d.; but if the equalisation sought by those who are overburdened be accompanied, as it would necessarily and inevitably be, by the destruction of the old system of local responsibility and local management, even these parishes would ultimately be in as bad a pecuniary position as they are at present. The certain effect of such a change would be to increase pauperism, not in one parish, but in all; and to raise the average of the rate for the whole country to the highest amount paid by the most highly-rated parishes under the present system. In fact, the most rabid French Communist could not propose a project more calculated to establish the principles of Communism, than the project for the equalisation of the poor-rates. Under a national system of rating, there would be no local interest in the diminution of the rates. Each district would sink into apathy on the subject. If its poor were few, it would be none the better; and if they were many, it would be none the worse. The tight hand would be withdrawn, and the speedy result would be—not an organisation of labour, but an organisation of idleness, vice, and ignorance.

If there be one principle which the owners of property, real or personal, or the hard-working community generally, should cling to with a desperate pertinacity, it is that of the local support and local superintendence of the poor. To renounce that salutary principle will be the first step towards the confiscation of property for the support of an increasing multitude of paupers. Under the local system, while the aged and the impotent are duly cared for, there is always a motive for keeping the poor-rate as a sacred fund for misfortune, and for preventing it from becoming the common and ever-open purse of the abandoned and the worthless. Under a national system, the distinction between the deserving and the undeserving, the industrious and the idle, the unfortunate and the criminal, would be gradually lost. In very large parishes this is the result even now. It cannot be otherwise; and, were England made into one great parish in respect of its liability, all the evils which we now see in large parishes would be enormously augmented. We have before us an extract of a letter from an active county magistrate, who supports by his experience the opinion we have expressed:

"I observe," he says, "that there is a Committee on Irish Poor-Laws; but I doubt their doing much good unless they will make up their minds to have small divisions, and to make each division responsible for its own poor only. We are getting out of that system in England, I am sorry to say; but I suspect that both here and there it is the right one, and the only one which brings people's interests and sympathies to work. You are interested in your own neighbour, and you are interested to keep down your payments, and the most efficient way to do that is to give employment; but it the rate is for a whole union, you have no longer a personal acquaintance and sympathy with the poor, nor does your employing your own neighbour save you from being as taxed with the support of all those whom others neglect; and the universal temptat on is therefore to spend as little as possible on individual exertion, and leave them all on the general rate, which by that means at last grows too great for the land.

This we believe to be the true, and the only true policy. Though we have the utmost respect for the intentions of those who, feeling the burden of pauperism in their respective parishes, are anxious to have the burden equally distributed all over the country, we trust that they will take a wiser view of the matter, and turn their attention to the real object for which they should strive, which is not so much the *distribution* as the DIMINUTION of the cost of pauperism. If, even with local management, and the strong incentives to economy, which that system is so well calculated to foster, pauperism is increasing upon us, it is clear that something else must be done to stop its growth. Our pauperism of 1,800,000 souls is a burden upon existing wealth. It makes that wealth less. The problem for a nation is, not the re-distribution of that wealth among those who do not contribute to make it;—not the communism of pauperism with property; but how to transform these unproductive paupers, in whole or in part, into creators of wealth for themselves. The greatest and surest of all remedies for pauperism has never been tried. That remedy is EDUCATION. It is rare that an educated man is a pauper. Nineteen-twentieths of our pauperism is composed of the ignorant—of men and women who would have been wealth producers if they had had in their youth the advantages of instruction. This great and enlightened country spends £100,000 per annum for National Education, and between £6,000,000 and £7,000,000 per annum, if not more, in support of the poor. But surely we want a little more enlightenment if we are content to continue in such a course. The expenditure of a couple of millions for the education of the whole people in their youth, would add to the wealth of the country; it would transform unproductive paupers into productive labourers; and it would lessen the future ranks of pauperism nearly all except the aged and the impotent. It seems to us that this is the real and the only remedy. England must be made richer; and the only means of accomplishing that object are the intelligence and the industry of her people. Make the multitude intelligent, and they are certain to become industrious; and, being intelligent and industrious, they are certain to become wealthy. A local poor-rate to keep down existing pauperism—a national rate for education, to stop the growth of pauperism in future; these are the remedies for the evil. The plan of Mr. Disraeli, and that of the metropolitan parishes, which desire a national assessment for the poor, might for a while give a slight apparent relief to a few individuals and a few districts; but they would ultimately only aggravate the general evil, and re-act even upon those whom at first they might have relieved. Pauperism is a disease. Let those who are of this opinion devote their minds, not to the question who shall pay the cost of maintaining it in the lazar-house, but to the more essential question, how it shall be cured. It is a great question in all the densely-peopled countries of Europe; but in none is it so pressing as it is in England. Though it may be a safe question at present, there is no knowing how long it may remain so.

TRIAL OF THE CONSPIRATORS AT BOURGES.

Upon the preceding page, we have Engraved the portraits of the conspirators of the 15th May, who are now on their trial before the High Court of Justice sitting at Bourges. This interesting town, anciently the capital of Berry, and now of the Department of the Cher, is situated nearly in the centre of France.

The trials take place in the Hôtel de Ville, originally the private mansion of Jacques Cœur, a building in the late or florid Gothic style, of great magnificence, and characterised, like many other French domestic edifices of the 15th century, by its circular stone-roofed towers, containing spiral staircases. The greater part of the interior has been unsparingly mutilated and altered, to fit it for conversion into law courts; instead of panelling, cornices, chimney-pieces, &c. The Court sit in a large circular *salle d'audience*, where the army of president, counsel, jurymen, and prisoners forms an imposing spectacle.

In the preceding Illustration, the conspirators are seated in three lines, and the counsel who defend them in the lower, or front line: Barbès has just risen to address the Court.

Upon the first day the conspirators were seated as follows:—Upon the first bench—Blanqui, Barbès, Albert, Sobrier, and Raspail; upon the second bench—Flotte, Quentin, Degré, and Larger; and in the third range were Bourne, Thomas, Courtais, and Villain; subsequently, Courtais, the place of Albert, on the first bench.

The proceedings were resumed at the usual hour on Monday.

The galleries were very much crowded, in the expectation that Ledru-Rollin and Vidocq were to be examined. Ledru-Rollin was the first witness. He had heard of a manifestation in favour of Poland on the 15th of May. He detailed his own proceedings on that day in company with M. Lamartine. The Government had received information from the police that Poland was only a pretext, and that the object was to overthrow the Government. He considered that the manifestation had done his best to protect the Assembly, but his orders had not been obeyed.

He read the dictated parts of Ledru-Rollin's evidence.

Raspail complained bitterly of the treatment he and his fellow-prisoners had been exposed to since their arrival at Bourges. Their sleep was interrupted during the night by visits from the police. All the subjects his health seriously.

The other prisoners made the same statement.

The President of the Court retired for half an hour, and on his return said, that, as the complaint was made to public, the explanation should be public too. He called on the director of the prison to explain. The director denied the charge. He said the inspection was made every two hours; but that every attention, consistent with safety, was shown to the prisoners, who were allowed to see their counsel and their friends without any guard being present.

M. Marrast, President of the National Assembly, was next examined; but his evidence was only a repetition of that of the previous witnesses. He had received cries at the Hôtel de Ville of "*Vive Raspail!*" "*Vive Albert!*" "*Vive Louis Blanc!*"

The next witness called was the celebrated Vidocq, whose presence excited much sensation in the court. His evidence, however, only referred to the prisoner Barbès.

The Court adjourned at six o'clock.

The proceedings on Tuesday presented no incident worth mentioning.

The only important witness examined was M. Récurt, formerly Minister of the Interior during the Executive Commission. He detailed the particulars of the visit of Sobrier and two of his companions to him on the 16th, asking him to send a telegraphic despatch to the provinces, to announce the dissolution of the Assembly, and the formation of a new Government, and proposing to him to retain office.

Three more partisan witnesses examined on Tuesday, making in all 140.

The Court adjourned at the usual hour.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

PRESENT STATE OF PARIS.

(From our own Correspondent.)

PARIS, 21st March, 1849.

THE physiognomy of Paris continues to remain *à peu près* the same as for the last two or three weeks, or is only very slightly varied by modifications of expression. In the more thoughtless classes still exists every attempt at gaiety and so-called pleasure. In the commercial world a faint revival of trade—that is to say, a species of wearied hope, which cannot exactly be called confidence, still struggling with apprehension for the future. Among the lower classes a slight stagnation of business, and a greater re-assumption from the declamations of utopian socialism and tyrannical red-republicanism in favour of the man at the head of the State, as a plank to which to cling in the ocean of misery into which the storm of revolution has plunged them. There are thus on the face of Paris a partial aspect of quiet—a fictitious calm, laid on as a temporary cosmetic: and, above all, in so far as it has powerfully contributed to the amusement of the day, that real spring sunshine once more, which has such an influence upon the outward appearance of the barometric people of Paris. There are chinks and wrinkles, however, in the above-mentioned coating of cosmetic, which are very visible to the eyes of those who take the trouble to examine politically, and who does not paint as now-days? Times have arisen, internally, from the stirring up of the dangerous question of the closing of the clubs in the Assembly internally, from the still more and more dangerous agitation of foreign affairs, which may possibly force the French Government into a position which it would willingly avoid. The former movement, which has thus well-kited the appearance of calm, has produced, not only in the Assembly, but in the world without it, confusion. The Republicans of all conditions are in the hurry of the nation's representatives the outrage and clamour have even exceeded what in that last week have been considered unsurpassable. The accusation of "the Serpent," as M. Proudhon since his appearance in that part in the "Propriété, c'est le Vol," is designated, namely, that the Governments was the cause of the bloody days of June, raised a storm on the first day, which could only be forgotten on the second day of the debate, when the "blanketeer" of the day, M. Pierre Leroux, with his wild hair thrown back upon his shoulders, with his fat, greasy face distorted with affected passion, and with the most unbearable affectations of a dancing dervish in the tribune, denounced the Assembly as the immoral and monarchical reconstructor of the political scaffold (he alluded to what the Red journals chose to call the "murder" of the political martyrs), for the execution of the assassins of General Bréa); and, after being twice in vain called "to order," was deprived of his right of speaking by an almost general vote of the Assembly. These wild distorted accusations, and such outrages upon the decencies of a legislative assembly, as the "insolent" bestowed by M. Félix Pyat upon the Minister of the Interior, and the hit thrown every second in the teeth of the Government by various members of the "Mountain"—all surely not prove recommendations to the re-election of those good gentlemen in the next ensuing active chambers. The first part of the amendment accepted by the Government, inflicting the Cloture, has passed, although by a small majority; and, although revolutionary Paris may discuss the issues of the measure with more or less of harmony, yet the great majority of the country will applaud and support the decision. This affair of the suppression of the clubs has been a most serious ground.

The last great event of the week, at all events the most notable, must be said to have been the second Presidential ball, given on Wednesday last, the 14th, at the Elysée National, more splendid even than the first. This second *fête*, however, has not met with such praises of unanimous approbation as the first one of the summer ones. It was far more crowded, and the above-mentioned "disdainful" turned up their nose at it as a "shed," a damning word in French fashionable phraseology. The great novelty, however, was the Cossack dancing on the first occasion. The representatives of exclusive fashion had accepted with as much *empressement* as before the invitations of a Republican President. The *toilettes* were as brilliant as before, and the ball-room was filled by most of the Ambassadresses of Spain, and still more splendid *parure* of Madame Demidoff—or Princess Mathilde, as she must be called, in Bonapartist nomenclature—did all their glittering honour, in company with many hundreds of Parisian rivals, to the *fête*. But certainly it wore a more mixed and genuine Republican aspect, and survey cannot, under the circumstances, be criticised on that account. The union was greater: the absence of letters and of the aristocratic rivals, and, although the crowd was such that, at times, fair ladies screeched at the danger which their dresses ran, and indignant gentlemen quarrelled at the over-thronged and close passes of the rooms, yet at the *fête* of a despotic President, the scene was one more striking and characteristic of its kind. The uniforms added a greater splendour to the show. The "Ecoles d'Schools" had received their invitations; and the *écolier de St. Cyr* or of the *Ecole polytechnique* was enabled to talk a Duchess "for the next quadrille," or offer his hand to a young Countess for "the aspuachin, polka." The Sovereignty of Paris had also its greater *quenines* of representatives. But the ultra-democratic journals still insisted upon their right to grumble forth their thunder. Not a *sans culotte* was requested to represent fraternity in a house; but even a Montagnard was selected to typify liberty, with ferocious mien: equality, under such circumstances, was, of course, out of the question. It would have been vain to have pointed out to them as types of Republicans *de la vieille roche* guests as Marrast or Pagnerre: these are considered traitors to the good "Red" cause; and did not Madame Pagnerre actually wear a *coiffure à la Marie de Medicis*, and thereby symbolise her aristocratic and reactionary tendencies? Marrast and spouse ever since they slept in the bed of Last Queen of tyrannic days in the Palace of the Luxembourg? Moreover, were not, in this reactionary exclusion, the types of the infamous and suspected monarchical moderates there—Thiers, and Dupin, and *tutti quanti*, and General Changarnier, of insurrection suppressive memory, although Cavaignac held back? And was not literature represented by Girardin and Jules Janin, and such writers as reactionary journals, when Proudhon and Co., who attack the President as an assassin, were not even asked? Such were the Spirit of ultra-democratic sarcasm on the hand, and the exclusion of "*canaille*" in the mouths of fas-lionable exclusives on the other, the Rep-blican President a *fête*, however, was brilliant and gay. The supper-room, built for the occasion in the garden of the Elysée, communed and bowered tent, afforded a splendid *coup d'œil* of glitter and profusion from the height of the carpeted garden steps.

If the *Mi-carême*, or Mid-Lent day, which was formerly regarded as a sort of last day of Carnival, was outwardly passed over unnoticed for the first time in Paris, other gaieties, public and private, in unwonted numbers, have marked the week, as though Paris were still on *jours Gurnard*. The ball of last Saturday evening for the education of orphans at Pet: Bourg, given at the Jardin d'Hiver, merits especial mention. Never, perhaps, was such a scene of fairy-like applomb collected on earth.

Some interest is still kept up by the *three* trials of the day that of Bourges, where revelations "show up" the dreary comedy of the ruin of the Provisional Government, spite of the efforts of Ledru-Rollin to throw all the blame upon *royalist* gold, of Flocon to excuse the prisoners, and of Lamartine to carry favour with all men by such famous expressions as that in which he called the attempt of May an "*histoire à pouffer de rire!*"—that of the self-styled Provisionary Government of Limoges, which affords revelations no less piquant, and that of Rouen, where one of M. Ledru-Rollin's pet commissaires of the number of one of his own agents—as most interesting and characteristic disclosures.

S.

FRANCE

The execution of Dax and Lahr, the two men reserved for capital punishment, for the murder of General de Bréa and Captain Mangin, to take place on Saturday morning, at seven o'clock, has spread consternation over the whole of Paris. They were preceded and followed by strong detachments of dragoons and lancers; and there was a considerable force of infantry round the place of execution. After the executioner had done his office, the interment, followed by the priests who had attended the men to the scaffold. The sentence of death pronounced upon Choppart, Nenry, and Vaprenaud, jun., has been commuted by the President of the Republic, with the advice of the Council of State, to imprisonment for life, with hard labour. The *People* has published a very violent article against the President of the Republic, for not having commuted the sentence of Dax and Lahr also. M. Proudhon, in his article, goes the length of saying that Louis Bonaparte an assassin, and declares that the whole responsibility of restoring the guillotine will rest on the President's head. The article concludes by calling on the workmen of Paris not to place any confidence in any such measure, whilst they have the power to prevent it.

The grand Parisian fancy business of last week was the debate on the bill for the suppression of the clubs. On Monday the whole sitting was occupied with the speeches of M. J. Favre against the measure, and of M. Louis Faucher in its favour.

On Tuesday the discussion was resumed when M. Pierre Leroux, in most violent language, defended the right of association, and opposed the bill. His language became so violent that he was called to order, when he accused the Government of erecting political scaffolds. This odious accusation, applied to the execution of the murderers of General Bréa, was the signal of cries to order from every side of the chamber, with the exception of the Mountain, who supported M. Leroux. When the noise had somewhat subsided, the President rose, and said it was his duty to call M. Pierre Leroux to order. M. Pierre Leroux replied that he deemed it an honour to have been twice called to order for the cause of the people. Shouts of "Down from the tribune!" "Prevent him from speaking!" now followed. The excitement in the National Assembly had reached its height. The President read the clause of the regulations which empowers him to consult the Chamber on the propriety of preventing a speaker from addressing the Assembly. This was voted by a large majority. M. Pierre Leroux then left the tribune, and the general discussion closed.

MM. Odilon Barrot, Sénard, Georges, and La Fayette addressed the Assembly for and against the measure. On division, there appeared:—

In favour of the abolition of the clubs	378
Against it	292
Majority	86

The decision of the National Assembly was given general satisfaction. The members of the Mountain, it is said, were concerned at the odium with which the *fact* of sedition and permanent conspiracy aimed at by the bill are regarded by the country at large, that they did not dare to vote openly in their favour. A division was at last only demanded the votes should be taken in secret. Had the voting been public, instead of being by the *scrutin secret*, the Government would, it is thought, instead of nineteen, have had a majority of two hundred.

On Wednesday the articles of the bill were voted *seriatim*, and then in their entirety, as carried by a majority of 404 to 300.

On the Petit decreed on Tuesday, at the Hôtel des Invalides, into the hands of Jerome Bonaparte some articles of value entrusted to him; viz. the sword worn by the Emperor at the battle of Austerlitz, his hat, and his cordon of the Legion of Honour, the funeral crown presented to him by the inhabitants of Cherbourg; the crown of gold worn by him at his coronation; the keys of the tomb where his ashes repose; the pall adorned with the emblems of the Empire, and which enveloped the coffin brought from St. Helena; and 52 standards taken at Austerlitz. Jerome Bonaparte distributed, in the name of the President of the Republic, eight crosses of honour to as many hundreds of all ranks

The Rev. Father Rootan, General of the Jesuits, has arrived in Paris, from Rome, on his way to Portugal, where he intends establishing the head-quarters of the order.

M. Salamanca, ex-Minister of Finance, in Spain, has arrived in Paris. He has obtained permission to pass some days in the capital, after which he was to proceed to Bordeaux. It is believed that he will obtain permission from the Government to reside permanently in Paris.

Letters from Marseilles state that orders had been received there and at Toulon to have the troops in readiness for embarkation.

The compos non of the corps destined for some point in Italy was as follows:—A brigade formed of the 20th and 33rd Regiments of the Line, under the command of General Mollier, a brigade formed of the 36th and 40th Regiments of the Line, under General Levaillant. A mounted battery of eight guns, and a company of Engineers are attached to each of the brigades. A company of Engineers had arrived at Sisteron with a battery of Artillery, stationed at Aix, was about to march to Marseilles. The order to depart was hourly expected on the 17th inst

The number of cases of cholera which have appeared from the 9th up to last Tuesday night are, Paris, are 46, 21 of which were fatal. The victims to the malady were persons debilitated by previous disease or pressed in the most abject poverty. The opinion amongst medical men is that it will continue in the same comparatively mild form it has appea ed in in London.

The Socialist chiefs are actively attempting to seduce the soldiers to their doctrines, and it is feared in some instances with success.

SPAIN.

According to accounts received this week from Madrid, Queen Christina has received a despatch from the ex-King of the French, urging her to use her influence to adjust the diplomatic quarrel with England, and giving his opinion that the constitutional thrones of her daughter would be in imminent peril if some arrangement did not take place, and the first step towards such an arrangement must be the dismissal of the Narvaez Ministry. Her Majesty read the letter to General Narvaez, who observed that he was aware of the danger, but what would become of the Moderado party if he turned on the reins of government? Christina made no answer. She is said, however, to be working secretly to turn down the "*hombre necessario*," as Narvaez is called by his creatures.

From Catalonia the news is unimportant. The war still drags on.

HOLLAND

DEATH OF THE KING.—The death of King William II. was formally announced at the Hague on the 17th. The Second Chamber of the States-General was immediately called together, and the King's Message of last May having been notified to the Members by the Ministry, the Prince of Orange was proclaimed King.

M. Luitenlevald, Minister for Foreign Affairs, left the Hague on Saturday for London, to announce the death of his father to the new Sovereign, who will assume the title of King William III.

During the afternoon of Saturday the troops composing the garrison of the Hague were mustered on the parade ground and took the usual oath of allegiance to King William III. The city remained profoundly tranquil, nor was any apprehension entertained that popular disorder would break out.

His Majesty expired at the Hague, on Saturday last, of inflammation of the lungs, having only completed his fifty-second year in December last.

The late King was educated in England, and had been, in every relation, intimately connected with this country. Having been driven from Holland, with the rest of the family, on the foundation of the Batavian Republic, he was placed under the charge of the late Archbishop of Canterbury, and received his education from that distinguished prelate. At the age of nineteen he was appointed, as Prince of Orange, Lieutenant-Colonel of the British Army, and served as extra Aide-de-Camp with the Duke of Wellington in the Peninsula, from 1811 to 1814. He was present at the sieges of Ciudad Rodrigo and Badajos, and the battles of Salamanca, Vittoria, Pyrenees, and Toulouse, and commanded the Dutch troops in the campaign of 1815; and the first *corps d'armée* at the Waterloo, in which he was severely wounded, after having taken an active part in the preceding engagements. He acceded to the throne in 1840, on his father's abdication.

The King married, in 1816, the sister of the present Emperor of Russia. The present King of Holland—who had only left London on Friday week, to visit the Duke and Duchess of Cleveland, at Raby Castle—arrived at Fenton's Hotel on Monday evening, and left London for the Hague in the course of Tuesday.

ITALIAN STATES

PIEDMONT. The long-threatened resumption of hostilities between the Austrians and the forces of Charles Albert may be at length considered as a *fait accompli*. On the 12th inst. a major of the Sardinian Royal Engineers announced to Marshal Radetzsky the cessation of the armistice concluded on the 9th of August.

A manifesto has been addressed to all the States of Europe by the Sardinian Government, setting for th the wrongs of Piedmont and of Italy, and declaring there was no other course left than to appeal to the sword. On the 14th M. Rattazzi, Minister of the Interior, announced to the Chamber of Deputies the expiration of the armistice: "Our forbearance, and the friendly interference of the mediating Powers (the French), have hitherto proved unavailing. The attitude of Austria has shown that no honourable peace can be hoped for unless won by arms. By waiting longer we should have wasted our strength without any result. Our finances would be exhausted, our army, now so efficient and patriotic, would have felt its spirit broken had it been compelled to remain much longer under arms. You understand it, gentlemen, when a few days ago you manifested the wish of the nation. You caused the war-cry. The Government has heard it. It is well aware of the perils attending the struggle about to recommence, and of the evils which will be its sad and unavoidable consequence. But between these perils and the shame of an ignominious peace, which should not ensure Italian independence, the King's Government could not and ought not to hesitate. On the 12th, at noon, the cessation of the armistice was announced to Marshal Radetzsky by a despatch of the Cabinet, handed to him by a superior officer expressly sent to Milan."

The King is at present in Alexandria. Previous to his departure, his Majesty appointed the Prince de Carignan Lieutenant-General of the Kingdom, and addressed a proclamation to the National Guard, which was specially charged with the maintenance of order during his absence.

MM. Mamiani and Serra have left Turin for England, to treat for the loan; the Chamber of Deputies having adopted, by 105 votes to 14, the project of law authorising the Cabinet to conclude a loan of 60,000,000 of francs

On the 17th instant a decree of the Prince de Carignan was published, ordering a *levy en masse* of all the able-bodied citizens of all the Lombardo-Venetian provinces, from 18 to 40 years of age.

The commissariat for the approaching war is said to be thoroughly organised, so that there will be no want of supplies.

ROME. According to our latest intelligence from Rome, the Executive Committee had ordered the arrest of Cardinal de Angelis, Archbishop of Fermo, under whose auspices a counter-revolution was organising.

The Roman Ministry had been again changed. M. Bunsoni had been appointed Minister of Finance; M. Calandrelli, of War, and Mon. ccalo, of Public Works. It was said that the Government in garrison at Ferrara had refused to take the oath to the Roman Government

PRUSSIA.

Accounts from Berlin state that the 18th inst., the anniversary of the Revolution, had passed over without disturbance, owing, it was thought, to the extreme coldness of the weather and to the strong military precautions adopted.

AUSTRIA.

There is little news of interest this week from Vienna. Some of Count Latour's murderers have confessed their guilt. One of this party, against whom circumstantial evidence was very strong, was, in the last moments of his existence, a most determined Republican, and, in the face of a most [illegible] the Napoleon dynasty. He was executed on the 14th inst. [illegible] Count Latour. [illegible] The Cabinet of Vienna has [illegible] Austrian Government at Milan.

Count Radetzsky has published a letter to the Archbishop of Milan, in which he declares that he has been induced to enter into negotiations for peace with Piedmont by the wish of the Emperor, who is desirous of preventing the further effusion of blood.

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Royal letters patent, of the 9th March, will this week officially appear in one of which was signed and [illegible] publish [illegible] the [illegible] of [illegible]

in the other only the dates and a table of contents of the above, with all the *Landgesetze*, or provincial laws, of Hungary. The text of the laws will appear in the language of the respective provinces, with a German translation annexed.

HUNGARY.

The war still rolls its tide of ruin slowly over the fair plains of Hungary Field Marshal Wind schgrätz will no longer take the field in person against the Hungarians, but remain at Buda. The acting commanders are Field Marshal Lieutenant Schlick and Field-Marshal Lieutenant Jellachich

General Bem, who commanded the Magyars hitherto, has been so severely wounded, that he is said to have resigned the command to a Frenchman.

UNITED STATES

Accounts from New York to the 7th inst. have been received this week by the *Europa*. The chief genre is of interest. On the 5th Genera Taylor was inaugurated as President at Washington on taking the following oath of office in the Senate :—"I do solemnly swear that I will faithfully execute the office of President of the United States, and will, to the best of my ability, preserve, protect, and defend the constitution of the United States."

The President then delivered his inaugural address, in which, after renewing the various pledges made by him on former occasions, to follow in the footsteps of Washington in the administration of the Government, to exercise no proscription against political opponents who may chance to be holders of public offices, and to regard not merely local interests, but the general welfare of the Republic, he declared that the United States will preserve a strict neutrality in any national disputes or convulsions that now exist, or may hereafter arise, in Europe At the same time he proclaimed a deep sympathy with all struggles for the rights of the people, and the extension of the blessings of liberty

During the ceremony every portion of the Senate was crowded with both sexes, and the greatest enthusiasm was manifested in the reception given both in and out doors to the new President, whose popularity is "immense."

The composition of the new cabinet is as follows; but the respective nominations had not been confirmed by the Senate on the departure of the mail :—

John M. Clayton, of Delaware, Secretary of State
William M. Meredith, of Pennsylvania, Secretary of the Treasury.
Thomas H. Ewing, of Ohio, Secretary of the Home Department.
William B. Preston, of Virginia, Secretary of the Navy
Jacob Collamer, of Vermont, Postmaster-General.
George W. Crawford, of Georgia, Secretary of War.
Reverdy Johnson, of Maryland, Attorney-General.

The domestic affairs of the United States present no new feature. The movement towards California is observed, had ceased to be of a speculative character, and had assumed an aspect of *bond fide* business. Many vessels had left, more were leaving, and since the 31st ult. some 2000 additional emigrants had left the shores of the United States for San Francisco.

From California, however, no later advices had been received; and the contents of the Journals, touching the auriferous districts, are merely repetitions of old statements.

INDIA.

Advices have been received during the week in anticipation of the Overland Mail. The dates are from Calcutta to the 2d, and Bombay to the 3d of March, which intimate intelligence from the army of the Punjaub to the 3d, and from Lahore and Moolan to the 4th Feb

There is no fearure of any particular interest in the accounts thus brought. There has been no battle, nor any movement of importance, since the battle of Chillianwallah, in the army of the Punjaub, since that received by th last mail Lieutenant Herbert arrived at Lord Gough's camp on the 27th of January, and Lieutenant Bowie on the following day. The latter officer was the bearer of some prayers from Shere Singh, but the nature did not transpire, though it was understood Lord Gough would hear of nothing but "unconditional surrender." Those two officers, as well as the other prisoners in the hands of the Sikhs, seem to have received kind and considerate treatment. A redoubt has been thrown up in advance of the right face of the camp, and several guns have been mounted on this field-work. A number of the enemy's cavalry, on the look-out for our camels at grass, came in contact, on the 30th of January, with a party of Christie's Irregular Horse, under Lieutenant Chamberlain, who attacked and put them to flight, killing sixteen, and taking several prisoners. Lieut. Christie himself was wounded, as well as some of his men.

Shere Singh's army is about four miles distant from the Commander-in-Chief's camp. It was generally supposed in Lord Gough's camp, that nothing would happen in the way of offensive operations till the arrival of reinforcements from Moolan and Lahore.

The conduct of the 14th Dragoons has been very freely commented upon, and the local papers are filled with letters on the painful subject. Another part of the most searching inquiry will satisfy the public mind, to say nothing of the wish on the part of the gallant officers concerned to have all doubts cleared up as to the cause of the alleged disgraceful movement.

It is reported that the detachment of Affghans said to be in Shere Singh's camp is commanded by three Europeans, formerly serjeants in her Majesty's 44th Regiment, who remained in Cabul and became Mahometan

Major Lawrence has been allowed to join Mrs. Lawrence, and they are said to be treated with great kindness by Chuttur Singh. The surrender of Moolraj and his garrison has placed a considerable force at the disposal of Lord Gough, and no time was lost after the Dewan's surrender in making preparations for the onward march.

Additional details have been received from Moolan. The bodies of Mr. Agnew and Lieutenant Anderson (who were murdered on the first outbreak of the rebellion) were found near the place where they fell, and, after identification, were buried at the time by Affghan merchants, according to the rites of their country. The bodies had been exhumed, and re-interred with all the honours of war

A portion of the Bombay column moved on the 2d of February in progress to join Lord Gough's camp. This consists of her Majesty's 60th Rifles, the Queen's European Regiment (Fusiliers), the 3d and 19th Regiments of Native Infantry; Major Blood's troop of Horse Artillery, and 500 of the Scinde Horse. Moolraj accompanies the force as far as Ramnuggur, whence he will be sent to Lahore. Lieutenant Henry, of the 19th Regiment, and formerly aide-de-camp to Lord Falkland, has charge of the Dewan

On the 1st of February two squadrons of the 8th Lancers, two of the 14th Dragoons, a regiment of Light Cavalry, and four of Warner's guns, proceeded from the camp in the direction of Gosgerat, to bring on a convoy of some 2500 camel loads of provisions, and bringing with them the twelve Sikh guns, captured on the 13th of January, to be deposited at Ramnuggur. This detachment marched as far as Bugrowalla, where they intended to have bivouacked, having taken no tents with them; but at that place Colonel Byng, who was in command of the party, received a letter from Captain Boldbuth, who was in charge of the convoy of camels, calling for immediate support, as the convoy had only met a large force of cavalry for the purpose of in ercepting him. Col nel King immediately advanced and succeeded in bringing in the convoy in perfect safety, which furnished an abundant and timely supply of provisions.

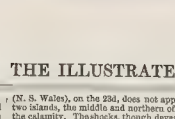
Chuttur Singh paid a visit to his son's camp soon after the action of the 13th; but he did not long remain there. The *Delhi Gazette* represents him as "incapable of by personal infirmity from taking an active part in the military operations," and says that, in consequence, he has "placed himself in charge of the civil duties connected with the rebellion." Mahomed Akram Khan, a son of Dost Mahomed, is also said to have been for a considerable time with the Sikh camp. There have also been rumours of Shere Singh having been joined by large bodies of Affghans; but although there is reason to bel eve that a considerable number of regular Cabul troops have made their appearance in the hill country beyond the Jhelum, no authentic information has been received of any portion of them having as yet crossed over to the left bank of that river The next fight with the Sikhs will effectually test the willingness of their Affghan friends to join and co-operate with them.

NEW ZEALAND.

EARTHQUAKES.—Advices and Singapore by intelligence of a formidable visitation having befallen the colony in October last, in the shape of an earthquake which lasted nine days, the shocks being felt at various places, from the 23rd to the 28th degrees of east longitude, and from the 39th to the 44th degree of south latitude. The heaviest and most continuous shocks were felt at Wellington, Queen Charlotte's Sound, and Cloudy Bay, nearly in the centre of the region over which they seemed to have exercised their influence. On stormy weather, with heavy gales from the south and east, which lasted the greater part of the nine days. The volcano of Tenaariro was not in activity, nor were any others known to be so. On the afternoon of Tuesday, the 16th, a terrific flame was seen to shoot up in the north-east at Wellington. At Nelson the atmosphere is said to have been surcharged with electricity. As Wednesday the first shock, which was a very severe one, was experienced about 10 A.M. on the morning of Monday, the 16th of October. Three or four slight quiverings were subsequently felt in the course of the day. Two slight shocks were felt at 4 and 7½ A.M. on Tuesday. At 9½ A.M. a slight shock was perceived; this was immedia ely followed by a second, also slight; and then came a third, anything more severe than the first, of Monday Wednesday passed over with two or three slight shocks. A few minutes before 5 A.M. on Thursday the 18th, a third severe shock occurred, which lasted almost a minute. On Friday, also, but not more than two slight shocks were felt at intervals. The slight shocks still continued on Saturday On Sunday shocks continued to take place at intervals of three or four hours. On Monday a few slight vibrations were felt. On Tuesday, 24th, a slight shock was experienced at 9 A.M., and at 10 A.M. and in the space of seven minutes and a half there were three vibrations. Shocks continued to be felt throughout the evening. On the west of Wellington, all the shocks felt up to the 23rd were of a more violent character than those of less violence. They had occurred at all the intervening places, becoming more violent as they approached Wellington. The schooner *Sarah Ann* felt the first shock of the earthquake, when off Taranaki, on the morning of the 16th; she also experienced the shocks of the 23rd, off Kapiti. At Nelson all the shocks appear to have been felt, but with less violence than at Wellington; the severest at Nelson was that of the 23rd. The earthquake did much damage in Queen Charlotte's Sound, and at Cloudy Bay, but we have no particulars. On the east of Wellington, the shocks were felt severely in the valley of the Wairarapa. The *Clara*, on her passage from Auckland to Wellington, experienced a shock when 60 miles from the shore; and a second when working in at the bar of Port Nicholson, on the 16th. The first shock (which came on during a calm), the 16th) was felt with great violence at Akaroa, and lasted longer four minutes. It was remarkable, it is said not to have been felt at Port Cooper, a few miles to the westward. The brig *Sea*, which arrived at Wellington from Auckland on the 23d, does not appear to have felt any of the shocks. The two Islands, the middle and northern of the New Zealand group, were visited by the calamity. The shocks, though devastating to house and other property, were fortunately not attended with much destruction of life Only one family "Barrack-Sergeant Lovel and his son and daughter, both children—are reported as sufferers. The children were killed, and the father badly wounded and bruised.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS RECENTLY DECEASED.

MARTHA SOPHIA, COUNTESS DOWAGER OF MULGRAVE.



Rev. Augustus F. Phipps, Rector of Boxford, in Suffolk.

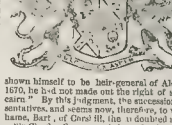
HER Ladyship, who died at 68, Eaton-place, on the 17th instant, was daughter of the late Christopher Thomas Maling Esq., of West Hennington, in Essex. Her marriage to Henry, first Earl of Mulgrave, took place 20th October, 1793, and its issue consisted of two sons and three daughters, the former being Constantine Henry, Marquis of Normanby; the Hon Lieutenant-Colonel C. B. Phipps, private secretary to Prince Albert; the Hon. Edmund Phipps, Recorder of Scarborough; and the Hon. and

SIR CHARLES DALRYMPLE FERGUSSON, BART., OF KILKERRAN, CO AYR.

THE decease of the gentleman occurred on the 18th instant. He was the eldest son of the late Sir James Fergusson, Bart., of Kilkerran, by Jean, his first wife, second daughter of Sir David Dalrymple, Bart., Lord Hailes; and grand-nephew of Sir Adam Fergusson, M.P. for Edinburgh, who preferred a claim, in 1796, to the honours of the noble House of Glencairn, which was denied by the Lords declaring, "that, although Sir Adam Fergusson had shown himself to be heir-general of Alexander, Earl of Glencairn, who died in 1670, he had not made out the right of such heir to the dignity of Earl of Glencairn." By this judgment, the succession to the title was confined to male representatives, and seems now, therefore, to vest in Sir Thomas Montgomery Cuninghame, Bart., of Corsehill, the undoubted male heir of the House of Glencairn

Sir Charles Fergusson succeeded his death by creation, in 1820, and married, 1st June, 1929, Helen, second daughter of the Right Hon. David Boyle, Lord Justice-General of Scotland, by whom he leaves a son and heir, JAMES, born 14th March, 1832, and several other children.

SIR JOHN SHELLEY-SIDNEY, BART., OF PENSHURST, KENT.



PATERNALLY, Sir John descended from the ancient Sussex family of Shelley, being eldest son of the first Sir Bysshe Shelley, Bart., of Castle Goring, by his second wife; and maternally, he was heir and representative of the baronial [illegible] Sidney, and [illegible] Walsh, of the Boddens and Penshurst, Lords of Leicester. In 1791 he assumed the additional name and arms of Sydney, and in 1818 was raised to the degree of Baronet. At the period of his decease Sir John had completed his 77th year

He married, 29th April, 1795, Henrietta, daughter of the late Sir Henry Blunden, Bart., of Wargeworth, and by her (who died 8th Feb., 1841) he leaves an only surviving child, Philip-Charles, LORD DE L'ISLE and DUDLEY, who married Lady Sophia Fitzclarence, and was raised to the peerage by the late King William, in the seat of his ancestor, Barnard, is chosen ground, as the birthplace of Sir Philip Sydney, the soldier, the scholar, the statesman, and the poet—the favourite of his Sovereign, and the idol of the people

THEOPHILUS THORNHAGH GURDON, ESQ., OF LETTON, CO. NORFOLK

THIS venerable and respected country gentleman, formerly Lieutenant-Colonel of the West Norfolk Militia, and High Sheriff of the county in 1824, died last week, in his 87th year He was one and heir of the late Brampton Gurdon Dillingham, Esq., of Letton and Grandisburgh, by Mary, his first wife, daughter of Philip Bedingfield, Esq., of Ditchingham, and grandson of Thornhagh Gurdon, Esq., of Letton, by Sarah, his wife, daughter and heiress of Theophilus Dillingham, Esq., of Swaton, in Bedfordshire.

The family of Gurdon, of Letton, is a branch of the old Suffolk House of Gurdon, of Assington, founded by Brampton Gurdon, Esq., M.P. for Sudbury, who was Colonel of a regiment of horse during the civil war, and sat as one of the court-martial on Sir Charles Lucas and Sir George Lisle

Mr. Theophilus Thornhagh Gurdon married, 25th July, 1796, Anne, daughter of William Wellbeloved, Esq., of Blyth, Notts, and by her (who died 3rd June) had one daughter, Anne, widow of the late Henry Wodehouse, Esq., and mother of the present Lord of that name.

WILLIAM II., KING OF HOLLAND.

To the great grief of his people, the King of Holland expired, at Tilburg, at half-past two o'clock on the morning of the 17th inst.

His Majesty was born on the 6th of December, 1792, at a moment of deep national gloom. Just one month previously, the battle of Jemappe had been lost, and, with it, the integrity of the United Provinces. At the age of thirteen months the infant Prince was carried as a prisoner into his native country to pass in England the first period of his youth, and thus became almost an adopted son of our Royal family. Inheriting the martial character of his illustrious ancestors, the Prince of Orange, so soon as his years permitted, sought employment and renown on the battle field of Spain, where the English troops were then reaping imperishable laurels; and in this brilliant sphere of action he gained fame and distinction, taking part in the memorable conflicts at Ciudad Rodrigo, Badajos, Salamanca, Vittoria, the Pyrenees, and Nivelle, and closing his honourable military career at the glorious victory of Waterloo At this period his Royal Highness was looked up n as the worthiest and most becoming candidate for the Princess Charlotte, but it was not so ordered; and the heir of the House of Nassau yielded place, as well as a subsequent offer of a son and one daughter, to more conspicuous f rtune— Leopold, Prince of Saxe-Coburg, now sovereign of a considerable portion of the kingdom of the Netherlands. In 1840, his Highness's father King William I. resigned the reins of government into his subsequent hands, and the Monarch, whose death is now so universally deplored, reigned over the destinies of Holland

His Majesty married, February 21, 1816, Anne Paulowna, daughter of the late Emperor Paul of Russia, and has left one daughter, Sophia, wif. of Charles, Hereditary Grand Duke of Saxe-Weimar Eisenach, and three sons, the eldest of whom ascends the throne as William III

The ancient house of Nassau, rendered illustrious in the sixteenth century by the patriotism and sagacity of William of Orange, the renowned asserter of his country's independence against the mighty power of Spain, became still more familiar to the English people by the accession of that Prince's great-grandson to the throne of England, as our William III The late King of Holland derived from the branch well known in history as that of Nassau Distat.

RAILWAY INTELLIGENCE.

LANCASHIRE AND YORKSHIRE, AND EAST LANCASHIRE.—Captain Laws and Mr. Hackin met at Salford station on Saturday morning, and came to an amicable arrangement of matters in dispute between the two companies. We therefore hope we shall not hear of a repetition of Monday week's affair.

RAILWAY RATING.—A large and respectable meeting of railway proprietors was held in the Town-hall, Manchester, on Monday last—Mr. Henry Houldsworth in the chair—when petitions to both Houses of the Legislature were unanimously adopted, praying for an alteration in the law relative to the arbitrary and unequal system of rating rai ways which at present exists.

EASTERN COUNTIES.—Mr. Waddington, M.P., has been appointed by the court chairman of the company, in the room of Mr. Hudson; and Mr. Samuel Anderson, the deputy-chairman, in lieu of Mr. Waddington.

Mr. Robert Savill has been appointed assistant-secretary to the London and North-Western Company. Mr. Savill, who has for a long period filled the office of transfer clerk to the establishment, joined the old London and Birmingham Company nearly on fifteen years since

A RAILWAY STATION TAKEN BY STORM.—The station ground of the Maryport Company was on saturday morning last the theatre of a scene as exciting to the inhabitants of the "merrie city" of Carlisle as it was destructive to the property of the Maryport Railway, at present leased by Mr. Hudson, the "Railway King." By the act of the Lancaster Company they were empowered to take the station ground of the Maryport Company at the amount assessed by a special jury, for the purposes of the joint or central station at Carlisle, provided that the two companies, together with the Caledonian Company, could not agree upon the conditions on which the Maryport Company were to enter the central station Being unable to agree upon these conditions, a special jury was summoned by the Mr Carrick, last October, at the Court-house, some weeks ago, and after a hearing of two days, it decided that the land and property upon which it stands be given up to the Lancaster Company, upon payment of £7147 4s. 3d. The Lancaster Company forthwith paid this sum into the Bank of England; but Mr. Hudson still objected to their taking possession, and did all in his power to prevent it. A fortnight since, Mr. Blenkinsopp, of the firm of Swift and Co., of Lancaster, solicitors to the Lancaster Company, applied for immediate possession, but was refused by Mr Heysham, a director of the Maryport Company, who did possession on behalf of that body. In consequence of this refusal, the Lancaster Company resolved to take forcible possession; and, accordingly, they communicated with the High Sheriff of the county upon the subject. The result was, that the Under-Sheriff, Mr. Harrison, of Penrith, accompanied by Mr. Worthington, the resident engineer of the Lancaster Company, and Mr. Blenkinsopp, proceeded to the Maryport station, at 10 A.M., which he entered, and, after a short conversation with the clerks, who were the only persons upon the premises at the time, he crossed the platform and went upon the line, and there gave formal possession to Mr. Blenkinsopp. That gentleman immediately waved his handkerchief, when a strong force of about a hundred men, armed with crowbars, pickaxes, shovels, &c., rushed from the goods-station of the Lancaster Company, to which they had been brought from all parts of the line, to the ground of the Maryport Company, and without further ceremony commenced operations by tearing up the rails. This was the work of a few minutes only, as the men were particularly expert. They next pulled down the sheds of the coal and lime depôts; and, lastly having allowed the clerks of the Maryport Company sufficient time to carry off their books, they quitted the station, which was accomplished only a short time after the commencement of the whole building. In these operations the men were assisted by a long string of horses. In the meantime, a man was posted near to where the Maryport line joins that of the Newcastle and Carlisle Company, and at about 300 yards' distance from the station of the former company, to inform the driver of the engine due at half-past 11 that he could not proceed further on the line. The driver, upon hearing this, immediately drove off to the Carlisle-end station of the Newcastle Railway, which is also leased by Mr. Hudson. Bills were subsequently posted throughout Carlisle, announcing that, as the Lancaster Company had taken forcible possession of the Maryport station, the trains for the west would, till further notice, start from the station of the Newcastle and Carlisle Company

LONDON AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.

THE ENGINE-WORKS AT CREWE

If an exemplification be needed of the magnitude of the arrangements necessary for the maintenance of an arterial railway—such as the London and North-Western line—it may be found at Crewe, the third communality in the kingdom, that—like Swindon, on the Great Western, and Wolverton on the London and Birmingham lines—owes its origin to the enterprise of the railway system. It has been established entirely from the necessity of fixing the Company's laboratories of their locomotive operations, and the *dépôts* of their mechanical power, where constant accumulations of labour have formed communities of handicraftsmen and mechanics. Crewe was an unmarked spot upon the map until the railway converted it into the most important station on the line, constituted it a school-house for engineers and mechanics, and laid out for a location of the population of the north new fields for honourable industry.

Of the present thriving condition of this vast railway to ship, we find a very striking picture in the paper by Sir Francis Head, in a late Number of the *Quarterly Review*; and which Mr Murray has very judiciously reprinted under the forbidding title of "Shorts and Folkery," in his *Home and Colonial Library*. The object of this paper is to detail the practical working of a railway, and, for this purpose, he made a short inspection of one of our largest lines. This he describes in his most felicitous vein—such as none but the Old Man of the Brunnens of Nassau could do; and not the least interesting is the review of the scene he witnessed at

CREWE.

"The Company's workshops at Crewe consist of a Locomotive and of a Coach department. In the manufactories of the former are constructed as well as repaired the whole of the engines and tenders required for the Northern Division, namely, from Birmingham to Liverpool; Rugby to Stafford; Crewe to Holyhead; and from Crewe to Manchester, Liverpool, Mancester, and Warrington to Preston; Preston to Carlisle. This establishment also 'works,' as it is termed, the Lancaster and Carlisle and Chester and Holyhead Lines. The total number of hands at present (6th inst.) the distance, of course, increases with the completion of every new branch line. In this division there are 220 engines and tenders (each averaging in value nearly £2000), of which at least 160 are at work every day. The Southern Division of the line, the establishment has turned out a new engine and tender on every Monday morning since the 1st of January, 1846. The number of workmen employed in the above departments, is 1600, their wages averaging £2000 a fortnight.

"Without attempting to detail the various establishments, we will briefly describe a few of their most interesting features.

"Close to the entrance of the Locomotive department stands, as its *praxum modele*, the tall chimney of a steam-pump, which, besides supplying the engine that propels the machinery of the workshops, gives an abundance of water to the locomotives at the station, and also to the Crewe railway to which it connects, at present about 8000 inhabitants. This pump lifts about eighty or ninety thousand gallons of water per hour from a brook below into filtering-beds, whence it is again raised about forty feet into a large cistern, whence it at a second time filtered through charcoal for the supply of the town. On entering the first building of the department, the office of which is at the entrance on the left hand, the first object of attention is the great engine-stable, into in which the hot daily locomotives are conducted after their journeys to be cleaned, examined, repaired, or, if sound, to be greased and otherwise prepared for their departure—the last operation being to get up their steam, which is here effected by coal, instead of coke, in about two hours.

"After passing through a workshop containing thirty-four planing and slotting-machines in busy but almost silent operation, we entered a smith's shop, 200 feet square, with forty forges all at work. At several of the anvils there were three and sometimes four strikers, and the quantity of sparks that more or less were exploding from each—the number of sledge-hammers revolving in the air, with the clanging noise, bare throats and arms of the fine pale men who wielded them, formed altogether a scene well worthy of a few moments' contemplation. As the heavy work of the department is principally executed in this shop, in which iron is fabricated and then rather roughly divided into two service of the company, it might be conceived that the mode of labour in its anvils at work would altogether be rather noisy to connect. The grave itself, however, could scarcely be more morose than this workshop, in comparison with the one that adjoins it, in which the boilers of the locomotives are constructed. As for asking questions of, or receiving explanations from, the guide, who with motionless lips conducts the stranger through this chamber, such an effort would be utterly hopeless, for the deafening noise proceeding from the riveting of the bolts and plates of so many boilers is distracting, beyond description. Even the hammers of the workmen must be aware of the effect upon a stranger, and that on seeing us enter they therefore reduced their weight by a charivari sufficient to awaken the dead. As we hurried through the din, we could not, however, help pausing for a moment before a boiler of copper inside and iron outside, within which there sat crouched upon the bottom of it a workman, who, with a hammer-strap—an intelligent-looking workman, holding with both hands a hammer against a bolt, on the upper end of which, within a few inches of his ears, two lusty comrades on the outside were hammering with energizing strength and quickness. The noise was reverberating within this boiler, in addition to that which was resounding without, therefore together a dose which it is astonishing the tympanum of the human ear can receive uninjured at all events we could not help thinking that, if there should happen to exist on earth any man unpatient enough to complain of the occasional accumulation of a female tongue, it he will only go by rail to Crewe, and sit in that cellar for half an hour, he will most surely never again complain of the chirping of that 'cricket on his hearth'—the whispering curtain lectures of his *dulce domum*.

"The adjoining shop contains a brass and also an iron foundry, in which were at work seven brass-moulders and five iron-moulders. In the corner of this room we stood for a few moments, looking over the head and shoulders of a fine blue boy, who was practically examining the interior of the recently-melted of the mineral productions of nature—the lodestone. Among the mass brought into this foundry to be tested are a quantity of brass shavings and other sweepings, among which there is a small proportion of iron filings, &c. The little boy's occupation consisted in constantly stirring up the mass or mess before him with a magnet, which, as often as it came out dripping with resplendent particles of iron of various sizes, he swept clean, and then commenced his work until the investigator came out of the heap as clear of iron as it went in. Close by the side of the shop in which the models and patterns of the castings are constructed. From a spacious open yard covered with stacks of old scrap-iron, much of which was of the size of common tramway rails, a door opens into a large shop containing twelve cranes so very used for the construction of engine-wheels, which are forged on as well as of their axles by an ingenious machine of extraordinary power. Adjoining the shop yard we saw in operation Nasmyth's gigantic steam-hammer, on the summit of which there sat perched up a man who could regulate its blow from a very weighty few ton to a little tap sufficient only to drive a common-sized nail. As soon as the farmer-door on one side of the hammer was opened, a large lump of scrap-iron at a white heat was lifted, and then conducted by a crane on to the anvil beneath. At the same moment, from an opposite furnace, a long iron bar, heated only at the one extremity, was by a gentle blow of the hammer no sooner welded to the mass, than the head-smith, using it as a handle, turned and re-turned the lump on the anvil so as to enable the steam hammer to weld its contents into proper form. Of course there has been selected for this extremely heavy work the strongest man that could be obtained. He is of about the height and bulk of the celebrated Italian singer Signor Lablache, with apparently the strength of Hercules, or rather of Vulcan himself; and certainly nothing could be a finer display of muscular power than the various attitudes which this heavy man assumed, as, regardless of the sparks which flew at him, or of the white heat of the lump of iron he was forging, he turned it on one side and then on the other, until at a given signal a small smith in attendance placed a sort of heavy double-headed [illegible] which by a single blow of the steam hammer was at once severed from it, the smaller half being [illegible] Close to this [illegible] were [illegible] which, though not rough from the smiths forges we have described,

THE GRAND JUNCTION RAILWAY ENGINE-WORKS, AT CREWE.

"FITTING SHOP."

never leave this place until they are ready to go under the engine for which they have been made.

"After passing through a grinding-shop and a coppersmiths' shop, which we must leave without comment, we entered a most important and interesting workshop, 300 feet in length, by 60 feet in breadth, termed the 'fitting-shop,' because the work [illegible] states is all finally finished and fitted for its object. Besides 11 planing-machines, 36 shaping and slotting machines, and 20 turning-lathes, all worked by steam-power, we observed, running nearly the whole length of the building, five sets of tables, at which were busily employed in filing, rasping, hammering, &c., eight rows of 'vice-men,' only so called because they work at vices. The whole of the artificers in this room are of the best description, and the importance of their duties cannot perhaps be more forcibly [illegible] than by the simple fact that, besides all the requisite repairs of [illegible] engines, they were employed in finishing the innumerable details of 40 new ones in progress. Some were wholly engaged in converting bolts into screws; some in fitting nuts; some in constructing brass whistles; in short, in this division of labour almost every 'vice-man' was employed in finishing some limb, joint, or other component part of a locomotive engine destined to draw trains either of goods or passengers.

"After visiting a large store-room, in which all things appertaining to engines, sorted and piled in innumerable compartments, are guarded by a store-keeper, who registers in a book each item that he receives and delivers, we will now introduce our readers to the climax of the establishment, commonly called the *fitting-shop*.' Hitherto we have been occupied in following in tedious detail from the foundry to the forge, and from the anvil to the vice, the various items, such as plates, rivets, bolts, nuts, rings, stays, tubes, ferrules, steam-pipes, exhausting-pipes, chimney-pipes, safety-valves, life-guards, axle-boxes, pistons, cylinders, connecting-rods, splashers, leading and trailing-wheels, &c., amounting in number to 5416 pieces, of which a locomotive engine is composed. We have at last, however, reached that portion of the establishment in which all those joints, limbs, and boilers, which have been separately forged, shaped, and finished in different localities, are assembled together for the consummation of the especial object for which, with so much labour and at so great an expense, they have been prepared; indeed, nothing, we believe, can be more true than Mr. Robert Stephenson's well known maxim that '*A locomotive engine must be put together carefully as a watch!*'

The fitting-shop at Crewe is a room 300 feet long by 100 feet broad, containing five sets of rails, upon three of which are erected the new engines and tenders the other two being usually occupied by those under [illegible] repair. The number of artificers we found employed was [illegible]. In this magnificent building we saw in progress of erection 20 passenger-engines, also 10 luggage-engines; and as the shop has (as we have before stated) turned out a locomotive engine and tender complete on every Monday morning for very nearly a year, and is continuing to supply them at the same rate, we had before us in review locomotive engines in almost every stage of progress; and when we re-

"FITTING SHOP."

"THE ERECTING SHOP."—GRAND JUNCTION RAILWAY ENGINE-WORKS, AT CREWE.

flected on the innumerable benefits, and even blessings, which resulted to mankind from their power, it was most pleasing to be enabled at one view to see—as it were in rehearsal behind the scenes—performers who were so shortly to appear upon the stage of life.

"At the further end of the line of rails close to the north wall there appeared a long low tarnished mass of black iron-work, without superstructure or wheels, in which the form of an engine-bed in embryo could but very faintly be traced; a little nearer was a similar mass, in which the outline appeared, from some cause or other, to be more distinctly marked; nearer still the same outline appeared upon wheels: to the next there had been added a boiler and fire-box, without dome, steam escape, or funnel pipe; nearer still the locomotive engine in its naked state appeared, in point of form, complete; and workmen were here busily engaged in covering the boiler with a garment about half an inch thick of hair-felt, upon which others were affixing a covering of inch deal-plank, over which was to be tightly bound a tarpaulin, the whole to be secured by iron hoops. In the next case the dome of the engine was undergoing a similar toilette, excepting that, instead of a wooden upper garment, it was receiving one of copper. Lastly (it was on a Saturday that we chanced to visit the establishment)—there stood at the head of this list of recruits a splendid bran-new locomotive engine, completely finished, painted bright green—the varnish was scarcely dry—and in every respect perfectly ready to be delivered over on Monday morning to run its gigantic course. On other rails within the building were tenders in similar states of progress; and, as the eye rapidly glanced down these iron rails, the finished engine and tender immediately before it seemed gradually and almost imperceptibly to dissolve, in proportion to its distance, until nothing was left of each but an indistinct and almost unintelligible dreamy vision of black iron-work."

The accompanying Illustrations show two of "the Fitting Shops," and "the Erecting Shop."

The Coach Department constructs and maintains, for the traffic on 393 miles of rails, all the requisite passenger-carriages, luggage-vans, travelling post-offices and tenders, parcel-vans and parcel-carts, mill-trucks and break-waggons. The total number of carriages of all descriptions maintained at Crewe amounts to 670, of which about 100 at a time are usually in hospital. There are generally from 30 to 40 new carriages in progress; and the number of workmen employed is 350.

THE "ACADIA," STEAM-SHIP.

THE loss of this magnificent steam-ship, 1200 tons burthen, recently one of the North American Ocean Steam Navigation Company's mail steamers between Liverpool and Halifax, was announced last Saturday afternoon, in the Merchants'-room at Lloyd's; and from her having accomplished some of the quickest passages between the two countries on record, her wreck gave rise to considerable interest, and has induced us to engrave the ship

The *Acadia*, with another of the steamers composing the fleet of the North American Steam Navigation Company, the *Britannia*, also 1600 tons measurement, were purchased about two months since by the Central German Confederation, to be converted, it is stated, into war-steamers; and for that purpose had undergone at Liverpool, in the Coburg Docks, great improvements, as regards strengthening, in order to carry heavy guns, &c. The *Acadia* steamed from the Mersey on the morning of Friday, the 9th inst., fully equipped for the service in question, manned by a crew of 60 seamen, officers, &c., under the command of Captain Jackson; the *Britannia* following last Sunday. The destination of both steamers was Bremen; and from the time of the vessels leaving the Mersey, no tidings were heard of their progress until Saturday last, when the mail from Amsterdam, dated Wednesday, the 14th, announced the sad misfortune of the loss of the *Acadia*.

It appears that on the night of Sunday week the ship was steering along the coast of Holland, the weather being hazy, and the wind somewhat boisterous from the north. Towards midnight, from some unexplained cause, she struck with great force on a dangerous shoal, known as the outer bank of Terschelling. All efforts to get her off proved unavailing. She quickly settled over on her broadside. All hands, together with the representatives of the German Confederation who were on board, were saved; a portion of the crew reached Amsterdam by a Dutch vessel on the 14th; and the remainder, who had taken refuge on board another vessel, were expected there in a few days.

From the position of the ship, it was apprehended she would become a complete wreck; but the following satisfactory letter has since been received at Lloyd's

"Amsterdam, March 16.

"The *Acadia* steamer, from Liverpool for Bremen, which was on shore on the Outer Grounds, near Terschelling, on the 12th instant, was got off on the following day by the assistance of pilots, and taken into Terschelling, having sustained but slight damage, and will promptly be able to put to sea again."

THE "ACADIA," NORTH AMERICAN MAIL STEAMER.

THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY-LANE.—CIRQUE NATIONAL DE PARIS.—Mons Pontrelli the LAST FIVE NIGHTS.—First Appearance of M. REID DE BRIGG'S Sc MR DEBLAN begs respectfully to state that the present unprecedented Engagement forbids him to engage to commence in the Circus the Carnival Performances until FIVE EVENING (THURSDAY) next, when he will give, at Drury-Lane ... FIVE EVENING (THURSDAY) next, when he will give, at Drury-Lane ... by the 3rd Day Evening and the last two by Day Performances ... at 1 ... ... in London will take place on FRIDAY EVENING, March 30th.—The ... ... Pontrelli ... Mons Pontrelli ... Mons Pontrelli ... Mons

COURT AND HAUT TON.

RETURN OF THE COURT TO BUCKINGHAM PALACE

On Monday afternoon the Queen and Prince Albert, accompanied by the Prince of Wales, Prince Alfred, the Princess Royal, the Princess Alice, the Princess Helena, and the Princess Louisa, left Osborne, Isle of Wight, at seven minutes past two o'clock, attended by Lady Portman, Hon. Flora Macdonal, Mr. G. E. Anson, Major-General Bowles, Lieut.-Colonel the Hon. Charles Grey, and Colonel Bouverie. The royal party crossed the Solent in the *Fairy* to Gosport, travelled to town by a special train on the London and South-Western Railway, and was received from the Nine Elms station by a party of the 11th Dragoons. Her Majesty and the Prince arrived at Buckingham Palace at six o'clock, and were received by the Viscountess Jocelyn, the Dowager Lady Lyttelton, &c., the Lord Chamberlain, the Master of the Horse, the Groom of the Stole to the Prince, Lord Byron, &c. His Royal Highness Prince Albert, attended by the Marquis of Abercorn and Colonel Bouverie, has used the Statistical Society of London with a visit the same evening, in St. James's-square. The Queen honoured the performance of the French Plays with her presence during the evening.

On Tuesday morning, the Queen, attended by the Honourable Miss Dawson, Maid of Honour, and Colonel the Honourable Charles Grey, Equerry in Waiting, visited her Majesty the Queen Dowager, at Marlborough House. His Royal Highness Prince Albert presided the same morning at the Council for the management of the Duchy of Cornwall, at the Duchy Office, Somerset House. His Royal Highness was attended by Mr. G. E. Anson and Colonel Bouverie. Her Majesty the Queen of the Belgians arrived at Buckingham Palace in the afternoon, on a visit to the Queen; her Majesty was attended by the Countess de Hulst, Lady in Waiting, and Major de Moerkerke. Prince Albert met her Majesty at the Vauxhall station.

HER MAJESTY'S LEVEE.—On Wednesday afternoon, the Queen held a levee in St. James's Palace. Her Majesty and Prince Albert arrived from Buckingham Palace, escorted by a party of Life Guards. The Royal suite consisted of the Mistress of the Robes; the Viscountess Jocelyn, Lady in Waiting; the Marquis of Abercorn, Groom of the Stole to the Prince; the Marquis of Ormonde, Lord in Waiting, &c. After the various presentations of Diplomatic and other persons of distinction, a petition to the Queen's most excellent Majesty, from a public meeting of the citizens of the city of Chester, praying that her Majesty would be graciously pleased to refer the constitutional advisers of the Crown the enactment of a general conservancy bill for the improvement of the open ports and tidal harbours of the kingdom, was presented to her Majesty at the levee, by Sir Edward Walker, Mayor of Chester, Mr. Robert Thyer, sheriff; and Mr. John Rosson, barrister-at-law, honorary secretary to a deputation from the city of Chester. Sir E. Walker and Messrs. Turner and Rosson were presented to the Queen by Lord Grosvenor, M.P. After the levee, her Majesty and Prince Albert, attended by the ladies and gentlemen in waiting, returned to Buckingham Palace, escorted by a detachment of the Life Guards.

Her Majesty the Queen of the Belgians, the Countess d'Hulst (in waiting on her Majesty), and Major de Moerkerke, dined with the Queen, at Buckingham Palace on Wednesday evening. The lofty wing had also the honour of receiving invitations.—His Excellency M. Van de Weyer and Madame Van de Weyer, the Duchess of Sutherland, Lord John Russell, and Viscount Jocelyn.

PRINCE ALBERT AT THE VAUXHALL STATION.—On Tuesday afternoon Prince Albert, attended by the Marquis of Abercorn, visited the station for the purpose of meeting the Queen of the Belgians, who had been on a visit to her illustrious parents, the ex-King and Queen of France, at Claremont, and who was to return to town by the 3.55 train from Esher. His Royal Highness, in the interval that elapsed, minutely inspected the station, with which he seemed much pleased, and was most affable in his inquiries as to the various buildings in the surrounding neighbourhood. The expected train arrived at its appointed time, 4.35, when the Prince assisted the Queen of the Belgians to alight, and escorted her Majesty to one of the Royal carriages, into which he himself got, and the carriage started off at a rapid rate over Vauxhall-bridge for Buckingham Palace. This is the first occasion of Royalty visiting this station.

The Duke of Cambridge is suffering from a very severe attack of gout at his residence at Kew.

COUNT KIELMANSEGGE.—The Hanoverian Minister is now gradually recovering from a severe and dangerous illness, which, at one period, occasioned much alarm. The brother of the noble Count has arrived from Germany, and is staying with his Excellency at the legation.

Lord J. Russell entertained a distinguished party at dinner on Saturday evening, at his mansion in Chesham-place.

Viscount and Viscountess Palmerston entertained at dinner on Saturday evening, at their mansion in Carlton-gardens, the Danish Minister and the Countess Helda Reventlow, the Count Adelsvin and the Count de Trashow (envoys from the Danish Court on the Schleswic-Holstein question), the Sardinian Minister, &c. After the banquet the noble Viscountess opened her saloons for the second time this season for the reception of company.

LORD CHAMBERLAIN'S OFFICE.—Notice is hereby given, that, with a view to prevent injury to trade, the Queen has been graciously pleased to command that the Court mourning, announced to commence on the 22d inst., shall not apply to the occasion of the ensuing Drawingroom to be held on Thursday, the 29th inst.

ALMACK'S.—We are enabled to announce the recommencement of these fashionable *réunions*, the first ball for the present season having been definitively to take place on Thursday, the fifth proximo. The old house has been entirely redecorated, and the whole of the furniture, sofas, draperies, &c., being entirely new, the *coup d'œil* presented by the saloon is now most tastefully beautiful. The whole of the former ladies patronesses, including the Duchess of Norfolk, the Marchioness of Ely, the Marchioness of Londonderry, the Marchioness of Westminster, the Marchioness of Salisbury, the Countess of Jersey, Countess of Lichfield, and the Viscountess Palmerston, have consented to act again; and it is arranged that a majority of them shall attend each ball. We have much pleasure in adding, that a very brilliant season is anticipated.

DEATH OF THE DOWAGER QUEEN OF SARDINIA.—The ex-Royal Family of France, resident at Claremont, have received intelligence from Italy of the death of the Dowager Queen of Sardinia, only surviving sister of the amiable and pious consort of Louis Philippe. The deceased Queen expired on the 11th inst., at Savona. Maria Theresa Josepha Isabella Christina was the Ferdinand IV., King of the Two Sicilies, and married Charles Felix, late King of Sardinia, the 7th of April, 1807, but did not have any family by that Monarch, who died in 1831. Her Majesty had completed her 70th year.

THE MEMBER FOR LYNN.—Amongst the passengers by the *Europa*, on Tuesday last, from New York, was Lord Stanley's son, M.P. for Lynn-regis, who returns from America after having passed several months visiting the chief objects of interest on the western continent. The hon gentleman was elected during his absence, to the re.m.ns of the late Lord George Bentinck. On his landing he was complimented by several Liverpool gentlemen, in reference to that event.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

OXFORD.

The Chancellor's Assessor, Chancellor's Court Proctors, Public Orators, &c., in the Convocation House. The [illegible] of the Vice-Chancellor and proctors alone, as before, rejected by 152 to 88.

4. The examinations to be gone through before the 12th term, carried by 155 to 48.

5. Relating to subjects of examination for the first examination, rejected by 107 to 91.

6. Four classes in both schools, rejected.

9. Directing that in the second examination there should be school of *Literæ Humaniores* and of Mathematics, and physical and natural science, carried by 170 to 25.

10. School of natural science, carried unanimously.

11. Modern history and cognate science, thrown out by a majority of 118 to 107.

12. Every person to be exam ned in the school of *Literæ Humaniores* and in one of the others, carried by 111 to 88.

13. Examiners to be appointed by a Board of Professors, in addition to the Vice-Chancellor and proctors, thrown out by 101 to 97.

14. Directs that every undergraduate must attend a course of public lectures by two professors, carried by a large majority.

15. Prescribing the subjects of examination. In the second examination in the school of *Literæ Humaniores*, was thrown out by a large majority—139 to 54; Mr. Marriott, of Oriel, in a Latin speech, protesting against allowing Divinity to have weight in the distribution of honours.

16. Prescribing the subjects of examination in the school of Natural Science, was carried by a majority of 149 to 40.

17. Prescribing the subjects of examination in mathematics and physics, carried by 155 to 33

18, 19, 20. Relating to modern history, was negatived by the Vice-Chancellor, in consequence of the other portion relating to it being heavily thrown out.

24, 25. Restricting honours in the second examination to those who have acquired some distinction in the first examination, was negatived by a large majority.

* Diminishing the salary of the examiners from £80 to £50, was negatived by a majority of 109 to 49.

The other votes, relating to certain changes in the responsions, were carried.

Mr. Caffin, of the laboratory department, in Woolwich Dockyard, has been superannuated on full pay, equivalent to £307 per annum; and Mr. Cheetham, principal storekeeper, is to be superannuated upon full pay, his remuneration being greater than Mr. Caffin's.

CARRIAGE FOR THE PACHA OF EGYPT.—An elegant little carriage has been built by Barker and Sons, of Mount-street, Grosvenor-square, for the Pacha of Egypt, to be used in his gardens and pleasure-grounds. It is tastefully lined up with figured satin lining, trimmed with rich silk lace. It is painted a bright ultramarine blue, relieved with white, and is altogether very unique, and does credit to the builders.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

EAST INDIA HOUSE.—On Saturday last a Court of Directors was held at the East India House, when Messrs. Sir Charles James Napier, G.C.B., was sworn in Commander-in-Chief of the Company's forces, and an Extraordinary Member of the Council of India.

BANK OF ENGLAND.—The General Court held on Thursday (last week), and adjourned to Tuesday last, met at eleven o'clock on that day, for the purpose of taking the determination by ballot, by printing or writing, of the question on the following resolution, proposed at the court, for a dividend, viz.:—"That a dividend be made of £5 15s per cent. interest and profits, for the half-year ending the 5th of April next, to whom any deficiency on account of the income-tax. Messrs. Gribble, Vine, Casenove, and Sullivan had been appointed scrutineers to take the votes. At four o'clock on Tuesday the ballot closed, and the scrutineers having retired for the purpose of examining the votes, returned into court in about ten minutes, and declared that the question was determined in the affirmative. The Governor then informed the proprietors that the dividend warrants would be paid on Saturday, the 7th of April next, and the court adjourned.

THE RATE IN AID.—MEETING OF IRISH MEMBERS.—A meeting of members of Parliament connected with the Irish represent tive body and having property in Ireland, was held in one of the committee-rooms of the House of Commons on Saturday afternoon, for the purpose of deciding on the course to be adopted with reference to the second reading of the Government rate in Aid Bill. The meeting was very numerously attended by the most influential of the Irish members present, and to Lord John Russell's scheme. Sir Lucius O'Brien occupied the chair. The majority of those present expressed their determination to oppose the second reading, or, if beaten on that, to vote for Mr. Reynolds's amendment, that all Government salaries amounting to £150 and upwards, and all incomes derivable from the public funds, should be liable to a tax, and that the 3 per cent. now paid on the £8,000,000 of absentee rent collected in Ireland, and a tax upon the interest on mortgages derived from Ireland, should be paid to the credit of the Poor-law Commissioners, for the support of Irish paupers.

KING'S COLLEGE HOSPITAL.—On Wednesday evening a meeting of the committee of the above valuable charity was held at the Board-room, Portugal-street, Lincoln's-inn-fields, when it appeared that during the past year the number of in-patients amounted to 1258, and the out-patients to 19,883, making a total, since the foundation of the charity, of 127,856. The most strenuous exertions are being made to render forthcoming festival (over which the Earl of Carlisle will preside) gratifying to the friends of the hospital, and beneficial to its funds. Already have almost powerful list of stewards, headed by the Duke of Buccleuch and Lord Cardigan, and including their leaders no farther the benevolent cause: and as the festival will not take place until the 12th of May, it is hoped that the stewards' list will be augmented by the names of many other noblemen and gentlemen who have already offered their sympathy for the objects of King's College Hospital. Some routine business having transpired, the meeting broke up.

ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY.—A large room is in course of construction a the Gardens in the Regent's-park, for the reception of living reptiles, which will, when complete, will eclipse everything of the kind in Europe.

RAGGED SCHOOLS.—One of these educational seminaries has been recently instituted in the parish of St. Pancras, and a spacious and extensive course of premises have been purchased in Munster-street, adjacent to Albany-street, for the site of a new chapel. The Rev. Mr. Dodsworth, for many years the incumbent of Trinity Church in the above parish, delivers the evening Lent lectures in the school-room every week.

NEW ASSURANCE OFFICES.—The following offices were founded last year:—The *Ægis*, British Empire (Fire), Counties, Dundee, Etonian, Engineers, Gresham, Indisputable, Independent, Mentor, Metropolitan Counties, National Mercantile Fire, Prudential, and Scottish Marine. In all, seven offices ceased to exist; in 1846, ten; in 1847, five; and last year, 13. From 1844 to 1846, no less than 145 companies were projected, but only 76 were founded. Out of 20 companies projected up to the close of the last year, nine have commenced business. At the present moment nearly a dozen new companies are in the course of projection.

IMPROVEMENTS IN HUNGERFORD MARKET.—The [illegible] improvements which have been for some time in progress in this market are now completed, and the handsome and commodious range of shops on each side appropriated for the sale of fish are now opened. The objection which has hitherto existed on the part of the public, of being obliged to descend by stair cases to the lower area of the market, is now entirely obviated.

GROSS CRUELTY.—On Saturday, information was received by the police that Mary Ann Holland, servant to Alexander Bel., Esq., of 58, Upper Norton-street, Portland-place, had been plundered of £48 and a quantity of wearing-apparel, under the following circumstances:—A few days back, while cleaning the front door, she was accosted by a female hawker of caps, who proffered to sell her fortune, and the result was several interviews on the subject. The victim, full of wealth and future greatness, which the artful woman said destiny placed before her, completely bewildered the poor girl, who was persuaded that, in order to work out the charm, some valuables must be buried at midnight in the garden. Accordingly, on Thursday night, she took out the sum, the savings of years of toil, in the impostor's hands, and it is almost needless to say she saw no more of her. She is described about 30, of dark complexion.

MELANCHOLY SUICIDE OF A CITY MERCHANT.—On Wednesday night, Mr. William Payne, Coroner of London, held an inquest at the Prince Albert Tavern, Cooper's-row, Tower-hill, upon the body of Nathan Stevens, aged 65, a partner in the firm of Dennes and Co., the extensive wine merchants, 14, Savage-gardens of the former ladies patronesses, including the Duchess of Norfolk, the Marchioness of Ely, the Marchioness of Londonderry, the Marchioness of Westminster, the Marchioness of Salisbury, the Countess of Jersey, Countess of Lichfield, and the Viscountess Palmerston, have consented to act again; and it is arranged that a majority of them shall attend each ball. We have much pleasure in adding, that a very brilliant season is anticipated.

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BURGLARY AND ATTEMPTED MURDER AT CHELSEA.—On Tuesday a communication was made to the police commissioners of a burglary, followed by two attempts at murder, which took place between two and three o'clock on that morning, at No. 8, Manor-place, King's-road, Chelsea, the residence of Mr. Collings, a member of the English bar, and who holds a high legal appointment at the Mauritius. As the regular hour, the family, including three servants, retired to rest, when every part of the house appeared to be safe. Between two and three o'clock Mr. Collings was awoke by hearing a noise in his bed-room, when, after listening for a few seconds, he was satisfied there was one, if not two, persons in the room. Upon making this discovery he instantly jumped out of bed, and came in contact with some person, whom he at once grappled with. In another instant he was felled to the floor. Directly after Mr. Collings had left his bed, Mrs. Collings, who was awakened, also got out to ring the bell, but, before she could do so, she heard her husband groan and fall, when she rushed towards the spot, and was rendered senseless by a blow. Two consecutive falls and cries aroused the servants, who, upon entering the bed-room, found both Mr. and Mrs. Collings apparently dead, bleeding profusely from wounds in the head. An alarm was raised, when it was found that an egress had been made by the street door. On Wednesday, Inspector Field, of the detective force, went to examine the premises, and, from the results of the inquiries, no doubt remains that in the first instance a burglary had been effected, and from its being committed by one who was in the habit of keeping a large quantity of valuable property in his bed-room, the burglars at once made for that part of the house, and had possessed themselves of Mr. Collings's gold watch and some money, when they were disturbed by his awaking. From the nature of the wounds inflicted on Mr. Collings and his lady, the worst results are anticipated. In the course of Wednesday after noon an examination was gone through which, in all probability, will lead to the speedy apprehension of the parties.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS.—The Registrar-General's report for the week ending Saturday last gives the number of deaths registered in London for the week, 983; less by 86 than the average of the season. The return, therefore, indicates improvement in the public health, though the total number of deaths exceeds the previous week by 36. Mortality from all diseases continues to decline. The deaths registered from cholera were only 9, as follows:—St. George's, Hanover-square (Belgrave), F., 7; "bilious cholera" (24 days); health officials from both.—St. George's-in-the-East (St. John's). In the workhouse, a labourer, 63, "cholera;" in the workhouse, widow of a mariner, 65, "cholera."—Poplar (Poplar), M., 61, "Asiatic cholera" (30 hours).—St. Saviour (St. Saviour's), M., 54, "cholera" (24 hours).—St. George's-in-the-East (London-road), F., 50, "cholera" (15 hours).—Lambeth (Church, 2nd part) M., 12, "cholera bilosa" (10 days). Camberwell (Camberwell), M., 15, Queen-row, Grove-lane, a gentleman, 78, "dyspepsia, English cholera (3 days); rheumatism." Rotherhithe (Rotherhith), F., 49, "Asiatic cholera," (5 days).—The total number of births during the same week was 1521.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.—The mean height of the barometer was above 30 inches on every day except Tuesday, when it was 29·96 inches. It was highest on Sunday, namely 30·279 inches. The highest temperature observed was 60·7 deg. On 5 nights, the mean of the week was 45·9 deg. The greatest difference between the dew point temperature and the air temperature was on Sunday, and the mean on that day was 11 deg. The weather has been calm, but the wind generally in the north-west.

NEW COAL-PIT VENTILATOR.—Dr. Dunn, of Doncaster, maintains that the recent coal-pit explosions in different parts of the kingdom have occurred during the prevalence of high winds, and this is attributed to the wind forming an eddy in the up-cast as well as the down-cast shaft; the eddy in the down-cast shaft does not penetrate to the bottom of the mine, nor can the lighter and deleterious gases force through the eddy in the up-cast, and by these means accumulations of hydrogen gas and its compounds with sulphur and carbon take place, which require but the least ignition of fire in mine to cause an explosion. These grave inconveniences may be obviated by a considerable current of pure atmospheric air in every part of the mine, taking care that the up-cast shaft shall be so guarded that no eddy, however small the gale, can form in it. This can easily be done by placing a ventilator (of wood, zinc, tin, iron, or copper) in the form of a hood or cowl, and semi-circular, over the up-cast shaft; and, in order to ensure a free and rapid current of air through the mine, a revolving fan must be placed over the down-cast shaft, with its open side or mouth to the wind. This, also, can be made self-acting, where a down-cast shaft can be appropriated to it. By those means a current of air, as rapid as that on the earth's surface, can be made to circulate through every part of a mine. The ventilator has been tried with success at the Darley Main Colliery, and was witnessed and tested by the practical men of the pit. As Dr. Dunn gives his invention to the world, we feel pleasure in aiding its publicity.

LITERATURE.

DOD'S PEERAGE, BARONETAGE, KNIGHTAGE, &c.—Whittaker and Co., Ave Maria Lane.

There is no lack of works on this subject, but, in general, they are so voluminous, and the heterogeneous mass of matter compiled so defective in systematic arrangement, that many of them would require a key. Mr. Dod's work is not only free from these defects, but possesses many advantages peculiarly its own, in its portable size, and the comprehensiveness of the information conveyed in the most compact one form, and in a clear flowing style of composition. The author has been most happy in hitting the "golden mean" between sufficiency of unnecessary detail and a compilation in the style of a *catalogue raisonné*, and we can truly aver, that few more useful or more acceptable books of the kind have come under our ken.

In the preliminary pages will be found,—1st. Twenty four Illustrations, amongst these are the un ig.nia peculiar to Princes, Peers, Bishops, Baronets, Knights of the Garter, the Bath, St. Patrick, the Bath, St. Michael and St. George, the Guelphic Hanover, &c. 2nd Precedence. An essay in which the grounds for and claim to precedence are examined, and the gift, and the head of every office of dignity. To this are added copious tables of knighthood, of judicial and legal, of clerical, of university, of naval, of military, and of East Indian precedence, as well as an article on precedence amongst ladies.

In part 2 of the work, one of the most useful features is the article on the "Mode of Addressing Letters"—a series of statements, establishing the formal mode of addressing letters to every person of title, arranged in alphabetical order.

Altogether, Mr. Dod's "Peerage, Baronetage, and Knightage" is a unique and perfect work of its class, and should be in the hands of all who desire an intimate and correct knowledge of the various attractive subjects on which it treats.

CZERNY'S GREAT SCHOOL OF PRACTICAL COMPOSITION, Op. 600.—R. Cocks and Co.

This important work, translated from the German by Mr. John Bishop, of Cheltenham, in three large folio volumes, has lately been completed. In this masterpiece on composition, the translator has suggested many new points to the advantage of the work, which have received the approval of M. Carl Czerny. It is unlike all other treatises on composition, which works are generally confined to instruction in thorough bass and counterpoint, with which arts the student is there pre-supposed to be acquainted. But even with the best grounded knowledge of harmony and pure composition, the pupil is still ignorant of the *forms* which the different pieces must assume, in order that a so-called waltz may be indeed a waltz; a symphony, a symphony; a sonata, a sonata; and so on. After a suitable introduction, the author commences by teaching the *form* and construction of short and easy scenes of only two strains. Part II. embraces a copious explanation of instrumental compositions without the pianoforte, from the Quartett to the *Grand Symphony*. Part III. is exclusively devoted to vocal compositions. Part IV. contains short and easy exercises, for the nature, scale, and capabilities of the different orchestral instruments.

THE BOTANIC GARDEN AND FRUITERY. By I. MAUND, F.L.S. No. 29. Groombridge.

This popular work contains a coloured plate of four flowers; and another of a pear-shaped apple, with descriptive letterpress, and portions of the Account, and Professor Henslow's Dictionary. The work is interesting, as well as scientifically useful

THE MEDICAL PORTRAIT GALLERY

The publication of a series of Portraits has lately been commenced, under the able superintendance of Mr. T. M. Stone, of the Royal College of Surgeons. In the series is an excellent likeness of S. Hammick, Esq., Senior Surgeon of Charing-cross Hospital. It is cleverly drawn on stone by Maguire, and nicely printed by Hanhart. The other Portraits in the series are Professors Ferguson, Todd, Baird, Forbes (of King's College); J. F. South (of St. Thomas's Hospital); and Dr. John Forbes.

COUNTRY NEWS.

RETIREMENT FROM PARLIAMENT OF SIR WILLIAM HEATHCOTE.—Sir William Heathcote has addressed the following letter to his constituents, the electors of North Hampshire:—"Gentlemen, Having served for many years as your representative in the House of Commons, I am warned by impaired health, that, to devote to the duties of that service the time and toil by which it has hitherto been my pride to endeavour, to the best of my power, to justify your choice, is now beyond my strength; and I beg permission to re-transmit into your hands the trust with which you have honoured me. Allow me, in taking leave of you, to express with warmth and sincerity the deep and grateful sense which I retain of the confidence which has been reposed in me, and, permit me to add, of the unvaried kindness and courtesy by which, without reference to political differences, my constituents of all ranks and shades of opinion have been pleased to encourage in me the gratifying hope that I have enjoyed their personal good-will. I have the honour to be, &c. WILLIAM HEATHCOTE. Hartley Row, March 16, 1849." Mr. Campion moved, in the House of Commons, on Monday night, for a new writ for North Hampshire, in the room of the hon. Baronet, who has accepted the Chiltern Hundreds. Sir William has sat for Hampshire upwards of 20 years, and is a Conservative.

NORTH HANTS ELECTION.—On Wednesday, the High Sheriff of Hants received the writ, calling upon him to appoint a day on which to elect a knight of the shire for the county in the room of Sir William Heathcote, resigned, when he ordered that the nomination should take place on Saturday, the 31st inst., at 10 o'clock precisely, at the Castle, Winchester, and the election on the following day, on Wednesday and Thursday, the 4th and 5th of April next. Melville Portal, Esq. (Conservative), has declared himself as a candidate for the representation of this division of the county.

INSTALLATION OF MR. MACAULAY.—The installation of Mr. Macaulay as Lord Rector of the University of Glasgow took place on Wednesday in the common hall of the College. Mr. Macaulay's friend, Lord Jeffrey, was supported on either side by Principal M'Farlane and Professor Ramsay. The customary formalities were gone through, Mr. Macaulay addressed the assembled students in an eloquent speech, returning thanks for the honour, the constituted, and, on his part, unanticipated honour of his election.

THE SHILLING DUTY.—About £10,000 has been paid in the port of Liverpool upon farm gr ain corn and bread stuffs, entered for consumption at the nominal duty of 1s. per quarter.

MR. STONE IN THE DEBTORS' WARD.—The *Plymouth Journal* says:—We understand Mr. Stone holds quite a levee in the debtors' ward at St. Thomas's, Exeter. On Tuesday he was visited among others by Sir C. Hardy, J. Darby, Esq., Totnes; D. Derry, Esq., Plymouth; E. S. Cood, Esq., Plymouth; and on the previous day, amongst others, by Lord W. H. Bidder."

MANCHESTER BOROUGH CORONER.—The recent resignation of Mr. James Chapman, who, since Manchester became a corporate town, filled the office of borough coroner, drew forth upwards of 50 candidates in the field. The new coroner has been elected Mr. Herford, deputy town clerk, to the value of £[illegible] the emoluments arising from the coronership are said to be about £450 per annum.

THE OLDEN TIMES REJOICINGS.—COACH TRAVELLING.—A coach was last week again put on the road from Gloucester to Cheltenham, to run three times a week, in consequence of recent alterations in the railway traffic. Cirencester and Cheltenham have been placed at such an immeasurable distance from each other, as regards space, time, and money, that under such a system of travel each communication cannot fail of being both attractive and popular, more especially as the spring and summer seasons advance.

INCREASE ON THE COAL EXPORTS.—The official tables furnish evidence that the declared value of the exports of coals during the year 1848 amounted to £1,066,356, being an increase of upwards of 13 per cent. upon the exports of 1847. For the information of our readers we give the following statement of the declared values of coal exports for a number of years past:—1834, £720,746; 1835, £744,895; 1836, £892,861; 1837, £831,855; 1838, £865,890; 1839, £[illegible] 1840, £876,949; 1841, £871,797; 1842, £734,000; 1843, £[illegible] 1844, £874,056; 1845, £919,516; 1846, £971,174; 1847, £968,852; 1848, £1,066,356. The *ad valorem* duty of 10s. per cent. on the export of coals was repealed in 1844, when the duty of 5s. per ton by British and re-imported vessels, and 4s. per ton by foreign vessels, was abrogated in each. The beneficial effects of these wise measures of coal-duty abolition are made apparent by the above figures, that we refrain from even a word of comment.

BRITISH INSTITUTION.

On your left, as you ascend the staircase of the British Institution, is a very clever picture, by Mr. J. Gilbert (No. 161), "The Murder of Thomas à Becket." This has long been a favourite subject with the English painters; the greatness of the event, the time, costume, and place all uniting to make it a great spectacle for the world. Nor have we seen it (as often as it has been painted) better treated than by Mr. Gilbert. Northcote would have it more animated; Opie, more terrible and Caravaggio-like; and Mr. Maclise more picturesque and perhaps more baroque: but Mr. Gilbert has contrived very successfully, as we think, to bring back the scene much as it must have happened, without giving play to the unnecessary resources of his art. Few of our readers need be told that the Archbishop Thomas à Becket was murdered in his own cathedral, and that the steps before the altar where he fell, and the whole surrounding architecture of the scene, remain much as they were when the murder took place. The bold Norman architecture of the transept has often been painted without the terrible scene of Becket's death: and a very fine picture it presents, with nothing but the grandeur of its style, and the varied hues of age on its rich recesses, and the bold carvings of its arcades.

On the left of Mr. Gilbert's lunette-shaped composition is a very

THE BRITISH INSTITUTION EXHIBITION.

"THE MURDER OF THOMAS A BECKET."—PAINTED BY J. GILBERT.

different picture by Mr. John Phillip, entitled "Man from first to last requires Assistance." Mr. Phillip has endeavoured to embody a pleasing passage in Wordsworth. —

Here the child doth put
His budding courage to the proof; and here
Declining manhood learns to note the sly
And sure encroachments of infirmity—
Thinking how fast time runs, life's end how near.

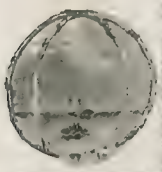
The scene is the exterior of a cottage door, covered with honeysuckle; and the personages in the picture are an old, enfeebled man, watching with interest a youthful mother and her younger sisters (his own grandchildren, perhaps), who are busily engaged in inducing the great-grandchild of the old man to run unassisted. The old man himself is very tottery, quite as feeble as the child.

Men are but children of a larger growth.

And the artist has managed to portray an inward consciousness on the mind of the old man that the great-grandfather and the great-grandchild are much in the same position. The incident of the old cat watching the first movements of a kitten is skilfully introduced, and shows that the artist has been observant of every circumstance likely to assist his composition. We are glad to see that Mr. Phillip's picture is marked as "sold," for it is very finely painted. Mr. Gilbert's picture deserves to be the same, but when we appreciate the beauty of historical composition, and the high degree of interest the leading of a picture, particularly of a female, as Mr. Phillip's is addressed, to the prepared sympathies of masses of people.

"MAN FROM FIRST TO LAST REQUIRES ASSISTANCE."—PAINTED BY JOHN PHILLIP.

DINNER TO SIR CHARLES JAMES NAPIER.



...ning last the Court of Di... grand banquet at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street, in honour of Sir ...intment, which ...the Com... ...diplomatic ...tment was en... In the centre of ...displayed a mag... nificent group in bright and frosted silver, ...senting a tournament scene, the ...steeds being mounted ...ness. The other tables were furnished with a profusion of magnifice... ...andelabra, goblets, and ornaments, ...nately worked in gold; and the ... ...of them carved ... ... uniforms and glitt... contrast to the mo... richly dressed ladies in the gallery enhanced the general effect of the scene.

...nd of the Coldstream Guards was in attendance, and played an appro... ...selection of music during the evening.

The Duke of Wellington, who was attired in the uniform of a Field Marshal, Sir C. Napier, and Viscount Hardinge, were enthusiastically cheered on their ...ll...

Lieutenant-General Sir James Law Lushington, G.C.B., Chairman of the Board of Directors, presided.

Sir Charles Napier, in responding to the toast of his health, said,—My lords and gentlemen, I rise to thank you for the honour you have ...me in drinking my health this night, and also to thank the chairman for the compliments which he has been so kind as to pay me. I go to India at the command of her Majesty, by the recommendation of his Grace the Duke of Wellington, and I believe I go also with the approbation of my countrymen. (Much cheering.) My lords and gentlemen, I might well have been excused had I declined, under the pretence that I have not ability to sustain such a command in the trying circumstances of the present hour. Two con... ...my declining this grand and honourable command. The fi... ...vice and assistance of the greatest soldier in the worl... ...ndence in the support and cordial co-operation which I shall receive from her Majesty's Ministers and the hon. Court of Directors. ... ...

Under these circumstances, it is not surprising that those whose duty it is to advise the Sovereign, and those who are entrusted by law with the administration of the British constitution in India, should have selected my hon. and gallant friend to be Commander-in-Chief in India on this occasion, when it may be expected that, as the period of service of the noble Lord who now commands the army in India will soon expire, he will be desirous of returning back to his native country, and therefore it is desirable that an officer of such distinguished service and ability as my gallant friend should be on the spot to take the command of the army. It is well known that I do not consider the existing period as one of extraordinary emergency (Loud cheers)—seeing that the great object of the war now existing has been attained. A great fortress, which it was absolutely necessary to obtain in order to the maintenance of peace, has fallen into our hands, after a long siege, without loss of men, by the unqualified surrender of the enemy, who was in possession of it. A battle has since been fought, where it is true that great losses have been sustained, and my Lords and gentlemen, I must say, that if we are to fight great battles, and if great risks are to be incurred, we must expect to bear losses in the attainment of great actions. If such actions should be fought and such victories gained without loss, it would be considered that little honour would be acquired in gaining such victories. (Cheers.) But I do consider it of the utmost importance that such a man as my honourable and gallant friend should be at the head of the army. Though I do not look upon the circumstances of the country at this moment to be such that they should be considered critical (Cheers) I am delighted that my honourable and gallant friend does to take the command there. I have done every thing in my power to attain that object, both with my honourable and gallant friend and elsewhere, and I am no doubt, if my noble friend, the Marquis of Anglesea, had thought proper to consult himself and feel any satisfaction in this country by some of the most splendid successes of which it has ever received accounts. (Loud cheering.)

Amongst the company present were, the Duke of Norfolk, the Marquis of Clanricarde, the Marquis of Breadalbane, the Marquis of Sligo, the Earl of Clare, Lord Campbell, Sir George Grey, Sir T. Baring, Sir J. Hobhouse, Sir James Graham, the Right Hon Henry Labouchere, the Right Hon. Fox Maule, the Right Hon. Lalor Shell, Sir John Romilly, and several civil and military officers of high rank.

In the course of the evening the Chairman read the following letter from Lord J. Russell:—

"Downing-street, March 14, 1849.

"Dear Sir,—It is with much regret that I decline the invitation of the Directors of the East India Company to meet Lord Gough, Sir Charles Napier, and Sir Charles Napier, and my respect for the Court of Directors, who administer with so much ability the vast territory confided to their care.

"I am, &c.,

"J. RUSSELL."

The incident of the banquet represented in the Engraving is just the moment when the entire company, rising and, amidst a perfect roar of applause, drank the health of General Sir Charles Napier. In obedience to the signals of the toast-master, cheer after cheer was given, until the room resounded with the shouts of its assembly. The ladies then rose, and their handkerchiefs from the galleries, while the Duke of Wellington bowed continually to the gallant officer who was said of in his side. Sir Charles sat apparently unconcerned at the attention paid to him: he merely seemed the honour conferred on him by the Duke, and then bowed to one or two other distinguished personages who had drunk the toast, with a modest grateful feeling. The cheering had hardly subsided before Sir Charles rose from his seat, and, in a few rapid sentences, delivered in a loud tone of voice, returned thanks for the honour done to him.

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL SIR CHARLES J. NAPIER, G.C.B.—The gallant Commander-in-Chief for India takes his departure for India this day (Saturday). He proceeds out Marseilles, accompanied by General George Napier, Captain Pitt Kennedy, his extra a de-de camp and military secretary, and the members of his suite. Lady Napier does not accompany the gallant General to the scene of his future labours

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.—Majors Macmurdo and William Napier, Sir Guy Campbell and Captain Byng, have been appointed Aides-de-Camp to his Excellency Sir Charles James Napier, G.C.B. Colonel George Napier, eldest son to Sir George, will accompany his uncle as an extra A.de-de-Camp, while the office of Military Secretary will be filled by that able and distinguished officer of the Royal Engineers, Captain Pitt Kennedy.

STAFF.—Captain Fellows, late of the 53rd Regiment, has been appointed Staff Officer of Pensioners at Truro, R.S., vacant by the decease of Quartermaster Macdonald. Lieutenant-Colonel Hope is to act as Staff Officer of Pensioners at Edinburgh, during the absence of Captain Tulloch in North America.

INCREASE TO THE ARMY.—The following regiments have received orders to complete their rank and file to 1000 each, viz.:—26th, Cameronians, 15th, 30th, 41st, 47th, 49th, and 69th, and to hold themselves in readiness to embark for foreign service.

BOUNTIES TO SOLDIERS.—To complete the regiments in India, as well as those about to proceed there, as quick as possible, the Government has sanctioned a bounty of one guinea each man who shall volunteer from other regiments, to enable him to defray the expense of altering his clothing and appointments

COMMISSIONS WITHOUT PURCHASE.—A return just published of the number of non-commissioned officers, and of pupils educated at the Royal Military College, and other persons, who have obtained commissions, without purchase, in eighteen years—viz. from 1830 to 1847, both inclusive, in Her Majesty's army at home and abroad, gives the following as the total results:—Non-commissioned officers, 45; gentlemen cadets, from the Royal Military College, 473; private gentlemen, 1265: total of the persons who have received commissions without purchase during the eighteen years, 2185. The promotion amongst the non-commissioned officers during the year of this period was as follows:—In 1830 there were promoted to commissions, 11; in 1831, 11; in 1832, 12; in 1833, 8; in 1834, 18; in 1835, 18; in 1836, 16; in 1837, 34; in 1838, 36; in 1839, 21, in 1840, 25; in 1841, 46; in 1842, 47; in 1843, 17; in 1844, 33; in 1845, 17; in 1846, 36; in 1847, 41.

A NEW MINIE BALL.—On Monday and Tuesday experiments were carried on at the Butts, in the Royal Arsenal, Woolwich, to test the merits of a musket-ball, submitted to the select committee by Mr. Minesinger, an American by birth, but of Dutch origin. The ball is cast with a four-grooved tail attached to it, in length about three-fourths the diameter of the spherical portion; the ball resembles the first screw propellers introduced with four leaves, but with a slight obliquity instead of the archimedean screw form. Mr. Minesinger fired his balls, 23 to the pound weight, from a long-barrelled gun, the length being 5 feet 7 inches; and Colonel Dundas, C.B., from a common musket, the barrel of which was 3 feet 3 inches long, both guns having percussion locks. The firing commenced at 100 yards, but, after a few rounds by each, the distance was expanded to 200 yards, when excellent practice was made, the target being struck every time, with two or three exceptions The advantage to the ball gives it singular advantages to the half-inspected form ffich, and probably increased the range; and shot d it, on further trial, be approved of, every common musket by its adoption would possess the projective power and excellent direction at present only attained with any degree of certainty by grooved rifles. It is intended to have a number of 32-pounder solid shot and shells cast on the same principle for trial in the Marshes.

IRELAND.

DEPARTURE OF THE LORD-LIEUTENANT.—His Excellency the Earl of Clarendon left Kingstown Harbour on Wednesday morning at nine o'clock, in the *Banshee* steamer for Holyhead. The Prince of Wales, the same day were in Lords Justices, to act as Chief Governors of Ireland during his Excellency's absence in England.

SAILORS' HOME, DUBLIN.—Captain W. H. Hall, of her Majesty's steamer *Dragon*, now on the coast of Ireland, having been lately awarded some salvage money from the Admiralty Court there, for assisting, at great risk and peril, a Spanish vessel in distress, has very generously given £200 of this money to open a subscription for the endowment of a Sailors' Home at the port of Dublin. Among the benefactors to so truly humane and national a work, we find recorded the name of Lord Lieutenant, Liberal, and generous friends of seamen, Admiral Dudley Oliver and Sir Charles Forbes, Bart., of London; the Right Hon Sidney Herbert, M.P.; Captains James, Coote, Smith, and Rawdon Maclean, of the Navy; and Henry Corbett, Esq., Q.C. Henry Hall, LL.D., Esq., and Dublin. The subscription already amounts to £500, and is fast progressing under the direction of a provisional committee, of which the warm-hearted Admiral Oliver has been elected president, and Captain Hall, F.R.S., of her Majesty's ship *Dragon*, honorary secretary

THE COAST GUARD.—The Board of Customs having recommended a reduction of the Coast Guard on the Rosses, Wexford, the duty of boat pulling and rummaging vessels arriving at the port of Wexford will be performed by tide waiters and boatmen on the ordinary staff of the Customs This requires some additional hands to be presently attached to the Wexford establishment. It appears, however, that the business of the port of Londonderry will admit of the reduction of the number of officers there; and, with a view of carrying into effect that system of economy which is now most rigidly enforced in all the revenue departments, the redundant officers now at Londonderry have been ordered to remove to Wexford, to carry on the duty at the Rosslare station.

THE CLEARANCE SYSTEM.—The *Cork Examiner* gives an account of the eviction of nine families at Clonpriest, near Youghal. The sheriff, with a body of police and military, attended. The *Tipperary Vindicator* contains accounts of clearances near Moneygall and Dundrum.

THE LATE INSURRECTION.—At Clonmel, on Monday, William Kelly, John Shea, and Thomas Burke were convicted of attacking the police barrack at Ballingarry. Judge Jackson sentenced them to transportation for 10 years. The learned Judge then passed sentence of death on William Quinlan, for the murder of John Walsh at Banagher. The 9th of April was named for his execution.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY.

Earl GREY stated, in reply to a question from Lord Stanley, that he had received a memorial from the Cape of Good Hope, complaining of the transportation of convicts to that colony, and praying for the discontinuance of the system. He would have no objection to produce all the papers on this subject

On the motion of the Earl of CARLISLE, the Out-door Paupers Bill was read a second time

The Overseers (Cities and Boroughs) Bill was read a third time and passed

The Earl of EGLINTON moved for returns relative to the refugee Poles which led to a short conversation The returns were agreed to in a modified form. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

QUESTIONS.

Mr HAWES stated, in reply to a que tion from Mr Mackenzie, that there was no foundation for the report in the *Morning Chronicle*, that a bill had been introduced into the Colonial Legislature of Canada to indemnity certain persons convicted of rebellion in 1847 8, and pardoned by her Majesty, for the losses they had sustained in consequence of their rebellion.

Lord DUNCAN gave notice of a motion for the repeal of the window tax.

To a question from Mr. Anstey, the CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER said that inquiries were going on with respect to the growth of chicory in this country, and to its use as a mixture with coffee; and that it might be necessary to subject how-grown chicory to an excise duty; but, until the inquiries should be terminated, he could come to no decision on the subject. The right hon gentleman added, that he had from the best authority that colony greatly improved coffee; and that he did not attribute the diminution of revenue in coffee altogether to the use of home-grown chicory, but to the greater quantity of colonial coffee now imported at the lower duty, and to the lower quantity of foreign coffee imported at the higher duty

In reply to Mr. Hume, Lord J RUSSELL stated that he did not think it would be proper to make any material reduction in the Post-Office Bill this year

To a question from Mr EWART, Mr. F. MAULE stated that the Commander-in-Chief had determined to institute an examination, as a test of education, for officers, previous to their obtaining commissions in the army, such examination, of a professional character, on the promotion from the rank of ensign to that of lieutenant; and a third and final examination on matters of military skill for subalterns before they should obtain their companies The right hon gentleman, in answer to other questions, stated that the usual movement of the troops at this season, the household brigade, would not take place this year, for economical reasons.

THE ARMY ESTIMATES

The House having gone into committee of supply,

Mr FOX MAULE moved the army estimates, which he prefaced by the usual general statement The right hon. gentleman said, that it had been the intention of the Government to diminish the number of men this year by discharging 10,000 men; but since that determination had been formed three regiments had been sent to India, and the intelligence recently received from that part of our empire induced the Government to send out two additional regiments, and therefore it was now proposed to discharge 9000 men Considering the state of affairs abroad, the military wants of our colonies, and our domestic exigences, it would be most unwise to make any further reduction—the number of men proposed, viz. 103,254 men, he no any doubt would be found fully relied on as an effective military force for our home and colonial wants. The number of men voted last year, exclusive of those employed in the East India Company's service, was 113,847; so that the actual reduction of our force would be 10,593 men. The right hon. gentleman paid a high compliment to the British army for the good conduct displayed by them during the recent turbulent times, and condemned as unjust and mischievous the charges of the Financial Reform Association respecting military officers

On the first vote, for 103,254 men for our land force, exclusive of that employed in the service of the East India Company,

Mr. HUME moved, as an amendment, that the number be limited to 89,254 men

Mr H Drummond, Mr. M. Gibson, Mr. J. O'Connell, Mr. P. Wood, Mr. V. Smith, Captain Boldero, Sir W. Molesworth, Mr. S. Crawford, Mr. Cobden, and Lord J Russell took part in the discussion that followed. The House then divided:—

For Mr Hume's amendment	.. .. ..	.. 40
Against it	.. .. ..	.. 182
Majority against the amendment		-142

The vote for 103,254 men was then agreed to.

Several money votes to the same number were taken.

Colonel DUNNE called attention to the privileges granted to officers of the Foot Guards of holding rank in the army superior to that of officers of corresponding regimental rank in regiments of the line, and to the [illegible] appointments in the Guards being colonels in the army. The system [illegible] and it was [illegible] that no officer should be appointed to any regiment of the line who had not served [illegible] anything so peculiarly onerous in the duties of the household troops as to justify the continuance of this privilege, which, by giving more rapid promotion to one branch of the service, ensures, among other disadvantages, an undue proportion of general officers from these favoured corps, to the disadvantage of officers who serve in regiments of the line in every part of the world.

Mr. FOX MAULE said that the whole question would come naturally under the consideration of the committee on the Army Estimates, and therefore he hoped the gallant Colonel would postpone the question

Colonel DUNNE acquiesced, and the subject dropped

Some votes on account of the NAVY Estimates were also taken

To a question from Mr Hume, Lord J. RUSSELL replied that he proposed to go into committee on the Navigation Bill the first thing on Friday next

The Indictable Offences (Ireland) Bill and the Summary Convictions (Ireland) Bill went through committee, and were ordered to be read a third time.

The Protection of Justices (Ireland) Bill was committed.

The Lunacy Act Amendment Bill was read a second time, on the motion of Sir G. GREY.

Adjourned at one o'clock.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—TUESDAY.

The Earl of ABERDEEN gave notice that he would on Thursday ask for information relative to the renewal of war in the north of Italy.

After the presentation of petitions the House adjourned to Thursday.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY.

QUESTIONS AND NOTICES OF MOTION.

Mr. P. SCROPE gave notice, for the 3rd of April, of his intention to move for leave to bring in a bill to facilitate the employment of the labouring poor in Ireland

To a question from Mr Wodehouse, the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER stated that it was not the intention of the Government to bring in a measure to alter the sale accounts of the land tax.—Mr. Wodehouse thereupon gave notice that he would draw attention to the subject after the Easter recess

Mr. W. MILES complained of false returns relating to the importation of cattle, and asked for an explanation.—The Chancellor of the EXCHEQUER promised to inquire, and then give an explanation if he could

DISTRIBUTION OF CHURCH REVENUES.—BISHOPWEARMOUTH.

Mr. HERBERT moved for an address to her Majesty, praying for a commission of Inquiry into the allegations contained in the petitions presented to the House from the parishioners of Bishopwearmouth and Sunderland; and that the commissioners be directed to take into consideration the agreement made in Parliament (on the authority of the patron of the living of Bishopwearmouth) to have been entered into between himself and the present incumbent, whereby the surplus income of the living, over and above £2000 a year, was applied to make up the income of the incumbent, is to be paid over to trustees; and to report on the best mode of appropriating that surplus to spiritual purposes connected with the two parishes, and of providing for future appropriations. The honourable member desired to impress on the House that his motion was prospective, and not intended to be, in any degree, retrospective. He stated that the income of the living was £5000 a year, and that the population of the two parishes of spiritual instruction. There were four district chapels, with four half-starved curates, whilst the incumbent was able to keep a numerous table. The result of the existing arrangements was, that there were only five places of worship belonging to the Established Church, containing 4200 sittings, while there were eighteen places of dissenting worship, with 14,360 sittings. The parish could, therefore, request Parliament to take the temporalities of the rectory under its control. The Prime Minister was the first statesman who ever asserted the doctrine of episcopal irresponsibility.

Lord J. RUSSELL denied that he ever laid down the principle of episcopal irresponsibility. On the contrary, he asserted the doctrine of episcopal responsibility; but there was a large and important exception to that principle, and that was, that no bill should be passed by Parliament into every case of patronage which any hon. member might call in question. The petitioners, in the case under consideration, did not complain of the sufficiency of the income of the living, but, on the contrary, they admitted that he was of "exemplary character, and of great ministerial devotion." It was evident that the arrangement made by the Bishop was intended to give a large part of the pecuniary revenue of the rector for the spiritual improvement of the parish, and for the increase of the incomes of the chapelries. There one, while he declined to give any opinion whether the arrangement was the best possible one or not, he (Lord J. Russell) thought it would be better for Parliament to make some general arrangement with respect to such temporalities than to vote for an individual case, which could not fail to have unwholesome effects. The noble Lord passed a high panegyric upon the Bishop of Durham, and bore testimony to the right rev. prelate's fitness for his high office

Alderman THOMPSON had hoped that the noble Lord would have been authorised by the Bishop of Durham to state that he was ready to deal with the temporal fees according to the wish of Parliament. This was a peculiar case, and Sunderland had strong claims to have her spiritual wants supplied out of the revenues derived from the excess of income of Bishopwearmouth. He should support the motion if pressed to a division.

Mr. DISRAELI recommended the Government, as the opinion of all sides of the House and of the Prime Minister himself was in favour of the proposition, to bring in a bill to regulate the distribution of these temporalities. Should the Government give a promise to do so, it would save the House from the painful duty of dividing on this individual question, which he, for one, would rather avoid, if possible.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER could not give any such assurance.

Sir R. PEEL would not do anything that could reflect on the conduct of the Bishop of Durham; but he could not refrain from stating his concurrence in the general principles laid down by Mr. Horsman. The right hon. Baronet advised an act of Parliament to regulate the temporalities

Lord ASHLEY heartily concurred in the principle of the motion, but he recommended Mr. Horsman to abstain from pressing it to a division, and to leave it to the good sense of the Bishop of Durham to introduce a bill in accordance with the expressed opinions of the House.

Sir FRANCIS BARING, as a member of the House, regretted a division on the motion, moved the previous question, and the House divided:—

For the previous question	.. .. ..	.. 52
Against it	.. .. ..	.. 39
Majority	.. .. ..	.. -13

The effect of this division was to postpone the consideration of Mr. Horsman's motion.

Lord J. RUSSELL immediately rose, and said that he would feel it his duty to convey to the Bishop of Durham the general opinion of the House on his arrangement with the present incumbent of Bishopwearmouth, and he had no doubt but that the right rev. prelate would introduce a measure in accordance with that opinion.

CONDITION OF THE WORKING CLASSES.—Mr. SLANEY moved for the appointment of a standing unpaid committee on to consider and report from time to time on the political changes (economical and with political changes) likely to improve the condition of the working classes, to encourage industry, and increase their contentment. The hon. member was proceeding, when the House was counted out, at a few minutes after eight o'clock

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—WEDNESDAY.

The House of Commons met at twelve o'clock

Mr. FAGAN moved the second reading of the Small Debts (Ireland) Bill. After a brief discussion, the House divided, and the numbers were—For the second reading, 39; Against it, 31: majority against, 2. The bill was then thrown out

On the motion of Mr. PUSEY, the Landlord and Tenant Bill was committed pro forma, in order that amendments might be introduced into it. The Bill was then ordered to be printed as amended, and to be recommitted next Wednesday.

On the motion of Mr. BOUVERIE, the Clergy Relief Bill was then, after a brief conversation, referred to a Select Committee

The Recovery of Wages (Ireland) Bill went through committee, after which The House went into committee on the Incumbents Bill. Some discussion took place on the fourth clause, Sir W. CLAY moving as an amendment that the chairman report progress. The committee divided, and the motion for reporting progress was negatived by a vote of 77 to 34. The bill then went through committee, and was reported, with some amendments, to the House.

On the motion of Mr. SCHOLEFIELD, the Tenants at Rack-Rent Relief Bill the object of which is to relieve occupiers of one-half of the rates levied for the erection of lunatic asylums—was read a second time

The report of the Committee of Supply was received

Mr. MULLINGS obtained leave and brought in a bill to extend the remedies of sequestrations of ecclesiastical benefices. Adjourned at five o'clock.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—THURSDAY.

ROYAL COMMISSION.

Their Lordships assembled at four o'clock.

The Royal Assent was given this day by Commission to the Overseers in Towns and Boroughs Bill. The Royal Commissioners were the Lord Chancellor, the Marquis of Clanricarde, and Lord Campbell.

Their Lordships then adjourned during pleasure.

Their Lordships resumed at five o'clock.

ITALY.

The Earl of ABERDEEN, in moving for papers relative to the mediation of this country between Austria and Sardinia, took occasion to review the conduct of her Majesty's Government on the subject, which he condemned in many respects as not characterised by that friendly feeling towards Austria which we ought to have shown to an old ally.

The Marquis of LANSDOWNE defended that conduct, contending that they had adopted the only course which was open to them under the peculiar circumstances of the case.—Adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY.

THE WAR IN THE PUNJAUB.—Sir J. C. HOBHOUSE, in reply to Mr. HUME, stated that the papers relative to the late operations which had been received from India were very voluminous, and he could give his best attention to them, and lay such of them as he thought necessary before the House on as early a day as possible.

EMIGRATION

Mr. SCOTT wished to ask the Under-Secretary for the Colonies the following questions: 1. Whether any information has been received by the last packet from any, and which, of the Australian colonies upon the subject of emigration.—2 What debt has been incurred in New South Wales on account of emigration, from the 1st of January, 1847.—3. Whether any further loan has been recommended, forestalling the annual revenue derived from the Land Fund in New South Wales.—4 Whether funds have been granted for the colony. 5. Whether the funds applicable to emigration to that colony are not expended, and if not, how much remains. 6. How much of the colonial fund available at the meeting of Parliament has since been expended in Dorset and Wilts alone, to pay the whole passage money of emigrants from those counties only. 7. Whether it is known to the Government that shoe-makers and other mechanics have been sent out by the agents of the Government as "agricultural labourers eligible for a free passage;" and whether these agents have received a commission of fifteen shillings a head for passing such emigrants, and if it is intended to continue such a system of commission to agents. 8. Whether her Majesty's Government mean to persist in restricting the number of mechanics and of landed proprietors to persons whose entire passage money is paid for them, or whether it is intended to economise the funds, and promote a continuance of emigration upon a principle of mutual advantage, by giving a preference to emigrants who contribute towards or who contribute towards their passage.—9 Whether there is any intention of reducing the number of clerks or others in the emigration department in Park-street, Westminster?

Mr. HAWES said, with regard to the first question, none but the ordinary information had been received, and none of that official character which the hon. gentleman desired. To the second, third, and fourth questions, a mode had been proposed for meeting the difficulty, but that mode had not yet been called into operation. With respect to the fifth and sixth questions he expected to have had an account sent him before to-day, in order to have been able to answer the hon. member's question, but he had not received it. He hoped to have it to-morrow. With respect to the seventh question, he was not aware of that circumstance. He had made some inquiry whether any mechanics had been passed by the agents of the Government as "agricultural labourers" eligible for free passage," but he was not aware of any such parties having been so passed. In reply to the ninth question, he could only say, that the correspondence in that department was daily increasing, and increasing to such an extent, that rather an augmentation than a diminution of the clerks would become necessary.

CANADIAN REBELLION OF 1837 AND 1838.

Mr. GLADSTONE rose to ask her Majesty's Government—1 Whether any instructions have been given or will be given to the Governor-General of Canada as to the course which he is to pursue, in the event of its being proposed to him by his advisers; to allow them to introduce into the House of Assembly any bill giving compensation to any persons who may have been implicated in the rebellions of 1837 or 1838, on account of the damage sustained by them in those rebellions, or in the event of the passing of any such bill through the two Houses of the Legislature, to give the Royal Assent, according to the usage of Canada, if any such bill should have passed through both Houses of the Legislature, and should have become an Act by the Governor-General's assent, without any responsible clause, that the money thereby authorised to be paid would be payable forthwith, or before her Majesty's servants had had an opportunity of advising her Majesty with respect to the allowance or disallowance of such Act. 2. Whether any official intelligence had yet been received in respect to that transaction from Canada?

Mr. HAWES was able to answer in the affirmative, that no instructions whatever were given to the noble Lord at the head of the Canadian Government with references to the introduction of those bills into the House of Assembly. His noble friend the Secretary of State for the Colonies had entire confidence in that noble Lord, and was not in the habit of fettering him with instruction. With regard to the second question, he had to state that all the colonial laws he believed arrived really—but he could not pretend to offer formal stages, and having passed through the House of Assembly, came into immediate operation, unless they contained a suspending clause. That would apply, of course, to all acts, whether for the appropriation of money or not; and they were to come into operation immediately, unless disallowed by the Queen In that case it would only cease to be law on the arrival of the Queen's disallowance in Canada. In reply to the third question no despatches had been received from Lord Elgin whatever on that subject. Lord Grey had received a private letter (hear, hear), which was only received yesterday.

Mr. HUME said the question which he wished to ask was, whether her Majesty's Government had or had not received a communication from Lord Metcalfe, to the effect that a grant of 60,000 had been voted on the recommendation of the Governor-General of Canada an Legislature

Sir G. GREY said something of the sort had certainly been stated, but he was unwilling at present into the matter, as he was unable to give a decision which could be only mischievous without any equivalent benefit to be derived from it

Mr. GLADSTONE wished to ask whether the House of Assembly could have justified such a proceeding?

Sir G. GREY begged to reply to order. If the matter had been one of which the House had a right to take any cognisance—

Mr. GLADSTONE conceived that the matter was in the hands of the Government, and could be one that was competent to deal with and that concerned it

After a few words from Mr. ROEBUCK and Mr. HAWES, the matter dropped.

A short discussion followed, on the motion of Lord DUDLEY STUART, who moved for papers upon the occupation of Midiah and Wallachia by Russian troops, in the course of which Lord PALMERSTON showed there was no appearance to be entertained relative to the future conduct of Russia towards those provinces.—Adjourned.

EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

It is said that on the Ministers concluding their deliberations on the subject of the disastrous news from India, his Grace the Commander-in-Chief was requested, through Lord Fitzroy Somerset, to furnish the Board of Control with the names of three officers whom he might deem to be equal to the crisis, and the three names furnished by his grace were Sir Charles Napier—Sir Charles Napier—Sir Charles Napier.

The united Boards of Stamps and Taxes and Excise into one revenue board of in and duties and taxes, by act of Parliament, are now styled in official documents, and on all business matters connected with the department, the "Board of Inland Revenue."

Mr. Freeman, the Stone Receiver of Sheerness Dockyard, who has been absent on special duty for near y nine months, has been appointed by the Admiralty to determine the value of the decayed stock of timber, in which service their lordships have ordered him to be assisted by Mr. J. Bennett, the timber inspector of Portsmouth Dockyard.

We mentioned last week, that M. Moreton, an American printer, who had just died in Paris, had bequeathed a legacy of £40,000 to any person who should succeed in constructing a machine capable of striking off 10,000 copies of ne spaper within an hour. *La Liberte*, of Paris, announces that the fact has been communicated to the Abbé Deivau, parish priest of Zonafiques, in the Department of the North, w o has obtained a patent for a machine which appears to be calculated to realise the compliance of the problem in which M. More on was so much interested.

Louis Christophe, the *soi disant* Prince of Haiti, who figured so prominently t wards the close of last year at some of our police courts died on Sunday last in the workhouse of St. George's-in-the-East. The Black Prince, as he called himself, had been several times committed as a rogue and vagabond, and had been for some time in the workhouse.

The analysis of some samples of the gold brought from California to this country showed in one 88 75 per cent. of pure gold, 8 88 of silver, 0 85 of copper, with a trace of iron and 1 40 per cent. of silicious residue. In another sample the pure gold was 86 57, the silver 13 33, the copper 0 29, and the iron 0 54 per cent. It is found that the surface of the gold is purer than the interior, and that before fusion the metal appears nearer the colour of pure gold, and after fusion it assumes the hue of a brassy yellow.

Mr. Richardson, the eminent sculptor, who has been for some months engaged in restoring the interesting series of mutilated alabaster effigies and tombs (temp Henry IV. to Henry VIII. inclusive), of the Staffords, Ardernes, Stanley, &c., in Elford Church, Staffordshire, is about to publish accurate drawings of those interesting works

The vessel *Ralph Bernal*, just arrived in the docks from Sydney, New South Wales, has brought four cakes and 347 cases of preserved meat as a portion of her cargo, the production of the place. This is a naval article of importation rem t. ls far distant colony.

The largest salmon witnessed this year was exhibited on Mr. Grove's premises in Bond-street, on Saturday last, the weight being 41 lb.; it was regarded as a feature of much curiosity among the brethren of the ang.e.

A private of the 62nd R giment, named William Hankins, was married last week at Fa.wood to a young lady of very prepossessing appearance, and who has a fortune of £15,000. The father of the lady gave his daughter to the gallant young soldier

The Lord Bishop of Durham, with his usual liberality, has subscribed £50 to the proposed new church at Shincliffe; the Dean and Chapter have given £300; the late Hon. and Rev. Dr. Welles ey, £100; the Marchioness of Londonderry, £5; the Diocesan Church Building Society, £100; the Rev T Twis, £100; the Rev. H. Stoker, £50; pupils of the Rev. I. Todd, £100; and Thomas Davison, Esq., £20. In all, nearly £900 has been promised.

There are said to be no less than 50,000 Germans in the city of New or k.

The Cathedral of Mexico was commenced in 1552, and 90 years were s pent in completing it. The New York Custom-House cost about the same sum, and was built in something less than nine years.

Wisconsin is the last state admitted into the American Union. The rapidity with which it is filling up may be judged of from the report of land sale. in the Green Bay District. During the four months, February, March, April, and M ay, last year, these amounted to 182,192 d.s., being 146,562 acres—more than 9 00 farms of 160 acres each

The French naval station on the coast of Africa is reduced to nine s hips, and the English Ambassador at Paris has delivered to the Government of the Republic a like number of letters, authorising these cruisers to visit English ships.

The West India steamer *Tay* left Southampton on Saturday. Among the pa-sengers were upwards of 20 for Chagres, bound for the north western and south-western coast of Am rica. The mails for Chagres were unusually large, consisting of 14 sacks of letters and papers. The labels on the letter b gs for the Mosquito country have been altered from San Juan de Nicaragua to "Grey Town."

The amount of the Consolidated Three per Cent. Annuities sold by the Commissioners for the reduction of the National Debt between October 27, 1847, and the 26th January, 1849, has been officially stated at £2,355,418 s., being average £87 7s 11d.—£3 8s. 7d. per cent. money. The amount produced and paid into the Exchequer was £2,000,000.

We have great pleasure in stating that there will be a statue of Nelson in Norwich. The Committee have concluded the engagement with Mr. Milnes, the sculptor, and the work will be immediately commenced, although several hundred pounds are yet wanted of the required sum

A decked boat, called the *Jason*, during the week, brought up the Seine to Paris, from Rouen, three small iron-bound barrels, sent from London to a dealer in precious metals. These barrels were filled with gold dust from the mines of California, amounting to nearly a million of francs.

The East India Company have deposited, for a short time, at the gardens of the Zoological Society, in the Regent's-park, a flock of Thibetan sheep and lambs, from the mountain district of Ladak, which, we believe, have been imported with the view of introducing this fine-woolled variety in the Highland mountains of Scotland and Wales.

A ragged school is about to be established in Chatham. It is understood that a building will be erected for the purpose, the project being liberally supported, and a lady of wealth having munificently promised to supply whatever money may be wanting. The site of the building will probably be near the turnpike on the new road.

Mr. Odo Russell, son of the late Lord William Russell, is appointed an unpaid *attaché* to the British Embassy at the Austrian Court

Edward Thornton and Daniel Brenan, Esqrs., are appointed Executive Councillors, and David Kaye, Esq., a Legislative Councillor for Prince Edward's Island.

The proportions of the *Nankin* frigate, at present building at Woolwich, a 50-gun frigate, have so extended, that the sl p, No. 7, is not large enough for her; or rather the boundaries of the roof so interfere with the progress of the massively-framed ship, that the Admiralty have been obliged to order a portion of it to be removed, to make room for fitting the knee of her head.

A return moved for by Mr. Hume shews that the total number of non-commissioned officers educated at the Royal Military College from 18.0 to 1847 amounted to 446; the number of gentlemen cadets, to 473; and the number of private pupils, to 1295: making a grand total of 2214.

On the recent medical examination of the men at Woolwich Dockyard, it was ascertained that only about a dozen of them will be superannuated. The others who are to be discharged have been generously offered permission to remain as labourers. The pay of the labourers is about 12s. per week.

Mr. John O'Connell, M.P., has been appointed Hon. Secretary to the Repeal Association; Mr. Ray, the late secretary, having resigned, in consequence of receiving an appointment in a large mercantile establishment. Mr. O'Connell will have a sinecure for some time to come.

Mr. Wilson, the jockey, who was injured in the steeple-chase last week, is fast recovering from the consequences of the accident.

The cholera in Glasgow has, it appears, destroyed 1900 persons since the 11th November last, out of a total number of about 4000 cases.

A convoy of 265 emigrants to Algiers left Paris on Saturday for Lyons, where they were to be joined by 200 others.

The National Printing-office of Francehas just published a work entitled "Chronology of the Kings of Egypt," by Lesueur. This is the first book in which the new hieroglyphic types of that establishment have been used at any length. They are said to be extremely delicate and beautiful very superior to anything put forth by the English or German presses. The work is also the first bearing the new formula used under the Republic to distinguish a book printed at the cost of the Government

A fever, said to be of a typhoid character, prevails in the Lincoln gaol, to such an extent as almost to make it necessary to postpone the assizes.

The library of the late Mr. Disraeli, author of the "Curiosities of Literature," and other well-known works, and father of "The Conning Tower" of the Protectionists, was sold by auction last week. There was nothing particular in the sale, except that the books, especially such as had the late owner's autograph annotations, were sought after and realised good prices.

There is no foundation for the statement that Mr. George Clive, the Judge of the Southwark County Court, had been appointed Recorder of Wovingham. In fact, the office does not now exist, having been abolished by the Municipal Reform Act.

The usual official return of the state of the Suitors' Fund of the Court of Chancery has been laid before Parliament. The total of the investments on account of the said fund during the year ended the 1st of October, 1848, amounted to £66,75b, and the total receipts to £123,465. The cash balance on the said account on the 1st of Oct.-ber last was united to 3,710. The total receipts for the year ended the 26th of November, 1848, exhibits an excess of fees above charges amounting to £8083.

On Monday morning one of the guards of the London North-Western Railway, named Ireland, was killed at Newton Junction (Lancashire) in foolishly attempting to cross the line while a trai was approaching

The vessel *Parsevgore*, arrived on Monday from Canton and Hong-Kong, has brought from the latter place 22 boxes of treasure, consigned to our The vessel *Packet*, arrived also on Monday from the Cape of Good Hope, brought one box of specie, consigned to a party in the metropolis.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"*S. S. J.*"*Oxford*—*Alexandre's collection numbers about* 2000 *Problems. The prices are believe to be* 1*½s.*

"*A. P.*"—1. *A Bishop is considered to be more valuable than a Knight; but the difference is so small as to be unappreciable, except among very fine players.* 2. *Get Bohn's "Chess-Player's Handbook," and play as often as you can with proficients*

"*J. C. L.*"—*Neat, but hardly difficult enough*

"*E. W.*"—*It shall be examined. Who is the author?*

"*G. S.*"*Dooplin*—*We have always much pleasure in looking the diagrams over. In the one last received the mate is quite unpracticable, since Black may take the Queen with his R, and set his opponent at defence*

"*A. L.*"—*The King can Castle under the circumstances mentioned*

"*J. W. B.*"—The Chess-Player's Companion *is likely, we are told, to be published immediately. When such great exactitude as prevailing is required as in works on Chess, a book takes a long time in passing through the press With respect to your second question, we should say it would be a difficult matter to raise sufficient stakes*

"*R. H. A.*"—*We are sorry to say the last is equally unadapted for publication.*

"*Amateur,*" *Manr, India.*—*We shall rejoice at receiving another packet of equally rare and beautiful variations*

"*T. H.*" *Hon. Secretary*—*The Liverpool Chess Club numbers about* 100 *members.*

"*O. S. S.*"—*Very acceptable. They shall all appear in due course.*

"*J. R.*" *Richmond.*—1. *The match began about three months back.* 2. *We are not aware of any work expressly devoted to "Position" in Chess; but nine-tenths of every elementary treatise is taken up with its analysis*

"*R. T. T.*"—*The solution of Enigma* 413 *is as follows:*—1. *R takes Q (ch).* 2. *Q to Q Kt 7th (ch).* 3. *Kt mates.*

"*An Amateur of Kensington.*"—*Winning at Chess would be easy enough, if one could find opponents so accommodating as the player of Black in your diagrams. Pray understand that in a Problem mate must be given within the stipulated number of moves, and the win is impossible.*

"*F. W. A.,*" *Stoke.*—*The Problem No.* 268 *cannot be solved as you propose. Try it once more*

"*G. H. L.*"—*Our Problem of last week is one of exceeding beauty. Examine it attentively, and you will soon discover your error.*

"*M. E. R.*" *should have sent his note of the solution; we can then tell if it were correct or not.*

"*E. H. O.*"—1. *We have not the Enigma of "Omicron" at hand to refer to.* 2. *You had omitted the all-important Bishop in the first diagram. The position now appears correct, and the win is impressive.*

"*Omicron.*"—*The missing letter has since reached us, and the Problem shall be examined.*

"*C. W. R.*"—*Mr. Lambert's clever little Enigma No.* 423 *is solved thus:*—

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE	BLACK
1. K to K 4th	K to any 3d (best)	3. R to K 8th	Anything
2. Q to K 8th (ch)	K to B 3d	4. R to K 6th—Mate	

Perrie.'—*They shall be examined.*

"*C. D.,*" *Pandora*—*The second solution of your Problem is wrong, since the Black Queen can take the Kt at the first move, and thus defer checkmate.*

"*Solissona by*" "*W. W. P.*" "*J. B.*" "*R. H. P.*" "*Ellen,*" "*N. G. P.*" "*Pupa*" "*W. F. P.*" "*H. P.*" "*R. H. A.*" "*M. E. R.*" "*R. F.*" *Woolwich*; "*Otho,*" "*Mary,*" "*C. A. M. K.*" "*Sigma,*" "*G. S. J.*" *are correct. Those by* "*Gaul,*" "*W. T. R.,*" "*H. E.*" "*F. C.*" "*C. F. L.,*" "*Dereven,*" "*S. T.,*" *Hull, are wrong.*

*** Want of space compels us to defer the Answers to very many Correspondents.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 269.

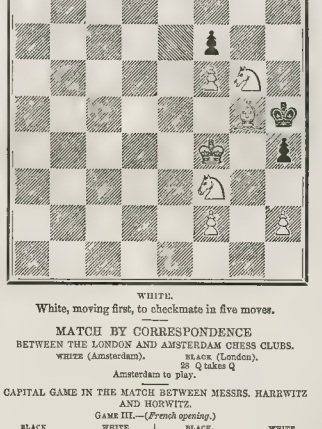
WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. Kt to K 6th (ch)	R takes Kt	4. R to Q 8th	Q to K 3d (a)
2. B to Q 7th (ch)	R to K 3 4th (dis. ch)	5. Q to Q sq (ch)	Q or R interposes
3. K to Q Kt 5th (dis. P to Q 3 4th (dis. ch)	ch)	6. Q takes Q or R—Mate.	

(a) Black has many other modes of play at move 4, but none which can prevent the mate in six.

PROBLEM NO. 270.

By E. L. W.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White, moving first, to checkmate in five moves.

MATCH BY CORRESPONDENCE

BETWEEN THE LONDON AND AMSTERDAM CHESS CLUBS.

WHITE (Amsterdam).	BLACK (London).
	23 Q takes Q

Amsterdam to play.

CAPITAL GAME IN THE MATCH BETWEEN MESSRS. HARRWITZ AND HORWITZ.

GAME III.—(*French opening.*)

BLACK. (Mr. Harwitz).	WHITE. (Mr. Horwitz.)	BLACK. (Mr. Harwitz.)	WHITE. (Mr. Horwitz.)
1. P to K 4th.	P to K 3d	19. K B takes K Kt	K R takes B
2. P to Q 4th	P to Q 4th	20. B to K 3d (e)	K R to K R 4th
3. P takes P	P takes P	21. P to K R 3d	K to R sq
4. P to Q B 4th	K Kt to B 3d	22. Q to Q Kt 3d (f)	Q R to K Kt sq (g)
5. Q Kt to B 3d	B to K 2d	23. Q takes K P	Q R to K Kt 3d (h)
6. P takes P	K Kt takes P	24. Q to Q B 8th (ch)	Q R to K Kt sq
7. K B to Q B 4th	Q B to K 2d	25. Q to K 6th	Q R to K Kt 3d
8. Q to Q Kt 3d	K B to Q Kt 5th	26. Q to Q 7th	Q R to K Kt 2d
9. K Kt to B 3d	Q Kt to B 3d	27. Q to Q B 8th (ch)	Q R to K Kt sq
10. Castles	K B takes Kt	28. Q to K 6th	Kt to Q sq
11. P takes B	Castles	29. Q to Q 7th	Q to K 3th
12. Kt to K 6 5th (a)	Q Kt to Q R 4th	30. P to K Kt 3d	R to K 3d
13. Q to Q B 3d. (b)	P to K Kt 3d	31. K R to Q sq (c)	K R takes K R P
14. Kt takes B	P takes Kt	32. K to K B sq	K R takes K Kt P
15. K B to Q 3d	Q Kt to Q B 3d	33. P takes R	Q takes B
16. Q B to K R 6th	K R to K B 2d (c)	34. Q to Q 4th	R to K B sq (ch)
17. K R takes K Kt P	K R to Q 2d.	35. K to Kt 2d	R to K B 7th (ch)
18. K B to K 4th	Q to K R 6th (d)	36. K to K 3d	Kt to K B 6th (ch)

White Wins

(a) An excellent move—relieving himself at once from the threatened danger to his Queen and opening a most formidable attack upon the adverse King.

(b) The strong rush, and thus escaping the loss of the exchange.

(c) We should have preferred an attempt to carry the war into the enemy's territory, by playing the Q to K B 5th, and R. Kt to B 5.h afterwards

(d) White now turns the assault upon his opponent, and the attack and counter-attack are admirably managed

(e) If he ... 2nd wou.d, perhaps have been better

(f) This is ingenious; but it gives White too much time

(g) Losing move He should have played Kt to K 5th, when the following variation was probably—

BLACK.	WHITE	BLACK	WHITE
22	Q to K 8th	24. P to K Kt 3d, or e	Q to K Kt 5th
23. K to B 2d	Q to Z. Kt sq	25. P to K B 5th	Q or B takes K P (ch)
		And wins.	

(h) BLACK. WHITE BLACK. WHITE.

24. K R to K Kt sq	Q to K 6th (threatening to take in three moves)	26. P takes Kt	Q takes a P (check)
		27. Q to K sq	Q takes B
25. P to K B 3d	Kt to K 6th. (He may also play Q to K Kt 3d.)	28. Q to K sq	Q takes K B P
		29. Q takes K P (best)	Q takes Q B P

With a fine game.

(i) Again White loses time. Why not play the Kt to Q square directly?

(j) P to Q 4th seems much more effective, and leads to many striking variations.

AN AMERICAN'S OPINION OF ENGLAND.

(From the *New York Tribune*.)

RALPH WALDO EMERSON lectured before the Boston Mercantile Library Association, December 27, on England, giving the results of his observations during his recent visit. He appears to have derived strongly favourable impressions of the English character. He spoke of the steady balance of the qual ties of their nature as their great characteristic, and the secret of their success. Everything in England betokens life. The land and climate are favourable to the production and preservation of good men. Mr. Emerson facetiously remarked that it was against his theory to travel—he did not like it, and in most cases he considered it a disadvantageous to the literary man. Running up hills and over valleys—he bel ieved the office of a wheel, not of a man. But he had profited by his trip to England.

He referred to the elements of that power which the English now hold, and have held for centuries. After looking at her manufactories, scattered all ov r the land, her commerce, her agriculture, her arts,—and witnessing the stupendous results which have been wrought out—one is convinced that if he would see the best development of common sense—the standard sense—he must go to England to witness it. The land, in every part so like a garden, shows the triumph of labour; the fields look as if finished with the pencil, not the plough. Every arable spot has been cultivated, and everything turned to the best possible.

England, indeed, is a huge mill, a grand hotel, where everything is provided to one's mind. On the railroads we ride twice as fast, and with one-half the shaking than we do upon our roads. All day and a night—over-by-day moves on a railway—the Englishman ever touches the ground. Eng and has the best working climate in the world; it is never hot or cold; their winter days like our November days in the early part of the month. The only drawback which Mr. Emerson mentioned was the dark gray colour of the sky, which renders gray and bright too nearly alike, and makes it painful at times to read and write. To this must be added the dark dense smoke of many of the manufacturing towns; this smoke pervading and completely enveloping at times every surrounding object.

England has all the materials for a working country—iron, coal, &c., excepting wood.

The Englishman enjoys great health and vigour of body. They are larger than Americans. One hundred Englishmen taken at random would probably weigh one-quarter more than the same number of Americans taken in the same manner; and the skeleton is said not to weigh more. The Englishman is plump, round, and full, and presents a stout, respectable, and grandfa herly figure. The women even have thick-set forms, and seldom a tall, spare Englishman is seen. The figures of the days of chivalry carved in stone, some of them 500 years old, which adorn the churches all over England, present the same types which characterise the present race. Enjoying vigorous health, they last well, and their animal powers are strongly developed. They are great eaters, and claim that a good supply of food is essential to health. They have more constitutional energy and vigour than we have. Pluck is the national characteristic the coalman, the port r, the no.leman, the bishop and even the women have it; the press runs over with it.

An Englishman speaks with his whole body; his elocution is stomachy—an American's is labial. He may growl at the petty annoyances of an hotel, but he has abundance of self-command. But the "taxes of his eyes" are united to his income-taxes, and only agree with his trunk. Whenever and wherever he goes, the Englishman will not He has existed for a thousand years, and will continue to exist, as his character possesses as much energy as ever.

London and England are now in full growth. Birkenhead, opposite Liverpool, grows as fast as South Boston or Brooklyn, opposite New York. London is enlarging at an alarming rate, even to the swallowing up of Middlesex The British Museum is not yet arranged. London is increasing as rapidly as one of our western colleges Everything in England betokens life.

Be sure the Englishman does not build castles and abbeys, but what the 19th century demands, he builds—docks, wharfs, warehouses, &c., wi hout number. In all that the Englishman does, even to the noise of clearing his throat, he gives evidence of strength. It is not the.and for faint hearts

One thing is very noticeable among the people, and that is their total neglect of each other. Each man shaves, dresses, eats, walks, and runs just as he pleases, and his neighbour pays no attention to him, so long as he is not interfered with; and this is not because Englishmen are trained to reserve, but because each man is trained to mind his own business. Personal eccentricities are allowed here, and no one observes them. Each islander is an island himself, repo sing in quiet and tranquil waters.

It is very certain that the Englishman has so much confidence in the power of his nation that he cares very little about any other. Swedenborg, who visited England frequently during the last century, and an Italian author who wrote in 1800, were both quoted in this connexion. The Englishman is handsome, and has always been so. If a handsome foreigner comes among them, the people declare that it is a pity he is not an Englishman. This arrogance is his birthright. His praise is to tell you it is "so English" in character, and his highest praise is to say to an acquaintance, "I should not know you from an Englishman." Now his is admirable in some respects.

The English surpass all others in general culture—arms are so harmoniously developed. They are quick to perceive any meanness in an individual. And it is reasonable that they should have all those fastidious views which wealth and power and position create. But it is not to be disguised, that there is much in English culture that will not bear analysis. It is material, built solely upon wealth, cockneyism, and is most fully exemplified in boxing, racing, gaming, &c.—which are called the English sports. They are vast, orderly, and respectable, and have the nicest care of their wines, guns, &c. But these are trifles. Their manly forms are attributed to the exercises, such as boating, boxing, and riding, in which they indulge from early years. The attachment to horses among them is almost universal they are always on horseback—the hotels are crowded with pictures of races. Betting, not without its uses, causes them to be very exact in their *data*, and settles everything as a fact.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.—Information having been received from the Director-General of the French Post-office that a regular packet communication exists between Marseilles and Tunis, the packets leaving Marseilles for Tunis on the 8th and 23d of every month, and departing from Tunis for Marseilles on the 4th and 19th of every month, all letters hereafter posted, addressed to Tunis, will be transmitted by French packet, vid Marseilles, unless specially addressed to be otherwise forwarded. The postage on letters forwarded to Tunis by this route will be—British, weighing under ½ ounce, 5d.; foreign, 10d.—total, 1s. 3d. British, weighing ½ oz. and not exceeding ½ oz., 8d.; foreign, 1s. 8d.—total, 2s. 4d. British, exceeding ½ oz. and under 1 oz., 10d.; foreign, 2s. 6d.—total, 3s. 4d. British, weighing 1 oz. and not exceeding 1 oz., 10d.; foreign, 3s. 4d.—total, 4s. 2d. British, exceeding 1 oz. and under 1½ oz., 1s. 8d.; foreign, 4s 2d.—total, 5s. 10d. Newspapers will be liable to a charge of 2d. each. The postage on both letters and newspapers must be paid in advance.

THE SOCIETY OF ARTS.

On Wednesday evening the Society of Arts again opened their "Exhibition of Select Specimens of recent British Manufactures" to a large and fashionable assemblage of visitors, who entirely filled the rooms in the Adelphi. We learned that the Society would have been honoured with the presence of the Prince of Orange, had not his Royal Highness been called to England by the death of his Royal father. The principal saloon, with its superb ceiling of gold and colour—the renovated masterpieces of Barry's genius upon the walls—the brilliant plate, and decorative glass, receiving a flood of light from the richly-gilt chandeliers, lamps, and lustres,—had a truly splendid effect.

One of the principal attractions of the evening was the tasteful specimen of table-plate, designed by his Royal Highness the President of the Society of Arts, and occupying a prominent position near the centre of the room. It is described in the catalogue as a "Gilt Centre-Piece, executed by command of her Majesty, from a design by his Royal Highness the Prince Albert, lent for exhibition by her Most Gracious Majesty."

The composition, as our Illustration also shows, consists of a circular base supporting a four-sided pedestal, somewhat reminding that of a continental fountain, in two faces of which is a grotesque head, and a shell beneath. The sides are panelled, and rich in ornamentation; and at the angles are trusses of tasteful design and combination. The entire composition is surmounted by a salver, in antique taste, supported by four scroll dem-figures upon a pedestal, with bridle heads at the angles, and fruit in a kind of patera at the sides. Upon the principal pedestal are grouped four of her Majesty's favourite dogs: a large greyhound and a rough terrier are grouped with a dead hare; and on the opposite side is another specimen of terrier and a "turnspit" dog, watching a rat in a circular w e trap.

The style of ornament throughout the design is generally of late Elizabethan character. In the two principal faces of the circular base are the arms of her Majesty and Prince Albert; and upon the other faces are the Royal initia s. The whole exhibition shows that the entire design of this centre-piece is much matter, or compartment, besides those exhibited. It has been beautifully executed by Messrs. Garrard; the animals modelled by Mr Cotterell. This is altog ther a very interesting work; and its exhibition will have a beneficial tendency in shewing that the practice of the art of design is in no way incompatible with the highest position: while the fact of the Queen having been pleased to allow two of her consort to be sent from the Royal nurseries, to be modelled, shows the interest her Majesty takes in the prosperity of the "Society of Arts," and its truly national aim and object.

The Gilt Exhibition has been already well attended, daily A few striking specimens have been added since the opening day. A fine and large piece of carving of fruit and flowers, intended for the back of the pulpit of a church at St. Mary-at-hill, reminds one of the age of tribbons. Among the glass, some Opaline Enamel articles, with designs prin ed as well as painted in colour, are novel and beautiful. A specimen of printing on white velvet is, also, very successful. A golden flax satin damask table-cloth, manufactured and exhibited by Baker and son, is an exq isite work: the pattern, the Port and Vase for a centre, and the several portions of that matchless production around it, with a very tasteful border, is entitled to the highest praise Among the Race Plate, we noticed "the Orange Prize" (Goodwood, 1846), the gift of the late King of Holland.

In the large lower room is a large tile of fine Gothic design, by Minton, applicable to ceilings or walls, and quite novel. Among the Pottery is a specimen

GILT CENTRE-PIECE, EXECUTED BY COMMAND OF HER MAJESTY, FROM A DESIGN BY HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS PRINCE ALBERT.

of printing by electricity; and a vessel made of pounded granite, capable of withstanding any heat. Altogether, the assemblage of specimens considerably exceeds that of last year: the several rooms are filled, and even the walls of the staircase are covered with drawings.

NEW CHAPELS IN THE TOWER HAMLETS CEMETERY.

At this period, when public attention is so universally directed to the sanitory condition of the metropolis, and when the suppression of intramural interments may shortly be anticipated as the law of the land, a sketch of the City of London and Tower Hamlets Cemetery, which has been recently completed, cannot fail to be interesting.

To the inhabitants of the city of London more especially, it must form a matter for congratulation, that within a distance of two miles from the Royal Exchange, a suitable resting-place has been provided for the remains of those who once formed its busy occupants, so preferable in every respect to the already over-crowded churchyard burial-ground.

This cemetery was incorporated by act of Parliament in the year 1841, and a considerable portion of the ground has since been consecrated by the Lord Bishop of London. It comprises an area of upwards of thirty acres, most eligibly situated, being close to the high road leading to Bow.

The chapels, which form the subject of our illustration, have just been completed from the designs of Messrs. Wyatt and Brandon, and are greatly admired for their purity of style and propriety of arrangement. That erected in the consecrated ground is in the early Decorated period, with a belfry at one angle, in which are some nicely ornamented windows; and at the sides are attached cloisters for the reception of mural tablets, so constructed as to afford an effectual screen from the weather. The chapel appropriated to the use of Dissenters is of octagonal form, and in the Byzantine style of architecture. Beneath both chapels are dry and extensive catacombs, arranged so as to accommodate single coffins or to form family vaults.

The grounds have been judiciously and effectively laid out by the same artists, and inclosed by high walls and ornamental iron railings; and the drainage, which is effected by means of an artesian well, to a depth of 310 feet, and tributary drains running through the land in various directions, is, we understand, most successful—a depth of twenty-six feet having in many instances been obtained without moisture.

PARLIAMENTARY PORTRAITS.

MR. MUNTZ.

Among the many visitants of the House of Commons during the period of the Parliamentary session, within the last eight or nine years, there are few who, when casting back a glance at the varied aspect which the benches of St. Ste-

MR. MUNTZ, M.P. FOR BIRMINGHAM.

phen's presented to their eager gaze, will recal to memory any one of its features more frankly or forcibly than that of the portly person, and bearded patriarchal presence of the honourable member for Birmingham. If they have heard him address the House, we question if the lapse of years can remove the impression it conveyed at the moment. There he stands, at the back benches, near the gangway on the Ministerial side, the very impersonation of manly strength and honest determination: they again hear his sonorous voice rolling forth in full deep tones from his ample chest, as, with calm earnestness, he urges his views upon the question in debate, enforcing his argument from time to time with a vigorous thrust of his ponderous stick against the floor; and though the speaker's opinions or their effect at the time upon his hearers may have totally faded from memory and form no part whatever of the retrospective sketch, the remarkable appearance of the man, his eccentricity of manner, of sentiment, his common sense and goodness of heart, will stand forth in prominent relief.

His speech on Monday night week, towards the close of the adjourned debate on the second reading of Mr. Labouchere's bill for the alteration of the Navigation Laws, was highly characteristic—full of odd suggestions, apparently at variance with his well-known views—and abounding in that peculiar expansion of a man's mind, when the judgment is not yet definitively settled on th

NEW CHAPELS IN THE TOWER HAMLETS CEMETERY.

SCENE FROM ROSSINI'S OPERA OF "CENERENTOLA," AT HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.—MDLLE. ALBONI AS "CENERENTOLA."

question mooted, which may be regarded as "thinking aloud," rather than the utterance of matured ideas, the result of reflection or experience. He said, "He was about to do what he supposed would be called speaking on one side and voting on the other. (A laugh.) The object of the present measure was to reduce the freights and profits of the English shipowner and give them to the foreign shipowner, in the same way as we had taken the profits of the English agriculturist and given them to the foreigner. (Cheers from the Opposition.) He had yet to learn that any of these changes were productive of national advantage. (Renewed cheers.) He had voted for the repeal of all protection. (A laugh.) When he heard that laughter he always thought of Goldsmith's line in which he connected the 'loud laugh' with the 'vacant mind.' Since other classes had been deprived of protection, he thought that it ought not to be enjoyed exclusively by the shipowner. Besides, this advantage would result from the repeal of the Navigation Laws, that the standing excuse for the failure of all the free-trade measures of the last two years would be removed. ('Hear,' and laughter.) The honourable member for Liverpool said we would compete with all the countries in the world, because we had the largest capital. He (Mr. Muntz) believed that that capital consisted in our land, houses, and ships (hear); but, if we reduced the value of them, he was not sure we should have the largest capital in the world. ('Hear,' and laughter.) They ought to consider what had been the success of the measures they had taken. He would mention the effect of them on the article of zinc, in which he had been a large dealer. No zinc was now made in this country. Why? Because the price of foreign zinc was only £13 or £14 a ton, while in this country it could not be made under £18. But what had been the effect of free trade on the town he represented? A few days ago a person handed to him a newspaper published there, called the *Midland and Birmingham Advertiser*, and pointed out an advertisement in it from a respectable ironmonger in Birmingham. It was headed, 'The Effects of Free Trade,' and stated that the advertiser had just imported from Germany a stock of superior tools, which, although the duty was 10 per cent., he could sell at from 30 to 60 per cent. under the price at which they could be made in Birmingham. (Hear, hear.) It struck him that every day they were getting out of the frying pan into the fire. (Laughter.) For the last twenty-five years he had been competing in the foreign market with the merchants of his own town. By care, industry, and economy, the whole of them had ceased to compete with him; but, although he had the whole trade, he found himself so reduced by competition with the foreigner, that it was not worth keeping, and he was going to give it up. (Hear, hear.) It was said that they should buy in the cheapest market and sell in the dearest. That did not consist in the abstract price. (Hear, hear.) They might get an article that was manufactured in England 10 per cent. cheaper on the Continent. It did not follow that that was the cheapest market. (Hear, hear.) Take iron. It might be £5 a ton here, and only £8 on the Continent; but if it were bought there, the labour here would be unemployed, and instead of buying in the cheapest market, it might in the end prove the dearest. (Hear, hear.) He expected to see the produce of this country as low as foreign produce (hear, hear), and he knew that that price could not pay the taxes and liabilities of the country. (Hear, hear.) If they had a fixed amount of revenue to make up, and they lowered the price of produce, they increased the pressure of that taxation on the industrious classes (hear, hear), and by so doing prevented the possibility of their competing with foreign labour. (Hear, hear.) He believed they would find their land uncultivated, their trade profitless, and their people unemployed, and that something else was wanted besides absolute Free-Trade." (Hear.)

Notwithstanding this apparently Protectionist speech, the hon. member voted in the majority against Mr. Herries's amendment, "that the bill be read a second time that day six months" the usual mode of shelving a measure—thus showing by his vote, which is the true test of a Legislator's opinions, what, in reality, was the faith that was in him. It was not that the previous lengthened discussion had conjured up anything before him that rendered him less of a Free-Trader than he has been accounted to be; but that, seeing what to him appeared the weak points on his own side, instead of sinking them as another man would have done, he could not help throwing them forth to ease his own mind as or elicit opinion one way or the other upon them.

On the Thursday night following (the 15th), however, he alone of all the Free-Traders in the House voted in the minority in favour of Mr. Disraeli's motion relative to the burden of local taxation on land

Mr. Muntz is a merchant of Birmingham, and is an extensive manufacturer as a metal-roller. He is the inventor and manufacturer of the patent yellow metal ship-sheathing and bolting

In politics, he is a "Radical Reformer;" and he has written many pamphlets on subjects connected with commerce, political economy, and finance. On the latter question he is a zealous advocate of the views of the Birmingham school, whose doctrine is that an unrestricted paper currency should be the medium of monetary circulation. Mr. Muntz was the first Vice-Chairman of the Birmingham Political Union; and, having been subjected to repeated legal prosecutions on account of an alleged riot at a church-rate meeting in that town, he was convicted on the charge in the year 1837; but the conviction was quashed the Court of Queen's Bench deciding that the proceedings had been illegal, and that the prosecution ought never to have been instituted.

The hon. gentleman is of foreign extraction. He is the son of a respectable German merchant, who settled in Birmingham in the year 1783, and married Miss Purden, a lady of that place. The subject of the present notice was born in 1794, and received the names George Frederick. In 1818 he married the daughter of the Rev. John Pryce. He has sat in Parliament for Birmingham since the year 1840.

On Saturday the Commissioners of Excise, with whom the Board of Stamps and Taxes is now amalgamated, issued instructions for proceedings to be taken against several parties charged with evading the stamp duty in the transfer of railway shares, by omitting to state the precise amount received on account of such transfer. The penalty is £50 and five times the amount of duty evaded.

THE LATE RAILWAY FRACAS.

THE extraordinary scene which occurred last week at the Clifton Railway Station, and of which we gave the full particulars in our last, ought not to be allowed to drop from memory without the indignant reprobation of the public. Our police regulations will not tolerate that two rival omnibus drivers should block up a street to impede traffic, and endanger life by their quarrels, neither should the infinitely more dangerous blockade of a line of railway be allowed to pass unpunished. By all acts authorizing the formation of railways, the directors are empowered to punish any person who may wilfully place obstruction on the rails; and that, too, whether damage to property or loss of life have or have not occurred. A wilful obstruction on the part of railway officials themselves is an offence still more flagrant and dangerous. Were there such a functionary in England as a public prosecutor, the blockade at Clifton would fall under his special cognizance; but, in the absence of such a functionary, it is to be hoped that some means will be found to bring within reach of the law the railway officials who acted in the highly culpable manner to which we have alluded. These railway gentry, who seem inclined to carry things with so high a hand, both in their relations with other companies and with the public, should remember, too, in their own interest, that railway dividends are not entirely composed of fares received from persons who travel on business, but that large numbers of their best customers travel for pleasure and recreation. This class are very sensitive to danger, and will transfer their favours to other lines, where civil war is not raging, and where there is no more than the ordinary risk to life and limb. The every-day casualties of railway travelling are quite sufficient of themselves to deter the timid from all unnecessary travelling. It is a suicidal policy, as well as a public offence, to increase these risks by such reckless conduct as was exhibited at Clifton.

RAILWAY BLOCKADE AT CLIFTON STATION, NEAR MANCHESTER.

THE THEATRES.

HER MAJESTY'S.

MADEMOISELLE ALBONI AS "CENERENTOLA."

WE present our readers with an Illustration of the last scene in "Cenerentola;" with Mdlle. Alboni singing the celebrated "Non più mesta." The performance was repeated to a very crowded audience, on Tuesday night, with increased enthusiasm. Their Serene Highnesses the Princess Amelie and Elise of Hohenlohe-Schillingsfürst, and his Serene Highness the Prince of Hohenlohe-Langenburg, occupied her Majesty the Queen Dowager's box.

Mdlle. Alboni's appearance at Her Majesty's Theatre has presented a new phase in her career, not merely on account of the change of *locale*, but because she has adopted a totally new style of singing, in consequence of her assuming soprano parts in Paris.

Mdlle. Alboni has returned to finish her engagement, until after Easter, at the Italiens, a theatre that she alone saved from utter ruin, and the fortunes of which have been once more perilled in her absence.

Guillard and Bordas make their *début* to-night (Saturday). Celetti re-appears on Tuesday once more on the scene of his former triumphs. On Saturday, Mdlle. Parodi, the adopted daughter and pupil of Pasta, of whom such sanguine hopes are entertained, will appear in an heroic part. She is in person far handsomer than the celebrated *prima donna*, and of higher stature; but she is said to resemble her marvellously in her lyrical qualities—which was the reason that she won such favour with the great Pasta, who constantly says that in her "she lives again." Another *début* impending is that of Casolini, the young contralto, from La Scala, and so successful at the latter theatre, where she made her *début* last season. A young comprimario from the Conservatoire of Milan, and

two handsome *danseuses* from La Scala, will likewise appear for the first time next week.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.

The power and grandeur of the music in Auber's "Masaniello" are evidently more and more appreciated on every hearing. Since the days of Rossini, there has been no such representative of the part of the fisherman-king as Mario. Whilst the latter exhibits in his acting the skill and energy of the great French tenor, he is far superior in the quality of his voice and in the perfection of his style. Mario, who in his early career was chiefly distinguished as a vocalist, has been gradually gaining ground as an actor; and his success in *Raoul*, in Meyerbeer's "Huguenots," seems to have inspired him to fresh exertion. His acting in the market scene and in the last act, in which the reason of *Masaniello* is overturned by the revolutionary horrors, is particularly fine. His delivery of the operatic recitative, and the refrain of the "Dio, consolati," are exquisite specimens of refined vocalisation. The duo between him and Massol who so spiritedly sustains the character of the fierce Neapolitan *Pietro*, is nightly encored with acclamations. The elegant and effective pantomime of Pauline Leroux never fails to create a powerful sensation, and she has fully maintained here in *Fenella* the celebrity she acquired in the part in Paris. The other characters, *Elvira Alphonso*, and *Borella*, are not very prominent; but the vocal gifts of Mdlle. Dorus Gras, who is so accomplished in feats of dexterity which might dismay an expert violinist, and the tact of Mei and Romani, render them conducive to the effective *ensemble*.

The playing of the overture, accompaniments, and music to the characteristic dances, by the orchestra, and the choral singing, are highly creditable to Costa. Taglioni, Mdlle Wauthier, and M Alexandre are much applauded in the incidental dances. "Masaniello" is to be repeated for the fourth time this evening (Saturday). It is said that either Miss Catherine Hayes or Mdlle. Angri will make a *début* in the ensuing week.

PRINCESS'.

Auber's pretty opera of the "Sirène" was revived on Monday night, for the first appearance this season of Mdlle. Nau, who resumed her original part of *Zerlina*. She was entitled, on this occasion, to a most favourable reception and graceful acting made as great an impression as on her former visit. Mdlle. Nau is a singer of the brilliant French school; she is startled by no difficulties, and she revels in a series of florid divisions and intricate rondos, the precision and delicacy and the execution of which a most clever violinist might envy. Allen and Rafter were the tenors, and Weiss the bass; and the opera was respectably sustained in the *ensemble*.

HAYMARKET.

An agreeable variety was given to the performances of this house on Wednesday evening, by the revival of "The Brigand," in which Mr. Wallack appeared in his original character of *Alexander Mansfeldt*, the part in the production of which no one has been able to approach him. It must be acknowledged that the second scene of the first act, since "The Brigand" was first produced; but we perceived no diminution of spirit in Mr. Wallack's acting. He is a most gentlemanly, facetious robber, who captivated everybody for so long and successful a period. "The Brigand" is the first piece of its class of melodrama—the union of the domestic and romantic interest being managed with admirable tact, in a manner certain to enlist the sympathies of the audience. Mr. Wallack was warmly cheered through out the piece, and loudly called for at its conclusion.

After "The Brigand," a new musical drama, called "The Trumpeter's Wedding," was produced, and with most complete success. The idea on which it is founded is not remarkable for its novelty, but it comprises one of those equivocal scenes which are certain to amuse, however frequently they may be served up And it also keep Mr. Keeley, as *Titus Tuttop*, a Puritan trumpeter, in one of his estate of constant good humour, and in which he is so irresistibly comical—an I more than ever in the present instance, from wearing a high steeple cap and jack-boots, which, together, almost hide him up.

The story may be briefly told. *Tuttop* is the accepted of *Nelly*, the niece of the Mayor of St. Albans (Miss Reynolds) Her foster-brother, a young cavilier, *Sir Charles Rivers* (Miss P Horton), having come to seek an interview in the house, with a lady of whom he is enamoured, is passed off by *Nelly* as the Puritan trumpeter, who, of course, on his arrival, is utterly confounded, he being, in turn, taken for the cavalier. The position of parties leads to a most diverting chain of *contretemps* and intrigue until, finally, a proclamation of Charles the Second sets everybody to rights again. It is needless to say how excellingly Croll Mr Keeley was, in his various dilemmas. He made a very great part out of what might have been, in other hands, a very ordinary one, and even amused the house with laughter Miss P. Horton, Miss Reynolds, and Mr. Caulfield had some pretty incidental music assigned to them; the latter gentleman was loudly encored in a bacchanalian song. Mr. James Bland was an amusing, important, country Mayor, and Mrs. Buckingham was the other lady. We have said that the drama achieved a perfect success. It will have a good run, which it really deserves.

LYCEUM.

"Hold your Tongue" is the name of one of the most ingeniously constructed pieces we ever witnessed, produced at this theatre, with great success on Thursday evening. It is impossible to describe the plot, which is entirely one of cross intrigue worked out in a style of the highest comic humour; the characters of the different characters resemble those of the men at the game of military tactics, constantly thwarting each others plans, and driving their antagonists into corners. A masquerade at night, a duel in the morning, an explanation, furnish the materials of the story, which is capitally worked out by Madame Vestris, Mr. Charles Matthews, Mr. Selby, and Miss Gilbert. The costumes, of the time of George III, are perfect, and the *mise en scène* unexceptionable. The curtain fell amidst general applause; and, in reply to the demands of the audience, Mr. Roxby informed them that Mr. Planché was again the fortunate author. Another novelty in the evening was the appearance of Mr. Charles Matthews in Mr. Buckstone's part in "Box and Cox:" the piece was entirely different, but, at the same time, very diverting, keeping the house in roars of laughter.

The STRAND Theatre has been again opened; and this time for the performance of legitimate drama. Mr. Leigh Murray (who, we regret to find, has left the Olympic) is the principal actor; and he is assisted by several ladies and gentlemen "of great provincial celebrity," formerly at Hull.

A new drama of the old school of transpontine pieces, called the "Old House on the Thames," was produced on Monday evening at the STRAND. The alterations intended to be made by Mr. Shepherd in the management of this house will not, however, take place until after Easter. Engagements are pending with several performers of acknowledged position, and the co-operation of some popular authors is been promised

"The King of the Peacocks" came to the end of his reign at the LYCEUM on Saturday, having, as we prophesied, outlived all the other Christmas pieces.—The pantomime is "to succeed" has also gone out of the kiln. Those who did not see the admirable burlesque acting of Mr. Honey as *Bluff King Hal*, and the *Clown* of Mr. Flexmore, have something to regret.

The appearances of Mr. G. H. Lewes as *Shylock* still form the topic of conversation in the theatrical circles of Manchester. Some more elaborate articles have appeared on the subject in the local journals. He is said to be gaining confidence and power, and displaying great judgment in his impersonation

The annual ball for the benefit of the Metropolitan Ear Institution took place at the Hanover-square Rooms, on Monday evening, and was very numerously attended by a highly-respectable company.

MUSIC.

FOREIGN MUSICAL NEWS.

(From our own Correspondent.)

PARIS, Wednesday.

At the last Conservatoire concert, a new work by Halévy, the composer of the "Juive," "Val d'Andorre," "Reine de Chypre," "Charles VI," &c., was performed. The composition was in the form of a cantata—music being written to the first Book of "Lamothhe Houdard's Odes," by Fromental Halévy, brother of M. Halévy translating the words. The principal object of the composer was, as he explains in a programme, not to have the pretension to enumerate a style of which that poet was the type; but to give an idea in a chorus of the effect which can be produced from the use of the *quart du ton*, a characteristic element of the unharmonic gamut of the Greeks. The choruses were sung by Mademoiselle Hartigny as *La Force*; Mdl. a. Meyer, as *Insanité*; M. Battaille (bass), *Vulcan*; and M. Gueymard (tenor), *Prométhée*. The *habitués* of the *Société des Concerts* received the work with attention, but, like all the compositions of living composers, it was listened to with mistrust. The instrumental introduction created a great effect.

At opera, in two acts, entitled the "Postillon de Saint Valery," the libretto by MM Comte-Sainte Foix, and the music by M. Flotow, has been produced at the Porte Saint Martin successfully. a though the lyric resources of the theatre were not sufficient to do justice to the work.

MM Duponchel and Roqueplan, on Monday last, raised the prices of admission at the Grand Opera (Théâtre de la Nation) to the tariff which existed prior to the Revolution. This measure has been adopted on account of the forthcom ng production of Meyerbeer's "Prophète," the first representation of which is fixed for the 9th of April. The rehearsals are proceeding rapidly. Upwards of 8000 applications have been already received for tickets for the first performance. The scene of the opera is in Holland and Germany, a winter scene in the former with skaters being much spoken of. The story is selected by Scribe, the author of the poem is John of Leyden, the Chief of the Anabaptists, who was the hero of such extraordinary proceedings in Munster.

The performance of Donizetti's "Lucrezia Borgia," which Victor Hugo permitted to be played only for one night, was very unequal The part of the heroine was quite beyond Mdme. Ronconi's powers, but she dressed it superbly. The new contralto, Mdlle. Rapp, in *Orsini*, was quite a failure. The subordinate characters were very indifferently sustained, except the one which the great Labiche condescended to play, and in which he secured an encore for the prologue, by his prodigious voice. Roncoui acted the *Duke* very finely—it was quite Keanlike in its devolent energy. Moriani, the tenor, who reappeared after an absence of some years, also acted splendidly, especially in the death-scene, and his voice seemed less fatigued than when he was last heard. Flavia has appeared to the best advantage in "Il Matrimonio," with Mdme. Castellan; he is a graceful and lively actress. A Spanish lady who has made her *début* in *Amina*, but from fright at the c. is hoarse, and Castel an replaced her. The season will terminate on the 31st of March, but before it, or during it, will be no doubt glad to be freed for a while from the labour and vexations of management.

Alboni is announced for two concerts here on the 23d and 30th instant. Mdlle. Parodi, who is to make her *début* at her Majesty's Theatre, has just passed through Paris. Miss Catherine Hayes, who is to make her *début* at the Royal Italian Opera, is still here, labouring under the attack of influenza. She leaves for London the end of the week

Mdlle. Angri, Mdlle. Corbari, Signor Laval, Signor Tamburini, and Signor Tagliafico, have arrived from St. Petersburgh, where the Italian Opera season terminated on the 27th of February, and leave in the course of the week for the Royal Italian Opera. The Emperor of Russia made Tamburini a present of a magnificent snuff-box, studded with large diamonds, on the occasion of his benefit

Salvi, after the season, visited Moscow to give concerts, and will be in London at Easter,—Coletti has also arrived from Russia, to join the company at Her Majesty's Theatre.

Mdlle. Nissen, the Swedish singer, has just arrived in Paris. A concert for the poor of the twelfth arrondissement took place to-day at the Jardin d'Hiver. The vocalists, who gave their gratuitous aid, were Madame Castellan and Madame Ronconi, Labache, Ronconi, Morelli, and Morlans, with Allard and Franchomme as solo instrumentalists. Vivier, the celebrated horn-player, quits Paris this day for London.

ROYAL ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—The first concert of the season was given last Saturday at the Hanover-square Rooms, conducted by Lucas, the principal violin being Sainton. Mendelssohn's "Praise to Jehovah," and a new motet by Samuel Lover, from the Psalms, were performed by the pupils, chiefly from the sacred school. There was a creditable but not a striking exhibition of talent on the part of the pupils.

SACRED HARMONIC SOCIETY.—Mendelssohn's "Athalie" is to be produced by the Society at their Concert on Friday next, the 30th instant. In compliance with a generally expressed wish of the subscribers, the "Lobgesang" of the same composer will be repeated on the same evening.

MUSICAL EVENTS.—The second concert of the Amateur Musical Society took place on Wednesday.——On Thursday was the celebration of the eleventh anniversary of the Royal Society of Musicians, the details of which will be given in our next Number.——Her Majesty and Prince Albert will honour the second Philharmonic Concert with their presence next Monday, when Mendelssohn's "Hymn of Praise" will be repeated by command.——The first meeting of the Musical Union will take place next Tuesday, at Willis's Rooms; and in the evening Mr. W. S. Bennett will give his third and last performance of classical pianoforte music; and Mr. Lucas's second concert of chamber music will be on Wednesday.——On Tuesday and Saturday evenings, Italian opera at Her Majesty's Theatre and the Royal Italian Opera, and English opera nightly at the Princess' Theatre.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

WARWICK SPRING MEETING.—Tuesday.

The Scurry Stakes of 5 sovs each, and 20 added, gentlemen riders.

Mr. Townsend's Mulford, 5 yrs ..	..	(Mr. Davenport) 1
Captain Peel's Yard-arm, 6 yrs ..	..	.. (Owler) 2

Won by a head.

The Trial Stakes of 10 sovs each, with 50 added.

Lord Strathmore's Sir Launcelot, 3 yrs, 6st 12lb ..	..	(Sabin) 1
Mr. Gordon's First Love, 3 yrs, 7st ..	..	(Kitcomer) 2

Won by half a length. Run In 1 min. 52 secs.

The Wroughby Handicap of 20 sovs each, 10 ft, and 5 only if declared, with 50 added. Gentlemen riders.

Mr. Archer's Teresa, aged, 10st 5lb ..	..	(Captain Little) 1
Mr. Parr's Miss Nipper, 4 yrs, 9st 13lb ..	..	(Mr. Baville) 2

Won by a length.

FARMER'S PLATE of £50, with £10 for the second. Heats

Mr. F. Robins's Logic ..	..	.. (Mr. W. Savin) 1
Mr. W. Gulliver nd b m by Coronation out of Matilda (Mr. Hughes)		2

WEDNESDAY.

Great Warwickshire Handicap of 100 sovs, added to a sweepstakes of 20 sovs each.

Mr. E. Heseltine's Quiver ..	..	.. (Fenn) 1
Mr. Archer's Teresa ..	..	.. (Whitehouse) 2

TATTERSALL'S.

THURSDAY.—Many of the subscribers aving been attracted to Leamington by the Military Steeple-chase, the muster this afternoon was small, and the business slack. There was considerable show of business in bets for the Metropolitan, which was the only change worth speaking of. The Derby cracks remain at pretty nearly the same prices as on Monday

	FORTNIGHT-HERSHER STAKES.	
7 to 4 agst The Tartar	6 to 1 agst Loup-garon	20 to 1 agst Goodwood
13 to 2 — Weston (t)	10 to 1 — Yiza	20 to 1 — Woodbridge (t)
8 to 1 — Fernhill	15 to 1 — Gisella	25 to 1 — Vesta
	METROPOLITAN HANDICAP.	
10 to 1 agst Dacia	14 to 1 agst Epsilon	25 to 1 agst Maid of Lyne
13 to 1 — Do-the-boys	20 to 1 — Executor (t)	30 to 1 — Mogador
	100 to 7 agst Clermont	
11 to 1 agst Joe-o'-Soi	22 to 1 agst Slaucher	25 to 1 agst Inheritor
12 to 1 — Halo	22 to 1 — Ivanhoe	25 to 1 — Chantrelle
	66 to 1 agst Clermont	
	TWO THOUSAND GUINEAS STAKES.	
6 to 2 agst Honeycomb	7 to 1 agst Nunnykirk	7 to 1 agst Weston (t)
	DERBY.	
7 to 2 agst Flying Dutchman	18 to 1 agst Sir Hugh	50 to 1 agst Chatterer (t)
15 to 2 — Nunnykirk	30 to 1 — Strongbow	50 to 1 — Weston (t)
	OAKS.	
	9 to 2 agst Escalade	
	DERBY, 1850	
	50 to 1 agst Windhound (t)	

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

The English funds continue depressed notwithstanding the efforts of the parties for a rise, who, being disappointed at the last settlement, were under the necessity of borrowing money on its security to close accounts. To raise prices and sell is, therefore, naturally their aim. The growing entanglement of political affairs, however, daily increasing in complication, causes sales rather than purchases on behalf of the public; and, although on Monday Consols opened at an eighth improvement on Saturday's prices, quoting 90¼ to ⅜, a decline to 90⅛ soon afterwards occurred, closing, however, at the former price. Rather more buoyancy was perceptible on Tuesday, and a rise of ⅛ per cent. was quoted, but not maintained. On Wednesday, the arrival of the Britannia with at any rate a partial set of dispatches afforded an opportunity to the parties operating for the rise, and prices were pushed up to ⅜, for Money, and ⅝ for Time; but a reaction on Thursday again caused a decline to 91⅛, which, after some fluctuations, still further declined to 90⅞. This depression was caused principally by the Continental news, and the fear that Russia contemplated some interference in the affairs of Europe. Exchequer Bills newly exchanged have been done at 3s to 4l pm., and Bank Stock, with dividend, at 199 to 199. The other stocks are closed until after the payment of the dividends. Prices at the noon of the week were heavy at the following rates:—Three per Cent. Consols Annuities, 90¼; Annuities to expire 30 years, Jan. 5, 1860, ⅛ 11-16; Bank Stock for Account, 199; Consols for Account, 90⅞; Exchequer Bills, £1000, March, 89 p; £1000, June, 41 p.; £500, June, 41 p.; Small, March, 39 p.; Small, June, 41 p.

In the Foreign house considerable business has been done in Mexican and Buenos Ayres Stock. By the packet which arrived on Wednesday, intelligence was forwarded that a remittance of 500,000 dollars is on its way to the Mexican agents here, which, with the £136,000 already in hand, will leave but a small sum requisite to pay a quarter's Dividend. Stock has consequently advanced from 28¾ to 33, afterwards receding to 32¾. The advance in Buenos Ayres Stock arises from a communication forwarded by Messrs. Baring Brothers and Company to the Committee of the Stock Exchange, stating that Governor Rosas had recommended the representatives of the Argentine Republic to agree to a compromise for the last quarter's dues for Brazilian Bonds, 82½; Ditto, New, 1829 and 1839, 82; Buenos Ayres Bonds, Six per Cent., Account, 38½; Chilian Bonds, Three per Cent., 56; Danish Bonds, Five per Cent., Scrip, 1849, 79; Spanish Bonds, 5 p Cent. Deferred, 19¾ ex Cent., 19½; Ditto, Deferred, 4; Mexican, Five per Cent., 1846, 32½; Ditto, Account, 32½; Peruvian Bonds, Six per Cent., Account, 61; Portuguese, Five per Cent., 73; Russian Bonds, Five per Cent., New, 1840, Account, 104; Ditto, Three per Cent., Account, 39; Venezuela Bonds, Two-and-a-Quarter per Cent., Account, 29; Dutch Two-and-a-Half per Cent., 12 Guild., 48; Ditto, Account, 48; Ditto, Four per Cents, Account, 77.

Shares have been neglected during the late fluctuations in the Foreign House, prices consequently giving way where sales have been pressed. At the close of the week—Aberdeen were 87; Caledonian, 24; Chester and Holyhead, 9½; Ditto, Preference, 12¾; East Anglia, £25, L. and E. and L. D., 3¾ xd.; Ditto, £3 10s., 3¼; Eastern Counties, 9¾; Ditto, New, Guaranteed Six per Cent., 14¼; Ditto, Extension, Five per Cent., No. 1, ¾ pm; Great Northern, 14; Ditto, Half, B, Six per Cent., 6¾; Great Southern and Western (Ireland), 35; Great Western, 94¾; Ditto, Quarter Shares, 31; Ditto, New, £17, 12½; Hull and Selby, 90; Lancashire and Yorkshire, Fifths, 6¾ xd.; Ditto, Thirds, 8 xd Ditto (West Riding Union), 42 xd.; Leeds and Bradford, 98; London and Blackwall, 9¾; London and Greenwich, 3¾; London and North-Western, 104; Ditto, New, Quarters, 11¾; Ditto, Fifths, 8¾; London and South-Western, 37; Ditto, New £50, 29¾; Ditto, Thirds, 10¾; Midland, 78; Ditto, £50 Shares, 17; Norfolk, Guaranteed Five per Cent., 112; North British, 14¾ xd.; Ditto, Thirds, 6¾ x d. North Staffordshire, 14¾; Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton, 21¾; Reading, Guildford, and Reigate, 13¾; Royat n and Hibdin, 35; Scottish Central, 24 x d.; Shrewsbury and Birmingham, New Guarantees, 9¾; Shropshire Union, 2¾; South-Eastern, Scrip No. 4, 7¾; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 25; Ditto, Orig nal New and Berwick, 24¾; Ditto, N. w Shares, Thirds, 18; Ditto, 1 N E Pfer ence, 7¾; York and North Mid and, 49; Ditto, Preference, 97; York & N rth Mid nd, East and West Riding Extens n, 2¾; Central of France (Or-Vierzon), 13¾; Lux mbourg, 4; Namur and Liege, 8¾; North and e of France, 10¾; Rouen and Havre, 11¾; Sambre and Meuse, 4; Tours and Nantes, 2¾; Andre-an Mines, 6; United Mexican, 4.

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE.—Although the arrivals of English wheat have been on a very limited scale since last week, the demand for all descriptions has ruled heavy, at unaltered quotations. The few samples which have come to market have sold at full prices. The middling and inferior kinds have been easy to purchase. In barley, wat is nothing doing. Grinding samples have had a dull sale at former rates. The malt trade has ruled dull, at barely late rates. Oats have sold at stationary prices Both beans and peas have been almost nominal. Indian corn and flour have commanded scarcely any attention, at the long price of flour has fallen to 42s per 280 lbs

English.—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 38s to 42s; ditto, white, 44s to 45s; Norfolk and Suffolk red, 41s to 43s; ditto, white, 44s to 46s; rye, 30s to 32s; grinding barley, 24s to 26s; Lincolnshire and Yorkshire ditto, 26s to 28s; Norfolk and Lincoln malt, 56s to 58s; brown ditto, 47s to 54s; Kingston and Ware, 56s to 58s; Chevalier, 58s to 60s; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 19s to 20s; potato ditto, 20s to 22s; Scotch and Cork, black, 18s to 19s; ditto, white, 18s to 20s; tick beans, new, 27s to 30s; ditto, old, —s to —s; grey peas, 30s to 34s; maple, 34s to 37s; white, 34s to 38s; boilers, 42s to 47s, per quarter. Town made flour, 37s to 42s; Suffolk, 34s to 38s; Stockton and Yorkshire, 34s to 36s per 280 lbs

Foreign: Dantzig red wheat, —s to —s; white, —s to —s; barley, —s to —s; oats, —s to —s; beans, —s to —s; peas, —s to —s per quarter. Flour, American, —s to 27s per barrel; Baltic, —s to —s per barrel

The Seed Market.—Our market is in a very sluggish state for most kinds of seeds, at about last week's quotations.——

Linseed, English, sowing, 50s to 52s; Baltic, crushing, 38s to 44s; Mediterranean and Odessa, 38s to 42s; Hampseed, 34s to 36s per quarter; Coriander, 16s to 19s per cwt.; Brown Mustard-seed, 6s to 7s; white ditto, 6s to 8s; Tares, 6s to 8s per bushel. English rapeseed, new, £20 to £22, per last of ten quarters. Linseed cakes, English, £10 5s to £10 10s; Foreign, £9 5s to £9 15s per 1000. Rapecake, £5 5s to £5 10s per ton. Canary, 50s to 52s per qr. Hempseed, English Clover-seed, red, 4s to —s, extra, —s to —s; white, 4s to 4s, extra, 4s to —s. Trefoil, 2s to —s; Carraway, 24s to 26s per cwt.

Bread.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 7d to 7½d; of household ditto, 5d to 6d, per 4lb loaf

Imported Weekly Average.—Wheat, 43s 6d; barley, 27s 2d; oats, 17s 7d; rye, 32s 9d; beans, 31s 1d; peas, 33s 9d

The Irish Corn Trade.—Wheat, 45s 10d, barley, 29s 6d; oats, 17s 2d; rye, 26s 6d; beans 32s 2d, peas, 32s 10d

Duties on Foreign Corn.—Wh at, 18 6d; barley, 1s 6d; oats, 1s 6d; rye, 1s 6d; beans, 1s 6d; peas, 1s 6d

Tea.—Large imports of tea have taken place this week. The quantity thus received is about 5,000,000lbs. This has produced some heaviness in the market, but no actual decline can be noticed on the quotations.

Sugar.—All kinds of sugar have met a very inactive demand, and prices have receded quite 2d per cwt. Brown lumps are quoted at 50s, and fine grocery, 50s 6d to 52s per cwt. English crushed, dull.

Coffee.—Native Ceylon is steady, at 33s 6d to 34s per cwt. All other kinds of coffee are a slow supply.

Rice.—This article is dull in sale, and prices have given way quite 2d per cwt.

Fruit.—A large business is doing in raisins of full prices. Other kinds of fruit are dull.

Provisions.—Since our last report, the foreign butter market, owing to the increased arrivals, has ruled heavy, and prices have declined to some extent. Fine hay Ireland is selling at 98s to 102s, fine new milk Holland, 90s to 96s; and fine hay, 78s to 82s per cwt. For 4 cwt butter the average state, at twenty-eight stations, for the last week's quotations Cork, landed, first, 65s to 70s; Waterford, 56s to 62s; and Cork, 54s to 56s per cwt. In English butter complaints are general, and a considerable fall is noticed in the qualities. Fine Lane will it Dereel, 106s to 108s; inferior and middling, 90s to 96s; old, 96s to 98s per cwt. Fresh, 9s to 11s per dozen pounds. Bacon has met a further check in heavy, at 44s to 48s per cwt. Prime small Limerick, 62s to 64s; heavy 56s; prime singed Waterford, 54s to 56s and heavy 48s to 50s per cwt. The hams and lard are quite as dull.

Tallow.—The market is flat, at 40s 6d to 40s 9d per P.U. on the spot. For forward delivery the quotations is 6d to 1s per cwt. lower. Rough fat is 2s to 2s 2d per 8lbs.

Oils.—The demand is chiefly confined to house consumption, at rather lower prices

Spirits.—Rum is steady, at full prices. Brandy is dull, and Hollands and West Indies, is 2d to 3d per gallon proof. Irish and even spirits support last week's quotations

Coals.—Tanfield Moor, 20s 6d; Hetton, 19s; Hilda, 19s; Burnett s, 18s; Cassop, 14s 6d, Tees, 18s, and Hartley, 13s 3d per ton.

Hops and Wool.—Mondays buy, at 12s to £4 0s; other ditto, £3 10s to £5 5s, and straw, £1 7s to £1 12s per load.

Potatoes.—Only fine hops are in steady request, at full prices. Most other kinds are lower in value.

Wool.—A fair amount of business is passing in this market. Prices are firmly supported in every instance.

Potatoes.—The arrivals continuing extensive, the demand is heavy, and most kinds of potatoes may be had on lower cms.

Smithfield.—This market has ruled exceedingly heavy this week, at a general decline in the quotations of 2d per 8lb:—

Beef, from 3s 4d to 4s 8d; mutton, 3s 10d to 4s 6d; veal, 3s 8d to 4s 10d; and pork, 3s 2d to 4s 2d per 8lbs, to sink the offals.

Newgate and Leadenhall.—The general demand has continued in a very depressed state, at the following prices:—

Beef, from 3s 2d to 3s 8d; mutton, 3s 4d to 3s 8d; veal, 3s 8d to 4s 8d; and pork, 3s 0d to 4s 4d per 8lbs, by the carcase.

ROBERT HERBERT.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, MARCH 16.

WHITEHALL, MARCH 14.

The Queen has been pleased to appoint Edward Lee Lee, Esq., Advocate, to be Sheriff of the Shire or Sheriffdom of Perth, in the room of Robert Wagnam, Esq, deceased.

WAR-OFFICE, MARCH 16.

1st Regiment of Life Guards: Cornet and Sub-Lieut and Adjutant G Andrews to have the rank of Lieutenant. Lieut W G Earl of Munster to be Captain, vice Cavendish: Cornet and Sub-Lieut J C Lord Kesteven to be Lieutenant, vice Earl of Munster; R Bateson to be Cornet and Sub-Lieutenant, vice Lord Ideal

2nd Regiment of Dragoons: Lieut-Gen. Sir D C R O Buchanan

4th Foot: Lieut H Maunsell to be Lieutenant, vice Bolton. 8th Staff Assist-Surg R M Allen to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice Mesney. Lieut C Mesney to be Lieutenant, vice Hon Da Wilton. 14th. Lieut W F De Winton to be Lieutenant, vice Lonsdale. 19th Assist-Surg T Cowan, M.D. to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice Stafford. 23rd Lieut-Gen Sir Thomas of the Second Lord C Mulgrave to be Surgeon, vice Barr. 60th Assist-Surg N Buttfurnan, M.D, to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice Cowen. 84th Surg-Gen D Gordon to be Deputy-Inspector, vice Story. 94th Lieut G Rodona to be Lieutenant, vice Maunsell.

Memorandum: Assist-Surg R Hart, M.D, to be Staff-Surgeon of the First Class, vice Wherrell, M.D., Assist-Surg J Watson, M.D, to be Staff-Surgeon of the Second Class, vice Millingham; and Assist-Surg S Bailey, M.D, to be Staff-Surgeon, vice Nash.

ADMIRALTY, MARCH 9.

Corps of Royal Marines. First Lieut W L Bayer to be Captain, vice Urquhart; Second Lieut C B Clarke to be First Lieut, vice Sapte.

BANKRUPTCY.

I and D ALLSOPP, Arlington-place, Pentonville-in-the-East, builders. J AYERS, Elham, Kent, farmer. W BRINKER, High-street, Angel-st, Strother. G HALE, Hoorgate-street, tailor W. G. and J. BOWDEN, Liverpool, Merchants. ROBERTSON and DOWNES, Leeds, Upholsterer and Cabinet, Essex, miller. J COSSINS, New Church-street, Portman-market, linen-draper. H WILCOX, Manchester, tailor. J PLANT, Birmingham, grocer. W PALMER, Bagnor, Berks, shoemaker, mine-merchant. T WESSON, Nottinghamshire, lace-manufacturer. J LIGHT, Wednesbury, Staffordshire, maltster. H ADAMS, Bridgetown Totnes, Devonshire, carpenter. J HEWARD, Gateshead, Durham, coppers-maker. T CRAGG, Blankpool, Lancashire, grocer G H HUMBLE, Salford, Lancashire, joiner

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS

R GRANSTON, Edinburgh, wool-keeper. W LITTLE, Schiehrahles, cabinet-maker D SILLES, Dundee, shipowner. J CRICHTON, Kelso, merchant T DEWAR, Crieff, innkeeper. G A ROBERTSON, Dentonly, Stirlingshire, stay-manufacturer. W K STEEL, Glasgow, merchant. J ROBERTSON, Dentonly, Stirlingshire, stay-manufacturer. P YOUNG, Glasgow, tavern-keeper. A BUCHANAN, Glasgow, gingham-manufacturer.

TUESDAY, MARCH 20

ADMIRALTY, MARCH 19

The following promotions have taken place consequent on the death of Rear-Admiral Thomas Searle, C.B., on the 13th instant.—Rear-Admiral of the Blue, Philip Browne, to be Rear-Admiral of the White. Capt W B Kendle to be Rear-Admiral of the Blue

COMMISSIONS SIGNED BY LORDS-LIEUTENANT.

County of Sutherland: The Marquis of Stafford to be Lord-Lieutenant. Sutherland Leveson Gower, commonly called the Marquis of Stafford and Lord Sir-Chancer, to be Deputy-Lieutenant

County of Caithness: Henry Edward Frederick Sinclair Lambert, Esq, to be Deputy-Lieutenant

County of Monmouth: Jean Arthur Herbert, Esq, to be Deputy-Lieutenant, George Cave, Esq, to be Deputy-Lieutenant.

WHITEHALL, MARCH 5

The Bishop of Chester has appointed Hubert Smith, of St Leonard's, Bridgenorth, in the county of Salop, Gent, to be a Master Extraordinary in the Court of Chancery.

BANKRUPTCY SUPERSEDED

T STAFFORD, the younger, St Columb-street, Pat Saltbridge, pawnbroker.

DIVIDENDS.

G MORRIS West Cowes, Southampton, broker. C LEE, Marlborough-cottages, St John's-wood, jeweller. J WAILE, high Holborn, Bloomsbury, Middx. Victualler. C GWIN, Harley-street, Cavendish-square, dentist. J WILSON, West Bromwich, Staffordshire, steel manufacturer. J WESSON, Nottingham, lace-manufacturer. W SMITH, Cheltenham, Gloucestershire, carpenter. E BROOKER, Cheltenham, carver. T B JONES, Rhosan, Brecknockshire, mariner. JAMES and Robert HARRISON, Leeds, Yorkshire, Cloth-merchants. T CARLILL, Kingston-upon-Hull, grocer. G KIRKE, Bryn Mawr, Denbighshire, lime-burner. R RIDSDALE and J CUDELL, Liverpool, Lancashire, ship-owners. D EDWARDS, Northwich, Chester, lucifer-match manufacturer. J LEWTAS, Manchester, cabinet maker

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

J CAMERON, Anderston, Glasgow, wine and spirit-merchant. J HIGGINS, Glasgow, baker J CUDELL, Liverpool, Lancashire, ship-owner. T WALKER and J MUIR, Kirkmuck, grocers. J NICOLL and CO, Dundee, sea-merchants. A GILLON, Glasgow, stonekeeper. J BROWN, Glasgow, sailor.

BIRTHS

At Fleagwyn, Lady Vivian, of a son—on the 24, Upper Harley-street, Lady Laura Palmer, of a daughter.——At 46, George-street, Euston-square, the wife of Dr A Helmuth, of a daughter.——At Bath, the lady of Capt. O'Brien, of a daughter.——At Grove-cane, Camberwell, Mrs. Albert Lumsdaine, of twins—At 30, Lower Seymour-street, the lady of Commander Cracroft, of a daughter.——At 39, Inverness-road, Bayswater, the wife of Captain Nattrey, late 13th Light Infantry, of a daughter.——At Stourbridge, Worcestershire, the wife of the Rev C H Crawford, of a daughter.——At Chilham, in Shropshire, the wife of the Rev H E Bunsen, of a daughter.——At Hampstead, the wife of Robert Browning, Esq, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

At the church of St Nicholas, Arundell, James holmes Hopkins, Esq, Manager of the County Bank, to Sarah Elizabeth, eldest daughter of the late Thomas Ede, Esq, architect both of that place.——J A Baker, Esq, of Manchester, to Lathom, the eldest daughter of H Hyam, Esq, Upper Seymour-street, Portman-square.——At the church of St Luke-near, Southampton, Charles Desmima, fourth son of the late William Francis Barnard, Esq of Shemphish-hill, Surrey, to Sarah Maria, youngest daughter of the late Rev Joseph Hyde, Esq, of Wraysbury, Bucks.

DEATHS.

At Eaton-place, the Dowager Countess of Mayo.——At her residence, Alderley, Gloucestershire, the lady of Sir Michael Hicks Beach, Bart.——Formerly of Wykes Hall, Hertfordshire, and Deanhall, Wilts, founder of Leicester and Shaftesbury.——At Valparaiso, Mr. Charles Williams, aged 36, midshipman of H.M.S. Dido, Captain Courtenay, son of Lieutenant Williams, of her Majesty's ship *Agincourt*.——At Southampton, in the 91st year of her age, Mrs. Katherine Kenrick, relict of the late Mr. Robert Kenrick, and the late Sir Robert Strange.——Aged 11 months, E ness Gambier, the youngest son of the Rev Francis Maclaurin, Lecturer of St Mark's, Myddelton-square.——At the church of St Luke-near, Southampton, Charles Desmima, fourth son of the late William Francis Barnard, Esq of Shemphish-hill, Surrey, to Sarah Maria, youngest daughter of the late Rev Joseph Hyde, Esq, of Wraysbury, Bucks.

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NEW BOOKS, &c.

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	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£	£ s. d.
20	1 17 6	166 7 6	100	2 10 0
25	2 9 17 6	209 3 6	106	3 15 7
30	3 3 0 0	262 0 0	113	5 6 11
35	4 0 0 0	322 0 0	121	6 17 4
40	5 1 0 0	317 1 6	133	7 14 3
45	6 8 2 6	371 17 6	149	10 5 7
50	8 0 13 6	445 7 6	166	14 5 7
55	9 18 7 6	548 12 6	189	17 0 0

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Till the sot's very soul is soak'd away,
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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

No. 364.—Vol. XIV.] FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, MARCH 31, 1849. [Sixpence.

THE IRISH PERPLEXITY.

Those fortunate, and hitherto loyal, portions of Ireland that are peopled by Saxons, and that have some property to lose or to preserve, continue their agitation against the Ministerial measure of a Rate in Aid for the relief of the bankrupt unions of Munster and Connaught. They allege that they maintain their own poor, and that there is no more justice in calling upon them to support, in whole or in part, the pauperism of other districts of Ireland, than there would be in calling upon Kent, Lancashire, or the Lothians for the same purpose. They insist that Ireland is an integral portion of the United Kingdom, and that the Rate in Aid is virtually a separatist and Repeal measure. They furthermore condemn the policy of the Ministers, in attempting mere palliatives and temporary relief for the enormous misery and degradation of Connaught, while the main thing needed and expected at their hands is a remedy. There is a large admixture of truth in these representations; and although it is to be deplored that peaceable Ulster and Leinster should have taken up the business of agitation, it is possible, and indeed probable, that good will flow from it; and that sooner or later the result will be, not only the "Justice to Ireland" for which they clamour, but the "Justice to England and Scotland" which has hitherto been a stranger to their thoughts.

It is acknowledged on all hands that it is a hard case upon the industrious north of Ireland, which maintains its own poor, and does its duty by them, to be called upon to aid the overwhelming pauperism and bankruptcy of the west. But, unless the west of Ireland is to be abandoned to despair and famine, and to become a waste, the burden of the temporary relief and the permanent cure must be borne by property somewhere or other. We cannot draw sustenance for the paupers of Connaught out of the air. We cannot levy a rate in cloudland. Men of flesh and blood must pay it; and if the burden be hard upon Ulster, it would be equally hard upon any other part of the kingdom on which it might happen to be placed. "Take the money out of the Consolidated Fund," says Ulster. "Contribute your fair share to the Consolidated Fund," reply England and Scotland; "and then, but not till then, there may be reason in your recommendation." Ulster and Leinster have hitherto very conveniently forgotten that all Ireland has been excused from the payment of Assessed Taxes, and from the Income and Property Tax, because a portion of Ireland was very poor; and that they, the rich portions of the country, have been the gainers by this exemption. As long as the sole effect of what they now call "a separate national interest as between England and Ireland" was to relieve them of burdens that the broader shoulders of their fellow-countrymen upon this side of St. George's Channel were forced to bear, the now indignant men of Ulster were as quiet as lambs. They never considered it a step towards Repeal and separation to be freed from the unwelcome visits of the collector of the Assessed Taxes. It was all right and proper, in their estimation, that the man in England or Scotland who had an income of £300 should pay nine pounds per annum to the State, while the comfortable man of Ulster should pay nothing, although he had as large an income. As soon, however, as Government proposed a rate of sixpence in the pound, in aid of their bankrupt neighbours in the west, they discovered that the proposal was Repeal in disguise, and insisted upon a closer union with Great Britain. The men of Ulster and Leinster are doubtless the best blood of Ireland. It is a misfortune that they should be dissatisfied; but they must see that they cannot claim a double exemption. England and Scotland will be quite content with the defeat of the Ministerial proposition if it lead to a fair fiscal settlement and equalisation of burdens. If Ulster and Leinster deserve no harsher treatment than any other portion of the kingdom, neither do they deserve any greater favour. We know that they maintain their own poor; but they should not forget that England and Scotland do so too, with the addition of a large immigration of pertinacious Irish vagrancy, that will not be denied, and that overflows from their shores to ours. The argument of the men of Ulster, if it be valid to save their pockets from the Irish Rate in Aid, is equally valid to mulct them in the British Property Tax. Indeed, this seems to be pretty generally acknowledged, even among themselves. At some of the meetings held for the denunciation of the Ministerial project, we see that this argument has produced its effect, and that many of the speakers have expressed their willingness to pay Property and Income Tax, or any tax borne by England and Scotland, if, by their liability to it, they can escape the more disagreeable liability to the poor-rate of Munster and Connaught. Major Blackall's amendment affirmed this principle; and, in the subsequent debate in the House of Commons, on Monday night, Mr. G. A. Hamilton emphatically stated his belief that the proprietors in the north and east of Ireland were perfectly ready to submit to any just taxation, provided this question were dealt with as an Imperial and not as a provincial question. Mr. Corry expressed the same sentiment, and said he had voted for the amendment of Major Blackall, because he considered an income tax the less objectionable of the two alternatives, and advised the

EMBARKATION OF SIR C. J. NAPIER, AT DOVER.—(SEE NEXT PAGE)

[COUNTRY EDITION.]

Irish landed proprietors to accept an assimilation of taxation between Ireland and England, which would entitle them to look to the Consolidated Fund for relief, rather than be subjected to a Rate in Aid. We can but express our hope that the matter will not, ultimately take this turn, and that all property, real or personal, in Great Britain or in Ireland, will be called upon to contribute in fair proportion to the general burdens of the United Empire. With such a result in prospective, we should rejoice at the defeat of the temporary and inefficient, if not ignorant, policy of the Ministers.

The opponents of the Rate in Aid, both in and out of Parliament, raise very valid objections to the Ministerial plan—considered, not with reference to the pockets of the men of Leinster and Ulster, but with reference to the far more difficult and serious social question of the gigantic pauperism of the west. Even were the Rate in Aid agreed upon, collected, and distributed, it would do no real and permanent good. It would but provide a few scanty meals for a vast multitude of perishing people. It would be like money thrown into the Atlantic. The same cry of destitution and misery would continue to be rung in our ears after it was expended. The howl of misery would be repeated day after day. The drain would be incessant, and every drain would but teach the people to rely less upon their industry, and more upon the clamour of their beggary. We must not trust entirely to a Poor-Law as a cure for the ills of Ireland. No Poor-Law, however wisely or justly administered, is of itself sufficient to remedy such a state of things as exists in that country. A Poor-Law amongst an insolvent proprietary is but cutting from the top of the blanket to put a patch at the bottom. It does not increase, even by a fraction, the wealth of the country; it is consumed by idle multitudes as soon as it is received. The loan kine are no the fatter, feed them as we will; they would swallow up the fat kine, and be none the better. In fact, a Poor-Law is but a "communism" of misery in such a pauper-ridden country as Connaught—a communism which will, unless the number of paupers be enormously diminished, rapidly extend itself into other provinces and districts, not of Ireland alone, but of England and Scotland, which already feel a foretaste of what they may expect if this overflow of wretchedness be not stopped at the fountain-head. As we have already said, the evil to be remedied in Ireland is poverty—and the only remedy for poverty is labour. In the circumstances of the landed proprietary of the West of Ireland, it is useless to look to them to employ the people. They cannot do it. A mere poor-rate, with such a helpless and numerous population of beggars, may make beggars of the landlords, but it cannot make labourers of the paupers. Emigration, as far as it goes, is a relief to those who remain; but it is only a slight and temporary relief. To remove half a million of paupers would be a scarcely perceptible boon; but what agency shall remove such a number? Emigration creates no wealth for those who remain behind. It may, at the utmost, leave them an additional mouthful to divide among them; but unless it take away all the population except such a proportion as shall be no more than sufficient to cultivate the land, it would be of no permanent advantage.

What then remains? Can nothing be done for Ireland? Are the nominally rich to be reduced to the actual level of the paupers around them? Are the really rich to be "taken down a peg?" Are the paupers themselves to be none the better for the daily and hourly immoiation of new victims at the fearful shrine of this worse than Moloch? Are we to temporize and retemporize, and patch and re-patch, and do increased mischief in our well-meaning ignorance of the real evil, or in our equally well-meant fear, of grappling with a subject so stupendous? Or are things to be left to themselves? We know that there are some who in utter hopelessness are inclined to fold their arms and let fate do its worst; but such, we are convinced, is not the prevalent feeling of the country. Amid all the confusion and perplexity of Irish affairs—amid the angry warfare of contending theorists—amid the fears or despair of many, one plan, as yet rather timidly stated, begins to assume larger proportions, and to recommend itself to the serious attention of the country. That plan is Sir Robert Peel's. The favour with which it has been received both in Ireland and in England will doubtless encourage that sagacious statesman to speak out more boldly upon the subject. He aims, as a statesman should, at the eradication of this perilous pauperism. The empire has paid more than sufficient to alleviate or to pamper it. The time approaches when we must try a new experiment. Come what may, we cannot lose more money by it than we lose by the expedients to which, under present Ministerial guidance, we resort. In no case could the prosecution of such a plan lead to the demoralisation of the people, which is more than can be said for the benevolent but worse than Proudhonian system that is now engaged in assimilating and "communising" all ranks and classes of men in a large portion of Ireland. We trust that Sir Robert Peel will gain courage, and that he will take an early opportunity of unfolding his plan with more explicitness, and therefore with more authority. He may be assured that the mere attempt will secure him the respect and gratitude both of the people and the English parliament.

DEPARTURE OF SIR CHARLES NAPIER, G.C.B.

THE new Commander-in-Chief of India, Lieutenant-General Sir Charles James Napier, G.C.B., took his departure on Saturday evening for the Continent, *en route* to India, to enter on his important military duties in that country. Sir Charles J. Napier was occupied the whole of Friday week in taking leave of Lord John Russell and the principal members of the Government, and paying farewell visits to his numerous friends in the metropolis. On Saturday afternoon he had a protracted interview with the Duke of Wellington, at the conclusion of which he took leave of the illustrious Duke. Sir James Lushington, Viscount Hardinge, Sir Robert Peel, the Duke of Richmond, the Earl of Ripon, the Earl of Ellenborough, and a host of personal friends, called at the gallant General's residence in Upper Berkeley-street, to make complimentary visits prior to his leaving England. Sir Charles, accompanied by Lady Napier and Mrs. M'Murdo (his daughter), and by Lieutenant-Colonel George Napier, Major W. M. G. M'Murdo, Captain Bunbury, and Captain Pitt Kennedy, aid-de-camp, left Upper Berkeley-street, at a quarter past eight o'clock, for the terminus of the South-Eastern Railway, at London-bridge, and proceeded by the mail train to Dover, where the gallant General took farewell of Lady Napier and his daughter, on embarking in the mail-packet to Calais, whence Sir Charles and the members of his staff repair by the shortest route to Nice to see his brother, General Sir George Napier, and to sojourn there only a few hours. One of her Majesty's steamers stationed with the squadron in the Mediterranean will then convey Sir Charles and suite to Alexandria. Lady Napier and Mrs. M'Murdo remain in England for the present. Both ladies have travelled all through our oriental possessions, and have witnessed some of the most trying scenes.

It may be proper to state, in consequence of some inaccurate statements having found their way into the daily journals, that Sir Charles's staff is composed of the following officers:—Major Pitt Kennedy, military secretary; and Major M'Murdo, of the 79th Highlanders (son-in-law to Sir Charles); Captain Bunbury, 32rd Foot; Colonel George Napier, Cape Mounted Riflemen; and Major William Napier, Aides-de-Camp. Major Kennedy is not extra Aide-de-Camp, as is stated by the daily papers. The conditions on which Sir Charles took the appointment, is that he be retained in India under all circumstances of an extraordinary nature.

The nature of the next news from India will decide as to the intentions of the authorities with regard to the further despatch of troops. The regiments now under orders are merely going according to the ordinary rule for India service, not because of news lately received. The two regiments in question will proceed to Calcutta, and not to Bombay, as at first stated.

POSTAL COMMUNICATION WITH AMERICA.—The *Hermann* steamer, which left Southampton, for New York, on Saturday, was the first of the American mail steamers that has left this country since the new postal arrangement between England and the United States, and some curiosity was manifested to see what effect the new arrangement had on the amount of correspondence to be forwarded by the *Hermann*. Hitherto the American steamers have only taken out a small bag of letters, but the correspondence mailed for the United States, to be forwarded by the *Hermann* on Monday, amounted to [illegible] sacks. The *Hermann* took out 126 passengers, about 80 of whom were Germans, and the rest French and English. She also took out 1500 cases of merchandise, weighing 425 tons; only 300 cases were from this country, 1200 were from Germany and France. The latter would only be admitted into the United States from an American ship on account of the present navigation laws.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

PRESENT STATE OF PARIS.

(From our own Correspondent.)

PARIS, 26th March, 1849.

THE last week has produced a very notable change in the physiognomy of Paris the old twitchings and throes, which, from time to time, still betray the disease within the body, have flitted over the face of the capital in tolerably rapid succession; and, although they do not necessarily predict any immediate convulsion, they indicate a state of constitution which is very far from healthy. The tumultuous scenes in the Assembly, the temporary secession of the Montagnard and its adherents of the Extreme Left, the refusal to vote upon the bill interdicting the clubs, the crisis that followed, and the open declaration of war made by the extreme Democratic party, its threat of rousing the "men of the streets" to insurrection, its defiance and its rage, commenced the agitation on Wednesday last; and although, upon "second thoughts," a great part of the seceders deemed it best to return to their duties and take part in the deliberation of the Assembly on the bill, yet the brand was thrown into the easily-inflammable stubble of public confidence; and renewed agitation, and the old alarmist cry, "*Nous allons avoir quelque chose*," have been the consequences. Nor has the confidence been restored by the truckling and would-be conciliatory police of a Government from which the nation at large only demands "energy and firmness," in accepting unconstitutional measures to mitigate and modify the more which declared the interdiction of the clubs, and in a great measure to nullify the effect of the whole bill; a very general sentiment prevails that there was great imprudence on the part of the Government in bringing forward the bill, which was sure to excite the most hostile virulence of the "Mountain" at the present hour, and before the present Assembly, when in so short a time a new Assembly will more probably be elected far more disposed to support firmly the most vigorous measures of the "friends of order," and then, in not carrying their point to its utmost extent, when once the measure was brought forward. The cause of "best-garden" attached to the rejection of the Assembly during the deliberation if deliberations such tumultuous skirmishes can be called, particularly on Thursday last—would be but a flattery and a compliment; "a person in an uproar" would convey a far better idea of the scenes of which the deliberative hall of the French nation has been a witness. The defiance bidden by the "Mountain" to their own Republican principle of universal suffrage: first roused the indignant exclamations of the majority of the Assembly; and, in the almost pugilistic encounters that ensued, Citizen Baringuier, "head bully of the Mountain," particularly distinguished himself by his menacing gesticulations of treachery to the country, hurled at the head of the majority, and by his incessant epithets of "liar," and "insolent fellow," applied to those of his colleagues who refused to condemn his violence. The suspension of these tumultuous outrages by the acceptance of a proposal to send back certain amendments to the committee-room, on the part of the Government, has restored the Assembly in the last few days to some degree of calmness; but the agitation of the capital has again assumed that revolutionary that, which, like certain aspects in the sky, known to the weatherwise, predicts a storm that may come slowly on the horizon, but that is almost sure to come eventually.

The movement of Wednesday evening, when those old revolutionary *bugaboo suspects* of men *en blouse* flocked down upon the streets of Paris once more, like first before the storm wind, and banners might be again seen to be carried hither and thither in the dusk of the night, has since subsided; but the anxious expectation has not yet had time to calm down. The event was a general rendezvous of fear among the *bourgeois* of Paris, that Monday was destined for an ultra-democratic manifestation against the interdiction of the clubs, which might have easily been transformed into an insurrection; but the day of Monday passed over quietly. Snow lay on the ground once more in Paris, and the cat-like temperament of the Parisian population is averse to cold and damp, even in the getting up of an émeute. The more probable reason, however, for the suspension of this manifestation may be supposed to have existed in the consciousness of the chiefs of the party, which has been unreservedly and frankly expressed, that "their time was not yet come;" in other words, that their preparations, and their expected success in propagandising and corrupting the military force were neither complete nor ripe. That some coup was intended, however, is very manifest, from the proclamations issued by the editors of the ultra-Democratic and Socialist journals, in which they entreat their "friends of the people" not to make any riotous demonstration on Monday, the 26th of March, and to calm down their rage (repressed for the present) until a better occasion. It is not necessary to dwell upon the insolent airs with which the party chooses to assume that ill. lie lower classes are at its back, to be led on to rise against the rest of the country, or not, at its will. The amusing enough is the old inconsistency with which these proclamations to the people, calling upon them to moderate their indignation, ascribes the undeniable agitation to the manœuvres of the Royalists and the subversive intrigues of a reactionary Government. That it was really the intention of the anarchist party to make what they call "an appeal to the people," and to make an insurrection on the day the bill for the suppression of the clubs passing the Assembly, is well known from the indiscretion of many of their boastful acolytes: it only remained for the Government to prepare for its defence. More than ordinary precautions, then, have again been taken; the military posts have been doubled, and sentinels cry "*Au large!*" to passengers in the streets by night, and do not allow themselves to be approached within a certain distance. The strenuous efforts made by the Red and Socialist parties to seduce the troops from their allegiance are unremitting. Their journals loudly vaunt their success, and the fraternal impressions, on every occasion, that it is their object that the army is staunch in "the cause of order." The exertions of M. Proudhon with his paper, *Le Peuple*, have been particularly notorious in this respect: the most flattering addresses to the military, and calls upon its feelings of "true patriotism," daily abound in this journal, and subscriptions have been raised to distribute the paper gratis in the various barracks. In vain old regimental names have been adopted, and the *Peuple* has been lately almost daily seized and confiscated for seditious and inflammatory language. These measures only excite the more the public curiosity. The paper is sold, and consequently sold [illegible] more. It is more important, it continues to find its way into the hands of the non-commissioned officers and common soldiers. The expressions of the papers increase in insolence of excitement in insurrection; and, in spite of the protestations in favour of the fidelity of the army made by General Changarnier, it seems that several regiments will be sent off to the camp of St. Maur, on the outskirts of Paris, to be more beyond the influence of these ultra-democratic organs.

The theatres, during the last week, have afforded striking examples of the increasing public acrimony of parties. It is the privilege of the so-called "reactionary" pieces, ministering the Republic, alone to attract crowds to the theatres; and authors and managers naturally profit by this disposition of the public.

S.

FRANCE.

In the National Assembly, on Wednesday, the discussion on the estimates was interrupted by M. Odillon Barrot, President of the Council, who, ascending the tribune, said, that the Government considered it its duty to communicate to the Assembly the two despatches announcing the abdication of Charles Albert. The despatches having been read, "However rapid was this *dénouement*," added the Minister, "it was not unforeseen; and although the Piedmontese Government in this circumstance disregarded the advice of France, we are, nevertheless, resolved to protect the integrity of Piedmont as well as the interests and dignity of France." (Murmurs and approbation.) M. Clement Thomas exclaimed, "It is rather late."

Some apprehension was entertained that a demonstration by the anarchists would be made on Monday in favour of the Clubs, and the organs of that party having also endeavoured to inflame the minds of the people against the Government, the Assembly filled its ranks, and every avenue was to be deprived of all public relief on that day—these fears, too, being aggravated by the attempted secession of the Opposition from the Assembly on the question of the decree against the Clubs—but the day passed away in impressive quiet. Precautions to prevent an outbreak, and for a few days preceding and subsequent to Monday large bodies of troops were kept, day and night, under arms. However, everything passed quietly on, and the streets were as tranquil as usual.

The Red Republicans now say that the whole story is an invention of the police; while the Government party declare that the republicans endeavoured to create a movement in the faubourgs, and failed. The Montagnard members in the National Assembly go so far as to declare that they have proofs that a *complot* was organised by the police.

A private soldier named Claverie, of the 9th Regiment of Light Infantry, was arrested on Saturday night, whilst on guard at the War-office, and was lodged in the military prison. He is a young man, and has been long publicly avowed himself a Socialist. Two sergeants of the 25th regiment of the line were also arrested in Paris on the same day, charged with a similar offence. Fifty-five artillerymen were arrested on Monday morning for having expressed opinions of the same kind. They are to be sent to Algeria.

Napoleon Bonaparte (son of Jerome), who has been appointed Ambassador of France at Madrid, presided at the popular Electoral Assembly which met the Hôtel de Ville, on Monday. A number of operatives were present, who loudly cheered the sentiments given expression to by the Emperor's nephew in a speech in which he declared his opposition to the reactionary tendencies of certain political executives.

In the National Assembly he has prepared an amendment to the budget of the Minister of the Interior, allocating a sum of 25,000f. towards the erection of a monument to the memory of the late Marshal Ney.

On Wednesday M. Bonaparte left Paris for Madrid.

The proceedings at the state trials at Bourges are drawing to a close. All the witnesses have been examined, and Tuesday and Wednesday were occupied in the address of counsel to the jury.

A woman named Leblanc was tried by court-martial in Paris, on Tuesday, for having taken an active part in aid of the insurgents of June, and for having mutilated the dead bodies of several Gardes Mobiles. She was sentenced to hard labour for 10 years.

ITALIAN STATES.

PIEDMONT ABDICATION OF KING CHARLES ALBERT.

The "war of Italian independence," as it has been called, has scarcely been recommenced, before an unforeseen event of the greatest importance has occurred, which may across its further progress. That event is the abdication of Charles Albert. The occurrences which led to this result will be found noticed below, as far as the scanty and confused accounts which have reached this country enable us to give them. Previous to undertaking active operations, Marshal Radetzsky addressed the following pithy proclamation to the inhabitants of Piedmont:—

"Your King, as you know, invaded last year the states of the Emperor, my master, in contempt of the right of nations. My victories had repelled that attack, which has no parallel in the history of nations; and yet I stopped my victorious army on the banks of the Ticino. Your King could have saved you from the devastation and the horrors of war, by accepting the proffered peace; but, instead of this, he renews his hostilities—and, led on by ambitious views, he again menaces the states of my Emperor. He forces me to place the theatre of war in your fertile fields. To him, and not to me, you must attribute the misfortunes that this unjust attack will draw upon you. I enter Piedmont with my army, to restore at least peace and tranquillity to the people. I cannot save you from the calamities which are inseparable from war, but the discipline of my army guarantees the safety of your persons and property. Do not take a part in the struggles of the armies—leave them to be decided by soldiers; otherwise you would aggravate still more the horrible evils of war, without a hope of success, and you would place me in the impossibility of alleviating them for you as far as is in my power. There never was a more unjust war than that which you have undertaken against the Emperor, my master; there never was a more just war than that which I feel myself forced to wage against you. The spirit of conquest does not animate me, like Charles Albert; but I come to defend the rights of the Emperor, my master, and the integrity of the monarchy, which our Government, that has made alliance with rebellion, lawlessly menaces.

"RADETZSKY, Field-Marshal."

The active resumption of hostilities commenced on the 20th inst., and the belligerents at once plunged *in medias res*. Both armies advancing from opposite directions to the Ticino, with the view of carrying the war the one into the others territories, and of ultimately occupying each others respective capitals Milan and Turin, viz. Charles Albert's troops, the former city, and Radetzky's the latter; they met on the 21st, when the first engagements took place. The accounts of those affairs are rather confused, and in some respects conflicting, but we are enabled to gather that they took place in the Piedmontese territory, after the Austrians had crossed the Ticino and driven in the outposts. The first conflict was fought near Galasco and Gambolo, two villages about half way between Mortara and the river. The Piedmontese troops are reported as having sustained the attack with spirit and vigour, and to have had some 1000 prisoners.

The more important affair, which took place on the same evening, near Mortara, was adverse to the Piedmontese. Marshal Radetzsky, after having crossed the Ticino, and passed by the bridge of Vigevano, advanced at the head of 40,000 men towards Mortara; and while, with the main body of his troops, he directed his march towards Vercelli, he disposed his left wing so as to cut the Piedmontese in two; and by a series of divisions of Charles Albert's troops, which were thus cut off from the rest of the Sardinian army, were forced to retire to the neighbourhood of Pavia. In order to re-establish the communications between the two wings of his army, Charles Albert was forced hastily to recal the 4th, or Duke of Genoa's, division, which had crossed the Ticino at Buffalora, and been pushed forward to Magenta, nearly at the same moment that Radetzky was crossing the Ticino in the opposite direction, at Vigevano. It was evident that his Majesty, in order to re-establish his communications, had then only one of two alternatives—either to retreat and endeavour to take up a position in the neighbourhood of Vercelli or Casale, or at once to give battle. The first plan was rendered difficult by the rapidity with which Marshal Radetzky moved forward to Vercelli, and he consequently determined upon at once attacking the Austrians. A battle was consequently fought on the evening of the 21st, in the neighbourhood of Vercelli, between that place and Mortara, the result of which was, that, after an obstinate struggle on both sides, the Piedmontese were defeated, and forced to retreat towards Turin, and the Austrians occupied Mortara.

Letters from Turin, of the 23rd, describe the battles fought on the 21st as of the most sanguinary description. The brigades of Savoy, Savona, and Pignerol conducted themselves with the greatest intrepidity; but the Piedmontese, it was said, had to have to do with the best troops of Austria, and suffered an inferior Austrian force to occupy that town. There was no fighting on the 22nd. The King's head-quarters were then at Novara. Marshal Radetzsky was at Pavia on the 21st, with his staff, and 30,000 men, and 84 pieces of artillery.

The King's army amounted to 65,000 fighting men; but the circumstance of the having, through Radetzky's operations, been divided by a distance of nearly sixty leagues, rendered the right wing, which had taken refuge in Pavia, paralyzed and useless. On the other hand, Radetzsky, who, on the day that the battles were fought, commanded 30,000 men, received 15,000 more under his command, had since received reinforcements which raised that number to between 65,000 and 70,000. He is at the head of a united and victorious army, flushed with success, and eager for a further encounter. The Austrians are at their resources, which he can call into play at any time in case of need, but for the employment of which it appears that there will be no occasion.

On Wednesday the French Government received a telegraphic despatch from its Minister at Turin, dated the 26th inst. It was couched in the following words:—

"THE MINISTER OF FRANCE TO THE MINISTER FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

"TURIN, March 25.

"The army has been driven back into the mountains at Biella and Borgo Manero. The Austrians occupy Novara, Vercelli, and Trino.

"It appears certain that the King has abdicated, and has fled into Switzerland. The Duke of Savoy has not yet written to Turin. The Government have requested M. Abercrombies and myself to demand an armistice to cover Turin. We have placed ourselves at their disposal, and we shall set out as soon as they shall desire it. Turin is tranquil. All are prepared to maintain order.

On the same day the following also reached Paris:—

"THE FRENCH CONSUL TO THE MINISTER FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

"TOULON, March 28, five o'clock P.M.

"Charles Albert, after having abdicated in favour of the Duke of Savoy, transversed Genoa on the 26th, at five o'clock in the morning proceeding to France. The Piedmontese army has been beaten at Novara, but its honour is safe."

The veteran Radetzsky, who is 82 years of age, it is said, entered Turin on the evening of the 25th inst.

Charles Albert was said to be at Lyons on the afternoon of the 27th, and it is added that England and France have proffered their joint mediation to preserve the integrity of the Sardinian dominions; and the Austrian Government, by its representatives at Turin and Paris, have accepted it, the Emperor of Austria having no object of conquest in view.

TUSCANY.—At Florence, according to the latest accounts, preparations for war were going on with the greatest activity. The Provisional Government had decreed the immediate organization of a Polish legion of 2000 men. The colours of this corps will be the Tuscan flag with the White Eagle of Poland.

Advices from Modena state that the Duke had retired to Brescello, taking with him everything he most values, such as jewels, pictures, the rarest manuscripts of his library. As yet, the Bishop, by his exhortations, has prevented an outbreak in that city.

NAPLES AND SICILY.—The Italian journals do not bring an official announcement of the rejection, by the Sicilians, of the ultimatum proposed to them by the King of the Two Sicilies; but a decree, dated the 11th, had been issued at Palermo, ordering a levy *en masse*, and other decrees and proclamations of a warlike tendency seem to render the fact more than probable. The *Lance*, a Sicilian journal, publishes a message from Ruggiero Settimo, President of the Sicilian Government to the Presidents of the Legislative Chambers, announcing the resignation of the Ministers of Finance, War, and Marine, Foreign Instruction, and Public Works; in consequence of which Marquis Torrearsa is named to the Ministry of Finance, Di Marco to that of Public Instruction and Public Works, Pasquale Calvi to that of War, and Mariano Stabile to that of War and Marine. At the moment of going to press, the same journal states that Marquis Torrearsa has not accepted the portfolio of Finance.

AUSTRIA.

There is little news of interest this week from Vienna.

Three of the murderers of Latour were hanged on the morning of the 20th last. Their fate seemed not to excite the least feeling of compassion in any portion of the numerous crowd assembled to witness the execution. The two other prisoners convicted of participation in the same crime were condemned to twenty years of imprisonment with forced labour.

From Hungary there is no intelligence worth noticing.

DENMARK AND THE DUCHIES.

The late rumours of a prolongation of the armistice between Germany and Denmark are being confirmed on all sides. The last German papers inform us, that the order which instructed the Bavarian troops in the Rhenish provinces of Prussia to march their troops to Altona, has been countermanded. The Prussian regiments [illegible] have received orders to [illegible] Schleswig.

GERMAN STATES.

FRANKFORT.—The motion for declaring the proposed ruler of the German Confederation States Emperor of Germany, constituting that dignity hereditary, and vesting it in the present King of Prussia, has been rejected by the National Assembly by a majority of 258 votes to 211. Count Maltzahn has resigned. The ministerial crisis, according to the latest accounts, still continues.

SPAIN.

According to the latest advices from Catalonia, Cabrera is about attempting to re-kindle the civil war in Navarre, Aragon, and Valencia, by detaching part of his forces into those provinces. He has already withdrawn 2000 men from the district of Gerona, the focus of the contest, and threatens to invade Aragon at their head. On their side, the Carlists in France and the above provinces, as well as those of Castile, La Mancha, Estremadura, &c., are not idle, so we may expect to see warm work in the course of the summer.

The entire force Cabrer [illegible] infantry, and 200 cavalry. Narvaez has instructed the Captain-General of Catalonia to adopt the severest measures against the insurgents; that is to say, to shoot all who fall into his hands, or such persons who hold communication with them, to collect the taxes with extreme rigour; to impose upon the provinces of Barcelona, Tarragona, Lerida, and Gerona, whatever extra charges he may think fit for the maintenance of local free corps, and to shoot, transport, and [illegible]. This savage measure, if persisted in, must lead to deplorable results, [illegible] the worst traits of the Carlist character will be called into play by it, and Cabrera will at length be forced to adopt reprisals.

POSTAL COMMUNICATION WITH AMERICA.—The *Hermann* steamer, which left Southampton, for New York, on Saturday, was the first of the American mail steamers that has left this country since the new postal arrangement between England and the United States, and some curiosity was manifested to see what effect the new arrangement had on the amount of correspondence to be forwarded by the *Hermann*. Hitherto the American steamers have only taken out a small bag of letters, but the correspondence mailed for the United States, to be forwarded by the *Hermann* on Monday, amounted to [illegible] sacks. The *Hermann* took out 126 passengers, about 80 of whom were Germans, and the rest French and English. She also took out 1500 cases of merchandise, weighing 425 tons; only 300 cases were from this country, 1200 were from Germany and France. The latter would only be admitted into the United States from an American ship on account of the present navigation laws.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—Monday.

The Distraining for Rates Bill was read a third time, and passed, on the motion of Lord Campbell.

Nova Scotia.—Lord Stanley presented a petition from Nova Scotia, complaining of the removal of Mr. Fairbanks from the office of Provisional Treasurer, and of the manner in which the sum extraction of the colony has been conducted. In 1845, the office of Treasurer having become vacant, the Governor of the colony, Lord Falkland, suggested the propriety of establishing a rule, that no person having a seat in the assembly, or belonging to any party, should, in future, be selected to fill it. That suggestion was approved by the then Secretary of State (Lord Stanley), and Mr. Fairbanks accepted the office, on the express condition that he should hold his appointment during good behaviour, and independent of all political changes that might afterwards take place; and, in order to qualify himself, he had given up his seat in the Nova Scotia Legislature, and relinquished his practice as a barrister. His appointment had been subsequently confirmed by Mr. Gladstone, the Secretary of State who succeeded him (Lord Stanley), and the conduct of Mr. Fairbanks had been approved by the present Secretary, Lord Grey. But last year, a bill was introduced in the Nova Scotia Assembly to alter the departmental offices; and by this bill it was proposed to remove Mr. Fairbanks without compensation. Lord Grey at first resisted this injustice, and up to November last disapproved of the measure, as injurious to the best interests of the colony, and most unjust towards Mr. Fairbanks; but, after that, a marvellous change came over the mind of the noble Earl, and he came to the extraordinary conclusion that, as the honour of the Crown was not pledged, he was not prepared to refuse to submit the bill for her Majesty's assent, should the Provincial Legislature, by an address to the Crown, signify their desire to persist in the measure. Lord Stanley, having condemned this individual case of hardship, which involved a violation of the solemnly pledged faith of the Crown, proceeded to describe the fatal system of party government allowed to prevail, no check existing upon the chance small majority of the House of Assembly found in the Legislative Council, the Governor, or the Secretary of State of the Home Government. He pointed out the startling fact that 100 justices of the peace and other public offices had been removed by the dominant faction in the Assembly, and their places filled by party men; and he referred to the proposal for the rewarding of treason in Canada as a proof of the disastrous effects of the power of party government that prevailed.—Earl Grey said that it was only by a wise moderation, and by not straining the constitutional power of our institutions, whether in the mother country or in the colonies, that public affairs were kept from falling into confusion. He did not think it would be expedient, in the instance referred to, to insist upon exercising the prerogative of the Crown, and refusing the assent of her Majesty to the bill passed by the Nova Scotia Legislature. With respect to the removal of the 100 justices, he was not in possession of sufficient information to [illegible] opinion on that act, though he believed 40 of those whose names were struck off were dead men. As to the individual case of Mr. Fairbanks, he freely admitted that it was a hard one, but the Crown had no power to keep that gentleman in office. The salary of treasurer was voted annually by the Nova Scotia Assembly, and he had been appointed subject to the will of the Assembly. If the case were to occur again, he (Lord Grey) would pursue the same course.—After a few observations from Lord Brougham, the petition was laid on the table. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Monday.

NOTICES OF MOTION.

Mr. Hume gave notice that, after Easter, he would move for leave to bring in a bill for the establishment of county financial boards.

Lord J. Russell gave notice that on Friday next he would move, in committee of the whole House, that a sum not exceeding £100,000 be advanced, on the security of the rate in aid, for the relief of the distressed unions in the west of Ireland; and, should the resolution be agreed to, that it was his intention to insert it as a clause in the Rate in Aid Bill. The noble Lord also gave notice that he would move the adjournment of the House, for the Easter recess, from Wednesday week to Monday, the 16th of April. Likewise, that he would move that from and after the 19th April, orders of the day should have precedence of notices of motions on Thursdays.

THE NAVIGATION LAWS.

The House went into committee on the Navigation Bill.

On clause 19, Mr. Herries expressed his regret that Mr. Gladstone had abandoned the intention of pressing the amendment of which he had given notice previous to a division. He (Mr. Herries) should have supported that amendment, but certainly not with the intention of making it instrumental in any other design. He was as much as ever opposed to the bill, but should not reserve his opposition to a future stage.

Mr. Gladstone defended the course he had adopted with respect to his amendment.

After a short discussion, the remaining clauses were agreed to.

Lord John Russell stated that he would take an early opportunity to give notice of the day, after Easter, when the third reading of the bill should be moved.

RATE IN AID.

Sir W. Somerville moved the second reading of the Rate in Aid Bill.

Mr. Hamilton opposed the bill as unconstitutional, unjust in principle, insufficient for its professed object, and likely to give rise to separate national interests between the two countries. The honourable member moved as an amendment, that the bill be read a second time that day six months.

Mr. Ossulston seconded the amendment. He believed that the proposed rate would prove insufficient, and that if once established it would be continued. He advised Ireland, should it be proved, which he did not think it could, that she did not bear a fair proportion of general taxation, to submit to an equalisation of taxation with England, rather than accept this Rate in Aid.

Sir Wm. Somerville urged the measure as one that was imperatively demanded by pressing distress. He trusted that it would be simply a temporary imposition. He could not understand the new-born zeal of the Irish landlords for an income-tax, and could only suppose that they wished neither an income-tax nor a rate in aid. He advised them not to insist on an income-tax; but, should they do so, they might have it—and then, what they had done in haste they might regret at leisure.

Lord Jocelyn and Mr. H. Herbert opposed the bill.

Mr. Fagan supported it, as the only chance he saw of saving the people from starvation.

Mr. P. Scrope insisted that the only just course to pursue would be to make the land of Connaught support the poverty of Connaught. It might appear harsh, but the principle of holding the land of the country responsible for the pauperism found thereon should be pushed to its extremity.

Sir J. Walsh also opposed the bill.

Sir George Grey said that it could not be denied that extraneous aid was necessary to assist the distressed districts of the west; and the only question to consider was, from what source that aid should be supplied. In his opinion, it could only fairly come from Ireland. He had heard that night no distinct tender of an income-tax from hon. gentlemen; and he could only gather two points from the observations of those who objected to the rate in aid—either that all assistance should be withheld, or that it should be drawn indefinitely from the Imperial resources.

Mr. A. Stafford drew attention to the curious fact that, during the debate that had lasted for several hours, only one member had ventured to rise in favour of the measure, and that hon. member (Mr. Fagan) could not be considered as a fair exponent of the opinion of the people of Ireland. The Home Secretary had not given the House any reason for this bill. The imaginative scheme propounded by Sir R. Peel had made some impression on the imaginative minds of the people of Ireland, and it was therefore the duty of the Government to take the earliest opportunity of declaring whether or not they had any intention of carrying out that scheme—whether they had any project in contemplation for the sale of the waste lands of Connaught.

Mr. M. J. O'Connell suggested the necessity of subjecting all incomes in Ireland to this rate, for he thought it would be most unfair to confine it to the ratepayers.

On the motion of Mr. Napier the debate was adjourned to Wednesday.

The House went into Committee of Supply, and Col. Anson moved for a vote of £97,984 for excess of Ordnance Expenditure for April 1, 1846, which was agreed to.

The Prisoners' Removal (Ireland) Bill was read a second time.

The Indemnity Bill passed through committee.—Adjourned at half-past twelve o'clock

HOUSE OF LORDS.—Tuesday.

Petty Sessions Bill.—Lord Campbell moved the second reading of this bill. The object of the measure was to place cities and boroughs on the same footing with respect to petty sessions, and to enable magistrates to engage suitable buildings for the purpose of holding petty sessions. The noble and learned Lord referred to the returns which had been presented, on the motion of the noble Marquis (Salisbury), for the purpose of showing the inconveniences to which magistrates sitting at petty sessions were at present subjected. By the bill, it was proposed that the expense should be thrown on the county rates—but only find on which it could be charged.—The Marquis of Salisbury and the Earl of Malmesbury opposed the bill, but did not move any amendment.—After some observations from Lord Stanley, the bill was read a second time.

On the motion of the Earl of Carlisle, the Out-door Pauper Bill was read a third time and passed.

Australia.—Lord Monteagle, in pursuance of notice, begged to ask his noble friend at the head of the Colonial department, whether it was the intention of the Government to introduce any bill during the present session for effecting changes in the constitution of Australia? and whether, in the event that such was the intention of the Secretary of State, despatches and other papers would be laid before Parliament, showing whether such constitutional changes had been submitted to the Legislative Council, and made known to her Majesty's subjects in Australia?—Earl Grey replied that it was the intention of the Government to introduce such a bill, and he had reason to believe that the bill would meet the views of the inhabitants of Australia. Papers on the subject had been laid before the other House of Parliament; and he had hoped that he should have been able to have induced that House so far to have modified its rules, as to have admitted of the bill in question being introduced in their Lordships House. He was sorry to say, however, the his endeavours had been unsuccessful, and that the state of the business in the other House of Parliament did not admit of the measure being introduced there at present.

Adjourned to Thursday.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Tuesday.

Notice of Motion.—Mr. H. Herbert gave notice of his intention to move, as an amendment to Lord J. Russell's resolution for advancing £100,000 on the security of the rate in aid, that an income and property tax in Ireland be substituted for the proposed rate in aid.

TRANSPORTATION TO SOUTH AFRICA.

Mr. Adderley moved an address to the Queen, praying her Majesty, out of consideration for the honourable pride and moral welfare of her subjects the people of South Africa, to order that this hitherto unpeopled colony may be spared the disgrace and affliction of being made the receptacle for the convicted criminals of the mother country, whether as prisoners, free exiles, or holders of tickets of leave. The hon. member expressed a hope that, in bringing forward this motion, he had no grievance of a large and important colony, he would be able to do so without giving his motion the appearance of any personal attack. But he looked at the system pursued by the Colonial Office as one that, if persisted in, would lead inevitably to the destruction of the colony; and as felt bound, therefore, to make every attempt within his power to persuade the Colonial Office to alter their system. He desired to exclude all extraneous matter from consideration, and confine the discussion solely to the merits of the single question he brought before the House. The charge he made against Lord Grey was, that, having decided on a new experiment in reference to convict discipline, he had, in a grievous and unjustifiable manner, imposed on New South Wales, with the consent of the Legislature of that colony, and that he had commenced, for the first time, a system of transportation to the Cape of Good Hope, against the strong remonstrance of the colonists, expressed by resolutions, by petitions to her Majesty, and by memorials to the Governor. The justification of the course taken by Earl Grey was understood to be that, as the mother country had been put to great expense for the Kaffir war, she had a right to something in the way of compensation. This justification he considered an insult to the colony, and it was monstrous to urge it as an excuse for the adoption of a system that would deteriorate the morals of the people, and deter emigrants from going to the colony. Should the House permit this system to be carried on, it would amount to an adoption of the principle that we should make a retrogradation in colonisation.

Sir G. Grey warned the House against the danger of agreeing to the motion, which, taken with the speech made by the honourable member, would be tantamount to a declaration that the whole system of transportation was a debasing one, and that transportation, as a system, should be entirely discontinued. The right hon. gentleman proceeded to governments the class of convicts that had been sent to the Cape, which, he said, were not what were strictly called tainted criminals; but, for the most part, Irish boys and young men, who were led into the commission of crimes, in a great measure, by the pressure of famine and destitution which had fallen on their country. From this class of convicts he felt convinced that the colony would not suffer in the way they apprehended. But Lord Grey was not disposed to disregard the remonstrances of the inhabitants of the Cape colony; and, should they persist in their objection to the reception of all transported persons, he would not send any more.

Mr. Hume, Major Blackall, Mr. Aglionby, Mr. F. Scott, Mr. Hawes, Mr. Heywood, and Lord J. Russell made a few observations.

Mr. Hawes recommended the hon. friend not to press his motion to a division. His object was not to obtain any opinion of the House on the question of secondary punishment; and on the simple question of transportation to the Cape, he had received from the Government a very satisfactory reply.

Mr. Adderley expressed his contentment with the assurance he had received, and withdrew his motion.

MINISTERS' MONEY (IRELAND).

Mr. Fagan moved that the House should on the next day (Wednesday) resolve itself into a committee of the whole House to take into consideration the law relating to "ministers' money" in Ireland, with a view to repeal that rate or tax; and, further, to take into consideration the "Church Temporalities Act," for the purpose of amending it, so as to provide a substitute out of the revenue of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners as a provision for the Protestant ministers in certain corporate towns in Ireland, in lieu of the annual sums now received by them under the act 17th and 18th Charles II., c. 7. The hon. member stated that he had prepared a bill on the subject, which he was ready to bring in should he be permitted to do so

Mr. Grogan opposed the motion, principally on the ground that the hon. member had failed to show that any substitute for ministers' money could be derived from the source he had indicated.

Mr. Osborne was prepared to abolish the impost altogether, and without providing any substitute. Ireland was a Roman Catholic country, essentially the same, and on what pretence could they, in the nineteenth century, call for provision for Protestant parsons from a Catholic people? As hon. members attacked the Government for not having acted on the principles they professed in 1835 with respect to the church of Ireland, and pledged himself, if the Government, or any Catholic member did not bring forward for discussion the grievances arising out of the church establishment in that country, he should do so at an early day, giving a proof of his sincerity by voting in favour of the present motion.

Sir George Grey was ready to admit, that ministers' money, as collected in Ireland, was liable to objection; but the difficulty he felt in dealing with the motion arose from the fact that no certain substitute had been proposed for the funds in the hands of the Ecclesiastical Commission might, at some future time, have a surplus, which might be applied to the removal of this burden; but at present there was no evidence that such a surplus existed. The right hon. gentleman, not wishing to give the motion a direct negative, moved "the previous question."

Mr. H. Grattan, Mr. Callaghan, and Mr. Keesham supported the motion.

Mr. Newdegate referred to the oath taken by Roman Catholic members, in which they swore not to disturb or weaken the Protestant religion; but if words meant anything, the House had the testimony of the members for Middlesex, Meath, and Cavan, that the motion of the hon. member for Cork was a direct attack on the established church in Ireland.

Lord Arundel and Surrey, in reference to the last speaker's observations with respect to the oath, observed that the oath was not imposing tests with heretics had been so repeatedly answered, that it required no further negative, Catholics being bound to keep faith with them in the plain and ordinary sense of the term.

Mr. Hume thought the feeling of the House ought to have been tested by going to a division, and was of opinion that there would be no peace in Ireland until the dominant church establishment was modified in some term or other.

Mr. Napier considered that, as no substitute was offered for the provision, it would be an injustice to agree to the motion.

Mr. Reynolds called upon the House to remove the plague-spot consequent upon the temporalities of the Irish Church, agitation with respect to which would not cease until that object was thoroughly attained.

Mr. G. Hamilton concurred in the propriety of the amendment.

Mr. J. O'Connell supported the motion.

Sir J. Tyrrell contended that the question of ministers' money was one of property, and not of conscience.

The House then divided on the motion that the original question be put—

For putting the question	..	..	..	..	..	74
Against putting it	..	..	..	..	..	72
Majority	..	..	..	..	..	2

The effect of the division, therefore, was, that no decision was taken upon the motion.

Mr. Somerton obtained leave to bring in a bill to amend the Friendly Societies Act.

Adjourned at twenty minutes past one o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Wednesday.

The House sat from noon till six o'clock.

A message from the Queen, by command from Mr. Spooner, stated that on the 26th of April he would further postpone the bill for altering the oaths to be taken by members of Parliament (the Jews Bill) for a week or two.

On the motion of Mr. P. Wood, the Affirmation Bill passed through committee.

On the motion of Sir W. Somerville, the Indictable Offences (Ireland) Bill, and the Summary Convictions (Ireland) Bill were committed, and all the clauses agreed to with amendments.

Landlord and Tenant Bill. Mr. Pusey moved the committal of the Landlord and Tenant Bill.—Mr. H. Herbert said that it was an instruction to the committee to extend the bill to Ireland, which was agreed to without discussion; whereupon Mr. Drummond expressed his regret, because the bill, having thus been made an Irish one, all hope of agreeing to its details, or making progress with it, was at an end. After a discussion of several hours on the first clause, the two principal topics debated being the best feeding for sheep, and whether pigs are cattle, Mr. Hewart moved that the Chairman report progress, which was agreed to, and leave was given to sit again on Wednesday, the 18th of April.

To a question from Mr A. Stafford, Lord J. Russell stated that he purposed to go on with the adjourned debate on the Rate in Aid Bill on Friday, and, should the second reading be agreed to, then immediately to go into committee of the whole House, to consider the proposition for the advance of £100,000 on the security of the Rate in Aid.

The Insolvent Members Bill was, after a brief discussion, withdrawn; and leave was given to Mr. Moffatt, who had it in charge, to introduce a new measure, under the title of "A bill to facilitate the recovery of debts from certain persons having the privilege of Parliament, and to prevent insolvent persons from sitting in Parliament."—Adjourned.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—Thursday.

THE MAGISTRACY OF STOCKPORT.

Lord Stanley, in presenting a petition from Stockport, complaining of certain recent appointments among the borough magistracy there, took occasion to condemn those appointments as having been caused solely by political influence.

The Lord Chancellor defended himself from the imputation conveyed in the noble Lord's remarks. In all appointments of the kind, the persons generally recommended for the office were of the same politics as the Government of the day, and that was the case undoubtedly in the present instance; but it was not that circumstance which had weighed with him in the appointment, but solely merit and fitness, and the wants of the population of Stockport, who, having greatly increased of late, required a fuller bench of magistrates. His subject then dropped.

NATIONAL EDUCATION.—(IRELAND.)

The Lord Bishop of Cashel inquired whether the Committee of Council on Education having laid down rules whereby they can give to schools in England, of all denominations, including Roman Catholics, assistance from the State, the Government is prepared to act upon the principle of those rules, [illegible] to the schools in connexion with the Established Church in Ireland an equal measure of assistance, without requiring any condition to which the members of the Church find themselves in conscience forced to object.

The Marquis of Lansdowne said it certainly was not the intention of the Government to apply to Ireland the same regulations with respect to National Education in Ireland, which were now in course of application in England. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Thursday.

SAVINGS BANKS IN IRELAND.

Mr. Reynolds moved for a select committee to inquire into and report upon the circumstances connected with the failure of the St. Peter's Parish Savings Bank, in Cuffe-street, Dublin, and into any security or liability that may exist for the satisfaction of the losses thereby occasioned.

Mr. H. Herbert moved, as an amendment, that the inquiry be extended to the failure of the savings banks of Tralee, Killarney, and Auchterarder (Scotland).

The Chancellor of the Exchequer opposed both the motion and the amendment, as the inquiry could be attended with no advantage to the parties now deposited. The Government had contemplated introducing a general measure on the subject of savings banks, in consequence of the inquiries which the interests involved in them had assumed

After some discussion the House divided on the amendment, which was carried by a majority of 49 to 42. The amendment was then incorporated with the motion, and on a division it was carried by a majority of 51 to 48.

Adjourned.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

OXFORD

The nominations of Mr. Powles, of Exeter, to be an examiner in Lit. Hum., and of Mr. Walker, of Wadham, to be an examiner in Disc. Math. et Phys., were unanimously approved.

Dean Ireland's Scholarship.—The examiners appointed for this scholarship have signified to the Vice-Chancellor that they have elected Maurice Day, scholar of University (in the county of Exeter), to the vacant scholarship on the Ireland foundation. Mr. Day was Hertford scholar for 1841.

Lusby Scholarship.—Wm. Allan Russell, commoner of Queen's, was this day elected to a Lusby scholarship at Magdalen-hall.

Corpus Christi College.—The following gentlemen have been elected for the vacant scholarships at this College:—Frederick Wm. Walker, from Rugby, for the Surrey scholarship; Bingham Salthorp Mallet, for the Hampshire scholarship; Arthur Henry Pearse, from Bedford school, for the Bedford scholarship.

The examiners appointed for the University Mathematical Scholarships have announced to the Vice-Chancellor that they have elected Francis John Otty, B.A., of Trinity College, to be senior scholar; and Edgar Hyde, scholar of Corpus, to be junior scholar

The compositions for the Chancellor's and for Sir Roger Newdigate's prizes are to come on before the 31st of this month.

The following are the principal changes made in the examination system by those parts of the proposed statute which were approved of by convocation last Tuesday:—There are to be two examinations for the degree, besides responsions. Seven examiners (called moderators) are to be appointed for the first examination, four for the school of Literæ Humaniores, and three for that of mathematics. This examination must be gone through between the eighth and twelfth terms. The names of all those who pass are to be published in alphabetical order. In the second and final examination, in addition to the present schools of Literæ Humaniores and mathematics, there is to be a school of natural science, and every candidate for a degree must pass through two of these, but not necessarily in the same term. Every one, also, who presents himself for examination, must produce certificates of attendance on two courses of professorial lectures. The names of all successful candidates are to be published. No one is to be placed in the second class who has not exceeded the 16th term from matriculation. Responsions are to be held twice in the year, and must be gone through in any term from the third to the seventh. One Latin and one Greek book must be taken up, together with arithmetic, algebra, and Books I. and II. of Euclid—instead of, as hitherto, the candidate having a choice between logic and three books of Euclid. The periods at which these changes are to come into operation are not yet fixed.

CAMBRIDGE

The Jacksonian Professor has given notice that on Tuesday, April 24, at 12 o'clock, he will commence a course of ten lectures, at the great room of the Philosophical Society, on ecclesiastical architecture. The lectures will be delivered every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday.

The Plumian Professor has given notice that he will commence a course of lectures on practical astronomy and astronomical instruments on Monday, April 23, at one o'clock, in the room under the University library.

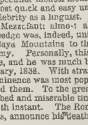
These lectures will be followed by a course on optics, hydrostatics, and pneumatics, commencing on Monday, May 7, at one o'clock, in the same room.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS RECENTLY DECEASED.

SIR ANTHONY LECHMERE, BART., OF THE RHYDD, CO. WORCESTER.

This venerable and respected gentleman died on the 19th inst., aged eighty-two, at the Rhydd. He was son of the late Edmund Lechmere, Esq., of Severn End, M.P. for Worcestershire in 1734, by Elizabeth, his second wife, daughter of the Rev. John Whitmore, of Penny Compton, co. Warwick, and grandson of Anthony Lechmere, Esq., M.P. of Hanley Castle, eldest brother of the celebrated lawyer, Nicholas Lord Lechmere, of Evesham. The family of Lechmere is one of the oldest in the Kingdom, being descended from Acelyne de Lechmere, who acquired from William the Conqueror a grant of lands in Hanley, co. Worcester. The worthy Baronet was twice married, first, 19th May, 1787, Mary, daughter and heir of Joseph Berwick, Esq., of Hallow Park, co. Worcester; and secondly, Sept. 8, 1823, Miss Eleanor Villiers, of Gloucester; by the former of whom he has left issue, the eldest son being the present Sir Edmund Hungerford Lechmere, Bart., who married, in 1815, Maria, daughter of the late Rev. D. Murray, and has issue.

PHILIP DUNCOMBE PAUNCEFORT DUNCOMBE, ESQ., OF GREAT BRICKHILL MANOR, BUCKS.



The decease of this gentleman, a landed proprietor of considerable wealth and fortune in the counties of Buckingham and Lincoln, occurred last week. He was born 16th July, 1784, the only son of George Pauncefort, Esq., of Witham, county Lincoln, by Henrietta, his wife, younger daughter and co-heir of James Digby, Esq., of Red Hall, second son of Edward, fourth Baron Digby, of Eye, Kettleby, who was knighted for his gallantry at the battle of Bosworth. Paternally, Mr. Pauncefort Duncombe descended from the very ancient Gloucestershire family of Pauncefort, of Hasfield. He married, first, 8th January, 1818, Lady Alicia Lambart, daughter of Richard, Earl of Cavan, and, secondly, 21st August, 1823, Sophia Frances, daughter of the late Sir William Foulis, Bart., of Ingleby Manor. By the former (who died 3rd April, 1818), he has left a son and successor, Philip Duncombe, born 5th January, 1818. The [illegible] Sir William Foulis, Bart., died [illegible]

MISS TAIL, OF BURLEIGH PARK, COUNTY LEICESTER.

This lady, an heiress of large fortune in the counties of Leicester and Hants, was the only child of the late George Tate, Esq., of Burleigh Park and Langdown, who derived in a direct descent from Anthony Tate, Esq., of Ilsley, second son of Sir Barthol omew Tate, of Delapre Abbey, county Northampton, Vice-Marshal of Calais temp. Henry VIII. Miss Tate succeeded to the family estates in 1822, at the death of her father.

CARDINAL MEZZOFANTI.

This eminent member of the Sacred College was born at Bologna, the 19th September, 1774. His early in life took holy orders; and, during Bonaparte's invasion of Italy, he was Chaplain to the hospitals of his native city, which were then overrun and filled with foreign soldiery. To enable him to confer spiritual assistance on these unfortunate men, he was obliged to apply to the study of different modern languages. While thus occupied, he discovered that, by some peculiar mental faculty, the acquirement of any given dialect was to him the most quick and easy undertaking imaginable. Hence his amazing skill and his celebrity as a linguist.

To Mezzofanti almost all the languages of the globe became familiar, his knowledge was, indeed, universal; there was scarcely a spoken jargon, from the Himalaya Mountains to the Andes, of which he had not made a comparative anatomy. Personally, this learned and gifted priest was most amiable and affable, and he was much believed in Rome. He was made a Cardinal the 12th February, 1838. With strangers, of whatsoever creed, visiting the Eternal City, his Eminence was most popular, from the ever ready courtesy and attention he showed them. To the great regret of all parties, however, he expired during this disturbed and miserable time at Rome, Cardinal Mezzofanti departed this life on the 16th instant. The Roman journals, even including those of ultra-Radical politics, announce his death with a broad mourning border.

WILLIAM MOORE, ESQ., OF MOORE-HILL, COUNTY WATERFORD

The death of this gentleman, a kind and most benevolent landlord, occurred at his seat, Moore-hill, on the 4th inst. Mr. Moore was son of the late Rev. William Moore, and grandson of Stephen, first Viscount Mountcashell. He married in 1812, Mary, eldest daughter of the Hon. and Rev. Robert Moore, and has left one son and one daughter, viz. William, born in 1815, and Emma, both of whom are married; the latter being the wife of Robert Percival Maxwell, Esq., of Finnebrogue, county Down.

THE KING OF HOLLAND.

IN OUR Journal of last week we recorded the death of his Majesty, King William II. ; and the departure of his successor, the Prince of Orange, from London for the Hague.

His Majesty William III. arrived on the morning of the 21st, at eight o'clock, at Helvoetsluys, on board the *Cyclops* steamer, from London. By the wishes of his Majesty, every public demonstration and ceremony was dispensed with, on account of his grief and the sorrow of the whole nation. The King and Queen reached the Hague at two o'clock, in a plain travelling carriage, but they were immediately recognized, and were cheered by the crowd till they reached the Palace of Pieta. As soon as his Majesty arrived, Prince Frederick of the Netherlands, followed almost immediately by his august consort, repaired to meet his brother. All the ministers assembled in council at the Palace at four o'clock. In the course of the same evening, his Majesty issued the following proclamation on his ascent to the throne :—

"We, William III., by the grace of God King of the Netherlands, Prince of Orange Nassau, Grand Duke of Luxembourg, &c.—My well-beloved countrymen and subjects, of every rank and every condition,—Called to the throne by the death of my august father, whose memory is so justly dear, I deeply feel the importance of the task which devolves upon me. In firm reliance upon God, and filled with confidence in my people, who are so devotedly attached to my house, I take into my hands the reins of Government. It is my first act to issue this solemn declaration in my residentiary city, although a sacred and melancholy duty calls me elsewhere without delay. William I. accepted the sovereign power which was to be carried out according to a constitution. William II., in concert with the national representatives, modified the fundamental law according to the requirements of the times. It is my mission in the same spirit to give the fundamental law its complete force. For the accomplishment of this mission I confidently depend upon the faithful concurrence of all the constitutional powers. I retain in their present functions all the officers of the army and navy, and the communal guard, whatever be their rank or station. Men of the Netherlands, remain faithful to the motto of your ancestors, 'Union is strength,' and strive with me for liberty by submission to the laws. We desire and command that the present decree be promulgated at a public and solemn audience of the High Court of the Netherlands, at the provincial courts and tribunals of the circuits, and that it be farther affixed, according to usage, in all public places, and inserted in the official journal.—Done at the Hague, March 21st, 1849.

"(Signed), WILLIAM. (Countersigned), the Minister of Marine, J. C. RIJK ; the Minister of Justice, D. DONKER CURTIUS ; the Minister for Foreign Affairs, LEZENTEVAN ; the Minister of the Interior, J. M. DE KEMPENAERE ; the Minister of War, FOUT ; the Minister of Finance, VAN BOSSE ; the Minister of the Colonies, G. J. BAUD."

After the completion of the above act, his Majesty quitted the Hague at 10 o'clock at night for Tilburg, whence he returned on the morning of the 23rd. After his return his Majesty issued a Royal mandate, calling upon all the people of the Netherlands, of all denominations, to unite in public prayer on Sunday for the special blessing of Divine Providence upon the reign just commenced.

On Tuesday morning, the English Ambassador at the Hague, accompanied by the other members of the Diplomatic Corps, presented an address of condolence and homage to his Majesty, who having returned a gracious reply, immediately received, at the same audience, an address from the First Chamber

The King has addressed a Royal rescript to the Government of the Duchy of Luxembourg, informing them of the death of his father, and of his own accession, and of his consequent readiness to accept the hereditary constitutional powers, and to take the oath prescribed by the constitution : in expectation that the Luxembourg Government will immediately convoke the Chamber of Deputies, and wait upon his Majesty and receive his oath.

This rescript was published in the Grand Duchy, with a proclamation from the local Government, stating that steps had already been taken to convoke the Chambers.

All the generals in active service and in the residence, the aides-de-camp of his Majesty and his Royal Highness the Field-Marshal, as well as all the chiefs and officers of the staff, have taken the oath at the hand of his Majesty. The other officers, in the presence of the troops, who were assembled for the same purpose, took the oath at the hand of the Minister of War. The taking of the oath was preceded by reading the proclamation, which has now been generally published.

In conformity with the circular addressed to the Ministers of religion, public prayers were offered in the churches of every religious persuasion, for the blessing of Divine Providence on the reign of his Majesty King William III. ; the churches were thronged ; and while many tears were shed in memory of the late beloved Monarch, frequent prayers were offered for the happiness of the new King.

A committee has been formed for the purpose of erecting by voluntary contributions a statue in memory of King William II. Sub-committees will be formed throughout the country. The painters of the Netherlands have agreed to adopt a particular badge of mourning. They have addressed the Masters of the Ceremonies, and request that a deputation, chosen from among themselves, may be permitted to attend the funeral.

WILLIAM ALEXANDER PAUL FREDERIC LOUIS (whose portrait we have engraved from a Sketch taken just before his Majesty's departure from London), eldest son of the late King, was born on the 19th of February, 1817, and has, consequently, just entered his 33rd year. He married, in 1839, the Princess Sophia Frederica Matilda, daughter of William I., King of Wurtemburg, by whom he has a son and daughter.

WILLIAM III., KING OF HOLLAND.

THE ROYAL PALACE.

The Hague, the capital of the province of South Holland, seems to have owed its origin to a hunting-seat of the Counts of Holland in the wood Haag, which, however, so early as 1250, became a palace, round which many other houses were soon erected. In the sixteenth century the Hague became the residence of the States-General of the States of Holland, the Stadtholder, and the foreign ambassadors. In the course of the seventeenth century it was gradually enlarged ; and at the commencement of the eighteenth century was the centre of the most important diplomatic negotiations. The prosperity of the Hague was very materially injured by the Revolution in 1795, and afterwards by the Government of Louis Bonaparte, who removed the great public offices, &c. to Utrecht and Amsterdam. The return of the Prince of Orange in 1813 restored it to its former splendour ; it has since become a still more fashionable residence, the presence of the Royal Family always drawing after it a multitude of *employés*, foreign and domestic. The Hague is now the residence, in alternate years, of the Sovereign ; and the States-General hold their meetings during that residence in the halls appended to the old palace, near the Vyverberg, or Fish-pond Hill, at the upper or northern end of the town, which, of course, is the fashionable quarter.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

THE ARCTIC EXPEDITION—SIR JOHN FRANKLIN.

The following is a copy of a minute of the Board of Admiralty respecting the equipment of the *North Star*, for the purpose of taking out a supply of provisions, &c., for the crews of her Majesty's ships *Investigator* and *Enterprise*, employed on an expedition to the Arctic regions. The document has just been laid before Parliament :—

"Admiralty, March 23, 1849.

"The Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty are under the necessity of laying a supplementary vote for the relief of the Arctic expedition under Sir John Franklin and Sir James Ross, upon the table of the House.

"Their lordships having been apprised by the last letters received from Sir James Ross, that it was his intention to direct the *Investigator* to land all the supplies that she could spare at Whaler Point, and to proceed to England, if no tidings of the expedition under Sir John Franklin were received by the whale ships now about to sail, leaving the *Enterprise* to prosecute the search alone, have consulted the highest naval authorities as to the probable consequences of this step. They find it to be the unanimous opinion of those most conversant with the Polar seas, that such a separation of the ships under Sir James Ross would be most perilous to the ship remaining in the ice, and would, probably, neutralise the entire object of the expedition, if Sir John Franklin's party were to be discovered at a time when the *Enterprise* had nearly exhausted her own stores.

"They have, therefore, determined upon sending out a fresh supply of provisions for both ships, by the *North Star*, which is now fitting for this purpose at Sheerness, with orders to proceed across Baffin's Bay, and as much farther as practicable in the direction of Lancaster Sound and Barrow's Strait, looking for the *Investigator* or her boats. In the event of the *Investigator* not being fallen in with, the commander of the *North Star* will be directed to land such supplies at such points on the south side of Lancaster Sound, or other places indicated by Sir James Ross, as may be accessible to the *North Star*, in sufficient time to secure his return across Baffin's Bay before the winter sets in.

"The expense of fitting out the *North Star* for the ice will be £6385, and the wages of crew, stores, and provisions on board, £6602, making £12,988 in all ; which constitute the supplementary estimate now submitted to the House. But, in addition to this, her Majesty's Government has determined to offer a reward of £20,000, to be given to such private ship, or distributed amongst such private ships, of any country, as may, in the judgment of the Board of Admiralty, have rendered efficient service to Sir John Franklin, his ships, or their crews, and may have contributed, directly, to extricate them from the ice.

"H. G WARD."

AMERICAN PONTOONS FOR INDIA.—The latter end of last week an exhibition of four American pontoons, brought from Chatham, took place at the back of the office of the Master-General of the Ordnance, Pall-mall—the Commander-in-Chief, the Duke of Wellington, the Marquis of Anglesey, Major-General Sir John Burgoyne, Inspector-General of Fortifications, General Sir Charles J. Napier, Colonel Watson, R.E., &c., were present. These pontoons are exceedingly portable, being made of India-rubber ; each of them forms three curves 18 feet in length and 4 feet 6 inches in width, and, on being required for use, they are filled with air ; the process of inflation is by bellows screwed on at each end of the curves. It takes about five minutes to inflate them, and, when inflated, they form a very buoyant bridge, and are well adapted to transport artillery and troops over a river. Colonel Sir F. Smith, of the Royal Engineer Establishment at Chatham, presented some drawings of the pontoons to his Grace the Duke of Wellington, and entered into an explanation of the properties of these pontoons, and one of them, with three cylinders, was inflated, and a raft formed. Its capability of bearing a heavy weight was tested. The pontoons were ordered to be forwarded immediately to the seat of war in India, and the East India Company intend giving an order for a large supply of these pontoons. Sir H. Smith, who went out as Governor-General to the Cape in 1847, having witnessed at Chatham similar pontoons on the river Medway, was so pleased with them that he took out two with him ; and, in a letter received about a fortnight ago from that gallant officer, he expressed his admiration of them and their usefulness, he having tried them on the Great Fish River.

NAVAL GOOD-SERVICE PENSIONS.—The two vacant good-service pensions have been conferred by the First Lord of the Admiralty on Capt. Edward Lloyd, C.B., F.R.S., and Capt. Sir Eaton Travers, C.B., both officers of long standing and distinguished services.

DISTRICT COMMANDS.—In consequence of the appointment of a general officer to succeed to the vacancy occasioned by the death of Field-Marshal Sir George Nugent, Major-General C. S. Kennedy will be placed upon the list of general officers receiving the unattached pay of twenty-five shillings per diem

Major-General Sutherland will embark at Bristol early in April, for the Mauritius, to relieve Lieut.-General Sir Wm. Gomm in the command of the troops in that colony.

PRESENT TO THE 79TH HIGHLANDERS.—The Prince Demidoff has sent to this country, for transmission to Canada, a case of silver plate, as a present from him to the officers of the 79th Highlanders, which regiment is now stationed in that British North American colony.

The Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's ship, *Ripon*, Captain Moresby, arrived with the East India and Mediterranean mails on Wednesday, bringing 118 passengers ; specie, value £30,000 ; and a large cargo ; also the captain and crew of the British barque *Town*, of Drogheda, which vessel was abandoned, on 30th March, 120 miles E. of Gibraltar.

THE ROYAL PALACE AT THE HAGUE.

PARLIAMENTARY PORTRAITS.

MR. WILLIAM FAGAN.

THE very valuable section of our Parliamentary representatives, familiarly known in Westminster as "the working members," received an accession to their numbers of no inconsiderable worth when the hon. gentleman, whose portrait we present this week, entered the House of Commons. Discriminating in the choice of subjects which he brings before Parliament, painstaking in the judicious selection of his materials, elaborate and calm of manner in the exposition of them, at the same time moderate in his views, and gifted with much good sense, he has, within a comparatively short period, won for himself a highly-respectable position in the ranks of the legislative body.

Although the honourable gentleman's efforts for the amendment of the law in various matters, particularly those affecting mercantile interests, the poorer classes in Ireland, &c., have not uniformly met with the success they merited, he has not been discouraged; but, appreciating the advantages of perseverance, he proceeds on "the even tenor of his way" of usefulness with the confidence of a man who feels that ultimately he will effect his object. Towards the close of last session he brought in a bill of a very useful character, "to make life policies of assurance assignable at law." On that occasion, in explaining the object of the measure, Mr. Fagan said: "Let a life policy be assignable at law by a simple indorsement declaring the time and reason of the transfer, and let the insurance office be placed upon the same footing as a dock company, and be bound to recognise the plenary title of the holder of a policy who presents it with a perfect chain of endorsements."

The passing of a measure of this kind, having for its object the enfranchisement of life policies from obstacles which now impair their value, and are a source of inconvenience to those who hold and to those who grant them, would have been a great boon to the public; but advantage was taken of some details which were considered of an objectionable nature, and the bill was defeated. This session he has again taken up the subject, and has met with more success, as he has got his bill referred to a Select Committee, which was nominated on Thursday evening last.

The question of small debts in Ireland has also engaged his attention this year; and though the measure relating to it, which he brought in a short time ago, was rejected on the second reading on Wednesday week, by a majority only of two, the numbers being 31 and 29, the statement of its purport, as given by himself on the occasion referred to, will show the nature of his exertions in a second sphere of usefulness. The object of the bill, he said, was to assimilate as far as possible the law of Ireland with that of England, so far as the recovery of small debts was concerned. The County Courts Act passed for England in 1846 had given very general satisfaction; and if that enactment was good for England, the same law ought to be extended to Ireland. As an instance of the existing state of the law in Ireland, he might mention that he held in his hand a writ which had been served on a respectable farmer in Waterford for a debt of £4 0s. 9d., and the costs on the back of the writ amounted to £3 10s. He had copied verbatim the 129th clause of the English Act, and had inserted it in the bill which he had submitted to the House; and he saw no reason why a law that was found advantageous to the wise and discreet people of England, should not be extended to Ireland.

MR. FAGAN, M.P. FOR CORK.

During the week just ended he has been again conspicuously before the House, on a question which is felt as a grievance by the Roman Catholics of Ireland—ministers' money. On Tuesday night he brought forward a motion for "a committee of the whole House to consider the law relating to ministers' money in Ireland, for the purpose of repealing it, and finding for it a substitute for the money now levied under that act." The hon. gentleman reminded the House that the subject had been matter of consideration before a select committee of the House of Commons, last session, which, after laboriously examining a number of witnesses, both Roman Catholics and Protestants, both clergy and laity, at length reported in favour of the alteration which it was now his desire to press upon the attention of the House. Since the commencement of the present session, however, when it was known that he had given notice of this motion, he said he had received letters from the clergy, both of the Roman Catholic and Protestant churches, urging him to use his utmost endeavours to obtain such an alteration of the law as would spare the poor the pain of having to pay the tax, and the clergy the pain of having to exact it. He had received two letters since the 31st of January last, from the Rev. John Ellmes, incumbent of St John's, Limerick, pressing him, by every argument, to use what influence he could to have the law changed; and letters to the same effect had reached him from the Franciscan Convent, Clonmel, and from gentlemen of the Roman Catholic persuasion. Thus pressed on either hand, by Protestants and by Roman Catholics, he came forward at present, indulging in the hope that the object of those persons who wished to avoid the unhappy collisions that continually occurred, in consequence of levying a rate on those of one persuasion to support the ministers of another, might be attained, and a substitute found in the funds now in the hands of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for the £15,000, which was at present levied under the title of ministers' money, on eight towns in Ireland.

Here, again, Mr. Fagan was in some degree unsuccessful; for the Government not wishing to give a direct negative to his proposition, Sir George Grey moved "the previous question," which was carried by a majority of 72 to 44, thus getting rid of this subject for the present, without condemning the principle involved in it.

The hon. gentleman is one of the few Irish members who are in favour of the Government proposition of a rate-in-aid.

Mr. William Trant Fagan is a wealthy merchant and Alderman of the City of Cork, which place also he represents in Parliament. He has also filled the office of Mayor in his native city. He is in the prime of life, having been born in Cork in 1801. He was educated in England, at Southall Park, Middlesex, and he has shown some literary ability in his "Life and Times of Daniel O'Connell." The honourable gentleman is a Roman Catholic, and in politics is a Liberal, in favour of Free Trade, and a Repealer. He was first elected to Parliament for the city of Cork in 1847.

PROPORTION OF POVERTY AND HEALTH IN 1847.—In 1817, a sum of £6,910,925 was raised on rateable property of the value of £52,000,000. In 1847 the sum of £8,298,785 was raised on property valued at £67,000,000. Thus, in 1817, the rateable property of the country had to bear a levy of 2s. 8d. in the pound, while in 1847 that levy was reduced to 1s. 7d. Hence, whatever allowance we may make for the stricter administration of the poor-law, or for the reduced price of the necessaries of life, these few figures will show how unfounded is the alarm enter-tained by some, that pauperism is an ever-increasing evil, which must, sooner or later, swallow up all property. To take a contrary view, is it not a striking fact that a property-tax of only 7d. in the pound yielded in 1847 more money than was expended on the whole pauperism of England and Wales?—*Sidney's Emigrant's Journal.*

On Saturday evening the Lord Mayor and the Lady Mayoress entertained, at dinner, a party of about forty members of the House of Commons, and the sheriffs of London and Middlesex.

The installation of the learned Sheriff Gordon, of Edinburgh, as Lord Rector of Marischal College and University, took place on Friday week.

OPENING OF THE SOUTHERN AND WESTERN RAILWAY.—THE MALLOW STATION.

GREAT SOUTHERN AND WESTERN RAILWAY.

OPENING OF THE LINE TO MALLOW.

THE anniversary of the great Patron Saint of Ireland (March 17) was selected for the partial opening of this extension line of Railway, connecting Mallow with Buttevant, on the main trunk; and, accordingly, the trains, heretofore running between Dublin and Tipperary, *en route* to Cork, on this day steamed up to the Mallow terminus. It may consequently be supposed that an event fraught with so much importance to the public of Mallow and the surrounding localities, and calculated, as it must be, to affect so materially their future condition and interests, whether considered socially or commercially, would be availed of by them as a fitting one for the exhibition of those characteristics which the production of the novel or the wonderful never fails to call forth. The streets and thoroughfares were crowded by thousands of all grades and classes, througing on to the terminus to behold the great, and, to many of them, the astounding innovation.

The hour named for the arrival of the train from Dublin was two o'clock, long before which every foot of ground in the vicinity of the station-house and terminus had its occupant - the grounds adjacent, which rise to a considerable height, and consequently command an extensive view, being also thronged by hundreds; and it was with much difficulty that even the track itself could be kept clear.

At length two o'clock arrived, as did no train, and the consequence was that disappointment was fast giving place to insubordination. All doubt and uncertainty were however put an end to in a few minutes, as the shrill whistle of the engine broke upon the ear; and immediately all eyes were turned in the direction whence it came. There could be no mistake now, the shrilly piping and curling smoke told of the approach of the expected train; and as the first glimpse of it was caught the cheering was taken up along the line. But, hold! it is not the train, but merely a precursor engine, sent on to announce that the *bond fide* train was on its way, and might be expected in fifteen minutes.

Within this time the train appeared, and was welcomed with a tremendous cheer and waving of hats. On, on it came, the great engine panting, hissing, screeching, and fuming, whilst the peasantry cheered or stood mute in wonder, occasionally uttering ejaculations of surprise and astonishment. On a nearer approach, the green flag was seen waving in the front, whilst laurel bows and branches were tastefully wreathed over the carriages a goodly train of which, and well filled, were yoked to the engine. Another burst of cheering ran from end to end of the line of spectators; and amidst loud and protracted cheering on came the locomotive, steaming rapidly and steadily up to the terminus, where it was brought to, amid increased acclamation from the multitude.

It appears that the train left Kingsbridge station (Dublin) at a quarter after nine that morning, and stopped at the following places—Sallins, Newbridge, Ballybrophy, Templemore, Thurles, Dundrum, Tipperary Junction, Knockiong, Killmallock, Charleville, and Buttevant. The train arrived at Mallow at half-past two o'clock—thus accomplishing the journey from Dublin to Mallow (a distance of 145 miles) in about *five hours*, allowing for the many stoppages on the route.

Shortly after the arrival of the train, the gentlemen who journeyed by it were invited to a banquet, got up—considering the shortness of the notice given to Mr. Coudon, proprietor of the Mallow Hotel in excellent style, and admirably served in the hall-room, adjoining the hotel. Covers were laid for 150.

Amongst the many gentlemen who sat down to the banquet, the majority of whom were of the expedition, were Lord Hawarden, Sir W. W. Becher, Bart.; Sir John M'Neill, Mr. George Carr, Chairman of the Board of Directors; Mr. R. M'Donnell, Vice-Chairman; Mr. Brooke, Mr. George Rowe, Mr. Ball, Mr. Naughton, Mr. Hardy, Mr. Hutton, Major Thompson, and Mr. O'Connor, directors; Mr. J. Fagan, M.P.; Captain Smith, Mr. Bianconi, Mr. F. B. Beamish, &c.

Mr. George Carr presided, supported on the right by Lord Hawarden and Major Thompson, and on the left by Sir W. W. Becher and Sir John M'Neill.

After the health of her Majesty had been drunk, Lord Hawarden proposed the health of the Chairman and the Directors of the Great Southern and Western Railway, which was drunk with enthusiasm. The Chairman returned thanks. The health of Mr. Dargan was then drunk; and that gentleman having thanked the company, the party broke up the local gentry repairing to their homes, and the metropolitan to the train, by which they expected to arrive in Dublin by 10 o'clock, it being, when the festivity concluded, close on 5 o'clock.

Our Illustration shows the front of Mallow Station, with the arrival of the opening train from Dublin, conducted by Sir John M'Neill.

THE STANFIELD HALL MURDERS.

NORFOLK ASSIZES.

The Grand Jury having had the bills against Rush laid before them about half-past two o'clock on Wednesday afternoon, returned into court about half an hour afterwards, finding true bills for wilful murder against the prisoner Rush. There are two indictments for wilful murder, and two for assault with intent to murder. Only four witnesses were examined by the grand jury—the cook and the butler at Stanfield Hall, Dr. Dickson, the medical attendant, and Emily Sandford, otherwise the widow James.

Eliza Chesney was brought on the same day into Norwich from Stanfield Hall. She was carried in a swing-cot borne by four men, she being so weak as to be unable to bear the motion of a carriage.

THE TRIAL OF RUSH.

(From our own Reporter.)

NORWICH, Thursday Night.

The trial of *James Blomfield Rush*, charged with the commission of the murders at Stanfield Hall, commenced this morning, at nine o'clock, in the County Assize Court, before Mr. Baron Rolfe.

The anxiety to obtain admission to the court was intense, and the entrance to the Castle was thronged by many hundred persons from an early hour—not one tithe of whom had the smallest probability of gaining entrance.

The court was opened for the admission of strangers at eight o'clock, when a rush took place which almost beggars description—the competing parties being magistrates for the county, and other magnates, all of whom had previously obtained tickets.

The seats near the bench were occupied, among others, by the Marquis o.

FOOTHILLS, NEAR WYNCHAM.

Deurp, the Earl of Leicester (Lord Lieutenant of the County of Norfolk), the Earl Cadogan, Lord Hastings, Lord Huntingfield, the Lord Bishop of Norwich, the Honourable and Reverend E. Pellew, the Honourable W. Eafus Rous, the High Sheriff of Norfolk, Thomas Preston, Esq. (brother of the late Mr. Jermy), Thomas Beaver, Esq. (nephew of the same gentleman), Archdeacon Collyer, Hon. E. Keppel Coke, M.P., W. Bagge, Esq., M.P., H. Dover, Esq. (Chairman of the Quarter Sessions), Sir Thomas Beaver, Sir John Bolleau, Sir H. Durrant, Hon. Captain Wodehouse, Hon. and Rev. E. Keppel, Hon. and Rev. T. Keppel, Professor Sedgwick, &c.

The learned Judge took his seat on the bench at 9 o'clock precisely, and the prisoner was immediately afterwards introduced in the custody of Mr. Penson, the Governor of the gaol. His entrance excited the greatest possible interest, and every eye was instantly turned towards him. He walked into the dock with an unerring step, and without manifesting any particular emotion. His appearance may be well described as that of a Norfolk gentleman. He is well-looking, and his countenance presents no disagreeable feature rather the reverse. He is of a ruddy complexion, and wears full whiskers, which pass under the chin and encircle the face. His hair appears to be short and thick-set, with a very short neck, his head inclining slightly forward. The contour of his person is altogether very peculiar, and any person having once seen his countenance, and observed his gait, could scarcely fail in identifying him again. He speaks in the voice peculiar to natives of this county.

The counsel for the prosecution were Mr. Serjeant Byles, Mr. Prendergast, and Mr. Evans. The prisoner was totally unbefriended; Messrs. Meadows and Tillett, solicitors, of Norwich, who had occasionally been consulted by him, having ceased to act from the moment he entered the dock, by the prisoner's own request. A law-stationer's clerk was allowed to sit by the prisoner's side, for the purpose of taking notes of the evidence for the use of the accused.

The learned Judge having taken his seat, the indictment charging the prisoner with the murder of Mr. Jermy, Senior, was read by the Marshal of the Court, at the close of which that officer addressed the prisoner thus: How say you? are you guilty of this felony, or not?

The prisoner replied in an unfaltering voice, "Not Guilty."

The coroner's inquisition on the murder of the same gentleman was next read. To this the prisoner also pleaded "Not Guilty."

The Jury having been sworn, Mr. Serjeant Byles opened the case for the prosecution, stating the facts which have already become familiar to the public.

On the special application of the prisoner, all the witnesses in the case were ordered out of court.

Among the witnesses examined, were the architect who had constructed the model, and the surveyor who had executed the plans, produced in court, and Mr. John Cann, clerk to the bench of magistrates, who identified finding the forged documents at Potash Farm, and detailed all those circumstances in connexion with the investigation subsequently to the murder which came within his own knowledge.

James Watson, butler in the service of the late Mr. Jérmy, was likewise examined, who repeated his former testimony at great length; and, in answer to the question as to who he believed the individual was he saw on the night of the murder, he replied, "I believe it was Mr. Rush."

The trial will probably extend over three or four days.

We annex a View of Potash Farm, in the occupation of Rush. It is a red house, near Wymondham, about a mile or less to the left of the front of Stanfield Hall, to which, it is supposed, immediately after the murder, the assassin proceeded, taking the direct course across the fields. On the night of the murder, the only persons besides the accused in the farm at Potash were the woman James and a boy, Solomon Savory, who went to bed between 8 and 9 o'clock on the night of the murder.

It is stated that the Potash Farm was put up to auction about ten years ago, at which time Mr. Jermy, being anxious to purchase the property, commissioned Rush to look over the farm with another person, and to value it. They estimated the value of the farm at £5500, and Mr. Jermy desired the prisoner to attend the sale, and bid that sum. His last expression to Rush, as the latter took leave of him to attend the sale, was, "Mind you buy it for me." Rush attended the sale, and bid £5500 for Mr. Jermy, and £3600 for himself, at which price the Potash Farm was knocked down to him. Mr. Jermy was highly indignant at this piece of what he considered sharp practice on the part of the prisoner, but contented himself with the belief that, as Rush was without capital to pay for his purchase, the farm would come into his (Mr. Jermy's) hands before long. Rush had the coolness to apply to Mr. Jermy to advance him the purchase-money of the estate on mortgage for seven years, which Mr. Jermy, partly from a friendly feeling, and partly, perhaps, from motives to which we have already alluded, consented to do. The sum advanced was increased subsequently, with the interest, to £5500, and the time for paying the principal and interest expired two days after the murder.

The premises at Potash were most minutely searched by the police. Carpenters and masons were employed to remove the wainscot, and examine every place where it was likely that pistols could be secreted. Policemen searched the neighbouring hedgerows and banks, to discover if there were any appearances of the soil having been newly turned. Yet all these exertions were without effect.

A plan of Stanfield Hall, with a perspective view, it will be recollected, was engraved in No. 347 of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

STEAM-BOAT EXPLOSION ON THE RIVER.—On Tuesday morning, about nine o'clock, some alarm prevailed among the passengers at London bridge-wharf, in consequence of an explosion on board a steam-vessel, steam-boat No. 8, by which several persons were injured. The steamer left Woolwich shortly before eight, under the charge of Captain Warren, apparently in good working order, with a fair freight of passengers, and proceeded towards London, stopping at the usual piers, and at the time above-named the *Watermen* reached the London-bridge Pier, where several persons landed. All then seemed quite safe, but just as the gangway was ordered to go ahead a loud explosion was heard, which shook the vessel very much. The passengers and crew were at first alarmed, and stood amazed, for the next moment a large body of fire and steam was seen issuing from the engine-room. The captain, fearing that the lower part of the vessel was on fire, had her made fast, and then immediately adopted steps to release the persons who were engaged below, the engineer and stoker were found to be much injured. The origin of the occurrence is thought to have been that the tube-plate at the end of the boiler burst, which, cone quently, let out the steam and water on to the fire, which, on the furnace doors, and, in a few seconds, the engine-room was completely filled with fire and steam, before the unfortunate men could possibly effect their escape. The engineer and stoker (Williams and Spencer) were taken to St. Thomas's Hospital, where they still remain in a very precarious state. Their faces have been much scalded, and present a fearful appearance. From the skill and attention bestowed by the medical gentlemen of the hospital upon the cases of the two unfortunate men, they have exhibited symptoms of improvement, but it will be some time before they can leave the hospital.

THREATENING LETTERS TO THE QUEEN.—At Windsor, on Monday, John Wardle, remand d from Monday week, was charged before the Mayor and two other magistrates with having sent threatening letters to her Majesty and other parties. The prisoner had first written to her Majesty on Jan. 18, 1848, when he stated that, unless he and his family obtained their rights, her Majesty should die by his hands. This letter was sent down to the Staffordshire police, within whose jurisdiction the prisoner was employed, when he was taken before the magistrates, and charged with writing threatening letters to her Majesty. The prisoner explained that he was in search of work to obtain £5,000 left to his family by the late Duke of Kent. The magistrates sentenced him to three months' confinement in Stafford gaol, in default of his finding bail to keep the peace. On Tuesday he was again presented himself at the magisterial residence of the Dean of Windsor, and told the butler he was determined to see the Queen, and get his due, even if his neck was stretched for it. He was again given into custody, and on searching him, after two inquiries, the case was postponed till Monday, the 17th instant, when the authorities at the Home-Office having been communicated with, Mr. Hayward, of the office of the Solicitor to the Treasury, attended to watch the case, and was about to ask the magistrates to hold the prisoner to bail for using threatening language, when Mr. Pearl, a surgeon, of Windsor, who had examined him, expressed doubts of the prisoner's sanity. Upon this Mr. Hayward declined for a remand, to obtain further evidence on that point. Accordingly the prisoner was again brought up on Monday last, as mentioned above, when the facts having been deposed to, Mr. Payne stated, that he had had an interview of more than an hour's duration with the prisoner, and he was clearly of opinion that he was a dangerous lunatic, whom it was not safe to be at large for a single hour. Upon this evidence being given, Mr. Hayward applied to have the prisoner committed to the county lunatic asylum. The Mayor having asked the prisoner had any answer to give of his conduct, he replied that it would be useless, as he was like a lamb in a den of wolves. After some consideration the bench adjudged the prisoner to be a dangerous lunatic, and sentenced him to be confined in the county lunatic asylum at Littlemore, near Oxford, unless his friends could give security for his safe custody. The prisoner is evidently very illiterate, no two consecutive words being spelt correctly, her Majesty being described as Queen "Victory."

DESTRUCTION OF TEA.—A quantity of tea, lying in one of the bonded establishments of the metropolis, weighing upwards of 20,000 lb., being considered to be not worth the duties, in addition to the enormous rent and charges which have accrued thereon while remaining in the bonded premises, application has been made, and permission obtained from the revenue authorities, for the tea to be at once destroyed. In the case of decayed and useless tea deposited on the premises of the dock companies not being considered of any value for consumption, it is arranged for the destruction to take place on the dock premises, under the superintendence, but in the present instance arrangements were made, and permission obtained, for the tea to be conveyed to the mouth of the river, and cast into the sea, and in that manner to be entirely lost and destroyed.

SURVEY OF THE NEW WORLD.—Her Majesty's ship *Rattlesnake*, Captain Owen Stanley, was at Cape York in November last, and was to sail for Port Essington and Sydney on the 25 of that month. Captain Stanley had made rapid and very satisfactory progress in the survey of that part of the coast. He tender, the *Bramble*, Lieut. Commander Yule, was also at Cape York, and would most probably await the arrival of a vessel from Sydney, which was bringing up stock, horses, &c., for the overland expedition, under Mr. Kennedy, expected from Moreton Bay. The inner passage through Torres Straits did not appear to be as much frequented by ships as could be expected. Out of thirty one vessels passing through, twenty-nine had taken the outer route, and left the reports at Booby Island

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, April 1. Palm Sunday. All Fools' Day.
MONDAY, 2. 2nd Day in Passion Week.
TUESDAY, 3.—Richard, Bishop of Chichester.
WEDNESDAY, 4.—St. Ambrose.
THURSDAY, 5.—Maundy Thursday. Robert Raikes died, aged 70, 1811.
FRIDAY, 6. Good Friday.
SATURDAY, 7. Rumsfelle born, 1483

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE,
FOR THE WEEK ENDING APRIL 7

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
M h m	M h m	M h m	M h m	M h m	M h m	M h m
7 50	8 30	9 15	10 10	11 25	noon	Tide 0 28	0 52	1 20	1 45	2 0	2 15

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.—Mdlle. LIND.—It is respectfully announced that a SERIES of SIX CONCERTS will be given at HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE, comprising the following Operas:—The "Flauto Magico," of Mozart; "Oberon," "Der Freyschutz," and "Euryanthe," of Weber, "La Vestale" and "Fernando Cortez," of Spontini and "Fidelio," of Beethoven.—The FIRST GRAND CLASSICAL CONCERT, with full Orchestra and Chorus, will take place on THURSDAY EVENING, APRIL 12, from Mozart's IL FLAUTO MAGICO. Principal Artistes:—Mdlle. Lind, Madame Giuliani, Signor Gardoni, Signor Bevilas, Signor Bartolini (of the Italian Opera, Paris, in first appearance), Signor Gentili, Signor Belletti, Signor Arnoldi, Signor F. Lablache, and Signor Labbetta. Conductor, Mr. Balfe. The Subscribers are respectfully informed that they will have the option of furnishing any number of these Concerts at their season's subscription.—Application for Boxes, Stalls, and Tickets to be made at the Box-office of the Theatre, Opera Colonnade.

MESSRS. G. and J. CASE beg to announce that their Annual VOCAL and INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT will take place at the LONDON TAVERN, on MONDAY EVENING, APRIL 2nd; for which occasion they have engaged the most eminent talent.—Mdlle. [illegible], reserved seats, 5s.; to be had of Mr. G. CASE, at the Concertina Repository, 27, New Bond-street; and at the principal music-sellers

EXETER HALL.—Mr. WILLEY has the honour to announce to his friends and the public generally, that his BENEFIT CONCERT will take place at EXETER HALL, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, APRIL 18th. Further particulars will be duly announced.

EXETER HALL.—Mr. LAVENU begs leave to announce that a GRAND VOCAL and INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT will be given at EXETER HALL, on THURSDAY EVENING, APRIL 5th, on which occasion he will be supported by a numerous and effective force, and will on the same occasion introduce his Locomotive Music, a comic extensive scale, and will on the same occasion introduce his Locomotive Music, a comic [illegible] Concert will commence with a Selection of [illegible] Overture, and other admired pieces. Tickets, 5s. each; Reserved Seats, 7s. 6d. each; and Stalls, 10s. 6d. each. To be had immediately, at the Diorama of "The London Bridge Railway," in the Regent's Park; at the Offices of the Musical Union, 28, Old Bond-street; at the Offices of Mr. Joseph Stammers, [illegible] Bank; and of Mr. Lavenu, 9, Great Marlborough-street, where may be had of Mr. LAVENU, M. JULLIEN'S Regent-street, Mr. [illegible] Hall, and of all Musicsellers

ROBERT-HOUDIN IN LONDON.—EASTER HOLIDAYS. PERFORMANCES EVERY EVENING during the EASTER WEEK, and on Wednesday and Friday Mornings, being positively his Last Performances in this Country.—The celebrated Robert-Houdin begs to announce his FAREWELL PERFORMANCES, which will take place at the St. James's Theatre, during the Easter Week, commencing on MONDAY, April 9th, and terminating on SATURDAY, APRIL the 14th. In order to perpetuate as far as possible memorial of his visit to this country, since his the most popular and the most appreciating opportunities will be exercised on those farewell occasions, whilst the Distributions from the Corne d'Abondance will be made with extended liberality and profusion.—Boxes, 4s. Pit, 2s.; Amphitheatre, 1s. Private Boxes and Stalls may be secured at Mr. Mitchell's Royal Library, 33, Old Bond-street, and at the Box-office of the Theatre.

THEATRE ROYAL, SADLER'S WELLS.—LOVE'S [illegible] ENTERTAINMENTS. On Monday, April 2, Tuesday, April 3, Wednesday, April 4, and Thursday, April 5, [illegible] Evening, (for the last time this season), his Entertainment, entitled A VOYAGE TO HARROUGH. To be followed by a Comic Characteristic Vocalic Illustration, in the Fantastic Monopticope, entitled A CHRISTMAS PARTY IN FIFE OLDEN TIME; in which Mr. Love will represent, both visibly and invisibly, the host and hostess, the guests composing the party, the servants in attendance, &c. With other Entertainments. Doors open at Half-past Seven; begin at Eight.—Books to be had at the doors price One Shilling.

DRAMATIC READINGS OF SHAKSPERE.—MUSIC HALL, Store-street.—Mr. HENRY NICHOLLS (of the Theatres Royal Manchester and Newcastle) will, on MONDAY EVENING NEXT, give the First of Three Readings of "LEAR and HAMLET," with Illustrative Music. Selections of Principal Characters will be attempted. MONDAY, APRIL 2, 1849, HAMLET; MONDAY, APRIL 9, MACBETH; MONDAY, APRIL 16, KING LEAR. Admission, 2s.; Reserved Seats, 3s. Private Boxes, 10s. and 15s. To commence at Eight precisely.

THE EXHIBITION of the ASSOCIATION for PROMOTING THE FREE EXHIBITION of MODERN ART is now OPEN at the GALLERY, PALL MALL EAST, daily, from Nine until Dusk.—Admission One Shilling, Catalogue Sixpence. BELL SMITH, Hon. Sec.

THE ORIGINAL MISSISSIPPI and MISSOURI, at the EGYPTIAN HALL.—BANVARD'S GREAT PAINTING, extensively known as the "three-mile picture," is exhibited daily, from Ten in the Morning until Seven in the Evening. This is by far the largest painting ever executed by man, and represents more than 3000 miles of American scenery, extending three-quarters of the way round the interior of the Panorama.—Hours of Exhibition every morning, at Half-past Two, and Evening, at Half-past Seven. Doors open half an hour before commencement.—Admission, 1s.; gallery, 1s.

GIGANTIC AMERICAN PANORAMA.—Now open, day and evening, at the GRAND AMERICAN HALL (late Miss Linwood's) Leicester-square, Professor RISLEY'S Original Suspended MOVING PANORAMA of the GULF of MEXICO, WALLS of the MISSISSIPPI, and MISSISSIPPI, painted by J. R. SMITH, Esq., the celebrated American artist; extending over four miles of canvas, and depicting over four thousand miles of American scenery, being the largest and most perfect moving painting in the world. Hours of exhibition: Morning, half-past two, evening, half-past seven. Admission, 1s.; Children under ten, half-price.

EGYPTIAN HALL, PICCADILLY.—MARIE, the INFANT PIANISTE and VOCALIST, every day: Morning, 3 o'clock; Evening, 7. To appreciate the wonderful [illegible] and [illegible] of this [illegible] Boudoir, by the by, is fitted up in a style of elegance and comfort not to be equalled in London. Reserved Seats, 2s.; Balcony, 1s.; Children and Schools, half-price.

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.—LAST WEEK but One of the GRAND DISSOLVING VIEWS and MAGIC, by Mr. Shaw, with Illustrations changed every week, daily, at a Quarter to Four, and every Evening at Nine Lecture on Chemistry daily, at a Quarter to Three.—Professor Owen's Lectures on Comparative Anatomy daily, at One o'clock. A View in the Gobi District of California is added to the New Locomotive Views. New Chromotropes. Machinery and Models explained, &c. The Music is directed by Dr. Wallis.—Admission, 1s.; Schools, Half-price.—The New Catalogue, 1s.

ARCHITECTURAL EXHIBITION.—WILL CLOSE on WEDNESDAY APRIL 4th, the EXHIBITION of DRAWINGS, MODELS, &c., in connexion with ARCHITECTURE. Now open daily, from Eight o'clock at the Gallery of the New Society of Painters in Water Colours, 53, Pall-Mall. Admission FREE; on Saturday One Shilling.—EXHIBITORS are requested to SEND for their Works on THURSDAY, April 5th, between the hours of Eight and Four

ROBERT C. DUDLEY,
WILLIAM W. DEANE, Hon. Secs

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"*J. B. H.*" *Abergele.*—*We do not remember to have seen the Lithograph in question*

"*C. S. T.*" *Addorley.*—*There is no limit as to the time of sending stamped newspapers post free in the United Kingdom.*

"*Emerald Isle.*" *We cannot enlighten you as to the will.*

"*A Subscriber.*"—*Apply to the Secretary of the Society at 12, Old Bond-street.*

"*J. E.*" *Mr. Farrer, of Wardour street, dealer in paintings, Oxford-street*

"*W. R. P.*"—*Apply to Hullmandel and Co., Lithographers, Great Marlborough-street*

"*A Constant Reader,*" *and* "*A. W.*" *Spoonfuls. See replies in our Journal of last week*

"*T. B. G.*" *is recommended to apply to the proprietors by letter.*

"*Laura Amelia.*" *The address is Grosvenor-place*

"*J. D.,*" *Shoreditch.*—*The servant could not, under the circumstances, enforce his claim.*

"*S. G. R. M.*" *The marriage would be illegal*

"*An Inquirer.*"—*The Cherokees, the most civilised of the American Indians, have a written language (each an alphabet of eighty-five characters), derived from the same source as that of the Greeks, Chickasaws, Checktaws, Panagouins, and some other tribes. We hope this explanation will suffice.*

"*W. B. W.*" *Falmouth.*—*Thanks.*

"*R. L. L.*"—*Address, Haymarket Theatre*

"*A. H.,*" *near Madras.*—*We shall be glad to receive Sketches of any events of importance*

"*Bathonia.*" *The natives was a kind of tombrel, used at the Egyptian festivals of Isis.*

"*S. D. C.*"—*Ink spots may be removed from paper by a strong solution of oxalic acid in water, or by liquid chloride of lime.*

"*A. A.*"—*Show your print to the Messrs. Evans, Great Queen-street, Lincoln's-inn-fields*

"*Tom Thomas*"—*Chile.*

"*C. P.*" *Longbourn*

"*An Old Subscriber.*"—*Grease may be removed from paper by placing upon it blotting-paper, and upon that a heated knife*

"*L. M. F.*" *The word Kaleidoscope is pronounced Kor.*

"*T. H.,*" *Liverpool, will find the new American Printing-Machine described in the "Year book of Facts," 1849.*

"*E. H. M.*" *Madrid, is thanked, though we could not avail ourselves of his Sketches*

"*R. M. L.*" *Apply to Mr. Webster, dealer in coins, 17, Great Russell-street, Covent-garden*

"*E. B. S.*" *is thanked. We regret that we have not room to print the lines*

"*Rusticus.*" *Mammagizes.*—*Read Mackay's "Western World," just published.*

"*Kenyon,*" *"The subject has not been illustrated in our Journal.*

"*Ignoramus.*"—*Knowles's "Pronouncing English Dictionary." It would be useless to direct you to the first grammarian of the day (an Archbishop), as he is not in a position to be "consulted."*

"*J. J.*"—*See Booth's "Principles of English Composition," a sound work.*

"*A. W.,*" *May Fair.*—*We have not room for the lines. The best rule is to keep a copy of each contribution for archive*

"*Yorke.*"—*We will make enquiry at the office, and inform our correspondent.*

"*A Glasgow Purchaser*"—*We cannot advise you.*

"*V. P.*"—*We cannot undertake to ascertain*

"*A. B.*" *Thorney.*—*Apply to the New Zealand Company*

"*O. L.*" *Cambridge.*—*We should say, not.*

"*J. P. Dover*"

"*H. P.*" *Birkenhead.*—*We could not engrave the scene.*

"*C. W. J.*"—*We regret that we cannot find room for the lines.*

"*A. C. G. N. L.*"—*See the account of the Overland Route, in Vol. II. of our Journal*

"*W. C.*" *Taylor's* "*Short-hand,*" *improved by Harding.*

"*Φιλομαθὴς*"—*Yes*

NEW CHURCH AT STANMORE.—*We are requested to state that the site for the Church recently founded at Stanmore, in the presence of her Majesty, Queen Adelaide, was most liberally presented by Lieutenant-Colonel Tennent, residing in the village.*

NOTICE.—Any of our Agricultural Subscribers can have the edition which leaves London on Friday evening, with the Corn-Market of the same day, by ordering this edition of their news-agent.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, MARCH 31, 1849.

THE rash war recommenced by Charles Albert, in the name of United Italy, but with the real object of elevating the House of Savoy to the Empire of the Peninsula, is already at an end. The King of Sardinia has been signally and completely defeated. His army has been scattered at a blow. He has abdicated the throne, and is now a fugitive, at Paris, or on his way to it. These are startling events, even in these times, when nothing is considered as very extraordinary. The French Government is represented as having concealed all news of which a report might have been unfavourable to the King of Sardinia; so that the public was scarcely prepared for such intelligence as M. Odillon Barrot, in the name of the Government, announced to the French National Assembly on Wednesday afternoon. The announcement was received without either applause or approbation. M. Odillon Barrot stated that, however rapid the *denouement* had been, it had not been altogether unexpected; and, although in commencing the war the Piedmontese Government had refused to listen to the counsels of France, the French Republic was not the less resolved to protect the integrity of the Piedmontese nation. There scarcely needed such a nonfication. Marshal Radetzsky, on behalf of the Austrian Government, explicitly stated that Austria did not seek for conquest. She desired the possession of her own. She was determined to retain Lombardy against all opposition. The victorious Radetzsky has achieved this object; the ex-King of Sardinia is disposed of, once and for ever; the party with whom he made common cause is defeated, disheartened, and ruined; and Austria, secured from all future aggression in Lombardy, is not likely to attempt the conquest of Piedmont. The words of M. Odillon Barrot amount, therefore, to an empty bravado.

This intelligence is so decisive, that the previous details lose the greater portion of their interest. The proclamation of Marshal Radetzsky in answer to that of the King of Sardinia, on recommencing the war, was a most extraordinary document. He spoke of the King of Sardinia with utter contempt—compared him to a "thief," and took especial care to assert that although he had a respect for the kingly office in general, he had no respect for the individual who held that office in Sardinia. The document, if soldierlike, was scarcely statesmanlike, and had the effect of increasing the popularity of Charles Albert throughout Italy, and of exciting a strong feeling in his favour in France. The forces of Radetzsky and Charles Albert were about equal in point of numbers. The King of Sardinia passed the Ticino, at a place called Buffalora. Marshal Radetzsky passed it from the other side, twelve miles lower down, between Vigevano and Pavia. By this movement the Piedmontese army was, as the *Journal des Débats* expresses it, cut in two; and General Durando, commanding one of its divisions, was unable to attack the Austrians, as he had been ordered. Both parties claimed the victory in these partial engagements; but there is now no doubt that the victory rested with Radetzsky. The King of Sardinia was at Novara on the 23rd, and Radetzsky's head-quarters, on the same day, were at Pavia. General Durando, accused of treachery, and without understanding with Radetzsky, was tried by court-martial, and shot. A Colonel of Fusiliers was also tried for a conspiracy to deliver up Charles Albert to Radetzsky, and suffered the same fate. On the 24th the two armies met at Novara, and, after a sharp engagement, the Piedmontese gave way, and retreated to the mountains of Biela and Borgo Manero. Marshal Radetzsky then occupied Novara, Vercelli, and Trino; will probably march to Turin, and dictate from that capital the terms of peace.

The partial repeal of the Navigation Laws has been twice recommended in the Speech from the Throne: Ministers, however, have made but small progress with the measure. The bill introduced last session was postponed from time to time, and finally abandoned. The amended bill, introduced at the commencement of the present session, has already suffered more damage from its parents than from the Opposition; and its progress has been marked by a ministerial treatment which will not increase the reputation of the Whigs as men of business. Mr. Labouchere, on introducing the new bill on the 14th of February, announced, as the chief, if not the only real difference between it and the bill abandoned in 1848, to consist in the partial opening of the coasting trade to foreign vessels of above 100 tons burthen. On going into committee on the bill, on Friday last, Mr. Labouchere announced that, on further consideration, and a consultation with the Chairman of the Board of Customs, he had come to the conclusion that, if not absolutely impossible, it would be extremely difficult to frame regulations that would not leave the revenue exposed to the greatest danger, if foreign or British ships were allowed to combine foreign with coasting voyages. It had, therefore, been resolved not to ask the House to relax the existing laws upon this point. The Protectionist party plucked up courage at this announcement, and both friends and foes were of opinion that, as Ministers had had the whole of the recess to think over the matter, it would have been better for their reputation if they had made the necessary inquiries before, instead of after, the introduction of the bill. Englishmen pride themselves on being men of business; and if there is one quality that they prize in a statesman more than any other, with the exception of honesty, it is business talent. Whatever may be the general virtues of the Whigs, it seems clear that aptitude for business does not lie among the number—at least in as far as the sayings and doings of the present Ministry may be considered as proofs of it. The principle of the bill as it now stands is simple and intelligible, and for very shame's sake we suppose the Ministry will stand or fall by it. The bill repeals all the existing Navigation Laws, and opens the trade of Great Britain to the whole world, but reserves the right of making exceptions, should occasion arise. Though at present the Ministerial majority upon the various clauses that have gone through committee seems sufficient to carry the measure through the Lower House, there does not seem to be any very strong confidence that the majority will be decided enough to influence the House of Lords in its favour. Already the warning note has been sounded in the Ministerial journals, that Ministers, if beaten upon it, will appeal to the country; and the threat, in all probability, will not be without its effect upon the temper of the House of Commons.

COURT AND HAUT TON.

On Monday, his Royal Highness Prince Albert, attended by Colonel Bouverie, visited the British Museum. The Queen and Prince Albert honoured the performance of the Philharmonic Concert, at the Hanover-square Rooms, in the evening, with their presence. Her Majesty and his Royal Highness were attended by the Mistress of the Robes, the Viscountess Jocelyn, Lady in Waiting, &c. The Judge Advocate General had an audience of the Queen, and submitted to her Majesty the proceedings of some courts-martial.

On Tuesday her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent visited her Majesty. His Royal Highness Prince Albert rode out on horseback during the morning, attended by Colonel Bouverie. Her Majesty and Prince Albert honoured the performances at the Royal Italian Opera House with their presence in the evening. The Royal suite consisted of the Duchess of Sutherland, the Countess of Charlemont, Hon. Miss Dawson, the Marquis of Ormonde, Lord Alfred Paget, and Colonel Bouverie. Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent visited her Majesty the Queen Dowager in the course of the day at Marlborough House.

On Wednesday Lord John Russell had an audience of the Queen, at Buckingham Palace. Her Majesty the Queen of the Belgians, attended by the Countess d'Hulst and Major de Moerkerke, visited the Queen during the day. Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent also visited her Majesty at Buckingham Palace. The Queen had a dinner party in the evening. The company included her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, Baroness de Speth, the Earl and Countess of Charlemont.

HER MAJESTY'S DRAWINGROOM.—On Thursday her Majesty held a drawingroom at St. James's Palace. Her Majesty, the Prince, and the members of the Court arrived at St. James's from Buckingham Palace, at two o'clock. Notwithstanding that the day was very showery, the Drawingroom was very crowded, and the vicinity of the Palace was thronged with sight-seekers.

THE EX-ROYAL FAMILY OF FRANCE.—The Count and Countess de Neuilly are about to leave Claremont for a short period, and proceed to St Leonard's-on-Sea, the air of that watering-place having been recommended for the ex-Queen, whose health, although much better than it has been for some time past, it is still very delicate. The Prince de Joinville, the Duke de Nemours, and the Duke d'Aumale, with their consorts and youthful families, are all staying at Claremont. The Royal exiles take frequent exercise, but confine themselves chiefly to the Claremont domain and its immediate neighbourhood. The ex-King and Queen occasionally receive visits from distinguished French noblemen, and on the arrival of our own aristocracy at Claremont are very frequent. The suite of the ex-Royal Family at present consists of General Dumas, General Count Pelant, the Count d'Houdot, and the Marquis de Dolomieux. The Count de Jarnac is in frequent attendance on the illustrious exiles.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Normanby left on Wednesday, for Paris.

The Earl of Jersey has left town to join the distinguished circle visiting the Duke of Rutland, at Belvoir Castle, during the races at Croxton Park.

THE COUNTESS OF JERSEY'S SOIRÉE.—The Countess of Jersey had a soirée on Tuesday night, at the family residence in Berkeley-square. The reception was preceded by a select dinner-party, to which Count Pahlen the Countess of Lichfield and Lady Harriet Anson, Viscount Canthope, and Eddesbury, Lord Castleton, and the Right Hon. R. Stuart Wortley were invited. Among the visitors at the evening party were the members of the Diplomatic Corps; Viscountess Palmerston, Viscount and Viscountess Neville, Viscountess Hardinge and Hon. Miss Hardinge, &c.

The late Governor of Gibraltar, General Sir Robert S. Wilson, arrived in town on Wednesday, *vâ* France, after having completed six years' service on that station.

The Queen Dowager of Sardinia, Maria Christina, widow of the King Charles Felix, who recently died at Savona, leaves a considerable fortune. She appointed for her universal legatees the Prince Royal the Duke of Savoy-Carignan and the Duke of Genoa, sons of Charles Albert. She has left an important legacy to the children of Louis Philippe, her nephews. This legacy principally consists of English and French funds, and a castle in the environs of Annecy, in Savoy. The deceased was sister of the consort of Louis Philippe, Marie Amélie

The Marchioness of Lansdowne, accompanied by Sir Charles Lemon, Bart., paid a visit to the schools of the Home and Colonial School Society on Monday last. They arrived at half-past two, and heard a series of lessons in the preparatory school, also in the infant and juvenile schools, and to a class of teachers in training. The Bishop of Cashel, Mr. Lowth, and other visitors, were also present.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

ROYAL LEAMINGTON STEEPLE-CHASES.—MONDAY

THE ROYAL LEAMINGTON HUNT STEEPLE-CHASE of 100 guineas.

Lord Strathmore's Rat-trap	..	..	(Owner) 1
Mr. Cartwright's Justice to England	..	..	(Capt. Peel) 2

Won by ten lengths.

THE GRAND ANNUAL SWEEPSTAKES of 25 sov each, with 100 added.

Mr. W. Taylor's Victim, 11st 2lb	..	..	(Taylor) 1
Captain W. Peel's Proceed, 11st 0lb	..	..	(Owner) 2

Won by half a length.

FREE HANDICAP of 5 sovs each, and 30 added

Mr. Baker's Israelite, 10st 6lb	..	..	(Cunningham) 1
Capt. Fraser's Kilkenny, 9st 10lb	..	..	(Holman) 2

Won cleverly.

FREE HANDICAP HURDLE RACE of 5 sovs each, and 30 added.

Mr. Frost's Yard-Arm, 10st 4lb	..	..	(Archer) 1
Mr. Carew named Fugitive, 10st 4lb	..	..	(Magee) 2

MATCH, 100 sovs, three miles.—Grimaldi, 10st, received forfeit from Lucy Long, 11st.

NORTHAMPTON AND PYTCHLEY HUNT RACES.—TUESDAY.

GREAT NORTHAMPTONSHIRE STAKES of 25 sovs each, with 100 added.

Sir J. Hawley's Fernhill, 4 yrs, 6st 8lb	..	..	(Pearl) 1
Mr. Gregory's Loup Garou, 5 yrs, 7st 5lb	..	..	(Thomson, jun) 2

HER MAJESTY'S PLATE of 100 guineas. Two miles.

Mr. R. Heseltine's The Quiver, 3 yrs, 6st 10lb	..	..	(Penn) 1
Mr. Eyke's The Model, 3 yrs, 6st 5lb	..	..	(Kitchener) 2

WEDNESDAY.

The Northamptonshire Cup Stakes of 10 sovs each, the winner to be sold for £500.

Mr. Melham's Priestess, 3 yrs, 6st 5lb	..	..	(Arnold) 1
Mr. Osborne's Pity-the-blind, 3 yrs, 6st 7lb	..	..	(Osborne) 2

Handicap Sweepstakes of 10 sovs each, 5 ft, and 50 added

Mr. Rob's Collingwood, 6 yrs, 9st 2lb	..	..	(Nat) 1
Mr. Harrison's Miss Burns, aged, 7st 10lb	..	..	(A. Day) 2

TATTERSALL'S

THURSDAY.—So few members had returned from Northampton, that business was almost at a stand-still; our quotations, therefore, are in most instances nominal. In the Chester Cup, Berrill (for the Newmarket and Handicap) and Loup-garou (Chester Cup) were the only horses backed for any money. Latest prices:—

NEWMARKET HANDICAP. 2 yr. 1 agst Berrill. 1		
METROPOLITAN HANDICAP		
7 to 1 agst Legar (t)	10 to 1 agst Fera	12 to 1 agst Executor
10 to 1 — Lucia	12 to 1 — Loup-garou	
CHESTER CUP.		
20 to 1 agst Dea's.	25 to 1 agst Inheritress	40 to 1 agst Clermont (t)
25 to 1 — Consuk (t)	33 to 1 — Loup-garou (t)	
DERBY.		
3 to 1 agst Flying Dutchman	13 to 8 agst Nunnykirk	13 to 1 agst Honeycomb

LOUIS PHILIPPE'S RACING STUD.—The whole of Louis Philippe's magnificent stud, comprising about sixty brood mares and entire horses, is about to be sold by public auction at Versailles. The day of sale is fixed for the 2d of April, and very considerable interest has been excited on both sides of the Channel by the announcement. The horses to be sold include Orangbre from the stables at Versailles, Meudon, and St. Cloud, and among the animals are several of the purest Arabian breed. Several of them were presented to the late King by the Pasha of Egypt, the Imaum of Muscat, and the Bey of Tunis. The pedigrees, as set forth in the catalogue, will be found most interesting to sporting readers.

MR. MUNTZ, M.P.

To the Editor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

Ley Hall, near Birmingham, March 26, 1849.

I have read your remarks upon me in your last paper, and with one exception, certainly I have no right to complain; but I cannot allow the following extract to pass unnoticed:—

"He is a zealous advocate of the views of the Birmingham school, whose doctrine is that an unregulated paper currency should be the medium of monetary circulation."

It is but fair to the Birmingham men to say, that, although many of them advocate *inconvertible* paper money, I never heard one of them advocate *unregulated* paper currency. But, for myself, I never advocated any currency which was not payable on demand in the precious metals. The only difference between Sir R. Peel and myself upon the question is, that he proposes to convert the bank notes into gold at the rate of £3 17s. 10½d. per ounce, and that I propose to convert them into gold at £5 per ounce. I contend that with free trade, and gold at £3 17s. 10½d. per ounce, which is the same value as existed before the French war, we shall have prices as low as in 1775; wheat averaging then less than 40s. per quarter; but we shall have six times as many taxes to pay, and three times as much rent. But if we raised the nominal value of gold to £6 per ounce, by converting our notes at that rate, wheat would average 60s. per quarter, and with all other articles bear a price in proportion to our taxation and rental, without prejudice to our foreign trade; as our high scale of nominal prices would be exactly counterbalanced by the altered rate of the exchanges, which the increased nominal value of our coins would produce.

Yours respectfully, G. F. MUNTZ.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

GOVERNMENT AID TO IRISH RAILWAYS.

A deputation of Irish members of Parliament had an interview with Lord J Russell, the Earl of Clarendon, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer, on Tuesday, at the official residence of the First Lord of the Treasury, in Downing-street. The Earl of Glengall, Lord de Freyne, Mr Robert Ferguson, Sir Lucius O'Brien, Sir W. Verner, the Lord Mayor of Dublin, Mr. James Fagan, Mr. W. Fagan, &c., were amongst its members

In reply to Sir Lucius O'Brien, who introduced the subject,

Lord John Russell stated that it was the intention of Government to lay before Parliament a plan which was not as yet fully developed, to promote the completion of the main trunk of railway extending to the western district, and that the railway known as the Midland Great Western would occupy the first attention of the Government, with a view to carry it out; and that they had come to the determination that public assistance should be rendered to that railway, which would open some of the districts most in need of improvement, and where it was most desirable to encourage the influx of capital. A plan similar to this had been pursued last year with respect to the Southern Railway, with the happiest effect, and it was shortly to be expected that the important city of Cork would, in consequence, be opened to all the advantages of railway communication Applications had been made from some of the northern lines, but he considered that they came under the principles he had first stated, and that they were in a condition to go into the market and obtain funds on their own credit. It was to be considered that the public revenue was not in a condition to afford greater assistance at the present moment. There were two other subjects which had engaged the attention of Government, as equal in importance to railways, and which, with a view to the relief of present distress, they were disposed to prosecute. He alluded to the deepening of rivers and water-courses, commonly known as arterial drainage; and for the second, the extension of the loans for land improvement. For this latter object it was known that a million and a half had already been voted by Parliament about £500,000 of which had been applied; but to most the numerous applications which the Board of Works had been unable to supply, they proposed to Parliament that a further sum should be voted.

Sir Lucius O'Brien asked if it would be within any reasonable time that the matter would be brought before Parliament?

Lord John Russell replied, that as soon as the views of the Cabinet had been sufficiently matured, the plan should be stated in the House of Commons.

SOCIETY OF ARTS.—His Royal Highness Prince Albert honoured the society with a visit, on the Saturday last, and expressed himself much gratified with the progress that had been made since last year in the specimens of metal casting and bronzes. He was also much pleased with the specimens of silks and lace; but particularly with the paper-hangings. His Royal Highness, however, regretted the absence of good border papers, as some of the most beautiful effects are produced by a elegant border on a flat panel. On leaving the society's house, the Prince expressed a wish to send in some additional specimens for exhibition, and these have since been received.

THE LATE KING OF THE NETHERLANDS.—A most impressive discourse was delivered on Sunday morning, by the Rev. Dr. Geble, at the Dutch London Church, Austin-friars, on the occasion of the sudden and lamented death of his late Majesty, the King of the Netherlands. The church was hung with black cloth, and the majority of the congregation appeared in mourning. Great surprise, however, was expressed, that neither the Netherlands Minister nor any member of the Dutch Legation or Consulate attended.

ARBORICULTURE BY THE BANK OF ENGLAND.—On Saturday, a temporary wooden building, occupying the entire site of the Bank garden, in the south-west angle, was opened for the public drawing and private bill offices during the alterations and improvements in that part of the establishment now in progress. Orders having been given that the trees—amongst which there are several fine elm and sycamore, and shrubs—were not to be destroyed, they are all enclosed within the building. The warmth of the place assisting the process of vegetation, they are already putting forth leaves and buds.

INTRODUCTION OF HOBHOUSE'S ACT INTO PADDINGTON PARISH.—The poll upon the question whether the parish shall still be governed under Sturges Bourne's Act, or the more popular parochial enactment that bears the name of Hobhouse, resulted on Saturday as follows: For Hobhouse's Act, 1999; for Bourne's Act, 1204: majority for the former, 795. The above majority is, however, useless. The Act requires that it should be 2409—that is, 10 over with Sturges Bourne's Act, the majority must be two-thirds and one over.

ST. GEORGE'S ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH, SOUTHWARK.—On Tuesday night a "Spiritual Retreat," or mission, which has been held in this church from the preceding Sunday week, under the direction of the Rev. Fathers Furlong, Lockhart (one of the Oxford converts), and Rinolfi, Fathers of the Order of Charity, terminated with a ceremony of the most interesting character, and one peculiar to the Roman Catholic religion, called "a renewal of the Baptismal Vows." The sacred edifice was densely crowded by a congregation amounting to between 3000 to 4000, who were attended to witness and take part in the ceremony. At half-past seven o'clock the Rev. Father Furlong, dressed in the sable habit of his order, ascended the pulpit, and delivered an eloquent address on the duties and obligations imposed upon Christians on the occasion of baptism. After which, the Rev. J. Cotter, one of the clergymen of the church, who occupied an elevated position, about the middle of the church, read from the Bible the first three commandments. The reverend father then briefly discoursed upon the nature and character of these Commandments; when the Rev. J. Cotter read the subsequent seven Commandments, which he also eloquently enforced upon the attention of the congregation by the Rev. Father Furlong. In the meantime the sacred Host was exposed to the view of the congregation from the steps of the chancel, the clear shining light from the whole of the congregation replying to the several questions put by the clergymen at baptism, and which on this occasion were put by the Rev. Father Furlong. Th Benediction followed, and thus terminated the ceremony. During the "Retreat" three discourses were daily delivered by the Fathers, one in the morning, and two in the evening, and at each the church was constantly crowded; and in the course of it the Right Rev. Dr. Wiseman furnished a series of discourses on that important dogma of the Catholic religion, "the real Presence."

REMOVAL OF SMITHFIELD MARKET.—On Monday afternoon, a public meeting was held at the London Tavern, for the purpose of taking into consideration the most effective measures to be adopted for the removal of Smithfield Cattle Market. A committee was formed to carry out the objects of the assembly, and the meeting adjourned.

THE BRITISH MUSEUM.—An account, officially prepared, of the income and expenditure of the British Museum for the year 1848, of the estimated charges and expenses for the year ending the 25th of March, 1850, and of the sum necessary to discharge the same, gives the following results: Expenditure from Christmas, 1847, to Christmas, 1848, £49,845 2s. 11d.; estimated charge from Lady-day, 1849, to Lady-day, 1850, £44,646; total amount of all receipts from Christmas, 1847, to Christmas, 1848, £53,999 11s. 6d.; cash in hand, £4154 18s. 7d. Total number of persons admitted to visit the Museum in the year 1848, 897,585. Number of visits made to the reading-rooms for the purpose of study and research, 65,867. Number of visits by artists and students to the galleries of sculpture for the purpose of study, 3636. The number of visits made in the print room, 5813. The number of fines received for new catalogue amounts to 47,123

STRIKE OF TRADES.—The metropolitan boot and shoe makers are now levying a weekly contribution from such of the trade as are in employ, to raise a fund to maintain a strike against the West-end houses for advance of wages. The journeymen tailors of the metropolis are also actively organising, to oppose the ruinously low prices paid by the show and ticket shops to workmen

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.—On Wednesday morning a great loss of property took place by fire on the premises of Mr. Taylor, bookseller, Waterloo-place, near the Strand. The flames being discovered by the police, no time was lost in obtaining assistance, and a few minutes elapsed before the Strand and street engines and firemen arrived, speedily followed by others. The engines were vigorously worked by those present, and by six o'clock all danger had ceased. On examination the fire was found to have originated from a stovepipe having ignited the flooring, and must have been smouldering the whole night

BIRTHS AND DEATHS, &c.—The number of deaths during the week ending Saturday, March 24, were 1048. The births during the same period were 1445. This return continues to exhibit a satisfactory state of the public health. The deaths during the week were 1200 towards the end of the year, and fallen in the last week to 1048, or 121 less than the average. The mortality from epidemics, with the exception of hooping-cough, is little more than the average, and has fallen 20 per cent. within the period of a month. The mortality caused by small-pox and measles is still unusually low; that from scarlatina is now little more than the average. Diarrhœa has declined; and the deaths from cholera are only 19, 9 of which occurred in one workhouse and two hospitals; three in one family. Scarlatina and typhus were each fatal to 40 persons, which is rather less than the average for the latter disease. Inflammation of the lungs and air-passages, and pulmonary consumption, do not prevail fatally at the present time the aggregate deaths in the week from these diseases were only 260, whereas the average is 325. Three are recorded as deaths from intemperance, and had been the subjects of inquests. A woman, of 62 years, whose occupation was unknown, died in Park-street, Dorset-square, of "exhaustion, from having denied herself the common necessaries of life."

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.—A favourable condition of the atmosphere may be esteemed, perhaps, the principal cause of the recent improvement in the health of London. The mean height of the barometer in the week was 29.661 inches; on Saturday 30 in. Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday. The mean daily temperature ranged from 42 deg. on Monday to 46 deg. on Saturday. The weekly mean was 40 deg. 8 min. The greatest observed differences between the dew point temperature and air temperature were on Tuesday, Wednesday, and Saturday, when they were respectively 14 deg. 1 min., 10 deg. 1 min., and 15 deg. 4 min. This denotes dryness of the atmosphere. The wind blew for the most part from the north and east.

CONCILIATION HALL.—On Tuesday the furniture of Conciliation Hall was sold by auction, and the goods sold fetched high prices.

EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

His Excellency Count de Revel, for a long time Resident Minister of Sardinia at the Court of St. James's, has been compelled on his return to Turin, after his recal, to enter the ranks of the Garde Mobile as a private. So is the account made of the energies of a man who, for twenty years, has proved himself an able diplomatist. The fact speaks volumes for the present unhappy state of Italy.

Baron Ward, an equerry of his Royal Highness the Duke of Parma, arrived in town on Tuesday evening, the bearer of official despatches announcing that the Duke abdicates in favour of the Hereditary Prince of Parma, at present residing in England.

Mr. Macaulay announced, last week, on the occasion of his being presented with the freedom of Glasgow, that he has withdrawn from political life.

The Directors have commenced lowering the brow of Holborn-hill opposite Hatton garden, where it was peculiarly steep and dangerous. The road at that point has been sunk 18 inches, and will be continued on a gradual incline to Fetter-lane.

At the battle of Moodkee, a European serving in the Sikh army was surrounded at the capture of one of the enemy's guns. He lifted up his hands and cried, "Spare me! for I am one of the old 36th." He was immediately shot down. This circumstance corresponds with the report that there are three men of that regiment with a detachment of Afghans in the Sikh camp of the Jam-mu.

Orders have been received from the Admiralty, at the Royal Naval Rendezvous, Tower-hill, and the *Perseus*, receiving ship, off the Tower, to enter lads of fourteen, who have been already two years at sea, apprentices to the Royal Navy for periods of five years

Mr. James Douglas, chief factor of the Hudson's Bay Company, has been appointed Governor of the proposed settlement of Vancouver's Island. The arrangement is only a temporary one.

The Hon. and Rev. Baptist Noel preached last Sunday forenoon for the first time since his secession, in the National Scotch Church, Regent-street, in place of the Rev. Rev James Hamilton, the minister of the church, who was too unwell to officiate.

It is understood that the Austrian Cabinet has proposed to the English and French Governments to convoke a congress of the powers which signed the treaties of 1815, for the discussion of the entire European question

The amount of gold recently received by various mercantile houses in London from California is, in the aggregate, rather more than £40,000

Sir W. Heathcote has intimated to his tenants in the neighbourhood of Winchester, that, at the next rent-day, which falls on the first Monday in May, he intends making a reduction of 25 per cent. on all their rents

A bill to indemnify such persons in the United Kingdom as have omitted to qualify themselves for offices and employments by taking and subscribing the oaths or assurances respectively appointed to be by such persons taken and prescribed, has been introduced by Mr. Parker and Mr. Cornwall Lewis. The object of the measure is to extend the time of taking the required oaths or assurances until the 26th of April.

The house of O'Connell, in Merrion-square, Dublin, will soon be offered for sale; and the library of the deceased Agitator is also to be sold by auction very soon, according to the Dublin *World*.

Mr. Dillon, the political fugitive, has been called to the American bar by a special order. Mrs. Mitchel and her five children are going to the Cape of Good Hope, to live near her husband.

A letter from the Pope, detailing his trials and afflictions, addressed to the President of Mexico, has been read in Congress, where it produced a lively sensation.

The Spanish Bishops have resolved to subscribe one-tenth of their income this year for the use of the Pope

The Right Rev. Dr. Wiseman has forwarded to the Cardinal Secretary of State at Rome the sum of £1320, collected in the London district for the Sovereign Pontiff

The Protestant Episcopal Church of America has a missionary Bishop (Dr. W. J. Boone) in China, who is styled "Bishop of Amoy."

The vessel *Oscar*, of Norway, has arrived in the Thames from Drobach, with a cargo of 360 tons weight of ice, the production of the place. This is the first importation of ice from Norway during the present year, and, with the exception of an arrival some time since from Prussia, is the first from any of the foreign states

Lord Camoys has invented a syphon for drawing off the milk from beneath the surface of the cream, and thus completely separating the two liquids by the simplest means, and with the least possible trouble

The Highland capital appears to be in an unusually thriving condition. The *Inverness Journal* is about to make the third page, and the prospectus of a new paper, to be called the *Inverness Express*, is issued, which professes decidedly Liberal principles

Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to grant a donation of £50 towards the support of the National Benevolent Institution, which is the oldest and most extensive of our pension societies.

The Lord Mayor of London, during his early years were spent in the service of the Royal Navy, has consented to take the chair at the anniversary festival of the Royal Naval School, in May

A number of persons of humble circumstances, natives of Germany, arrived during the week in one of the steamers from the Continent, with the intention of immediately embarking in one of the vessels about to proceed to New York, and which is specially engaged to convey these German emigrants to the United States of America.

Mr. Twisleton, the Chief Poor-Law Commissioner in Ireland, has resigned his office.

Mrs. Bryan (whose donation of £100 towards the Pope's collection is mentioned in the *Freeman's Journal*) is the relict of the late Colonel Bryan, of Ukansinore Castle, in the county Kilkenny, and sister to the Countess of Carnewsbury.

M. Bin de Bourdon, a well-known Legitimist member of the French National Assembly, died last week, in Paris, of cholera morbus. M. Bin de Bourdon was for thirty years a member of the Chamber of Deputies.

A perfect tornado occurred at Gibraltar on the 11th inst., which did much damage to houses, blew down many fine trees on the Alameda, and in the bay greatly perilled the shipping. The *Sidon* and another steamer had one an anchor broken, and another a chain cable. Its force was so great that large branches of trees were whirled about, and strewed the ground so as to render the roads dangerous and impassable.

A further clearance of timber from the Stowe domain is about to be made. No less than one thousand oak trees are now offered for sale by private contract

The Archbishop of Paris has handed 60,000f. to the Pope's Nuncio, being the first instalment of the collection made in the churches of Paris for his Holiness

Large quantities of fine salmon are included in the supplies of fish at present brought by the steamers from Holland. The Dutch steamer *Bazarier*, within the last few days, brought nearly 200 packages of fish of various kinds from Rotterdam, including salmon taken on the Dutch coast. Some of the salmon just imported weigh nearly 40 lb. each, and are of fine quality.

The principal leaders of the ultra-Republicans have left Rome and accepted some mission abroad. Even the popular agitator Ciserracchio has proceeded to Tuscany under the pretext of fraternizing with the Tuscans. The greatest anarchy prevails at Rome.

The French expedition, intended for the Roman States, is ready to sail the moment the Austrians shall set their foot on the Pontifical territory. It consists of 15,000 men.

The *Brechin Advertiser* says:—"Lord Panmure recently offered to Prince Albert the privilege of shooting over an extensive part of his Lordship's Highland domains, which offer his Royal Highness has been pleased to accept.

A notice has been issued from the General Post-office, stating that on and after the 1st of April next, the following offices will be opened for the issue and payment of money orders:—Harrogate, Brecknockshire, Llanwrst, Denbighshire; Newhaven, Sussex; Wandsworth, Surrey.

Sir Charles Napier left Paris on Monday for Marseilles.

Upwards of eighty men, mechanics and labourers, employed in H. M.'s Dockyard, Pembroke, have received notice that their services will not be required after the 1st of the ensuing month. The throwing of so many hands out of work will in a small town be most seriously felt, not only by the men themselves and their families, but by the townspeople generally

During the night of Sunday last, the office of the Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire Railway, Queen-street, Hull, was broken open; the clerk, who sleeps in the office, secured by cords, about as abstracted, and the books and papers partially burnt. The clerk is in custody, and has been remanded on suspicion

Let appears, from a return moved for by Mr. C. Lewis, that the loans advanced to turnpike trusts by the Exchequer-bill Loan Commissioners, from 1817 to 1846 amounted to £305,100, and that the amount of principal repaid is £5,287, leaving a balance of principal unpaid amounting to £131,154, and of interest due and unpaid amounting to £20,813.

The medical journals report 142 cases of cholera in the hospitals on Saturday, of which 76 were fatal.

The order of the General Board of Health, dated the 15th of January last, and applicable to the Parochial Board of Glasgow, has been revoked, in consequence of cholera having entirely subsided there

The Privy Council order of the 28th of September, 1848, for the prevention of epidemic disease, under authority of the act of last session, has been renewed for six months.

A person named Vaïsse has published an address to the National Assembly of France, in which he states that he has discovered an infallible mode to extinguish pauperism, and that he will explain his system to the representatives of the people, provided they will allow him three sittings of one hour.

M. de Bassano, the son of Napoleon's former minister, has been appointed French Chargé d'Affaires at Frankfort.

M. Saunpayo, a nephew of General Cubières, has been named principal secretary to the French embassy at Stutgard.

"THE INEXORABLE."—PAINTED BY J. SANT.—IN THE EXHIBITION OF THE BRITISH INSTITUTION.

"THE INEXORABLE."

THIS charming scene of coquetry is from the pencil of Mr. Sant, and his only contribution to the present Exhibition at the British Institution. The little lover is pressing his suit warmly—nay, "sighing like a furnace." Phillis sits upon the mossy bank, "inexorable;" she will have none of it, and the rejected rose lies at her feet, betokening her lover's fate. The picture is very cleverly painted; the old costume is quaint and characteristic, and the *coiffure* very old-maidish. The shady nook, or bower, in which this little drama of love is being enacted, is very nicely executed. The picture is, altogether, a very successful work.

WRECK OF "THE FORTH."

We have been favoured with the following by a Correspondent:—

Royal Mail Steam-ship *Dee*, Mobile, Feb. 21, 1849.

SIR,—Being at Mobile on the 1st of February last, on our road to Vera Cruz and Tampico, we heard a report of a large steamer (flying British colours) on the Alacranes reef; and apprehending that the vessel might be the *Forth*, Lieut. Davies, Admiralty agent, authorised the *Dee* to deviate from the plan of routes, and sight the Alacranes on our way to Vera Cruz. We shaped our course accordingly, and at daybreak on the 4th of February sighted a large steamer on the rocks, apparently high and dry. As we neared her, we saw that her mizen-mast was standing, her funnel over the port side, and apparently parting amidships.

We bore up for her, and found to our sorrow the *Forth* a total wreck. We came-to about three miles to the eastward of her and sent a boat on board, to ascertain if anything remained worth saving. We now distinctly saw people at work on board, who proved to be, as we supposed, wreckers.

In about an hour the boat returned; and this being three weeks after she struck, the wreckers had made clean work of her. Nothing remained but the machinery, and that so bent about as to be of no service whatever, even if it could be got out of her.

The captain determined to run round to the south side of the reef, under the lee of Perez Island, and anchor, seeing two vessels lying there at anchor.

We anchored at half-past one. The gig was manned and sent on shore, myself making one of the party, having a particular desire to set foot on shore, where a dear brother met with his untimely end. We found, from the account of the wreckers, that she struck on the morning of the 14th of January. Just before daylight. Not a soul was lost, and, barring a few bruises, no one sustained injury.

The captain and crew left on the 16th for Campeachy. The Admiralty agent went on to Vera Cruz, where we took him on board, with his servant.

I enclose you a rough sketch of the exact position in which the *Forth* lay, bearing from the ship W. by S., distant three miles, with the small isle of Perez, and the wreckers lying at anchor, in the distance.

I can vouch for the correctness of the sketch, and, being nearly a calm, no breakers fifty feet high, as generally represented in case of a wreck, but a gentle ripple spiring the foam up her side in a white line.—I remain, &c.,

ALFRED VANDELL, Midshipman on board the *Dee*.

WRECK OF THE "FORTH" STEAMER, ON THE ALACRANES ROCKS.—(FROM A SKETCH BY A CORRESPONDENT.)

THE ASIATICUS RARIOTES IN FLOWER, AT EALING PARK.

MADAME GIULIANI, OF HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.

ASIATICUS RARIOTES, IN FLOWER.

This noble exotic is in the possession of Mrs. Lawrence, of Ealing Park, to whom it was presented by Viscount Hardinge, on his return from India. It was then but eleven inches in height, and had but eleven leaves; it is now nine feet and a half in height, and forty-nine feet in circumference, with five bunches of flowers, and promise of more. Their colour is of the most gorgeous scarlet, tipped with orange.

This is the first time the *Asiaticus rariotes* has flowered in this country. His Grace the Duke of Devonshire possessed a specimen of this rare plant for nine years, but it did not flower.

MADAME GIULIANI.

Madame Giuliani, whose Portrait we give our readers this week, was born in France, at Bordeaux, the daughter of a merchant of that great commercial city. From the earliest age having displayed an ear and a great taste for music; and later vocal power of no ordinary compass having been revealed in her, her parents, at her urgent entreaty, consented to her going to study at the Conservatoire, in Paris. Her education hardly accomplished, the irremediable illness of Falcon having left a most serious void at the Académie de Musique, Mdme. Giuliani was amongst the young talents resorted to by the management in its tribulation. Shortly after their appearance, as is generally known, the management fell into the hands of an *impresario*, who would have but one ruling exclusive *prima donna* in his establishment. Madame Giuliani had but time to display talents of great future promise. She left the Académie, and appeared at the principal theatres in France and in Belgium. Desirous of visiting the fatherland of lyrical art, Madame Giuliani, who had in the meantime married a Dutch merchant, visited Paris, on her way to Italy, at the end of 1847. She was recommended to the great composer, Verdi, in order to obtain from him a recommendation to the principal theatres of Italy. Verdi, desirous to ascertain the extent of her claims to eulogy and recommendation, asked her to sing before him. He was so delighted by her voice, that he persuaded her to remain in Paris, and induced the new lessees of the Académie de Musique to engage her purposely to sing the part of the heroine in his opera of "Jerusalem," on the eve of being produced on the national lyrical stage of France. We have before us, at this moment, all the *feuilletons* of the first journals of France, which gave accounts of the appearance of Madame Giuliani; and there is not one, from that penned by the witty Janin to the critique of the sharp-sighted Florentino, which is not written in the highest terms of eulogy; with the exception of that laughing philosopher Théophile Gautier, in the *Presse*, who, whilst doing ample justice to her talents, criticises her dress. Her success in "Jerusalem" led to her engagement at Her Majesty's Theatre; and the English press has now confirmed the opinion of its Gallic contemporary.

THE FIRST THROB OF THE LONDON SEASON.

Imperceptibly slow, but surely as the course of nature—as soon as we begin to find that weaned not light candles before dinner, and discover (upon occasions of unwonted rising for an early train) that the sun is up before the shopkeepers, fighting a hard battle through the morning fogs, who are not yet accustomed to him, and strive to hold out against him like hazy minds unwilling to let a new light break in upon them—as soon as this time arrives, the suspended animation of London returns, and the great heart of the metropolis pulsates with the first beating of its reviving existence.

Not that it has been altogether lifeless. A million souls have grubbed on, somehow or another, through the dirty winter, but they were not supposed to be in a proper state of being. They were rather regarded—or, indeed, regarded themselves—as silkworms in a cocoon, dormice in a bank, or any other hybernating living thing. Some there were, to be sure, and these were the majority

THE LONDON SEASON.—REGENT-STREET.

whose occupations kept them awake, and lively, and in constant commune with their fellows: but many others did not care to be seen abroad, and would not allow themselves to be found at home, until such a time as hares supposed to be mad were sold cheap at the poulterer's, from the popular notion of their lunacy: and fur-shops announced sales at an awful sacrifice: and the black and stunted shrubs in the squares put forth small grimy knobs which were understood to contain future foliage—a facetious fruiterer, handed down from one family to the next, with the keys of the inclosure, wherein the children played at *hunt and La Grace*, and the governesses regarded the iron railings almost like the bars of a cage; and, now and then, daring girls rode out on night, with their maids, and must some one not allowed to visit at the house, whilst the elders of their establishment were dosing themselves into a notion that they were amused at a heavy play, or a dull concert, or plodding long whist in Harley-street.

The commencement of the London season is not marked in the almanack. It does not depend upon those incomprehensible entries of Sol into certain signs of the zodiac on which have, for so many years, served the honest country man in a veneration for that great man, "Francis Moore, Physician," who is, by them, alone supposed to have a mind capable of grappling with these mystic symbols. Neither has the weather anything to do with it. Many seasons may be dried up with the cutting north-east wind, or turned into shallow canals of slush, making London look like a muddy Venice, but the commencement of the season is not affected thereby. There is no rule for it to come on, so it apparently takes its own. Part ament meets, to be sure, and members begin to get their tongues into training by talking up their time: Mario gets ready sooner than he was expected: a play makes a great hit at one of the theatres, and a long list of the fashionables who nightly attend its representation is paragraphed in the papers: somebody of a bold and festive disposition in the leading circle gives a large party; whispers of levees and drawing-rooms are promulgated; and the season is said to have commenced

I do not know whether "they manage these things better abroad." Here, I must confess, however, it does seem odd, that what the first glow of spring is causing the buds into light and life, and the first clear blue skies are giving joy to the pure and healthy country; whilst the long cold nights and the flooded dreary lanes that might have been so well escaped in London have become retrospections, and, further on, whilst the leafy month of June brings its deep shadows upon the teeming earth; and the glancing sunbeams shoot through the foliage to green on the mossy turf beneath; and the rills, no longer swoln and discoloured by the rains, tumble like liquid emerald with a splash and gurgle, musical when all sounds, down their courses—it does seem odd, I say, that it is the very period with its long, long days and bright mornings, and ruddy twilight, that "the world" selects for its sojourn and festivity in whilting, dusty, baking London.

Yet a country life is not necessary to know how many months are going on. No sooner do the crockery hedgehogs filled with crocuses begin to shoot forth their green quills within doors, than the barrows appear without with their penny roots just sprouting, like double headed tapeworms, and the first bunches of violets in Regent street, with which the flower-girls infest the carriages that begin to be seen about again as they stop at the shops; and then the primroses from warm sheltered banks about Hampstead and Hornsey, where they may be even blossomed all through the winter. Out and away from the thick of the smoke, at the far end of the Parks for instance, the trees open their buds and the new grass springs over, and the cheap vegetable stalls do not intrude on the fashionable thoroughfares, but affect narrow back streets and concealed markets close by, can scarcely hold the varieties of early salads and cresses that line them. With them, also, as if they grew in a similar manner, spring up shoals of little dogcarts of whom as many as one man can keep together with strings, and by carrying them to tempt the ladies with; and even these dirty little carts by choking themselves round lamp-posts, tying themselves together in a knot, fighting with small dogs of opposition merchants, or doggedly refusing to go from what *site* they can accomplish, whenever the display is needed.

And now begins the desperation of the ready-made garment vendors for both sexes—as the stock of heavy winter fashions still hangs on hand. They know that in a week or two, the gaudy-lettered tickets which hang in the unuformed spectator that such or such a vestment is "*Quite New*," "*The Present Style*," or "*Direct from Paris*," will not be believed in; and they fear the result of putting them by until the next winter, when, for aught they can tell, the ladies may be wearing rough pilot coats, and the men thick tweed *stoles*. Almost as strange things have happened. So their property is converted, for the occasion, into a bankrupt's stock: all the things are tumbled pell-mell into the window to give an idea of reckless disregard of value and unlim ted number, and a placard, with "No reasonable offer refused" written on it, tempts the country people for on that dies of the season, chiefly. An advertising card flourish. The same lavish sacrifice extends to bonnets; shawls, also, are offered under the same ruinous circumstances; and even last year's patterns of country are announced, as though our new Brussells, put down last April, was already *passee*, and not proper for good society, but only fit to be cut up for back parlours in Camden Town and Lambeth. You all these changes do not produce the old Polonbe effects that might be expected. Whether they are bought "for next to nothing," or not, all the old stock disappears for good, some Saturday night. Where the things go to we cannot say, but they never appear again; and on the following Monday morning all the latest fashions are resplendent in the windows, as if the whole establishment had been one vast kaleidoscope, and a turn had shaken all its component parts, in an instant, into new forms and combinations.

The next arrival is that of the wonders—marvellous exhibitions from all parts of the world giants, living skeletons, sea-serpents, and learned ladies. Judging from the quantity that come from America, that country must be one vast show, abounding in curiosities at every turn. No matter from what remote corner of the earth they may be journeyed, or when they arrive, the Egyptian Hall or the Cosmorama finds them a ready lodging, and they arrive in town just in time for "the Season." This is, however, not all. In company with the monstrosities of distant lands, the Show-men themselves arrive, or, more properly speaking, the best representation of them that can be conceived. Mr. Barford revives the jungle powers of the agent of the "Learned Pig," the Signor of fitting an, at our will, wheresoever we wish to go, brings the desired locality to us, with such aid alone as Mr. Selous affords him. You miss all the *disagreeables* of travel: all the long dreary roads in France, and sea-sickness, dangers, and uncomfortable weather, all the countless perp.exities that "being away from home" induces; and in a few seconds from Leicester-square, with no more trouble than going up a common hill, yourself at the Rigi Kulm itself, with Switzerland like a map at your feet. Another minute, and you are in the silent Forum of Pompeii, with the Bay of Naples and Vesuvius before you; and again, sinking the time and expense of roads and diligences and steam-boats, to the trouble of a few more stairs and passages, you have got to the noble Place de la Concorde, in Paris, which shews us more forcibly every time we look at it, what Trafalgar-square might be, but is not. The magnificent panorama of all these pictorial fac-similes is vivid; and it remains to a certain extent. One can hardly believe, when the noise, and daylight glare, and bustle of Cranbourne-street is once more experienced, that you have all this while been encircled by the busy shops and traffic of London.

The foliage is not yet out in the Parks, but, one by one, the best known frequenters and equipages appear. The private boxes at the theatres, also, present a better style of occupants to the gaze of the audience—not the eacmonpany people, who hang their shawls and bonnets in the remote corner before they advance to the front, and then stand up and look round the house, and make a great to-do in drawing and withdrawing the curtains, and disposing their playbill with a pin on the front cushion; but nice-looking persons, who have taken the box properly at the office or the librairie, and only enter and sit down, placing their lorgnette and bouquet with quiet ease where they ought to be, and appearing as if they were all about everything, and were accustomed to it. This does do not dress particularly for the theatre; it is only in the public boxes you see the artificial flowers, and gold bands, and perhaps even little feathers in the heads of the visitors.

Anon the bouquets become larger and cheaper; and the natural season and the artificial one for a time progress together, until the latter leaves the former behind, like a steamer just starting with the last bell ringing, and the paddles side by side. We mean that, owing to the increasing vitality of the metropol.s, when it is March in the agricultural districts it is June in Covent-Garden. Then the plants come out in the open air, in the shape of the green and the variegrown bulbs of the glasses, but nurtured exotics, possessing the wonderful property of living only so long as they are in the baskets on the heads of the vendors. Day after day, the scarcity of families from the country at the principal hotels are chronicled in the papers, still increasing, until one begins to wonder where they can all be accommodated if they stay another mass in Dayeven though the hotels were all turned to barracks—without presenting that disturbed, not to say uncomfortable, state of existence peculiar to the inmates of Noah's Ark. Hotels and coffee-houses both possess great additional resources more after they are quite full: indeed, landlords must have studied packing their inmates from the original makers of the toys just quoted, with the exception that when the animal inhabitants of the former are packed in the ark, no power of contrivance yet known has ever succeeded in getting it all back again

It is not for the patricians alone, however, that the Season comes on. The first fine Sunday sends its thousands out of London in all directions, by rail and river. It is true, the real Season, rather than the artificial one, induces the outbreak in such manner, but the artificial one affects the trade and trade which enables the tradesman to go down to his country estate almost directly beneath the tradesman who supplies his establishment; who, in turn, can pay his assistants and workpeople: and they take advantage of the fine weather for their holiday. Besides, in whatever circle of life birth or circumstances may have thrown a cluster, windows are lighted up at night, parties in full swing, and the Season is at its height in London. Not only in London, indeed: Greenwich and Richmond the Trafalgar and the Star and Garter—profit alike by it. Epsom, Hampton, and Ascot benefit as well, when the printing-presses of Dorling, Lundon, and Wetton come again into work. The season is fed, too, at many quiet road and river-side inns may, far off and away from the smoke of town altogether, it produces bustle and traffic in the fat pastures of the grazing counties; and its effects are perceived even in the distant rocky lobster deeps of rude Norway.

But our business is at present only with its commencement. Its other features—its gaities and brilliancy, and its decline and end—have before formed subjects for writing and illustration in this journal. We therefore bring our paper to a close, only reminding those to whom the season brings important changes, intrigues, engagements, and interests, that the ball is off, and that it may have been thinking of "making their game," they had better do so but one season in the year (of London life), and that is equivalent to a dozen—as much in its events as in its wear and tear of the same face of time passed in the tranquil realities of the country.

MUSIC.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

Her Majesty and Prince Albert honoured the second concert on Monday evening with their presence. The directors of the society received the Queen at the entrance of the Hanover Square Rooms, and conducted her Majesty and the Prince Consort to the Royal box arranged in front of the orchestra. The National Anthem was played by the band on the entrance of the Royal amateurs, who, both on their arrival and departure, were loyally cheered by the numerous and fashionable company when filled the room. The Duke of Wellington was in the Royal box.

The first part of the scheme comprised the overtures of "Anacreon," by Cherubini, and "Der Freyschütz," by Weber; the B flat symphony, No. 4, of Beethoven; and the airs of "Il mio tesoro," by Mozart, and "In terra ci desserem," by Handel, sung by Miss Dolby. The second part was occupied solely with Mendelssohn's music to Racine's "Athalie," which was repeated by command.

The first portion was a concert, of itself sufficient, both in quantity and quality, to satisfy any moderate musical appetite. Two such fine overtures, and such a majestic symphony, interpreted as they were with musical excellence, would have left no room for monotony and fatigue, as were inevitably entailed by the execution of a work which is not at all adapted for the concert-room. Had there been a selection containing with the overture, and finale to the duo and trio, the Chorale, No. 3, and ending with the march, perhaps the feeling would not have been so dreary and dull at the end of the concert; but the long accompanied recitatives and dialogues are almost intolerable. Thus, there was the advantage this time of the declamation of Mr. Barkley, who recited impressively the verses which Mr. Bartholomew has written as an argument, as a translation, be it understood, of Racine's tragedy; and thus there was more clearness and unity in the *ensemble* than on the execution at the first concert; but still the work was composed by Mendelssohn for a stage purpose, and can no more be rendered effective for a concert-room, than the incantation music of "Der Freyschutz," the market chorus of "Masaniello," or the "Conjuration" scene of the "Huguenots" action being indispensably necessary. The orchestral accompaniments and choral singing, albeit very efficiently done, were absolutely stunning in such a limited space: so far the Exeter Hall execution of "Athalie" will have the advantage of a larger space. Miss A. Williams particularly distinguished herself in the singing of the solos, and she was well seconded by Miss M. Williams and Mrs. Noble: the trio by the three *artistes* was finely executed.

The overtures were played with the utmost skill and energy—the finer parts came out with all the fire of the players as clear as chrystal—no delicate point was lost in the midst of the most complicated passages. The symphony was also rendered with a fine appreciation of its manifold beauties. The lovely adagio one of the most delightful of melodious inspirations, so replete with passionate feeling and tenderness—was finely executed by the band. The air which was nicely hit off; and the fiery finale was gone through with the most untiring spirit. Costa conducted his forces as if they were but one instrument. Mario was a little shaky in the "Il mio tesoro," but in the melody of Mercadante sung with delicious purity of tone and impassioned feeling, and was encored by her Majesty, who remained until the last note of the concert.

The third concert will be on the 16th of April.

ROYAL SOCIETY OF MUSICIANS.

The 111th anniversary festival, celebrated at Freemasons' Hall, passed off with the greatest spirit. The galleries were filled with ladies, and the attendance was numerous. The Earl of Cawdor, F.R.S., was the President of the day, and made neat and effective speeches on behalf of the admirable institution, and was well seconded by the Rev. D. C. Delafosse, A.M., and Mr. Horsley, the latter proposing the Chairman's health. At these festivals, oratory, however, plays but a secondary part; it is music which is the staple commodity of the evening after the banquet, and the programme was very attractive. "Non nobis Domine" Dr. Cocke's "Amen;" Mr. Horsley's glee, "By Celia's arbour;" Macfarren's "I pine for love" and "Bacchanal;" Jackson's chorus with "God save the National Anthem; Sir H. R. Bishop's round, "When the wind is still," and Sedgwick's "Hand Robin Hood!" with the marches composed for the late Haydn and Mozart, were all capitally executed. The solo singing comprised the veteran Braham, in the "Bay of Biscay;" Mr. Sims Reeves, in Beethoven's "Adelaida," accompanied by Mr. Cipriani Potter, and rapturously encored: a very pretty composition of Mr. H. Phillips. "Rule Britannia," the blind flower-girl's song in Bulwer's "Last Days of Pompeii," charmingly sung by Miss Dolby, and encored; and Kalliwoda's song, "Home of Love," sung by Miss E. Lyon, the clairvoyant somnambulist, well played by Lazarus, also demanded twice. The solo instrumentalists were Thalberg, who played two pianoforte fantasias on themes from "La Donna del Lago" and "Masaniello;" and Hoyrah, who performed Dr. Arne's "Soldier tired," on the trumpet, with wonderful skill, and was encored.

The donations amounted to £1,000, of which the firm of Broadwood gave £50; Cocks and family, £30; the noble chairman, £10; the Earl of Westmorland, W. Dickson, Esq., Colonel Curling, J. Hastings, Q.C., M.D., Beneke, and Miss Thomson, £20 each; Mr. Cipriani Potter, £25; Mr. Lover, £5; Professor Taylor, one guinea, &c. The late Miss Caroline Frank, niece of Dr. Boyce, has just left £1000 to the Society. Amongst the contributions are Handel for the benefit of Gloucester Hospital, £100; Mr. Hullah, £25; Mr. Goss, £21 guineas, &c. The amount expended in 1848 in charitable purposes was upwards of £200. Mr. Parry's health, as Hon. Treasurer, for his indefatigable exertions on behalf of the society, was drunk with enthusiasm.

MUSICAL UNION

The fifth season began on Tuesday evening, at Willis's Rooms. Prince Albert is the Patron, the Duke of Cambridge President, and the Earl of Westmorland Vice-President of this association of the aristocratic classes, the affairs being managed by a committee of gentlemen, with Mr. Ella as secretary, and Mr. Smouth being Chairman. Mr Ella is the manager of the society, which he originated, and which he has conducted with much tact. There are eight matinées during the season, and the programme of each is confined chiefly to classical chamber compositions and brilliant instrumental solos. The subscription list this year is strong, as was proved by Tuesday's fashionable attendance. The selection of executants, Sainton and Deloffre being first and second violin, Tolbecque and Hughes being the violas, Piatti violoncello, and Herr Otto Goldschmidt piano. The last-mentioned professor is new to the musical circle: he was a pupil of Mendelssohn. He conquered the mechanical difficulties of the trio with ease and precision, and he proved himself to be an intellectual pi—

MUSICAL EVENTS.—It is with infinite regret that we announce the cessation of these concerts of the venerable institution for the present season. At a meeting at the Queen's rooms, Prince Albert and the Earl of Cawdor being present, the directors resolved, as the subscription was so small, it would be more expedient not to give the concerts this year.

CLASSICAL PIANOFORTE MATINÉE.—Sterndale Bennett gave his third and last performance on Tuesday evening, at the Hanover Rooms. There was a numerous assemblage of amateurs. Mr. Bennett, with J. Banister (violin) and Lidel (violoncello), played the scherzo in Haydn's Trio in Mi mol's trio in E flat, op. 93. With Mr Lidel, Mr. Bennett also executed, with the finest taste and discrimination, Beethoven's Sonata in F, op. 5, for piano and violoncello. A new pianoforte trio, for the benefit of Mr. Reeves, on the 18th of April. It's own works, with some gleanings from Mendelssohn's compositions, were performed by Mr. Bennett. Miss Dolby and Mr. Ferrari sang vocal pieces by the former gentleman. The concert was brought to a close with Haydn's and "The May Dew," very charmingly. We hope that Mr. Bennett may be induced to renew his pianoforte performances. He is one of our most accomplished pianists, and as a composer has talent of the first rank.

MUSICAL EVENTS.—The nineteenth of the London Wednesday Concerts attracted a numerous audience at Exeter Hall. Thalberg was the principal instrumentalist, and played his "Home, sweet Home" fantasia with his electrical effect. He is about to depart for Vienna, but will return to London in May. Mr. Collins played a violin solo. Miss Hassan, Misses Birch, Nelson, Poole, Messrs. Mrs. A. Reeves, Mems. Wilkinson, Lockier, Travers, T. Williams, Master Sloman and Reeves were the vocalists. There will be no concert next Wednesday, but the twentieth entertainment will take place on the 11th of April: and the twenty-first, for the benefit of Mr. Reeves, on the 18th of April.—As Mr. Lucas's second musical evening on Wednesday, the quartets executed by Sainton and Hargrove, Hall and Lucas, were No. 1 of Mozart's, No. 59 of Haydn, and No. 13 of Beethoven. Madame Duicken performed a pianoforte sonata by Mendelssohn.—The performance of Mendelssohn's music to "Athalie" by the sacred Harmonic Society, and the "Hymn of Praise" by the same composer, day night, conducted by Costa, will be noticed in our next Number.—Miss and Mr. John Day give this day (Saturday) the first of a series of —To-night, the last performances at Her Majesty's Theatre at the Royal Italian Opera, before Easter.—Next week, being Passion Week, there will be, at Exeter Hall, three performances of sacred music: the first, on Monday, by the London Sacred Harmonic Society, conducted by Mr. Surman, when Haydn's "Creation" will be performed; Miss Birch, Miss Thornton, Messrs. C. Braham, Lediler, and Lawler, singing the solos; and signora Grisi, Jenny Bord, from Venice, will sing the "Holy, holy," of Handel, and a composition by the Chevalier Neukomm.—On Tuesday Mdlle. Lind will sing in Haydn's "Creation," and Handel's "I let the bright Seraphim," the process of which concert will be appropriated to the Royal Society of Musicians, the Choral Fund, the Royal Society of Female Musicians, and the Governesses' Institution. Messrs. Lockey, Whitworth, and Machin, with Benedict as conductor, will assist in the "Creation."—On Wednesday, the Sacred Harmonic Society, conducted by Costa, will perform Handel's oratorio of the "Messiah," with the Misses Birch and Dolby, Messrs. Reeves and Phillips.—Mr. Henry Russell and Mr. Barker give their vocal entertainments next week at the Olympic, Surrey, and Marylebone Theatres.—The fourth concert of the Musical Amateur Society will take place on Wednesday.—The committee of the Birmingham Musical Festival are engaged in making arrangements for the September meeting; Costa has received *carte blanche* as conductor to form the orchestra. Mr. Reeves has been engaged as principal tenor. The celebrated Strauss, with his Viennese band, is expected in town in a few days for the season.—Mdlle. Nau has been attracting crowded houses in the Concert Theatre. She appeared on Friday in *Lucia*. Miss Lucas and Mr. Chas. Braham, on Thursday night, played *Polly* and *Captain Macheath* in Gay's "Beggar's Opera," for the first time.—Mr. Beuler, the comic song writer, gave his annual concert on Wednesday, at the Princess's Rooms; and on the same evening, at the Hanover Rooms, Messrs. Scates and Sedgwick gave a Concertina entertainment, the chief item in which was the "Semiramide" overture, on eighteen concertinas: Reginald, Case, E. Blagrove, &c. Below included among the players.—Nicolai, the Chapel Master at Berlin, has lately produced, with success, a comic opera, the libretto of which is taken from Shakespeare's "Merry Wives of Windsor."—The Italian Opera season in Paris will close to-night (the 31st).

THE THEATRES.

HER MAJESTY'S.

Those musical amateurs whose most agreeable associations of reminiscence are with Cimarosa and Paesiello, with Rossini, Bellini, and Donizetti, can never approve of the generality of the music of the reigning Italian school, as imbued as it is with the exaggeration of the modern French and German schools of the "lower Empire." But exceptions must be made, and particularly in favour of the last work of the best composer of modern Italy—"Ernani." The libretto of this opera is admirable. Victor Hugo, whilst attempting tragedy, wrote a startling melodrama, whose exaggeration is beautifully veiled by its musical envelope. Verdi's lyrical enthusiasm has been fired by the language—the ... nest, onward purpose of the libretto; and an opera has been pro... which never allows the attention to slumber, or the interest to flag, whilst soft subdued strains raise them in general relief to ear from the fiercer harmony which characterises this Italian composer. Once more, therefore, on Saturday last, the opera of "Ernani" was beheld with pleasure in the 5th of June of Her Majesty's Theatre. On the occasion of Madame Giulini and Signor Bordas made their first appearance in England. The first to come forward was Signor Bordas, as *Ernani*. He has earned considerable reputation at San Carlo, at La Pergola, and at the Italian last season, is a young man, of 24 years of age, with a handsome countenance, and a good stage figure—gifts which he turns to the utmost advantage, which is graceful and impassioned. His trepidation at first entrance was painfully marked, so that at one moment he missed his intonation, and at another he forced his notes to husky utterance; but he recovered himself, and his singing became, in the duet of the second act, soft and sweet; whilst they assumed power and peculiar distinctness of utterance, with telling effect, in the last scenes of the opera. His style of delivery is that of the most approved school of young artists, which time soon corrects. Madame Giulani enacted the *Donna Sol* of Victor Hugo. Her appearance is full of suavity and elegance. Her voice has a remarkable range the stretch of two octaves and a note she accomplished with ease: her lower notes appear to have been acquired to suit the fashion of the day, her natural range is in the highest range of the voice. She is *par excellence*, a high soprano, with tones alternately swift and penetrating. Her singing of the first cavatina, "Ernani, involarmi" at once established her in the good graces of the audience, and to the last she sustained her position triumphantly. Beloti was destined, in the part of *Silva*, to mark the extraordinary improvement in volume of voice and in science which the great artist has made since last season. Never since he first appeared in "Ernani" has he failed to receive a loud *encore* in his first aria, "Infelici! se in credevi!" but on Saturday last his applause was enthusiastic; and on the Tuesday following, singing a portion of the part of the *King* as well as his own, he revealed all his newly-acquired treasures of song to the audience. The great basso, Coletti, summoned, in consequence of the indisposition of Gardoni, from Paris, assumed his part with singular fidelity on Tuesday. Dignity—dramatic energy, admirably regulated—volume of voice, modulated to every shade of passion and measured according to the solo, trio, duet, or concerted piece he was singing, such were the great qualities with which this noble artist constantly delighted the audience. The part of the *King* was written for a bass voice; Coletti sang it in a tone of voice and in science which the great artist has made sure

desired. Mrs. Yates's personation of *Mrs. Butts* was extremely clever—the malapropisms, warm-heartedness, and mother mess of the character were given with great point and effect. Harley's pompous and bustling manner kept the audience in perpetual good temper. The other characters were *Benjamin Bats*, Mr Grunby; *Mr. Deputy Flopins*, Mr. Cooke; and *Mr. Deputy Butts*, Mr Matthews. Messrs. Roxby and Meadows were the lovers; and Misses Marshall and Howard, the young ladies. Their united efforts ensured the success of the piece. The approbation at the fall of the curtain was very loud and general. The mise-en-scene by the river-side was so well managed, that we almost felt its interruption as a personal grievance.

THE FREE EXHIBITION OF MODERN ART.

THE third Free Exhibition of Modern Art opened on Monday last, at the Gallery of the Association, at Hyde Park Corner, (now known by many as the site of the old Chinese Exhibition. This Association was established in 1847, and the first Exhibition was opened at the Egyptian Hall; the second was at Hyde-Park Corner; and neither, we confess, gave any great promise of the well-regulated Exhibition which we see this year. The first was rather a hurried affair, in order that a year might not be lost; and the second was done on a very enormous scale, of allowing every exhibitor to crowd as many square feet of wall for the arrangement of his own works after his own manner. As may be readily imagined, the Exhibition, though fair to the exhibitors at first sight, was highly injurious to them, and very unfair to the visitors; for the Gallery, by this disinterested kind of arrangement, was made a very motley affair to the visitor—the whole Gallery wearing the appearance of anything but a very harmonious disposal of places, subjects, sizes, pictures, and certainly very little of colour in the whole display. The Association this year has deducted its error; and here we have a very pleasing Exhibition, where works are arranged so near to the level of the eye, that beauties and defects are equally well seen.

The Association consists of a committee of 20, and the Committee of Management. This committee consists of the following individuals:—Messrs. S. S. Lander, R.S.A., W. Oliver (Treasurer), R. W. Buss, E. J. Niemann, T. S. Robins, A. W. Williams, T. C. Dibdin, R. R. M'Ian, J. Peel, J. F. Paumore, C. Dukes, W. J. Hiwes, R. Sayers, J. G. Middleton, J. G. A. Duvall, Bell Smith (Hon. Sec.), W. J. Lukeing, A. Corbould, S. R. Percy, P. W. Elen, H. Barraud, E. Corbould, G. A. Williams, W. P. Salter, J. G. Waller

This is not a bad list, and the Committee, we may remark, instead of imitating the Royal Academy, in selecting a committee number of officers, has contented itself with adding the names of its banker and honorary solicitor

The Gallery contains 331 works of art, contributed by 138 different exhibitors, and the catalogue possesses this striking feature over other catalogues, that, to each work of art (if not already sold) the price is appended. Of the 331 works, there are only thirteen priced at a figure above £99; the highest is £105.

There are several ambitious pictures in the collection, but the general run of subject is of a humble character. Landscapes, of course, abound; and some very well composed, at least, are very carefully painted. The wheat artist in the Association is unquestionably Mr. R. S. Lauder, whose "Christ teaching Humility" (a finished study for a larger picture) is very fine. The drawing is very well sustained throughout, and conceived on higher principles of art than is commonly to be seen among our living British artists. He has, also, the best idea of a portrait, though frequently too dark (not as Tullen was dark), and now and then hard, which Sir Joshua never was. His "Portrait of a Gentleman" (No 54) is a well-considered figure; and his small full-length of the late Mr. Dancaut, the painter, a very characteristic memorial of an artist who died too early for Scottish art. Mr. J. E. Lauder is not quite up to his cousin; but he is clever. Mr. E. A. Goodall's large picture of the "Funeral of Henry VII., as seen from the ambulatory by Edward the Third's Tomb," is a picture of merit, true to the architecture of the Abbey; and, but in a very few points, true to the manners and costume of the age. We wish we could say as much for Mr. E. Corbould's "Old Rostrife at Knightsbridge," though the careful observer will find much to commend in it, and the artist should certainly not pass it by too readily.

The visitor will find of coarse many glaring imitations of, or cantos from, successful living artists. The landscape-painters commit sad piracy on Mr. Creswick's inimitable manner; and Mr. Leslie, Mr. Uwins, Mr. F. Stone, and Mr. F. Goodall have been poached upon pretty freely by some of the younger exhibitors. No man grew great by imitation. He who sails by others maps can make no new discoveries. But painting is more of an imitative art than poetry is; and we must make, as we do, every excuse for the younger fry, who, as soon as they feel their way and get past their early idolatry, will begin no doubt to think and paint for themselves.

Mr. Caxton's "Morning Prayers—the Free Seat" is better than his usual manner, with higher feeling in it and warmer colour. Mr. Kidd is as humorous as ever. "Noon at Undercliff, Isle of Wight" (No. 42), by Mr. Alfred W. Williams, has great merit, but somewhat hard in its sky line. Mr. S. R. Percy's "Rugged Pastures" is a well-chosen subject, and far from lacking skill in its treatment, though somewhat hard. "The Interior of St. Peter's, at Rome," by Mr. G. B. Moore, is a carefully and well-coloured picture, the figures well grouped, and the scene as it should be, very imposing. Mr. Wright's "Interior of Inner a Day at Hampton Court" is true to nature, but wants nothing but warmth of colour to make it a good picture. Mr. Cobbet's "Peep at Windsor Castle from the Terrace" is sunny and warm, and withal a picture to be looked at with pleasure. "Scene on the Cliffs—French Coast" a composition of like pleasing character. Mr. Lacy's "Rebecca returning from the Well" is a careful study of a female figure, and assures us his name is known. The little circular landscapes by Mr. A. Gilbert, "Mid-day, a scene from Nature," is as sweet a little picture as any in the whole room. The willows are well rendered, and keep from the sky; not as painters too often point them, as if tied to the sky. "Porto Ferrajo, Isle of Elba," by Mr. T. S. Robins, is something between Mr. Chambers and Mr. Stanfield. Mr. Pasmore's "Summer's Afternoon" may be forgiven its yellow tone, for its numerous other beauties; and Mr. Hulme's "Shady Brook," though sinning too much in the way of imitation, is far from an every-day work of art. The price of Mr. Hulme's picture is £30, a Creswick of the same size and character would sell for £60 at the least.

We look to that we have been pleased with this exhibition. The lover of art should certainly make a point of visiting it. We are not at the present day, we are glad to be reassured, without a very numerous race of young and rapidly rising artists.

BURFORD'S PANORAMA OF THE RIGI KULM.

THE Panorama of the Rigi Kulm, just opened in Leicester-square, is one of the most interesting we have yet seen, as much from the number of localities renowned in the legends of Switzerland visible from the top of this famous mountain, as from the beauty of the painting, and the extreme fidelity of the detail. Mr. Burford has copied nature with most singular success: it is not, however, until the eye has rested upon the Panorama for half a minute or so, that the immense accustomed to the perception of extreme height; and the vast tract of Switzerland then appears like a coloured map at the feet of the spectator As a lady near us observed, it makes one giddy to look down so far. An uninterrupted circumference of at least three hundred miles is embraced, extending to the Jura on the west, the mountains of the Grisons on the east, the St. Gothard on the south, and the country beyond the Rhine on the north. Seventeen lakes are distinctly seen, those of Lucerne, Zurich, Zug, Sempach, and Lowertz being amongst the principal; and amongst the innumerable peaks of the mountains, we can discover, in addition to those named, almost every known point in Switzerland.

The impressions made by the first glimpse of this view, which is caught from the platform of the Rigi Staffel—a little inn some distance below the Kulm, or summit, and marked .31 in the catalogue—are never to be forgotten. Fenimore Cooper thus speaks of them; and the quotation might have been inserted with good effect in the pamphlet just alluded to. He says:—"For myself I can fairly say, that, the occasion of a total eclipse of the sun excepted, I never felt so deep a sentiment of admiration and awe, as at that exquisite moment. So greatly did reality exceed the pictures we had formed, that the surprise was as complete as if nothing had been expected. The first effect was really bewildering, leaving behind it a vague sensation that the eye had strangely assembled the rarest elements of scenery, which were floating there by, without order, in pure wantonness."

The most prominent feature, and at the same time the most painful one, in the view from the Rigi, is the remains of the Rossberg mountain, which one top (from the coping strata of which it is formed being loosened by the land-springs) slipped down into the valley below, in the autumn of 1806. The vast mass covered seven thousand acres of fruitful land, including the pretty village of Goldau, with its four hundred and fifty inhabitants. No escape was possible; all were buried alive; and a barren rocky tract alone marks the site of the once beautiful valley

Other interesting points are those connected with the history of William Tell The "travelling schoolmaster" connected with this personage, however, has of late somewhat tempered down from the extreme paucity of any *data* respecting his career; indeed, his actual existence has been at times doubted by great authorities, and the tales of Gessler, the storm on the lake, and the apple-shooting only regarded as pretty fictions.

The atmosphere of the painting is remarkable; and this gradation of that, in the extreme distance, managed with consummate skill. A fine effect is also produced by the representation of the mists floating over the lakes—as clever as it is truthful. In conclusion, we cannot do better than cordially recommend this Panorama to the patronage of our readers. Those who have been on the Rigi will be pleased to pick out the different objects without a catalogue; and those who have not will obtain a singularly clear notion of the unrivalled view obtained from it.

PANORAMA OF THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER.

IN North America, Art as well as Nature rejoices in the vast and wonderful. Not long since, we noticed the exhibition of a Panoramic Painting, by Banvard, three miles in length! Now, we have to record the production of a similar work extending over four miles of canvas! The scene of the latter is Mr. J. H. Smith (associated in its exhibition with Professor Risley), who, on Saturday last, gave a private view of the picture at the Great American Hall (late Mass Lunwood's), Leicester-square.

The work is termed "a gigantic moving panorama of the Mississippi River," and it is stated to depict an extent of nearly 4000 miles from the Falls of St Anthony to the Gulf of Mexico—and running through nine States of the Union This is the second picture Mr Smith has painted of the scenery of "the great father of waters," as the Mississippi is called. The first picture was exhibited at Boston in 1840, and destroyed by fire; but the artist fortunately preserved his drawings, and from them, with additions, has executed the present work. It has been finished some months, but, owing to a disagreement in contract, it has been involved in a lawsuit, which has only just been compromised.

THE PANORAMA is divided into Three Sections, commencing with the Corn Region, from the Falls of St Anthony to the mouth of the Ohio This is the most varied portion of the work executed; the skies and the atmospheric effects are very artistical y painted; and, in this respect, the entire picture has the advantage of its contemporaries, which, on the other hand, appears more rigidly accurate We have, in this first section, hills, forts, lakes, islands, prairies, towns, rapids, levees, bluffs, towns, and settlements, far too numerous for us to specify one of the most novel points is, perhaps, Joe Smith's Mormon city and great Temple, which, "if paid for, would have cost above half a million of dollars."

The Second Section, the Cotton Region, stretches from the mouth of the Ohio to Natchez; and the Third Section, the Sugar Region, reaches from Natchez to the Balize, Gulf of Mexico

The picture is well stored with incidents, such as steamers snagged and sunk, or burnt to the water's edge with terrible sacrifice of life Of these, the explosion of the *Ben Sherrod* steamer is a scene of fearful reality The longitudinal section of a first-class steamer cleverly shows its internal economy and arrangement. The scenery of the banks is well executed; and the entire picture, notwithstanding its extreme length, will doubtless prove very attractive.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"W. W. C."—1. *In Problem No. 266, the last move of the solution should be*—K. P to K 2 3d. *The mate you propose are legal, but not satisfactory: because, when the White K takes the Pawn, Black may play P to K B 4th, and thus escape. 2. The solution of No. 268 is—1. Q takes K R P (ch); 2. R to Q Kt 8th; and then, play as Black pleases. When Chess dinners, and meat with the B.*

"LEX."—*A plurality of Queens is not a modern innovation, as some writers assert. In the time of Louis* XIII., 1635, *a Pawn reaching the last line assumed at once the power of a Queen*

"F. R. S."—B. *agree with you that the Chess-playing community are much indebted to the committee, &c., of the Brighton Chess Club, for promoting the late match Many of the games in it are admirable, and will serve to delight and instruct the lovers of Chess all over the world. You will be gratified to learn that the two winners are to meet again in three. In the last, two moves, of the Black King, for his first move, play to Q 3d, we very much doubt whether mate can be given at all The Enigma has since been shewn to us upon the same being finished; but, as in the case of a match contest, a game begun with the pieces misplaced is always better stopped when the error is discovered, and, the men being set right, commenced again. 2. We referred to a Problem with those initials attached, the MS of which we destroyed 3. Will you have the goodness to give the number of the Enigma, as, your letter not being dated, the description is too vague?*

"F. W. M."—*The author of the 8 move Problem is ingenious, but, unfortunately, it can be solved in four moves, thus:—1. Kt to K Q B 6th (ch) 2. K takes B (discovd. ch.) 3. Kt to Q B 7th (disc. ch.) 4. Q takes B—Mate In like manner, that in six moves may be done in three. In the last, two moves, of the Black King, for his first move, play to Q 3d, we very much doubt whether mate can be given at all The Enigma has since been shewn to us upon the same being finished; but, as in the case of a match contest, a game begun with the pieces misplaced is always better stopped when the error is discovered, and, the men being set right, commenced again. 2. We referred to a Problem with those initials attached, the MS of which we destroyed 3. Will you have the goodness to give the number of the Enigma, as, your letter not being dated, the description is too vague?*

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"OPHELIA."—PAINTED BY H. LE JEUNE.—IN THE EXHIBITION OF THE BRITISH INSTITUTION.

fourteen years, but there are three or four of twenty-two and twenty-three years. Of this number about one-third are free cases, admitted by election of the subscribers; and these patients are entirely clothed and provided for at the expense of the Charity. The other inmates are charged at graduated scales, according to the scale of accommodation and attendance. The periods of childhood and infancy are preferred as most favourable for attempts to remedy the original want or deficiency of mental power, in which Idiocy consists. The plan of the premises comprises a large suite of apartments, used as a school-room: here we inspected the copy-books of some of the pupils, in which the rate of improvement was very gratifying. Upon a large slab of slate, placed *en chemi*, some rudely-formed circles and lines were the first attempts of other patients, yet any approach to occupation, however slight, is beneficial. Attempts at singing are at all times desirable; and upon another swing slate we noticed a large music score: before dinner, too, a blessing is chanted daily by the patients generally. Helplessness is one of the foremost afflictions of Idiocy; and to remedy this, has been introduced the teaching of patients, in classes of six in number, to undress themselves, as for bed, and to dress, article by article. The dormitories in the upper stories of the house are patterns of order and cleanliness; in one of the beds lay a cretin, presenting one of the worst forms of idiocy.

In consequence of the Royal visit on Tuesday, the patients enjoyed a "half-holiday." We accordingly found them in their large playground in the rear of the mansion: here, some were swinging, and taking other gymnastic exercises; and a numerous company were under drill practice, marching to the beat of a large drum, in the dramatic amusement of *playing at soldiers*. The lads were quiet and orderly, and evidently affectionately attached to their superintendents; more than one of the boys entreated us to join in their play.

By the courtesy of Dr Forman, the Resident Physician and Superintendent of the Asylum, we hastily inspected the General Register of Cases, stating the physical and mental condition of the patients on their admission. One of them is of a family of thirteen children, twelve of whom have died more or less imbecile. Another case presents a remarkable instance of hereditary predisposition to idiocy, from the grand-parents downward. It is lamentable to see many of the cases in the Register traceable to the highly-reprehensible practice of servants frightening children, and nurses drugging their young charges with Godfrey's Cordial and other narcotic nostrums. The rattling of curtains, and the stalking of sheet-ghosts, employed to terrify children into obedience, are productive of incalculable mischief, and cannot be too severely condemned.

The first anniversary dinner was held on Wednesday, at the London Tavern, when a highly-respectable party assembled; Dr. Lushington presiding, in the absence of his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, who was prevented by indisposition from taking the chair, and whose health was drank after dinner, amidst much cheering. Among the company were—Lord Dudley Stuart, M.P., Mr. M. T. Smith, M.P., Mr. Heywood, M.P., Dr. de Mussy (the Count de Neuilly's physician), Dr. Conolly, the Rev. Drs. Holloway and Reed, Messrs. Twining, Tottie, Wire, &c. The chairman, in commending the institution to public support, remarked, that all he wished was that those who were not acquainted with its admirable operations would do as Prince Albert had done on the previous day—go to Highgate and personally inspect the establishment. And Dr. Conolly (one of the Physicians to the Charity) observed, that, in some instances, the improvement effected in a few months had been so great that he could hardly recognise the unfortunate creatures whom he had seen at their own homes before their admission. Lord Dudley Stuart mentioned that, among the various charities to which he had the pleasure of subscribing, he found none where the applications for his vote were so urgent and so many as in the case of this institution; but Dr. Reed was compelled to announce that, of the 195 candidates for the next election, the funds will only allow ten to be received. An urgent appeal for greater pecuniary means, pressed very forcibly by the chairman, and supported by other gentlemen, was answered by contributions, in the course of the evening, amounting to £736; the list of subscribers including, besides gentlemen present, the Duke of Cambridge, Baron Rothschild, Messrs. Rothschild, Mr. Baines, M.P., Miss Lushington, &c.

THE ASYLUM FOR IDIOTS, PARK HOUSE, HIGHGATE.

"OPHELIA."

THIS is one of Mr. Le Jeune's two contributions to the Exhibition at the British Institution. He has portrayed poor Ophelia beside the glassy stream:—

> "There on the pendent boughs her coronet weeds
> Clambering to hang, an envious sliver broke,
> When down her weedy trophies and herself
> Fell in the weeping brook."

The picture is painted with freedom; and the composition gracefully tells the touching episode in the masterpiece of our great dramatic Bard.

JOSEPH COUNT RADETZSKY.

THE career of this veteran soldier, who has just gained a decisive victory over the forces of Charles Albert, King of Sardinia, presents a succession of services extending over a period o nearly threescore years and ten.

Radetzsky was born at Trebnitz, in Bohemia, in the year 1766; and, singularly enough, under the sign of Sagittarius. His birth, as also his early years, marked out his future destinies. The boy Radetzsky chose for playthings a spear and shield, mounted his hobby-horse, and drilled his young comrades when a child. At a very early age, he was observed to listen anxiously to the tales of the heroic deeds of Eugène, Marlborough, and Frederick; and his youthful mind revelled in descriptions of fortresses and battle-fields. An excellent horseman, stalwart grenadier, nothing delighted him more than military manœuvres. With such predilections his profession was soon decided. He

FIELD-MARSHAL RADETZSKY.

commenced his military career on the 1st of August, 1781, as a cadet in a regiment of cuirassiers. He left his home on the 24th of June, on the anniversary of which he gained the splendid victory of Custozza, in 1848. How changed is Austria from that time! Then, the watchword was liberty, as it is now. At that time it was used by the Emperor Joseph, who was, however, too far in advance of his age. At his death, the people of Austria fell back into the same state of lethargy from which he had roused them, till the revolutionary storm of 1848 awakened them again into activity.

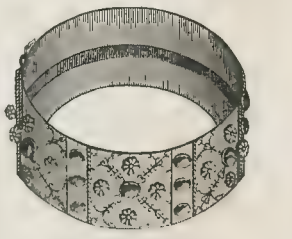
The Marshal's early youth was passed during the first period: he supported Austria during all the convulsions in that long epoch. The young cadet made rapid progress. In 1788 he was an Ensign; and a year afterwards, was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant. This post he held for seven years, when he was appointed Captain, and afterwards Major, in 1796. About that time he married Frances, Countess of Strassholdt. In 1800 he obtained the Colonelcy of the regiment of Albert Cuirassiers; and, in 1801, the rank of a Major-General. The year 1809 proved a most successful one. He fought with great distinction under Archduke Charles at Agran and Erlingen, and the sword with which in the past year he vindicated the honour of German arms in Italy, he then wielded, animated with the glory of defending his Fatherland against the French.

Five days after the battle of Erlingen, on the 27th of May, Radetzsky received the appointment of Field-Marshal, Lieutenant, and Chief of a regiment of Hussars. He gained fresh laurels in the battles of 1813, 1814, and 1815; and displayed great valour, especially at Kulm, Leipzig, and Brienne, became a General of Cavalry in 1829; and, after being successively Governor of Ofen, Olmütz, and Lemberg, was, in 1822, appointed Commander-General in the Lombardo-Venetian kingdom.

The victory just achieved by Radetzsky, and his present position, will be found detailed elsewhere in our present Number.

The accompanying portrait of the Marshal is from a fine print just received from the Continent.

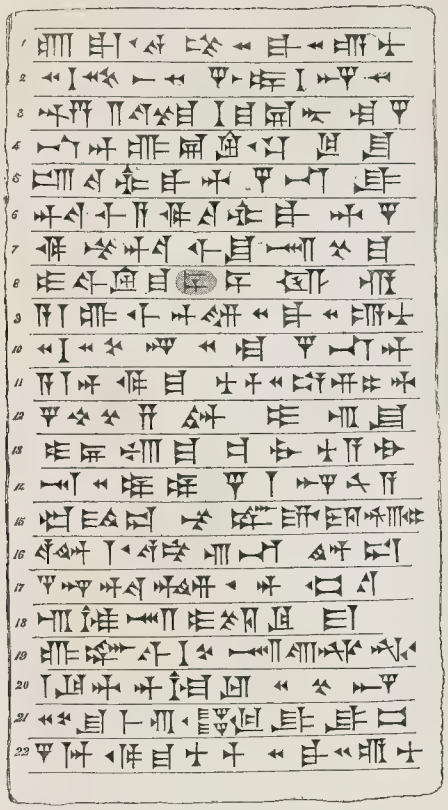
Among the intelligence received during the past week, it is stated that Radetzsky had seized the celebrated Iron Crown of Lombardy, which was deposited



THE IRON CROWN OF LOMBARDY.

in the Cathedral of Monza. This famed symbol of kingship is a broad circle of gold, set with large rubies, emeralds, and sapphires, and was deposited in an ornamented cross placed over an altar, closely shut up within folding-doors of gilt brass. The Crown is kept in an octagonal aperture in the centre of the cross. It is composed of six equal pieces of beaten gold, joined together by close hinges; and the jewels and embossed gold ornaments are set in a ground of blue and gold enamel, interesting as exhibiting an exact resemblance to the workmanship of the enamelled part of a gold ornament now in the Ashmolean Museum, which once be-longed to King Alfred. But, for those who have an appetite for relics, the most important part of this Crown is a narrow iron rim, which is attached to the inside of it all round. The rim is about three-eighths of an inch broad, and a tenth of an inch thick, made out of one of the nails used in the Crucifixion. The Crown is said to have been presented to Constantine by his mother; and the sacred iron rim, from which it has its name, was to protect him in battle. And, although this iron has now been exposed more than fifteen hundred years, there is not a speck of rust upon it.

THE NIMROUD SCULPTURES, JUST RECEIVED AT THE BRITISH MUSEUM.



ARROW-HEADED INSCRIPTION.

WINGED FIGURE. (No. 13)

SINCE our article of 16th December last, describing the large collection of Scriptural Antiquities which had then arrived from Nineveh, a farther portion of the discoveries have reached this country; and, in fulfilment of our promise to furnish the fullest information respecting these important remains, we take the earliest opportunity of continuing our notices. Lively as was the curiosity excited by Mr. Layard's excavations, the interest in the subject is even still increasing, if we may judge from the eagerness with which Mr. Layard's "Narrative" has been devoured, and by the learned speculations and discussions which have originated in various quarters. This fresh importation is likely to stimulate those who are already engaged in researches, as it possesses many points of novelty, and most of the remains are in such perfect preservation as to satisfy every observer. It consists of one sitting statue, a large cuneiform inscription, and fifteen friezes, representing divinities and other figures of colossal dimensions; several battle scenes and processions; and many minor fragments, such as painted bricks, which formed the cornice above the slabs, the ornaments being handsome rosette and Greek designs, some bricks semi-cylindrical in shape, and some having cuneiform characters stamped upon them, whilst on others the characters are painted.

That which we shall place first in our catalogue, as of great importance to the learned student, is the Slab (size 6 feet 3 inches by 4 feet 8 inches), containing the inscription, consisting of 22 lines of arrow-head character, each character being 2½ inches long, and most sharply and beautifully engraved. Although we ourselves are unable to construe this inscription, there are so many now engaged in studying this division cuneiform writing, that we do not hesitate to insert it here, as it will thus meet the eye of many who may not be able to obtain a correct copy of the original without difficulty; and may excite curiosity and induce examination and comparison in others who, perhaps, would never, otherwise, have turned their attention to the subject. We vouch for the perfect accuracy of our copy, and merely add that the erasure in the eighth line is no error of ours, but exists in the original; the repetition of the same combination of characters being evidently a mistake, thus erased on revision by the sculptor.

No. 2, upper portion of a colossal Frieze, 5 feet 10 inches by 4 feet, containing the King drinking, attended by his cupbearer. Around the usual truncated cap peculiar to the King is passed a diadem, tied by a fillet, the extremities of which are decorated with the winged bull. The border of his sleeve is embroidered with the honeysuckle and pine cone ornament, and round the neck of his robe is wrought the winged bull and antelopes, separated by honeysuckle. Two daggers are placed in his sash; he holds his bow in his left hand, and in his right the cup which he is raising to his lips, the ordinary ear-rings and rosette bracelets complete his attire. The eunuch resembles those already so fully described in our former papers, the only point worthy of remark being the fly flap, the handle of which is terminated by the head of an animal, most highly finished.

No. 3 represents a colossal figure of the King (7 feet 2½ inches by 4 feet 8½ inches), and is so remarkable in every way for the extraordinary handling and minute finish of the sculpture, and for the perfect state in which it has been preserved to us during so many thousand years, that we shall describe it in detail, as it will be of considerable service in examining other friezes that have suffered more from time or travel. The King appears to be walking, supported by a long staff held in his right hand, his left resting on the hilt of his sword. The upper part of his truncated cap and the cone on the top of it are both closely studded with gems; and his diadem is elaborately ornamented, and tied behind with fillets having three tassels at the extremities. His hair and beard are arranged in more than ordinarily numerous minute curls, executed with a finish quite astonishing, most curiously illustrating in this ancient portrait a characteristic that has lived through so many ages in the East, the operations of the dyeing and dressing of the beard being of the first importance amongst the modern Persians. The decorations upon his robes appear to be symbolical and legendary, for the breast and sleeves of his tunic are embroidered with the sacred tree, and the hems of the sleeves are further adorned with a border of the star butting at the honeysuckle. The lower part of his robe is bordered by a fringe, and above the fringe is wrought a procession of the King receiving, and his attendants in-

THE KING CROSSING OR PASSING DOWN THE RIVER, A CONTINUATION OF THE SLAB ENGRAVED IN NO. 348 OF THE "ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS."

troducing, prisoners. His mantle is fringed, and the hems are embroidered with the lotus and pine alternately intertwined, and with the human-headed lion, the bull, and the sacred tree. He has tassoled cords round his waist; the extremities of his armlets are terminated by exquisitely-carved bulls' heads; his bracelets consist of numerous small chains united by rosette clasps; his sandals are adorned with pearls; and the point of his highly-decorated scabbard has two tufted lions intertwined in a death struggle, all beautifully executed and highly characteristic of the animals

No. 4, Frieze 5 (6 feet 8 inches by 4 feet). This frieze represents a battle scene and rout of the enemy, the front part being on some other slab. Two of the King's aids-of-camp wearing the conical cap with two feathers, are pursuing a fugitive whose horse has fallen, behind them is a falling figure; and flying overhead is a vulture carrying the entrails of the dead in his beak

No. 5 (size 7 feet 11 inches by 3 feet), another representation of the rout and flight of the enemy by horse and foot, with the dead and dying on the ground. The King's troops are headed by an eunuch and his companion shield-bearer, both on horseback; and immediately following them are two bearded horsemen discharging arrows at the flying infantry of the enemy. The shield-bearers have their shields slung behind them, and are holding the reins of the horses of the fighting companions, and the manner in which they manage the animals is true. The foot soldiers, wearing the beard and conical cap, and armed with bow, mace, and sword, follow in military order. Under the horse of the eunuch lies a beardless body, and suspended from the wounded breast of another horseman is the corpse of one of the vanquished. Before the foremost horseman is a foot soldier already wounded, endeavouring to screen himself with his hand. The bows, quivers, and arms of the dead and dying are scattered over the ground; and above the combatants hovers the ominous bird of prey.

No. 6 (size 7 feet 3 inches by 3 feet), the Eunuch warrior in battle. The chief officer is represented in his war chariot with three horses, and accompanied by his charioteer. Highly decorated quivers are suspended at the side of his chariot, to which also is fixed his spear, and his bossed shield hangs at the back. The breast-plate and tunic of the Eunuch are much ornamented, and the cuffs are bound round his left arm to strengthen it when using his bow, from which he is in the act of discharging an arrow. Behind the chief, seated with their backs turned towards it, are seen the enemy, one standing, discharging his arrows upwards, and the other kneeling, also using the bow. Before the horses, a man, who has already been wounded by arrows, is seen, who raises his bow in the left hand, attempts to arrest the progress of the horses, while another, also in retreat, turns to discharge an arrow at those in the chariot; and in front is one of the King's foot soldiers wounding his enemy in the back with a sword. Above he has driven back upon his knees. Behind those last is a raised mound or earthwork, upon which two are contending upon their knees, the victor retaining his sword and wicker shield, which he holds between himself and the vanquished adversary, whose bow and quiver have fallen. Above and below are men falling pierced by arrows, and the battle-field is strewed with the arms of the slain. The bird of prey hovers over all. The King's charioteer is usually seen wear the conical cap—the enemy the simple fillet.

No. 7 (size 7 feet by 3 feet). The direction of the figures in this frieze is reversed; they face to the left, instead of to the right. The King's beardless officer in his chariot, accompanied by his charioteer, is pursuing the canary of the enemy into a river. Four horsemen are represented in active flight, but one attempts to aid a foot soldier who has been struck down, and who is stretching out his hand imploring for succour; whilst another of the foremost of the fugitives seizes the opportunity to turn and discharge his arrows at the pursuers; and under the horses of the chariot is a wounded man endeavouring to withdraw the arrows with which he has been pierced in the side and in the thigh

No. 8 (size 8 feet by 3 feet), the Return of the Conquerors—women upon the walls of a battlemented city or palace watching the triumphal procession of the victorious army. As the walls of the city extend entirely across the frieze, there is little doubt that only a portion of the subject is represented. Four battlemented towers are seen; and beneath the battlements are circular decorations, which lead us to suppose that the external walls of a palace, rather than of a city, are intended to be portrayed—a surmise further supported by the appearance of the women, who always occupy the upper stories in Oriental buildings Upon the walls are several women considerably disposed to *embonpoint*: they have the hair flowing over the shoulders, but confined round the head by a fillet; and their dress consists of a simple robe restrained round the waist by a sash: their attitudes are various, the first having her arms elevated and palms open, the Eastern posture in pronouncing a blessing upon her hands simularly open, but her arms more advanced; whilst the third, who stands by herself, has only one hand raised. The actions of the two obviously younger females are far more lively and expressive of interest in what is passing: but without the head of one being turned towards her companion, whose head is raised as if in the act of speak; a fourth stately procession of females. In this manner the chariots drawn by two horses: the first, led by a groom, contains the chief standard-bearer with his standard—an armed figure discharging an arrow from his bow, and standing upon a horse or bull (for the animal is not sufficiently clear to render it difficult to distinguish which). The second chariot has no leading groom, though it conveys a standard-bearer, the cousin of whose standard has been unfortunately defaced by the chisel. The dress of the men in these chariots, the accoutrements of the chariots and horses, have all been described in our earlier articles

No. 9 (size 11 feet by 3 feet). Procession conveying tribute and prisoners to the great King after his victorious return. This procession is led by two officers of importance, clad in long, fringed, and embroidered robes; swords, with richly decorated scabbards and belts, are suspended over their shoulders; and sandals are on their feet. The one is bearded; the other an eunuch, who wears a piece of embroidered lace behind his head-dress. Both officers have their hands crossed in that peculiarly Eastern attitude of respect remarked upon in previous articles. A double bale of embroidered stuffs is placed above, but not resting on their hands, indicating that they are not supported in the manner, but carried by meaner hands. Next come two officers, similar in all particulars, except that the head of the eunuch has no covering, and that he is situated on the left hand of the bearded figure. Both officers are accompanied by groups of heads, representing probably ebony, or other precious woods—a part of the spoil. Succeeding these is a single eunuch, clothed like the others, and having two tusks of an elephant above his head. Next to him are two officers who have no hat to introducing the personage who follows him, evidently a prisoner of distinction, and probably, from his decorated diadem, the sovereign of the newly-conquered race. This prisoner is therefore followed by two officers unarmed by a cord, held in the left hand of a soldier of large stature, who seems driving him on with his clenched right hand: "I give him a charge to take the spoil, and to take the prey, and to bring them down [take the spoil of the spoiler] (Isaiah, c. 10, v. 6) The appearance of this fallen ruler, thus humiliating forced into the presence of his conqueror by his barbarous conductor, strongly excites our compassion; and his whole attitude brings to our mind the passage in Isaiah, describing the manner in which Agag approached Saul after the defeat of the Amalekites: "And Agag came unto him delicately" (1 Samuel, c. 15, v. 32.) Above the head of the Prince are two square baskets, and over that of the soldier a semicircular two-handled basket. Next succeeds a eunuch wearing sandals, but in other respects clothed like the first prisoner, whose cloth dress he evidently has above his head is a small semicircular basket, and his arms are bound together, and secured to the two bareboned and inferior prisoners wearing the short tunic and the filleted round the head. The cord is round both their arms and secures them to one another is held by a second soldier of gigantic stature in the left hand, which likewise holds his bow, the right hand being raised in the act of striking with the staff which he holds in his grasp. Both these large soldiers wear the high conical cap, tunic midway down the leg, and quiver slung at their backs, their bows being on their left hands

No. 10 (size 7 feet 8inches by 3 feet), the King Crossing the Euphrates down the River

This slab is a continuation of one in the last important, which we copied for the information of our readers, and, as this concluding portion is yet more striking, and continues the subject, we have thought it desirable to introduce it amongst our present Illustrations. It may be remembered that the former frieze represented several animals swimming, pursued by mounted archers; horses also swimming, and guided by their grooms or riders; and boats, conveying war-chariots, arms, and domestic furniture. This fresh frieze shows us the King in his fully-equipped war-chariot, which has two charioteers, the centre of a long boat, with high prow and stern. The vessel is steered by a stalwart naked man, with a long paddle; it is propelled by three rowers; and its progress further accelerated by two men towing on the shore, or in the water, one of the stream. The King seems magnificently dressed: his three daggers in his girdle. His sword by his side, in his left hand his bow, and in his right two arrows before him stands one of his principal beardless officers, supporting with his left hand to the enemy, who, we may imagine, occupy the opposite shore. Behind the King is another eunuch, in long fringed robes, and bearing the usual arms; his left hand holding the bow, and his right his mace. Standing in the stern of the vessel is a man who holds the long reins of four horses which are swimming—behind the stern of two seem more to resemble galloping, and another is starting back. One naked man is swimming, supported by the skin which he is inflating. We will here point out, as peculiarly deserving of note, that the King is represented in every transaction of the day, as may, therefore, readily learn which is the most important part of every representation, whether of the battle or of the chase, by observing the position of the mighty one

No. 11 (size 4 feet 10 inches by 4 feet 3 inches), continues the subject of another frieze in the last importation, representing the evacuation of a city. The first portion contained a city with two war-engines, in front of which appeared to be a herald, whilst from a side gate issued a car, conducted by women, a child, and domestic utensils. Only a portion of the car was visible. On the present slab we have the front portion of the car; and immediately before it another similar car, laden with goods, and conducted by females, and drawn by oxen. Other unyoked oxen are seen in front; and a tree indicates the nature of the country which surrounds the city. Facing the herald, in the upper portion of the preceding slab, are two scribes recording the spoil; whilst a herdsman is driving away flocks of sheep, rams, and goats. In front of all are two men carrying off plunder, but of what nature the obliterations of time do not allow us to discover.

No. 12 is a fragment upon which is represented the winged emblem of the divinity in front of the King, who has wings upon his shoulders, suspended round his neck, comprising the moon, two stars, and the three-horned cap. A winged divinity, with the three-horned cap, follows the King. The whole of the remaining frieze represented winged divinities of colossal dimensions, the most curious of which we hold to be so important that we have selected it for our third illustration.

No. 13, slab (7 feet 9 inches by 4 feet 6 inches).—This frieze exhibits a young man habited in a long fringed robe, fitting close to the upper part of his figure. Secured to his waist by tasseled cords is a species of train formed of five rows of feather-shaped fringes, and round his waist is a broad girdle in which are placed three daggers. He wears sandals, armlets, rosette bracelets, and earrings; and round his throat is a necklace, and a cord and tassels. Upon his head is the two-horned cap; and in addition to the ordinary crisply curled hair, is a long bunch, likewise curled, and bound with cords and tassels. His right hand and arm are raised, and the left is extended, holding a wreath of small and large flowers placed alternately. The most remarkable features, however, in this sculpture are the representations of two large and two raised and very dropsical and fat suspended from his neck are two bands, from the upper of which depend ornaments consisting of rosettes surrounded by a ring; and from the lower, four stars likewise enclosed in rings. This bund horn head-dress and the star-like ornaments suggest some connexion with the worship of the Assyrian Venus, Mylitta, or Astarte. Another remarkable circumstance in these figures are the characters, avoiding, however, the left wing and part of the right, which are left unbored

No. 14 (size, 7 feet 7 inches by 5 feet 5 inches), figure of Nisroch, facing the reverse way to the last. He has here the eagle head and two wings, but the pine cone in his upraised right hand, and the left hangs down holding the square basket. The form of his robes was fully described in our first article, but the sheus of his garments in the present example being symbolically ornamented are deserving of more particular notice. On one sash is delineated the pine cone and lotus border; on another the chief ornament is composed of a fight battle between Nisr and the human-headed lion, in which the former is victorious. Nisr on this embroidered representation has *four* wings. The extravagant development of the muscles of the arms and legs is likewise remarkable, and not, in our opinion, arise in any unskilful or conceit of the sculptor, but is merely typical of strength—power. and we are imagine that the pine cone has some similar signification, as the Assyrians and many other powerful nations acknowledged in Holy Writ to *cedars*. (Ezekiel, c. 31 and 17; 2 Kings, 14; Amos, .

No. 15 (size of slab 7 feet 3 inches, by 4 feet 4½ inches). Divinity with two wings, as distinguished for its high preservation and delicate finish, as the figure of the King before described. This figure faces towards the left, and his upraised left hand holds a flower, and his right is extended in front of the body of the fallow-deer. His dress differs in no respect, as regards the shape, from that of the other divinities; but the mantle and robe are richly ornamented, fringed, and tasseled, and his beautifully curled hair is confined by a fillet with a rosette-formed ornament in front

No. 16 (size of slab 7 feet 8½ inches by 4 feet 2 inches). This divinity has two wings; his dress resembles that of the last, but has the addition of roses or rosettes upon his head. He holds a goat on his left arm, and in his upraised right hand he holds an ear of wheat. He faces towards the right.

No. 17 is a sitting statue in female form, and has small breasts. It presents no remarkable feature to describe

Amongst the sculptured bricks, there is one containing a most interesting impression, in addition to that of the King, namely, that of the foot of a weasel, which had run over the recent brick before it had left the hand of the fabricator; thus transmitting to us a specimen, for which neither the Zoological or Geological departments of the British Museum might contend with the Antiquarian.

THE GREAT ROSSE TELESCOPE, AND THE NEBULAR THEORY.

A most interesting lecture was given on Friday evening (last week), at the Royal Institution, on the Nebular Theory, by the Rev. Professor Baden Powell, who has just obtained great celebrity by his profound researches in astronomical and mathematical sciences. The very great advance made in the former of these during the last few years, principally through the means of Lord Rosse's telescope, has rendered it much more popular than it formerly was; and the lecturer commenced by observing that in any allusion he was about to make respecting the discoveries made by that gigantic instrument, he should entirely confine himself to what Lord Rosse had actually published, leaving out of view altogether that which rested on mere assertion only. After alluding to the well-known fact of the Milky Way consisting of an infinite number of stars, he proceeded to state that the late Sir William Herschel observed a multitude of nebulæ, some few of which he thought might be broken up, or resolved, examined by telescopes of low power, they have all the appearance of masses of luminous vapour; but when instruments of a higher power are directed towards them, they show themselves principally to be masses of brilliant stars, revolving round a common centre, and consequently each nebula forms a complete solar system. Nevertheless, even with such a telescope as that constructed by Lord Rosse, very large portions of the luminous matter still remain; and the Professor was of opinion that if the telescope power could be increased to an almost indefinite amount, there would yet remain masses of nebulæ unresolved. After alluding briefly to the well-known theory of Laplace, the lecturer concluded by passing some just strictures on the folly of those who considered it impious to make inquiries into subjects of this description; because, the more intimate our knowledge of the mode in which the Deity employed by the Great First Cause, the more would he appreciate and worship the beneficence and wisdom of the Almighty Ruler.

The lecture was illustrated by some admirable diagrams, executed by Professor Smyth, and was listened to with admiration by one of the most numerous audiences we have seen.

The president of the evening was Admiral Sir Edward Codrington.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

There has been an increased demand for money during the present month, the discount houses, in many instances, taking to some extent. At present, however, no improvement in the rate can be anticipated, from the large amount still remaining unemployed at the Bank of England—viz. £14,000,000.

Consols, on Monday, opened with some buoyancy, at 91 to ¾, but sales for money soon after caused a decline to 91. The same operation occurred on Tuesday. Consols opened at 91¼, and closed at 91 to ¼. On Wednesday, 91¼ to ⅜. Yesterday transactions were few and of limited amount, Consols opening at 91¼ to ⅜, and, after remaining at that quotation during the day, closed at the same. The Three per Cents. Reduced, the New Three per Cents. Annuities, the Bank Stock, and Long Annuities, remain unaltered.

The Foreign Market has been the scene of much activity during the past week, confined, however, principally to Peruvian, Mexican, and Buenos Ayres stock. Peruvian, on Monday, suddenly advanced from 63¾ to 66, closing that evening at 66. Realisation on Tuesday, however, caused a decline to 65, whilst a about the current value now. Mexican, on Monday, opened at 30¾; advanced on Tuesday, to 31¾; but on Wednesday declined ¼ per cent, in consequence of the non-arrival of the *Sea* has made large sale transactions in the present week. On Thursday prices ranged from 30¾ to 31¾, the vessel still remaining unreported. Buenos Ayres have been quiet at 40, 40½, with a little lower. Portuguese have not been much dealt in. Dutch Stock has recovered the decline consequent on the death of the King of Holland. Prices at the close of the week were fluctuating as follows:—Belgian Five per Cents., 103¾; Ditto, Four per Cents., 103¼ Ditto, Three per Cents., 71¾; Ditto, Account, 31¼; Peruvian Bonds, Six per Cents., 65; Portuguese Four per Cents., 27¾; Ditto, Account, 28; Spanish Five per Cents., 1840, 19½; Ditto, Passive, 5¼; Ditto, Deferred, 13¼; Ditto, Account, 30¾; Russian Four-and-a-Half per Cent., 82¾; Dutch Two-and-a-Half per Cent., 53

Shares continue very dull, with a downward tendency. All speculation appears to have ceased, on this description of security. The closing prices of the week are, for Aberdeen, 15¾; Ditto, Preference, 2¼; Boston, Stamford, and Birmingham, 5; Caledonian, 22¼ Ditto, New, £10 Preference, 11¼; Chester and Holyhead, 18; Eastern Counties, 8¼; Ditto, New, Guaranteed 5 per cent., 11¼; Ditto, Extension, 5 per cent., No. 4, 2 p; East Lancashire, New Quarters, 4¾; Great Northern, 11¾; Great Western, 91¼; Ditto, 4 Shares, 19; Ditto, New £17, 12; Lancaster and Carlisle, 34; Ditto, Third, 2¼; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 66; Ditto, New, Guaranteed 6 per cent., 11¾; Leeds and Bradford, 98¾; London and Blackwall, 6; London, Brighton, and South Coast, 36¾; Ditto, Pref., 6 per Cent., 51; London and North-Western, 131¾; Ditto, New Quarters, 13; London and South-Western, 35½; Ditto, New Scrip, 1846, Pref., 7 per Cent on Deposit, and 5 per Cent. on Calls, 5¾; Midland, 75¾; Ditto, 250 Shares, 16; Norfolk, New £20, 3¾; North British, 14¾; Ditto, Quarters, 8¼; Ditto, Thirds, 4¾; North Staffordshire, 13½; Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton, 50¼; South Devon, 16¾; South-Eastern, 23¾; Ditto, Scrip, No. 4, 7; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 23¾; Ditto, Original New Quarters, 23¾; Ditto, Newcastle Extension, 16¾; Ditto, G.N.E. Preference, 6; York and North Midland, 44; Ditto, New, 20; Ditto, Extension, 8; East Kent Railway, 2; Boulogne and Amiens, 8¾; Central of France (Or Vierzon), 11¾; East Indian, 3¾; Luxembourg, 4; Northern of France, 11; Paris and Orleans, 33¾; Paris and Rouen, 20¾; Rouen and Havre, 11¾, Tours and Nantes, .

THE ORLEANS FAMILY.—Two vessels arrived, during the week, at one of the wharves adjacent to London-bridge, from Eu; one, the *Gustave*, having 203 cases, and the other, the *Pelle d'Ile*, having 38 packages on board, stated to contain merchandise, and consigned to order. These numerous packages contain a quantity of valuables and other property of the ex-Royal family of France, which were saved at the period of the Revolution from pillage or destruction; and arrangements have been made for them to be safely deposited under the care of the authorities until they are cleared and removed to their delivery to their illustrious owner, on their arrival in this country, as his private property.

THE MARKETS.

THE INCREASE nearly all any English wheat has come to hand for our market this week, coastwise or by land carriage. On the whole, the demand has ruled steady, at full rates of currency. Large quantities of foreign wheat have arrived. Fine dry parcels have sold at late figures. But the middling and out-of-condition kinds have ruled heavy. The sale for barley has been depressed, at barely stationary prices. Malt has sold slowly, but without alteration in value. An immense quantity of foreign oats has come in, owing to which the rate has ruled exceedingly dull, and many samples have ruled the turn in favour of the buyers. In beans we have no alteration to notice; but grey and maple peas have been cheaper to purchase. Indian corn, meal and flour as last advised.

English.—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 35s to 47s; ditto, white, 44s to —; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, —s to —s; ditto, white, 44s to 49s; rye, 30s to 32s, grinding barley, 24s to 26s; malting ditto, 28s to 30s. Norfolk and Lincoln malt, 50s to 56s; brown ditto, 47s to 52s. Kingston and Ware, 56s to 59s; Chevalier, 59s to 63s, Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 17s to 19s; potato ditto, 19s to 23s; Youghal and Cork, black, 16s to 18s; ditto, white, 16s to 20s; Sligo and Limerick, —s to —s; grey peas, 1s to 3s; maple, 34s to 39s; white, 36s to 40s; beans, 32s to 37s per quarter. Town-made flour, 37s to 42s; Suffolk, 34s to 36s; Stockton and Yorkshire, 34s to 36s per 280 lbs.—*Foreign.* Dantz., red wheat, —s to —s; white, —s to —s; barley, —s to —s; oats, —s to —s; beans, —s to —s; peas, 4s to —s. per quarter. Flour, American, 23s to 27s per barrel; Baltic, 24s to 28s barrel.

The Seed Market. Only a moderate business has been transacted in seeds this week.

Linseed, English, sowing, 50s to 52s; Baltic, crushing, 42s to 45s; Mediterranean and Odessa, 43s to 45s; Bombay, 38s to 39s per quarter; Coriander, 9s to 10s per cwt. Brown Mustard-seed, 6s to 14s; white ditto, 8s to 12s 6d. Tares, 4s 6d to 8s 6d per bushel. English Rapeseed, new, £20 to £23 per last; foreign, £18 to £20 per last. Canary-seed, 42s to 45s per qr. Hempseed, 32s to 34s per qr. Carraway-seed, £45 to £46 per cwt. Coriander ditto, 20s to 24s per cwt. Rapecake, £4 10s per ton. Cotton-cake, —s to —s; Linseed ditto, 8s to —s per ton. Canary-seed, —s to —s; oats, —s to —s; white, —s to —s; barley, —s to —s; beans, —s to —s; peas, —s to —s; rye, —s to —s; tares, —s to —s per quarter.

Bread.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 7d to 7½d; of household do, 5d to 6d per 4lb loaf.

The Potato Market Average. Wheat, 44s 9d; barley, 28s 10d; oats, 17s 1d; rye, 36s 6d; beans, 32s 9d; peas, 31s 6d.

The Gas Works' Average.—Wheat, 45s 8d; barley, 29s 8d; oats, 17s 8d; rye, 36s 5d; beans, 33s 1d; peas, 32s 1d.

Prices of Bread in Foreign Corn. Wheat, 1s 9d; barley, 1s 0d; oats, 1s 2d; rye, 1s 0d; beans, 1s 9d; peas, 1s 9d.

Flour.—Owing to the heavy imports the market privately is far from active, and prices are very difficult to support. The public sales have gone off slowly.

Sugar.—Raw as well as refined goods have been in limited request this week, and the quotations have receded from 6d to 1s per cwt. Brown lumps have sold at 49s 6d, and fair grocery, 50s to 51s per cwt.

Coffee.—All kinds have ruled dull, and prices have been with difficulty supported.

Rice.—This article is slow sale, at 12s to 13s per cwt, duty paid.

Provisions.—The demand for Dutch butter is to a very limited state, at barely last week's quotations. Irish qualities are heavy sale, at 74s to 76s per cwt. Bacon, the demand, 50s to 54s; the Limerick, 50s to 52s per cwt. A fair business is doing in the middling qualities of Irish butter, at from 54s to 56s per cwt. Carlow, Clonmel, and Waterford, 58s to 60s; Cork, 64s to 66s, Limerick, 54s to 58s; Waterford, 50s to 52s; and Sligo, 50s to 52s per cwt. Pork heavy sale, at drooping prices. New milk Cheese, 54s to 56s, middling ditto, 52s to 90s, old 90s to 70s per cwt. Irish, 4s to 52s per dozen. Lard, the best Irish hocks is firm, at an advance of ½s per cwt. Rapeseeds are a dull sale; Waterford admitted, 34s to 37s; heavy, 32s to 33s, Limerick, small, 30s to 32s; and heavy, 28s to 30s per cwt. Irish hale middles are more in request, at full prices. Waterford 5 addened lard firm, at 56s to 58s per cwt.

Tallow.—Our market is heavy, and prices have declined 2s the per cwt for P Y on the spot, and 6d to 9d to 0s. 0s for forward delivery; town tallow, 45s 6d to 45s 9d per cwt. net cash.

Oils.—Only a limited business is passing in this market. In prices, however, we have no material alteration to notice.

Coals.—Carr's Hartley, 15s 6d; Holywell Main, 14s; New Pontelli, 13s 6d; Hilda, 14s 3d; Hetton, 15s; Russell, 15s 3d; and Lyons, 15s per ton.

Hay and Straw.—Meadow hay, £1 12s to £4 0s; clover ditto, £3 10s to £5 0s; and straw, £1 8s to £1 16s per load.

Spirits.—Jamaica rum, brandy, and corn spirits are in steady request, at full prices. In other articles, very few sales have taken place.

Hops.—Really fine hops are scarce, and quite as dear In other kinds very little sales have transpired.

Wool.—The market generally is firm, but we have no improvement to note in value.

Provisions.—The best qualities are ranging from 120s to 140s per ton, with a steady demand. The arrivals from abroad continue large.

Smithfield.—Fresh beasts have commanded a steady sale, at full prices. In other kinds of fat stock comparatively little business has been transacted.

Beef, from 2s 6d to 3s 4d; mutton, 2s 10d to 4s 4d; lamb, 5s 6d to 6s 8d; veal, 3s 8d to 4s 8d; and pork, 2s 10d to 3s 8d per 8lb. by the carcase.

ROBERT HERBERT.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, MARCH 23.

FOREIGN OFFICE, MARCH 2.

It is hereby notified that Viscount Palmerston, her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, has received a despatch from her Majesty's Minister at Copenhagen, stating that he had received from the Danish Minister a notice that all the ports of Holstein and Schleswick, with the exception of Ise and Eyder, will be blockaded on and after the 27th of the present month. The notice is as follows.—"The Minister of the Navy hereby makes known that all the ports of Holstein and Schleswick, from the mouth of the Eyder to Polakrak Hill, from the 27th of this month, be blockaded, excepting, of course, the islands of Ais and Rose, and such ships of war as are actually under the flag of the Confederation. The blockade will be raised for every place resuming under the Government and special notice will be given whenever such places are occupied from the blockade." The Minister of the Navy at Copenhagen, the 9th of March, 1849."

(L. S.) (Signed) "ZAHRTMANN."

DOWNING STREET, MARCH ...

Lieut. Alexander Anson has been graciously pleased to give orders for the appointment of Sir George William Anderson, Knt., Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over the Island of Mauritius and its dependencies, to be an Ordinary Member of the Civil Division of the Third Class, or Companions of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath.

WAR-OFFICE, MARCH 23.

Scots Fusilier Guards: Ensign and Lieut Lord B T M Cecil to be Lieutenant and Captain vice Sir A K Macdonald, H Montagu to be Ensign and Lieutenant vice Lord B Cecil.

2nd Second Lieut E Howard, to be First Lieutenant vice ... Brownlow to be Second Lieutenant vice Howard. Ensign Sir Kenneth ... to be Lieutenant, vice Pechell. P Kennedy to be Ensign, vice Veitch. 27th ... to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Johnstone. 38th Lieut S Wilson to be Captain, vice T ... Hill. Lieut R Barnston to be Captain, vice Abbott, Ensign R H Shaw to be Lieutenant, vice Barnston; R H Martin to be Lieutenant, vice Shaw. Ensign Hon Edward ... to be Lieutenant, vice Ensign C F Dundas to be Lieutenant, vice Jackson, Serg Major F Halky to be Ensign, vice Hamilton. 44th Lieut W Fennant to be Captain, vice Lieut-Colonel Fennant; A F Moore to be Ensign, vice Barchard. 60th Surgeon A Alexander to be Surgeon, vice Bell. 61st Ensign W Hall to be Lieutenant, vice Swanshawe, G D Hague to be Ensign, vice Butler 69th: Lieut E G Byam to be Captain, vice Peebles. Ensign J S P Clarke to be Lieutenant, vice Byam. F Barker to be Ensign, vice Lieut Captain J H Cox to be Captain, vice G T George. 78th: Surgeon A C Webster to be Surgeon, vice Alexander Bell. 84th Lieut M C Johnston to be Captain, vice ... Hamilton. 94th: Lieut R Nicholls to be Captain, vice ... Ensign W J Best to be Lieutenant, vice Mercer. H ... to be Ensign, vice Best. 97th: Lieut H G ... to be Captain, vice Hamilton, Ensign F W Despard to be Lieutenant, vice Gall; ... to be Ensign, vice Despard.

BRevet.—Capt W H Kenny, half-pay 61st (Staff Officer of Pensioners), to have the rank of Major in the New Zealand; Ensign ... P Kennedy, of the 38th Regiment of Foot, to have the local rank of Major in the Island of Mauritius.

BANKRUPTS

A MORE, Cambridgeshire, grocer. G CORRIE, Rowling-street, Westminster, engineer J PEACHEY, Maiden Borough, Surrey, cheesemonger. J WILLIAMS, Wimpole, Cambridgeshire, builder. T F TAYLOR, Dorchester, Manchester-square, milliner G ... ... WARNETT, Bungshell-street, account-book manufacturer F G PACO ... ...

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THE OLYMPIC THEATRE, WYCH-STREET, STRAND, DESTROYED BY FIRE, ON THURSDAY, MARCH 29.

THE FIRE BRIGADE.—THE ENGINES.

THE FIRE BRIGADE.—SCALING-LADDERS, HOSE, ETC.

TOTAL DESTRUCTION OF THE OLYMPIC THEATRE, BY FIRE.

ONE of the most alarming and destructive conflagrations that has occurred in the metropolis for several years broke out on Thursday evening, about half-past five o'clock, and resulted in the entire demolition of the Olympic Theatre, and the partial destruction of upwards of a dozen other buildings.

The flames were first seen from the outside of the theatre by a constable, who lodged at a house in Wych-street, the back windows of which overlooked the theatre. As he was passing up stairs he noticed a dense body of smoke pouring from the roof.

Messengers were instantly dispatched in all directions for the engines, but before sufficient time had elapsed for one engine to reach the scene, the whole of the roof, gallery, and boxes, were in a general body of flames; and so intense did the heat become that six or seven houses in Craven-buildings, with the Pavilion Tavern, in Newcastle-street, and several other houses, caught fire simultaneously. The scene by this time was one of great confusion. The inmates of the premises surrounding the theatre were to be seen rushing out with their children in their arms, and carrying with them what little property they could lay their hands upon.

Numerous engines soon arrived, and not a moment was lost in setting them to work; but, notwithstanding that the supply of water was most abundant, and nearly a dozen engines were in full operation, the flames continued to spread most fiercely in various directions. The firemen mounted the roofs of the houses not on fire, and by that means were enabled to extinguish the flames in the Pavilion Tavern, and also to keep them from spreading further in the direction of Craven-buildings, although it was several hours before the fire in those last-named premises was wholly extinguished.

The main body of fire in the theatre continued to blaze until a fearful crash was heard, caused by the falling of the gallery and boxes. This had hardly subsided when the roof fell in.

By eight o'clock the fire was so far got under as to allay all fear of any further extension.

The following particulars connected with the origin of the fire were stated to our reporter by a gentleman connected with the theatre. Mr. Sterling, the stage manager, whilst standing on the stage, had his attention directed to the curtain, and saw flames running up the lining. He immediately called the carpenters together, and told them to cut the leech lines. The men mounted the wings, and having divided the cords, the curtain partially fell, but the lines still remaining on the other side of the curtain the flames mounted upwards into the machinery, and very soon they extended to the lawn coverings of the boxes and gallery, so that in less than five minutes every part of the theatre was fired. At the time of the outbreak, the gasman was trying the lights on the P. O. of the wings, and it is supposed that he must have accidentally occasioned the mischief.

The theatre was insured in the County Fire-office; but nothing belonging to Mr. Davidson, the lessee, or any of the actors was insured.

The houses burned in Craven-buildings were on the Craven estate, which is insured in the Westminster Fire-office; but most of the inhabitants who have been deprived of their furniture, &c., were uninsured. The amount of property destroyed must be considerable, as nearly a dozen of the contiguous premises are partially consumed, and the furniture of the several occupants materially damaged.

To give an idea of the rapidity of the catastrophe, a Correspondent states that he was passing the Theatre at twenty minutes before five o'clock, at which time there was, externally, no appearance of fire; and within half an hour he witnessed, from the parapet of a house in the Strand, the falling in of the Theatre roof.

The exertions of the Fire Brigade were unwearied; but their efforts to save the property were unavailing.

We subjoin a brief Sketch of the history of the Theatre.

The Olympic Theatre, originally the Olympic Pavilion, was situated in Wych-street, Strand, on the site of Drury house, built by Sir William Drury, an able commander in the Irish wars, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, whence Drury-lane. In the next century it was possessed by Earl Craven, by whom it was rebuilt. It was next a public-house, bearing the sign of the Queen of Bohemia's Head, the Earl's admired mistress. In 1806, the house was taken down, and the ground purchased by Mr Philip Astley, of the Amphitheatre, Westminster Bridge-road, who built thereon the present theatre, for horsemanship, &c., and called it the Olympic Pavilion, the performances being similar to those at the Amphitheatre. Astley sold it to Mr. Elliston, whose proprietorship of the Olympic was the most successful scene in his enterprising life. Here he produced "Rochester," founded on a celebrated French anecdote in the life of Henry V., subsequently adapted at Covent-Garden as "Charles the Second." At the Olympic, Mr. Elliston played *Rochester*, and Mrs. Edwin the *Countess of Lovelaugh*, for nearly one hundred successive nights, and drew almost all the rank and fashion of London to a theatre that had previously been considered *low*. Added to this was the advantage of a regular drama, and a company from the patent houses: and such was the tide of fortune at the Olympic and Sans Pareil Theatres at this period, that the managers of Drury-lane and Covent-garden memorialised the Lord Chamberlain on the grievance. Mr. Elliston's splendid success enabled him to embark into the fluctuations of Drury-lane Theatre, and the Olympic was let for a time. In 1822-23, it was under the management of Mr. Egerton, and the spirited performances of Mrs. Egerton, in melodramas, proved very fortunate. It then fell into the hands of a succession of speculators, till it was purchased of the assignees of Mr. Elliston by the late Mr. John Scott.

At length, the theatre was let to Madame Vestris, under whose tasteful management it proved a very profitable speculation; the tide of popularity once more set in towards the Olympic, its success reminding one of the good-fortune of Elliston upon the same spot. At length, Madame Vestris relinquished her tenancy, and removed to Covent Garden Theatre. Since this period, the Olympic has been let to parties far too numerous for us to chronicle. The lesseeship and management of Mr. Davidson have, it is understood, been successful. His tenancy was fast drawing to a close, and the performances advertised for Thursday (the evening of the fire) were "for the Benefit of Mr Bender, and the Last Night but One of the Season."

The exterior of the theatre was the least sightly of all the London theatres, and for inconvenience of situation it was unmatched. The Engraving shows the principal frontage, in Wych-street. The interior was circular in plan, with one entire circle of boxes, and half-tiers level with the gallery, and the usual private and stage boxes; and the pit was spacious.

Many favourites of the public have gained their popularity at the Olympic. In the list we find Elliston and Mrs. Edwin, Oxberry, Pearman, Keeley, Fitzwilliam, and Power: all prior to Madame Vestris's occupation. Miss Foote, Liston, and, we believe, Mrs. Orger, last played here: and Mr. Charles Mathews here made his first appearance upon any stage. Mr. Farren was also one of the Vestris company; and, we believe, he had just concluded an agreement to become lessee of the theatre for a term. Mr. Charles Kean and Miss Ellen Tree have also played here; and, among the latest events in the history of the theatre, is the début of Mr. Gustavus Brooke, in the higher walk of the drama.

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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

No. 365.—Vol. XIV.] FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, APRIL 7, 1849. [Sixpence.

FORCE AND ALMS.

The Irish difficulty is still the all-engrossing question. After protracted debates, the Ministers have carried the second reading of their Rate in Aid Bill. This, however, is but small progress. It is doubtful whether the rate will be half collected. It is not at all doubtful that its collection and distribution can do no permanent good. It is intended as a temporary expedient. It, and its parent Poor-Law, may be the means of keeping life, for a few days, or weeks, or even months, in the bodies of a few hundred thousands of starving, wretched, and almost hopeless people; but there its efficacy will end. The old sore will remain; the old cry will be raised; the old evil will be as rampant as ever. Yet we do not blame the Ministry for insisting upon their measure. A stringent Poor-Law was essential in Ireland. It was equally essential that a rate in aid of the bankrupt unions should be levied upon Irish property, or paid out of the Consolidated Fund. The Government took the wiser course, in affixing the liability upon Irish property; and in preventing the wealthy districts of Ireland from remaining alike isolated from the misery of Connaught, and from the burdens of Middlesex.

But it is beginning to be perceived that such measures, necessary as they may be, are insufficient of themselves. A light is breaking upon the dense darkness that formerly enveloped the question. Although every one will agree with Lord John Russell, that there is no specific by which the evils of generations are to be cured all at once, and by which prosperity is to appear as the result of Parliamentary wisdom and administrative genius, yet, at the same time, it is felt that a beginning must be made; and that something else is necessary, as Mr. Bright expresses it, than "force and alms" for the regeneration of a country in the unhappy position of Ireland. Force and alms are alike costly. They both eat up capital. They are necessary, and therefore good, as temporary expedients, to control a lawless and to feed a starving people; but here their efficacy ends. The true problem for solution is, how to make the lawles permanently contented and peaceable, and how to transform the starving and dependent consumers into well-fed and self-sustaining producers. Lord John Russell knows of no means to work the problem. He will see that the peace be kept, and that the poor-rate be distributed. His chief if not sole reliance is upon soldiers and policemen on the one hand, and upon charity on the other. It was these, he said, which wrought the prosperity of England. It was these which saved Scotland from the present fate of Ireland. But his Lordship's words are too curious to be epitomised:—"Queen Elizabeth and her counsellors," said he, "proposed some legislative measures by which they conceived that the prosperity of England would be secured for ever. One of their measures was to punish all malefactors with great severity, and they reduced the country to a state of peace and order. Having done this, they likewise passed measures providing for the relief of the infirm and impotent poor, and for affording work to the idle and sturdy. These measures were nothing more than force and alms; yet under these laws England rose to a high station among the powers of Europe: she sent forth men of extraordinary capacity to traverse the ocean and visit the most distant shores, and under them the genius of Bacon and of Milton burst forth. Yet this was done, not by any specific scheme, but by establishing order and providing relief for the destitute, thus taking security against the aggressions upon property and assaults upon persons which formerly prevailed, and ensuring to every man the opportunity of safely pursuing his occupation and enjoying the fruits of his own labour."

We wonder that a statesman of the literary tastes of Lord John Russell should have omitted to state, while he was upon this subject, that under these laws of "force and alms," a greater than Bacon and Milton was *not* produced. He should at least have told us that Shakspeare preceded the Poor-law, and that there was no necessary connexion between his immortal works and the 43rd of Elizabeth. He was equally emphatic in the case of Scotland. The prosperity of that part of this country he conceived to be owing to similar causes. "Religious persecution," said he, "had disturbed, almost destroyed, that country in the reign of Charles the Second. After the Revolution, measures were taken by which, without extending the same right of relief as existed in England—and which was not so much required in a thinly-peopled

T. THOMPSON, ESQ. REV. T. SINNET. REV. R. AINSLIE. REV. J. SHORE. SIR CULLING EARDLEY, BART. REV. MR. STODDART. REV. H. HINTON

DEPUTATION TO THE REV. MR. SHORE, IN ST. THOMAS'S GAOL, EXETER.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

[COUNTRY EDITION.]

country—provision was made for the support of the poor, for bringing under subjection to the law the ill-doers who had been accupied in rapine and murder, and for the better education and improvement of the people at large. In consequence of those simple measures, Scotland, in the course of twenty or thirty years, presented a totally different aspect. Trade and industry began to flourish; agriculture, which had been almost entirely neglected, soon enriched every valley with its fruits; and Scotland then commenced that social progress which she has ever since continued."

It is a pity that this Lord-ship did not complete this Scottish picture by introducing a couple of philosophical and literary personages into the foreground, as companions to his Bacon and Milton. The names of Adam Smith and Walter Scott would have been equally appropriate to the occasion. But such is the wisdom of Lord John Russell! Such are the examples which history gives him for his guidance in the present state of Ireland! The case of that country would indeed be hopeless, if no other remedies were brought to bear upon its calamities, and if no other remedies were suggested for its regeneration. But, leaving these pruriencies for such, with all due deference to Lord John, we must consider them—we must concede that "Force and Alms," or, in other words, security for person and property, and a good Poor-Law, might have produced beneficial results in Ireland, if they had existed from the days of Queen Elizabeth, or even from those of Charles the Second. They would, in all probability, have prevented the social disease under which Connaught and Munster are now suffering. But it is worse than idle to rely upon and recommend them as remedies after the disease has been created. Fresh air, exercise, and temperance will keep a man in health; but will they cure him in an atrophy? Or would he be a wise physician who should prescribe them as sole cures to a patient in a fit of apoplexy? If Lord John Russell really imagines that "Force and Alms" are to elevate the character of the Irish people, they are no-profound men of extraordinary capacity, who shall traverse oceans and visit the most distant shores—that they are to bring forth the Bacon and the Miltons of Connaught or—what is more to the purpose, that they are to enable the people to feed themselves by the wages of their honest industry, we must express our conviction that the sooner he hides himself in the elegant retirement of his country seat, the better for his future fame.

In striking contrast with what Mr. Monsell called the "cheerless and hopeless speech" of Lord John Russell, was the speech of Sir Robert Peel. We expressed in our last our hope that the right hon Baronet would gain courage, and state the details of his plan for the regeneration of Ireland with a little more explicitness. He has done so; and both in and out of Parliament—in the press and in society—in Great Britain and in Ireland, there is a general feeling of satisfaction at the boldness, the wisdom, and the completeness of the remedies he has suggested. There is a growing conviction that, sooner or later, the great outlines which he has drawn must be filled up; and that, in or out of office, the mastermind of the most distinguished of modern statesmen must rule the present destinies of Ireland. We consider that that time cannot be far distant. As Mr. Horsman truly remarked, Ireland was never in a more favourable state for comprehensive legislation than she is now. "Weak, prostrate, helpless, she is ready to accept any legislation they choose to impose on her. She makes no resistance. For the first time in a century there is no political agitation, no religious rancour, no agrarian outrage. In Parliament circumstances are equally favourable. There is no party opposition to thwart the Government in any measures they have to recommend; and all parties in the House have shown themselves unanimous to come forward to strengthen the hands of the Executive." But the present Government is obviously unequal to the emergency. It neglects its opportunity "Force and alms," and a grant for a railroad, are all they propose. The "force and the alms," as everybody knows, must of themselves be both costly and unproductive. The railway, to be constructed with the aid of £500,000 proposed by the ministry, will probably absorb 30 shillings out of the money will find its way into the pockets of engineers, surveyors, and landed proprietors, and only one-third into the mouths of the labouring population. Such is all that Lord John Russell says he can do. For the rest, he relies upon Providence and the principle of *laissez faire*, which is a principle that in all questions, except those of comm rce, we hold to be not only unwise but wicked. Sir R. Peel, however, has rendered it impossible for Lord John Russell or any other minister to adhere to the *laissez faire* system. He has spoken, and his words will produce facts in due season. He has sketched his plan, and either his own hand or that of others will attempt to carry it into execution. A solvent proprietary, a judicious emigration, a stringent Poor-Law, a cultivation of waste lands, an introduction of productive capital, security for life and property: these are what Sir Robert Peel proposes—not one at a time, but simultaneously. The first-mentioned is the key of the dilemma. It will open the door to all the rest. Without such a proprietary, all our laws and all our alms will be unavailing for the elevation or the relief of the people. Under the system of *laissez faire*, the soil of Ireland might perhaps become a wilderness. Under the system recommended by Sir Robert Peel—which is the very reverse of *lassez faire*—there is, at all events, something like a reasonable hope that Ireland may become, with time and the blessing of Heaven, as happy, as peaceable, and as prosperous as any other portion of the kingdom. The plan may not be perfect, and it may be difficult to carry it into effect. It can, nevertheless, the merit of largeness and fitness; and the difficulties in the way, though they may be great, are far from insuperable. Sir Robert Peel has already received the gratitude of men of all parties for its enunciation. He will, if successful in carrying it, or causing it to be carried into effect, receive that dearer reward, which he is known to covet—the appreciation of posterity.

THE REVEREND MR. SHORE.

The case of Mr. Shore is receiving a far great share of public notice than either he or his friends anticipated. Large public meetings in different parts of the country, and deputations visiting him in prison, are a kind of honour which the Queen's Bench has not been known often if not ever to confer. And there is also a Lord Chancellor proceedings which have been instituted against him will accelerate the passing of bills to remove all pains, penalties, and disabilities from men of the clergy of the Church of England who may wish to quit her communion. The cause and the manner of Mr. Shore's secession differ from every other case which has come within our knowledge. He says that he has conscientious opinions differing from those of the Church by whose doctrine and discipline he remained bound for upwards of fifteen years, and is therefore compelled by his conscience no longer to continue either a minister or a member of it.

By his secession, Mr. Shore has done no more than has been done by many other persons. Several of the most distinguished converts have been initiated Roman clergymen of the Church have, we know, joined the Church of Rome, and have been received among its ministers, and Bishops have remained, silent Others have become deserting ministers, and no more has been known of them, than they have altogether laid aside their clerical functions and have embarked in trade. Against the latter, indeed, no penal steps can be taken, as they are beyond the reach of ecclesiastical authority. The law is singular: a clergyman may cease from performing the duties pertaining to him, become, in all outward appearance, a layman, may turn shopkeeper, boatbuilder, lawyer, or coachman, and may be many years, and no lesson can be known to prevent him. After leaving the Church, he continues to read prayers and to preach the gospel; his ecclesiastical power may limit duty is brought against him, and he may be punished, because at present, by the law of the land, once being a priest he must ever remain one. Holy orders are, at present, indelible, and, as the case of Mr. Shore and Bishop Hatfield proves, cannot be annulled by the Archbishop of Canterbury, or even by the Queen and Parliament. Mr. Shore is separated from the Church of Rome on every ground. Let the law pass, and the churches of England and Ireland receive all such as become few clergymen, perhaps, will take advantage of it, and few laymen would, then, remain under the influence of doctrines to which they do not give their assent, and reluctantly submissive to a discipline against which they would fain rebel, and the scriptural foundation of which they deny. If the present law does not make hypocrites, it certainly may be said to have a tendency to foster hypocrisy; and the Church of England is now done in part ranks but the sincere adherents to her belief, and the cheerful supporters of her discipline. But all others have full liberty to depart

The case of Mr Shore is briefly this. He was ordained a priest in October, 1829. In the year 1841, the Duke of Somerset, who possesses considerable property in the parish of Berry Pomeroy, struck with the want of church accommodation for the large population in the neighbourhood, erected a chapel in a district called Ridge Town, separated from Totnes by the river Dart. This chapel was removed at first to be a free-seating will, the Church of England. The Bishop of Exeter inspected it, approved of the arrangements, and consented to license it for divine service according to the rites and ceremonies of that church. The chapel was not consecrated, from some demur on the part of the Duke, but in every other respect it was fitted for divine worship and was licensed in November, 1841, and in the following April, 1842, Mr Shore was also licensed as the minister of This chapel is in the parish of Berry Pomeroy, and, according to the then existing legal law, was a chapel of ease to the mother church, and the appointment of the minister vested in the incumbent of the parish. During the life of the gentleman who appointed him, and during the incumbency of the successor, Mr. Shore still continued the minister of the chapel A new incumbent came, whose nomination was necessary to secure the emoluments of Mr Shore in his office. A refusal was given to renew the appointment, and from that time, according to law, Mr Shore could no longer perform any clerical duties within the chapel, nor in the diocese without the express consent of the Bishop

Upon this refusal being made known to the Duke of Somerset, he abandoned all intention of having the chapel consecrated; and has since, under the provisions of the Act passed 52 Geo. III., directed the chapel, on the 15th February, 1844, to be registered as a place of religious worship for Protestant Dissenters, which registration took place on the 26th day of the same month. Mr. Shore continued to perform service there, reading the church prayers and services with some unimportant alterations. It should be borne in mind that, at this time, Mr. Shore had no other available step to take to relieve himself from the liabilities and duties of a priest of the Church of England.

On the 15th of March, in the same year, a monition was served upon Mr Shore, prohibiting him, a minister of the Church of England, from performing divine worship in an unconsecrated building. Mr. Shore, in order to render this monition of no effect, and to free himself, as he imagined, from the power of the Bishop of Exeter, did, three days after wards, namely, on the 18th of March, before a magistrate of Totnes, take and subscribe the several oaths and declarations which were necessary to qualify him for becoming a dissenting minister. The Bishop of Exeter, acting upon the legal indissolubility of holy orders, found steps to silence Mr. Shore. It would be tedious to report the various stages of the different proceedings against him; suffice it to state the several appeals which he made to higher courts from the sentence of the ever, before it to say, that the original judgment against him was in every instance confirmed. According to the present law, therefore, Mr. Shore was evidently in the wrong. The Bishop of Exeter acted upon it as he, and for the costs incurred Mr Shore is now in prison. These costs, of course, have been considerably increased by the successive appeals of Mr. Shore, and by the various motives entailed by the different actors in this unhappy scene we have nothing to do. We have to enable our readers to form their own opinion, simply stating the facts of the case. The law under which Mr. Shore suffers still exists; before the present session closes, it will, in all probability, be in her modified or repealed, and there will be no longer a cause for the heart burnings and painful feelings which have been so powerfully excited

THE DEPUTATION.

On the 28th ult., a large meeting was held at the Subscription Rooms, Exeter. Mr Culling E Eardley was in the chair; and the meeting was addressed by the Revs. George Gould, Binney, Bouzeur Wray, Saville (Church of England), John Bratrowe, J. H. Hinton, A. M.; G. M. Stoddart, A.M., R. Cross, and Geo Atkinson, of Torquay; W. F. Wundant (Mr. Shore's solicitor), Thomas Thompson, and Latimer, Esqrs. A deputation, consisting of Sir C. E. Eardley, Bart., Rev. Messrs Binney, Stoddart, Hinton, Angell, and Bean, also waited on Mr. Shore in gaol. After joining in religious exercises with him, they left him to the solitude of his cell, and came forth to advocate his cause

DEPUTATION OF IRISH MEMBERS TO LORD CLARENDON.—MR. DUFFY'S CASE.

On Monday afternoon, a deputation of gentlemen connected with the representation of Ireland, and headed by Sir Lucius O'Brien, waited, by appointment, on Lord Clarendon, at the Irish Office, Great Queen-street, Westminster, for the purpose of presenting to his Excellency, as the representative in Ireland of her gracious Majesty the Queen, a memorial, signed by two-six members of Parliament, requesting him to consider the case of Charles Gavan Duffy, lately tried for a political offence in Ireland, and to order that all further proceedings against the prisoner might be stayed

Among the members of the deputation were Mr. J. Scully, Mr W. Fagan, Mr. D. Ivers, and Mr. Cresseh Morgan.

Sir Lucius O'Brien having announced for the comparatively small number of members present, by the absence of the others, the object of the deputation proceeded to state the principal points of the memorial. It represented that [illegible] private had been given by unimpeachable parties at the trial. That he had already suffered severe and close imprisonment, and had, consequently, been most seriously injured in health, besides undergoing the entire loss of a considerable property. That, even if guilty of the offence imputed to him, he had been most severely punished. That the publications charged against him were written during a period of great political excitement throughout Europe, which had now ceased; and that they extended in all over a period of but a few weeks. The memorial further stated that it was opposed to a wise and humane administration of the law to institute a second prosecution for the same offence. That this proposition he alone further discovered; and he saw the right it right to observe that he could not say so believing Mr. Duffy guilty of the offence laid to his charge.

Lord Clarendon commended in severe and unusual terms of the memorial, and designated its presentation as an improper, if not an unprecedented, course. He was surprised that twenty-six members of Parliament could be found to sign such a document, especially when there was no doubt of Mr. Duffy's guilt. Several of those whose signatures were appended to that memorial had not many months ago expressed to him their sense of the danger with existed at the period of Mr. Duffy's arrest, and required the protection of the Government against an appreh ded outbreak. Granting the prayer of the memorial would be an extremely bad precedent, and one which he could not sanction.

Mr O'Flaherty frankly admitted that, had he been of the same opinion with Sir Lucius O'Brien as to the guilt of Mr. Duffy, his signature certainly should not have been attached to the memorial. Nor would he have been there to present it to his Excellency. Mr. Duffy to have been found guilty of great imprudence in his acts and writings, he considered him innocent of the crime laid to his charge. Mr. Duffy should also be borne in mind, had already suffered much, both in health and property; and in his (Mr O'Flaherty's) opinion, a time had arrived when the clemency of the Government might be exercised with advantage to the political prisoner

Lord Clarendon said the deputation appeared altogether to overlook the material fact that Mr. Duffy had been found guilty

Mr. O'Flaherty expressed his surprise at this statement. It was the first time he had heard that Mr. Duffy's guilt was established.

Lord Clarendon observed that Mr. Duffy's guilt was proved by the fact that eleven out of twelve of the jurors unanimously found a true bill, and by their finding in a verdict of guilty. Only one juror held out, or Mr. Duffy would have been acquitted.

Mr O'Flaherty repeated that he had not been aware there was any evidence of Mr. Duffy having been found guilty, but his Excellency having stated otherwise, he was bound to believe his assertion. He now, however, wished to remark that the opinion of the seven men, to whom Lord Clarendon referred, could not be considered as a constitutional verdict of guilty

Lord Clarendon again commented on the presentation of the memorial, declaring it to be an unprecedented proceeding, and calculated to prevent the ends of justice from being satisfied.

Mr. O'Flaherty, while he regretted that his Excellency should have construed the deputation, would not enter further into the matter than to claim his right, as a member of Parliament, to place the grievances and the opinions of his constituents before the executive power of the country. Those opinions were in favour of the course suggested in the memorial.

Mr Scully adverted to the important and striking fact that the memorial for Mr. Duffy's pardon and enlargement with bail was signed by a third part of the honored Lord Clarendon that a petition on the same subject, numerously and respectably signed by the inhabitants of Dublin and other parts of Ireland, was on its way to London, and would be presented to his Excellency in a few days. With regard to the mode in which Mr. Duffy's prosecution was conducted, he believed it to have been at precedented

Lord Clarendon. So was the offence

Mr. Scully continued to observe, that the long imprisonment Mr. Duffy had already endured, and his loss of property, was a severe punishment. Taking into consideration the peaceable state of the country, he thought clemency might now be extended, while it danger to the administration of justice

Mr Fagan followed in a similar strain, and forcibly urged that the prayer of the memorial should be granted.

Mr Devereux approved of all Mr O'Flaherty had said, and added that had he been Mr Duffy's friend, he would not have found any deputation.

Lord Clarendon said he would let the deputation have his answer in writing. The deputation retired

THE FORCES IN IRELAND.—On the 1st inst. there were serving in Ireland 60 cavalry regiments, 26 battalions or regiments of infantry, and 9 depôts of infantry regiments, the service companies of which are now in the colonies. The amount of this force is in round numbers 49,700 rank and files. As to 15 s regiment, now at Fermoy, is to proceed to India, this will reduce the available force to the extent of 1100 officers and men. There are also three depôts (of 77th, 83rd, and 94th) in addition to the above number, which is understood to be the three depôts in question will arrive in Chatham by the middle of April, to be disembodied.

PEMBROKE DOCKYARD.—Information was given on Saturday by the Captain Superintendent, that he had received instructions from the Admiralty to suspend the intended discharge of workmen until further orders.

RAILWAY INTELLIGENCE.

THE EASTER HOLIDAYS CHEAP LOCOMOTION.—More than the usual facilities are afforded this Easter for holiday excursions by railway. The London and North-Western have issued tickets to all places on their lines, available from last Thursday until Easter Monday. The Brighton and South-Eastern have issued tickets at a single fare each way, to all places on their line, for Easter Monday and Tuesday, together with day tickets available for returning on any day between Good Friday and the following Wednesday. The South-Western have made similar arrangements. Trains are to run every five minutes until midnight on the Greenwich Railway during the fair. Excursions, on the same day between the North-Western lines, are also projected to Paris, with others by railways in the provinces, at less than the usual rates

RATING OF RAILWAY PROPERTY.—An extremely important decision [illegible] has come to on Monday last, at the Notts Quarter Sessions, [illegible] M.P. in the chair. The Midland Company have recently [illegible] to Mansfield, it has, of course, been stated to the relief of the poor in all the parishes through which it passes. The principal on which this has been done has been to take the whole sum received throughout the Midland lines, and, after deducting the whole expenses, to divide the surplus by 450 (the number of miles of railroad open), and thus to ascertain the average sum upon per mile. In the parish of Basford, for instance, the length of railway is a mile and three-quarters, and the rateable value would be £2500. On the other hand, the company contend that the receipts from the parish itself should be calculated; that the expenses should be subtracted, and that the sum remaining should be rated. The question therefore, appeared against the ratings of the overseers of the different parishes on the Mansfield line, and brought down Mr. Matthew Davenport Hill, Q.C., special y to conduct their case. With him Mr. Wansey was associated. The case of Basford on y was gone into, as all the others would be affected by the decision of the bench in that. The arguments were very lengthy; but, at their conclusion, the Court, after a short deliberation, confirmed the rate.

OPENING OF THE LIVERPOOL, ORMSKIRK, AND PRESTON RAILWAY.—The important section of the East Lancashire Railway was opened to the public on Monday, by which the communication between Liverpool and Preston has been reduced from 38 to 25 miles Whilst this line will afford to the public advantages as regards the traffic between Liverpool and Preston, it will, at the same time, absorb a portion of the traffic at present enjoyed by the Lancashire and North-Western by way of Parks de and Wigan to Preston. The great reduction in distance and fares, however, by way of the East Lancashire section, must necessarily command for that line the principal share of traffic.

AUDIT OF RAILWAY ACCOUNTS.—On Monday the Committee of the House of Lords issued their first report. They Lordships state that they feel it to be their duty in the first instance, as in the case of the North Wales it; alway, not only because the proceedings of the House in the enforcement of its own orders have been suspended pending the proceedings, but because the tendency of those proceedings is to make a recommendation for the change of law on a special case of the nature of that upon which they are called to adjudicate. But though it exhibits practices which unprejudiced and honourable men cannot hesitate to condemn, it is also calculated to suggest most important alterations of the law under which such abuses have been allowed to exist for a considerable time without exposure and punishment. The committee goes at length into the transactions of the North Wa es Railway Company, which, the committee submit, present a train of circumstances strikingly characteristic of the unjustifiable manner in which its affairs have been conducted, and describing one or more of them as illegal and indefensible. They complain of the contradictory character of the evidence, point attention to the fatal consequences that may flow from the unauthorized distribution of funds in hand, to the illegal and extraordinary loan transactions of the company, and conclude by stating that while they are unwilling to ground their general recommendations upon an example of this highly discreditable character, they will proceed diligently in the investigation in which they are engaged

MR. HUDSON AND THE INVESTIGATION AT YORK.—The committee has declined its labours. Some difference of opinion existed among its members as to whether they should publish the evidence adduced before them entire or merely their report upon it. Ultimately, they resolved on the former course

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE

The only features of interest this week in the news from Paris is the arrival in that city of the King of Sardinia, Charles Albert, and the close of the State trials at Bourges. Charles Albert arrived in Paris on Tuesday, from Bourges, where he had left his son Prince Victor Emanuel to represent him at the funeral of the ex-King of Naples. He was met at the barrier by Marshal Bugeaud, Governor of Paris, on the ground that it is illegal for a General on active service as Commander of the troops of the line to hold an appointment as Commander of the National Guards. The Marshal did not deny that the appointment was irregular, but justified it on the ground of circumstances, promising that it should be rectified as soon as this could be done with safety; but this did not prevent the Opposition from persisting in the objection.

A banquet given on Monday by the ex-Delegates of the Luxembourg, collected 1400 guests at the Barriere de Sèvres. Several Mountain representatives attended, amongst whom were observed MM. Joly, Felix Pyat, and Pierre Leroux. After the company entered the banquet-hall, the [illegible] history of Police of Vaugirard, assisted by the peace-officers, demanded admission; but having been refused, he took a note of his refusal, and withdrew.

M Gemlier, on speaking to the first toast, "the Revolution," passed a warm eulogium on Louis Blanc and Albert, and censured the acts of the present Government. He was led to applaud by cries of "Down with the guillotine!" "Death to tyrants!" "Down with the political scaffold!" in allusion to the execution of the murderers of Gourmont.

The canal toasts were given, and the meeting separated

The 6th Regiment of Artillery in Paris has been ordered to quit the capital, although no report of serious disturbance was created at Soultac, in the department of the Lot, on the 26th ult., by a number of Socialists who had form a an illegal club; but having been dispersed by the police, they paraded the town, crying, "*Vive Robespierre!*" "*Vive Blanqui!*" "*Vive la Montagne!*" "*Vive Barbès!*" "*Vive la Guillotine!*"

ITALIAN STATES.

PIEDMONT. We announced last week the abdication of King Charles Albert, and the retirement to Novara, on the 24th ult., in favour of his eldest son, who has ascended the throne under the title of Victor Emanuel

The young King was born in 1820. In 1842 he married the daughter of the Archduke Reynier, the former Viceroy of Milan, who had himself married the sister of Charles Albert. The consequence of this connexion is that the ex-Empress Ferdinand, first and second cousin to the present Emperor Francis Joseph.

The battle of Novara, which has been attended with such important political results, was fought at the very gates of that town. The Sardinian army only comprised five divisions out of the nine which composed it at the beginning, including the division of the advanced guard detached at Castel San Giovanni, on the road to Piacenza, which, as we have said, had suffered most on the 21st in the combats of Mortara, Gerbetto, and Vigevano. Independently of the loss in action, numbers had dispersed. The troops had been harassed by marching and countermarching for three days previously. The state's state of affairs the king and general Chrzanowski wished to obtain a few days to enable the army to enjoy some repose, and give time for reinforcements to come up. They were the more anxious, to avoid fighting, as the Austrian army was very close, and were not disposed to lose much time in profiting by their first advantages and their numerous superiority. Under such circumstances it became absolutely necessary to accept battle, and the Piedmontese therefore drew up under the walls of Novara. The disposition of the Piedmontese army appears to have been the very best under the circumstances. It occupied the Monte Rosa ground which extends between the road of Mortara and that of Vercelli, with its left (towards the road of Mortara) resting on a place called La Bicocca, and its right (towards the road of Vercelli) on the village of Cortenova, and its rear flank (protected by a canal. The centre rested on a farm house, named La Citadella. The principal point of the battle was La Bicocca, to the right of the Piedmontese; because, if this position was taken, the centre and the left wing would be separated between the canal and the town, which is not fortified. Marshal Radetzsky, therefore, directed the principal attacks on the left wing, while at the same time he charged the centre, which the Piedmontese on La Citadella was taken and retaken several times. On this occasion the Piedmontese troops displayed the utmost bravery but unfortunately La Bicocca was not defended with the same tenacity, and the loss of this position decided the fate of the day—the Piedmontese battalions fall-

ing back on each other within a very narrow space. The battle, which does honour to the vanquished, lasted more than seven hours, and was prolonged till the night, against a very superior force, especially in cavalry and artillery.

Arrangements to pursue the Piedmontese were about being taken, when flags of truce arrived demanding an armistice. The next morning a second conference took place, between the new King (Victor Emanuel) and the Marshal, which results in the armistice now below.

The loss on both sides was great, but that of the Piedmontese was much more serious than on the side of the Austrians. The field of battle was covered with dead bodies, and the hospitals at Novara are crowded with the wounded. Amongst the killed and wounded are many gallant officers, as well as superior officers of the army.

The terms of the armistice agreed to between the King and Radetzsky are as follow:—

"Armistice concluded between His Majesty the King of Sardinia, Victor Emmanuel, and Field-Marshal Radetzsky, on the 24th, after the abdication of Charles Albert.

"The King of Sardinia gives a solemn and positive assurance that he will conclude, as far as it may be consistent with his honour, a treaty of peace on the following bases. Article 1. The King of Sardinia shall disband ten infantry corps, corps 6 of Hungarians, Poles, and Lombards, his Majesty being at liberty to retain in his service any officers of those corps he pleases. Article 2. Count Radetzsky shall apply to his Majesty the Emperor to grant an entire amnesty to the Hungarians, Poles, and Lombard soldiers, and officers of his Imperial Majesty. Article 3. The King of Sardinia shall keep 18,000 infantry and 2000 cavalry to occupy the territory comprised between the Po, the Ticino, and Sesia, and one half of the garrison of the fortress of Alessandria, to be formed of Austrian troops. That occupation shall neither interfere with the civil and judiciary administration of the province of Novara. 3000 Austrians shall compose one half of the garrison of the city and citadel of Alessandria, and as many Piedmontese shall occupy the other half. The Austrians are to have a free communication between Alessandria and Lomellina, through Valenza. A mixed military commission shall be appointed to provide for the maintenance of the Austrian troops. The Sardinian troops shall evacuate the duchies of Modena, Piacenza, and Tuscany, that is, the territories which, previous to the war, did not belong to Piedmont. Article 4. It being impossible for one half of the Austrian garrison of Alessandria to reach before three or four days, their admission into the fortress shall only be gradually effected by the Sardinian Government. Article 5. The entire fleet shall quit the Adriatic, with all the steamers, within a delay of fifteen days, and the Piedmontese, now at Venice, shall be ordered back to their country within the same delay. Article 6. Count Radetzsky promises to conclude a prompt and durable peace, and to reduce the army to the former peace standing. Article 7. The King of Sardinia regards as inviolable all the conditions above stipulated. Article 8. Both parties shall send plenipotentiaries to Piedmont, that may be fixed for the conclusion of a definitive treaty of peace. Article 9 The peace shall be concluded independently of the stipulations of the present armistice. Article 10. If peace was not concluded, the cessation of the armistice shall be announced ten days previous to the resumption of hostilities. Article 11. All prisoners of war shall be immediately returned by both parties. Article 12. All the Austrians, who have already crossed the Sesia, shall re-enter the above-mentioned limits

"(Signed) CHRZANOWSKY and RADETZSKY."

On the 26th the new King received the deputation of the Chamber of Deputies. His manner towards them was extremely courteous. But to their warlike and patriotic sentiments, he merely replied, that it was impossible for him, without an army, to undertake new hostilities, and, consequently, to break the armistice. Amongst other remarks of the King, one was as follows: "Gentlemen, find me a single soldier who will go to battle, and I will be the second to march."

On the 29th, a Royal decree, appointing the new Cabinet as follows, was published:—M. Delalanay, President of the Council and Minister for Foreign Affairs; M. Pinelli, Minister of the Interior, M. de Margherita, of Justice and Ecclesiastical Affairs, M. Morozzo della Rocca, of War and Marine; M. Majnoni, of Finance; M. Galvagno, of Public Works, Agriculture, and Commerce; M. Mameli, of Public Instruction. Abbé Vincenzo Gobierti was attached to the Cabinet, without any appointment, and was to direct, *ad interim*, the Ministry of Public Instruction.

On the same day, the two Chambers met at the Palace Madama, where the new King took the oaths to the Constitution.

The King having retired, M. Pinelli, Minister of the Interior, communicated to the Assembly a Royal decree, dissolving the Parliament during a few days, in order to afford the Ministry time to inquire into the real situation of affairs, and make it known to the Chambers.

The Abbé Gioberti was, immediately after the formation of the Ministry, sent on a special mission to Paris, where he arrived on Tuesday last. It is stated that the object of his mission is to procure an arrangement of the affair of Savoy, as agreed upon between Marshal Radetzsky and the new King of Sardinia, by means of a confederation of all the Italian States

The following are understood to be the definitive bases of the treaty offered by the Cabinet of Vienna to Piedmont:

"An offensive and defensive alliance with Austria: a contribution of 100,000,000 of francs, in exchange for which the Duchies of Parma and Piacenza are to be annexed to Piedmont; an unconditional amnesty in favour of the Lombards and Venetians; an Italian Congress to organize a Confederation of all the Italian States, under the patronage of Austria, of which Lombardy is to be the seat, the votes of each are to be divided as follows—Lombardy and Venice, 10 votes; Naples, 10; Piedmont, 10; Rome, 6; Tuscany, 3; Modena, 2. The remainder of Europe and the Grand Duchy of Tuscany; the Lombardo Venetian Kingdom to form a separate Government, with a liberal constitution, and connected by bonds of fraternity with the other states of the monarchy."

On the 31st a Royal decree was published, dissolving the Chamber.

ROME AND TUSCANY. The result of the battle of Novara was not known at Rome or at Florence on the 27th ult. The papers in that country, estimated the collective forces which were on the most contemptible scale, and even the journals declaim against the apathy of the Republicans.

NAPLES AND SICILY. The Sicilians are making strenuous exertions to offer the most energetic resistance to the Neapolitan forces. It was thought that hostilities would be commenced on the 25th ult.

PRUSSIA.

The deputation of the Frankfort Assembly, bringing the official notification of the election of the King of Prussia to the Imperial Crown of Germany, arrived at Berlin on Monday evening. It was accompanied by deputations from Coblentz, Bonn, and other towns, which joined the Frankfort members at Cologne.

In both Chambers, on the day, an address to the King was moved, praying his Majesty not to refuse the proffered crown.

The King arrived in Berlin on the same evening. He was to receive the Frankfort deputation early on Tuesday. It was expected to be answer which would be an acceptance of the dignity, qualified by a reservation of the right of any of the other Powers to join or accept the Union, as intimated in the declaration of Count Brandenburg

THE GERMAN CONFEDERATION.

FRANKFORT.—The National Assembly, on the 28th ult., elected the King of Prussia Emperor of the Germans. The process of election was as follows:—Tappended on each individual member by name. In pursuance of the answer of the German Prince whom he (the member called upon) wished to see at the head of the empire. The votes were given amidst the deepest silence; some members declined to vote; they did not object to the Prince; and others (the Prince of Waldbourg Zeil) protested that he was not an elector. Votes were given by 328 members. The stumping up showed that 290 votes had been given for his Majesty the King of Prussia, who was thus, according to the provisions of the Constitution which has been enacted by Parliament, elected to the dignity of an Emperor of Germany

The number of members who refused to vote on the division was 248. When the news of the choice of the Assembly spread out of doors the bells were rung, and the air was filled with the cheers of the people. A deputation of twenty-four members, with the Speaker of the House, set out next day for Berlin to offer the Imperial Crown of Germany to the King of Prussia.

On the same day (29th) the Archduke John addressed the Assembly on the empire, in an address to the President and Bureau of the central power, and to the President *ad interim* of the Ministerial Council, gave his resignation in the following terms:—"I am induced by extel g circumstances to resign my dignity as Regent of the empire, and I request you to make known this my resolution to the National Assembly." The President ventured to entreat his Highness to reconsider the matter, and to revoke the order which he had given them. His Imperial Highness received his remonstrance very graciously, and desired an hour for deliberation, at the close of which he sent the following note to the ministerial President *ad interim*:—

"Dear Baron Von Gagern,—During the hour which has elapsed since I saw you, I have thoroughly weighed the subject under discussion, and, after due deliberation, see no reason to change my opinion. I enclose the protocol, and request that, as soon as ever it can be done, without detriment to the public peace and welfare of Germany, you will consider that I have retired from my duties.

(Signed) "ARCHDUKE JOHN."

This letter was accompanied by an intimation from his Royal Highness to the Minister *ad interim* to conduct the public business with plenary power and responsibility.

The *Frankfort Journal* contains a protest, signed by many of the members, against the election of the King of Prussia as Emperor of Germany, which they consider will be detrimental, not only to the formation of a General Assembly treaty for Germany, but will cause a complete alteration in the relation now subsisting between Germany and Austria.

AUSTRIA.

The intelligence from Vienna this week is not of much interest. Herr Schwarzer, formerly Minister of Public Works, and editor of the now suspended *Allgemeine Oesterreichische Zeitung*, has been condemned, by court-martial, to forty-eight hours' imprisonment in the House of Correction, for having inserted an inflammatory article in his journal.

Count Stadion has called on the municipal council to form a committee for paving the way to the introduction of his new bill for the regulation of communes, and considering what modifications therein may be required by the peculiar circumstances of Vienna. In order, however, to prevent too great a delay, every thing has been left to the municipal council, which has thought would suit the capital.

The creation of a *gouvernorate* for the whole of Austria is definitively settled.

It is calculated that the construction of the projected forts around Vienna will cost four millions of florins, which will be partly covered by the sale of some national property within the so called lines of the above capital.

HUNGARY.

The news from the seat of war is, as usual, meagre.

From Transylvania we learn that the ten or fifteen thousand Russians who had been de-troyed by Bem have been replaced by a whole army of forty thousand Russians, which has entered Transylvania [illegible]. In order to take refuge in the Vallachs, where he is recruiting and [illegible]. In vain, however, does he show energy when the Magyar colours. It is now stated that the Russians will also send an army of 60,000 men into Galicia

Field Marshal Weldon left Vienna on the 30th ult., in order to command the bombardment of Comorn.

According to Pesth papers, imposing masses of insurrents had on recited again [illegible] and it is stated that there would probably be a decisive contest in that direction.

A sanguinary battle had taken place at St. Miklos, not far from Pesth. It is positively stated, that the Imperialists, after a long struggle, and with a large quantity of cannon was captured by the Hungarian hussars. Inflammatory placards had been posted in Pesth, announcing the speedy return of the Hungarians

[illegible] who is at Cagliari, is in good health, and will be up-ed to the [illegible] army, which is said to be from 40 000 to 50,000 strong, whereas he has not more than 20 000 m.n. The Imperialists are pressed to complete action, as well by the season of the year as by the number of troops they are obliged to keep at the sieges of the fortress of K morn

The bombardment still continues; and we are informed that the guns f the besieged, since the 27th, have replied but feebly, which gives reason to suppose that they have been dismounted. People say that the dense smoke at the pitch fires and other combustibles which have been thrown into the town have nearly suffocated the unfortunate inhabitants. As a large [illegible] train was sent from here a few days since, it is probable that a breach will be made, and a storm attempted. Scaling ladders have already been prepared. It must not be supposed, however, that, should the Austrian troops succeed in getting possession of one part of the fortress the matter is at an end, for the great strength of the place consists in its internal arrangements, by means of which the fortress is actually formed of half-a-dozen fortified places, one totally independent of the other.

UNITED STATES.

Advices have been received during the week both by the *New World*, which arrived on Monday, with dates from New York to the 10th ult., and by the *Caledonia*, which arrived on Tuesday, with accounts from Boston to the 10th ult. by the *Sir Robert Peel*, which arrived on Tuesday with accounts from Boston to the 20th ult. By these we have (what our last accounts had left uncertain) the exact list of the present cabinet, as confirmed, "executive session" by the United States Senate, viz.:—General Taylor's Cabinet—Mr. John M. Clayton, of Delaware, Secretary of State; Mr. William M Meredith, of Pennsylvania, Secretary of the Treasury; Mr. William Ballard Preston, of Virginia, Secretary of the Navy; Mr. George W. Crawford, of Georgia, Secretary of War; Mr. Thomas Ewing, of Ohio, Secretary of the Home Department; Mr. Jacob Collamer, of Vermont, Postmaster General; Mr. Reverdy Johnson, of Maryland, Attorney General.

The diplomatic corps had been formally received by the President at his residence. The senior Foreign Minister, General de Alvear, was spokesman on the occasion. The proceedings were mutually kind and gratifying.

It is understood that the new, or "Home Department" of the Government at Washington, of which Mr. Ewing is the head, will consist of a secretary, salary 3000 dollars a year, and a chief clerk at 2000 dollars. All the subordinate officers will be taken from the other departments, [illegible] ther with the bureaus to which they are attached, and the business of which will be transferred to the Home Secretary. The executive departments of the new Government were being gradually filled up. General Taylor had resorted to the old Washington mode of appointments: all applications and suggestions were referred to the first place to the heads of departments, who reported to the Cabinet—the President reserving to himself the ultimate power of decision after taking the opinion of his Ministers. There is undoubtedly less of precipitate bestowal observable than on the late occasion, on the advent of a new Government; still the changes do go far enough down among subordinates to warrant a suspicion that official rewards to active canvassers have not altogether ceased.

Considerable excitement has been created at Boston, New York, and Washington, by Mr Labouchère's statement of what had passed between him and Mr. Webster relative to mutual relaxations of their respective navigation laws, England and America. It would appear that but little of reciprocity of feeling will greet the concessions which are contemplated by the British Government, in the Senate, Mr Webster moved for copies of the instructions sent to the American Minister in London, and declined to enter upon the merits of the question. but it appears evident from the tone of his remarks that the British Government, as applied to this particular interest, will not want the support of his great influence and talent.

Congress was in session—the Senate was merely sitting in its executive capacity, and undertook no legislative business.

One of the most remarkable features of the intell gence brought by those arrivals is a letter from Henry Clay, on the subject of negro emancipation in Kentucky He declares unequivocally that the time has come when a beginning must be made with a view to abolish negro slavery in the state. He proposes a plan by which he recommends a gradual emancipation of negro slavery in Kentucky. His chief points are, that all slaves born after the year 1850 or 1860, as the Legislature may decide, shall be free at the age of 25 years, but liable to be hired out by the State for three years, in order to raise a sufficient sum to pay their expenses of colonisation in Africa There are several minor points and regulations, which will apply with all their severity to Kentucky as to every state, but, mainly not to the more southern states, where, whether the negroes be hereafter bond or free, they must be kept at home and not colonised in Africa or elsewhere, otherwise the cultivation of cotton, rice, sugar, and even tobacco, would probably be abandoned. We doubt much, however, whether emancipation will be allowed to proceed at so slow a pace as Mr. Clay proposes. The confession that it is inevitable, would of itself give the first impetus to a movement, the power and velocity of which defies calculation beforehand

From California the advices are still of the most encouraging nature. Mr. A. Miller, recently arrived from that country, estimated the collection of thirty millions of dollars for the first year's operations. In the meantime adventurers were flocking to this new gold country in numbers. The steamer *California* had arrived at Acapulco from Panama, with 340 passengers, for Monterey in California, and soon San Francisco about the end of February last. All occupation, save gold digging, had been abandoned, and the working of land in California for farming purposes completely neglected.

The cholera is again at the New York quarantine, brought thither by emigrant ships from Europe. Two vessels have lost every a hundred, another 40, and several from ten to twenty each John B. Dillon, recently from Ireland, where he had been charged with political offences, was admitted and recognised a few days ago, at Albany, as a member and counsellor of the New York bar.

CANADA.

Accounts and Washington mention that an *émeute* had taken place in Canada. But official accounts which have arrived are silent on the matter According to them some disturbance prevailed, but no actual outbreak had occurred. Private letters are of a similar character. The cause of the disaffection was the dissatisfaction of the ultra-Loyalists with the indemnity bill, which goes to compensate liberals for losses incurred in the rebellion some ten years ago.

We regret to observe that "ship-fever" is again rife in British emigrant vessels. The *Montreal Gazette* says: "The ships *Cambria* and *Thames*, lately arrived in the United States from England have had great numbers of their passengers by ship-fever. The *Cambria* had 120 pas-engers; seventy eight deaths have occurred, and fifty-two are now sick on board. The *Thames* had 343 passengers, seventy-six of whom are sick, and three have died on the passage. There are now over 700 sick in the hospital at the quarantine, lying two in a bed, and the increase of seventy-six will make it very difficult to find accommodation such as the sick require." Such intelligence in Canada has been remarkably

WEST INDIES

The intelligence brought at the close of last week (to [illegible] [illegible]tion) by the packet *Dee* is now pretty plainly to what an anarchical state the island pretty generally is reduced. In our colonies, as in other countries, the affairs of an important dependency of our empire. The condition of things we refer to exists in Jamaica, from which we have accounts to the 22nd of Feb., and by which we learn that

The Retrenchment Bill, which had been enacted by the House of Assembly, for reducing the expenditure of the island about £40,000, by taking off the salaries of the several public officers to the amount from 15 to 33 1/3, was rejected by the hon. Board of Council on the 8th of February. The House had previously pledged itself to raise no revenue beyond the 18th of February, unless the measure of retrenchment originally called for by the country was allowed to become the law of the island. The rejection of the bill by the Council, therefore, again placed the two branches in opposition to each other, and his Excellency the Governor had recourse to the fifth prorogation allowed by the past few months. A new session being commenced, the supplies became again an "open question," and the session of the House which had been prematurely styled the "King's House party," in the absence of the country members, contrived to pass a resolution pledging the revenue to the 1st of October ensuing. But the "Constitutionalists" were not to be thus foiled, and were determined that those who would not submit to a reduction in their incomes should, at all events, be subjected to temporary inconvenience by being kept out of their salaries a quarter or for a time. Accordingly, a majority of the House, feeling in honour bound to adhere to the resolution of the "clique," notwithstanding they could have put it aside by their superior numbers, did pass the principal revenue Bill—the Import Duty Bill—up to the 1st of October; but they inserted in it an "appropriation" clause, which prevented the Receiver-General from paying any claims on him except such as the bill enumerated, and they were—the gracious department, the house of Assembly, the police, and other essentials to the maintenance of social order. This bill then passed the Council, and awaits the Governor's assent, and now the law. The House also passed a bill raising a revenue by a duty on rum, for consumed in the island, and appropriating the amount arising therefrom to the redemption of the island notes, which had become at present depreciated, being at a very low discount. This bill the hon. Board of Council unanimously rejected, and thus deprived the island of a revenue of about £30,000

The entire working of the present house is indignant at the Council; and the House, by a majority of 29 to 9, passed a resolution declaring their want of confidence in the Board of Council as at present constituted. The "nine" were the "King's House party." A majority of the House have also resolved that they will cease to pass any more money or other bills. It was, therefore not unlikely that another prorogation would take place. The Governor, it was thought, would not venture to dissolve them, for the sake of the King's House men. There seemed little doubt that, so long as five or six salaried gentlemen have a negative power the power of placing their vote on 47 of the people's representatives in Jamaica will continue to suffer as she does at present.

The island was very healthy, and the weather particularly pleasant.

The Jamaica markets had not undergone any great change since the departure of the previous packet.

We learn from Hayti that the expedition which had been got up by the Haytian Government against the Spanish portion of the island had marched into the attack, and were repulsed, with a large number of the black soldiers killed, and many taken prisoners by the Dominicans. We are not informed of the name of the General who commanded the Haytian forces, but the President Soulouque was so angry at the result of the expedition, that he had determined to get up another such force, and take the command himself—a step which it was thought would be fatal to his ascendancy, and that a good opportunity would be afforded to the enemies to strike him a blow as one of the first victims to his despotism and moral ed-lo molestation of the people of the Dominican Republic The difficulties between the American Consul at Aux Cayes and the authorities there appeared to be settled. Forty-six Frenchmen were under guards having been put on for some time

Mr. Barclay, the new Governor of British Guiana, had arrived at Demerara, and was well received. His carriage was exhibited as to the probable nature of the measures for the rel ef of the colony

The weather in the West Indies generally was fine, and the crops promising

INDIA.—DEFEAT OF THE SIKHS.

Intelligence, in antic pation of the accounts of the Overland Mail, has been received during the week. The dates are Bombay, March 4; Calcutta, Feb. 19; and Lord Gough's camp, Feb 25

The news has brought is of a satisfactory character. Lord Gough defeated the Sikhs with great loss on the 21st of February. The details are not given, and the news had only reached Bombay just before the departure of the Mail.

In our Number of March 24 we brought our summary of the events of the war down to the 3rd Feb., both with respect to Moolraj and the movements of Sir Chief's camp. We resume at that date, with the movement of troops under General Whish from Moultan, after the fall of that place, to reinforce Lord Gough. On their way they were stopped for a little, receiving submission from Narain Singh, who occupied the fort of Chunnote, with a garrison of 2000 men, who gave themselves up as prisoners. He had here been shut up for some weeks by Sheik Emamoodeen, described at the time of his withdrawal from Moultan to watch his movements. Various letters of importance had been detected in the possession of Moolraj and in particular, of very recent date, from Dost Mahomed, counselling him in meeting, and giving assurance that assistance was at hand. From the beginning of the second week in February the Commander-in-Chief continued engaged in fortifying the position he had taken up at the time of the battle of Chillianwallah, on the 13th January. A battery judiciously advanced uncomfortably near the Sikhs caused them to shift their position on the 9th, which was followed by a slight alteration in our arrangements the following day. The Sikhs seemed then to have resolved on a new order of defensive operations, they advanced their outposts, entrenching as they went, till they threatened to outflank us and get into our rear. Their object appeared to be to force our troops to attack them behind their field-works and beyond the protection of our own.

On the 16th a general movement was observed amongst them, and on the following day they were found to have struck their camp and evacuated all their works. The rumour now ran that they had retired in safety across the Jhelum without our observing them. The erroneousness of this position speedily appeared; and on the 18th Lord Gough first heard, that, instead of retiring before him, the great body of the Sikh army had passed him, and taken possession of the town of Goojerat, some seventeen miles in his rear; that their irregulars were crossing the Chenaub, and threatening Wuzeerabad. Lord Gough then, on the 19th, left a strong force to watch the enemy's movements on the 20th, and after a march of from twelve to seventeen miles, reached the neighbourhood of Sadoolapore, upon which Shere Singh had withdrawn after his engagement with Brigadier-General Mark. Whilst encamped here he had arrived at Ramnuggur, on the 18th, with Markham's brigade. Here he found her Majesty's 53rd, three regiments of Native Infantry, and two of Irregular Horse. He was joined, on the 19th, by Hervey's brigade; a force at that time of large being thus brought up to nearly 12,000 men, while Brigadier-General Dundas's command, expected on the 20th, would give 4000 more. On the 14th, General Whish being informed that 500 of the Sikhs had crossed the Chenaub, and ordered two 9-pounder guns with a regiment of irregular horse to proceed up the bank of the river. On the 15th they were followed by H. M. 53rd, the 12th L, 1st and 12th Irregular Cavalry, and two horse artillery guns. They reached Wuzeerabad late in the afternoon, but found that the insurgents had retired; 4000 of them were said to be posted on the further end of the river, whither our troops proposed immediately to cross. On the 16th, General Whish himself, with a strong body of men, moved up to Hurree-ke-Puttun, ten miles up the river, and midway between Wuzeerabad and Wuzeerabad. Here there was a bridge of boats. On the 16th, our army advanced to within four miles of the enemy's position, and found Shere Singh engaged in entrenching himself: he had in all about 20,000 men on whom he could depend: while the force under Lord Gough at that time mustered no more than 18,000 effective soldiers, with 70 or 80 guns, under his own immediate command. Our army was encamped on an open plain studded with villages

The disposition of the other British forces was as follows:—On the 18th Colonel Byrne was to be encamped with his force of cavalry, and infantry; Brigadier Markham close on the right rear of the Commander-in-Chief, with artillery and artillery; and General Whish ready to move up the Ramnuggur force, including the 24th regiment N.I. and the Bombay division, thus presenting the means of a successful combined movement.

It was under those circumstances the engagement was fought on the 21st of February, which terminated in a glorious victory, as announced in the following official document:—

"NOTIFICATION—POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

"FORT WILLIAM, CASTLE, MARCH 3.

"The Right Honourable the Governor in Council has the gratification of publishing for general information the following notification by the Right Honourable the Governor-General of India, announcing the total rout of the Sikh army under Rajah Shere Singh, on the 21st ult., by the forces under the command of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

"A salute of 21 guns will be fired at every principal military station in this Presidency on receipt of this notification.

"By order of the Right Honourable the Governor in Council,

"A. MALET, Chief secretary."

"NOTIFICATION.—FOREIGN DEPARTMENT

"CAMP, FEROZEPORE, FEB. 23.

"The Governor-General has the gratification of communicating to the Presidency in Council, and notifying for public information, that he has this day received a despatch from Major Mackeson, C.B., Agent to the Governor-General, with the Commander-in-Chief, conveying the intelligence that the forces under his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, on the 21st inst., attacked and routed the Sikh army in the neighbourhood of Goojerat.

"2. The enemy was beaten at every point, and retreated in disorder, leaving in the hands of the British troops, by whom he was pursued, a great portion of his artillery, his ammunition, and his whole of his standing camp.

"3. The official despatches of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief will be published as soon as they are received.

"4. The Governor-General announces that a salute of 21 guns shall be fired at every principal station of the army on the receipt of this notification.

"By order of the Right Hon. the Governor-General of India,

"H. M. ELLIOT,

"Secretary to the Government of India, with the Governor-General.

(True copy.) "A. MALET, Chief Secretary

Major Lawrence had obtained unlimited leave from Shere Singh's camp on parole. He reached Lord Gough's army on the 17th, and Lahore on the 19th, whence he was about proceeding to join Lord Dalhousie at Ferozepore. He brought a message from Shere Singh to the effect that all the prisoners would be returned to us immediately. The Resident at Lahore has caused a proclamation issued by Sir F. Currie on the 16th November, to be republished, promising pardon for the past to all who will lay down their arms, and ensuring the feudatories of the Crown that they will be allowed to retain their lands. Moolraj will, it is said, be confined in the fortress of Govindgur. Lord Dalhousie continues at Ferozepore, anxiously watching the progress of affairs.

THE WAR IN THE PUNJAUB.

The accompanying Engravings illustrate the progress of the late conflict in India, from sketches by parties actively engaged. In two of the scenes is shown the Encampment of a Bengal Native Infantry Regiment, on its route towards the north-western frontier; and destined to form part of the large army assembled from different parts of the Bengal and Bombay Presidencies, with a view first to crush the rising insurrection in the Punjaub; and, secondly, with the intention of permanently annexing and retaining that country, by distributing strong garrisons throughout its fertile. Although the mode of travelling in India cannot be now-a-days considered altogether new to readers in England, yet the detail of circumstances which give much of the interest and life to a picture of the kind is not, we think, so generally known as to make a slight sketch and description of it out of place at the present time. Towns in India not being adapted to the billeting of troops, as they are in England, a regiment (or any number of regiments), when marching, invariably take, tents with them, which are always kept in readiness in the magazine of each regiment. On a short notice, by daily's week, although sometimes not more than two days, a regiment may be ordered towards a certain station; or perhaps to take the field, on service. So sudden an order would put persons unaccustomed to the manners of Indian life into great difficulties, perhaps inextricable, but the natives are passive, and the knowledge of this, together with its almost daily occurrence, makes the Indian officer and soldier, both European and native, always prepared to receive, without murmur or objection, a mandate of this nature. The officers' wives are, of course, left behind, together with all baggage considered by the commanding officer as calculated to delay the progress of the regiment, the march is performed by daily stages of twelve or fourteen miles; and the encampment is formed in the vicinity of some town or village, where provisions can be procured. The march commences at two or three o'clock in the morning, so as to enable the regiment to reach its ground a short time after sunrise.

Along the great north-western, or grand trunk road, reaching from Calcutta to Delhi (and upon which it is the intention of Government, it seems, to form the proposed railroad), travelling is very easy; the road is as hard and well

THE WAR IN INDIA.

ENCAMPMENT OF BENGAL NATIVE INFANTRY.

made as, probably, any macadamised road in England, and the regular encamping grounds are well supplied with the necessaries for marching; but beyond Delhi the difficulties commence, and it seems almost hopeless to expect the great trunk road to be extended to the north-western frontier, in consequence of the gravel which is used to harden the road being very difficult to procure beyond that place. The states also through which the road passes being but lately brought under submission to the British Government, provisions, &c. are frequently with difficulty procurable. The sepoy, however, is contented with the simplest necessaries, such as unleavened bread, and a description of pulse called *dal* and pure water. With this primitive fare he will never refuse to march anywhere, or require any cumbrous commissariat to fit him for the field. Although we may say that the sepoy is attached to us as a mercenary, by inquiry into the circumstances under which he is led to enter our service, we find that his interest, his connexions, and his prospects are as firmly bound up in his allegiance and good faith towards his employer as that of any other soldier. Besides feeling himself to be an object of respect as a soldier in the eyes of his countrymen, of which he knows the full value, he has learnt from constant experience in the field to consider himself as immeasurably superior to any of the undisciplined forces of the native states which surround his possessions. He values his discipline, and is as jealous of the reputation of his corps as can well be imagined. The peculiar advantages which he gains by enlisting are more than could be mentioned here for understood at once. With regard to being frequently in the possession of unassessed land, the protection of his relations living under native governments, pensions to his family when he is killed in action or dying on service, &c., he is put on a footing far superior to any other service he has ever witnessed.

In one of the accompanying scenes is shown what may be termed the economy of the Encampment; and in the other are the camels and their *kalis*, or driver; a *khansiger*, or table attendant of an officer, standing near the tent; a native cooking his dinner; coolies, or porters, carrying chairs; a hackery, or cart of the country, loaded with baggage; two officers, &c.

THE FORT GOVINDGHUR, FROM THE CITY OF AMRITZIR.

FORT GOVINDGHUR.

We have been favoured by a Correspondent with the Sketch of this important Fort, the capture of which (until the arrival of news this week) seemed little known.

In a letter from India, dated 18th January, 1849, the writer says:—

"I send you a view of Govindghur, the strongest place in the Punjaub; the sketch was taken by an officer at present garrisoning it. We took the place by surprise, before the Sikhs had made up their minds what to do, or we should have had tough work to have got it. The Sikhs are awfully disgusted at our having got it, as they have a saying, 'Who gets Govindghur, wins.'"

It will be seen, by the intelligence just received, that the above Fort is intended for the prison-house of Moolraj.

This fort is situated in Umritsir, or Amritsir, a city of the Punjaub, nearly half-way between the rivers Bees and Ravee. According to Baron Von Hügel, it is a larger place than Lahore, and the wealthiest and most commercial place in Northern India. The huge fortress, Govindghur, is its most striking object. It was built by Runjeet Sing, in 1809, ostensibly to protect the pilgrims to Amritsir, but in reality to overawe their vast and dangerous assembly. Its great height and heavy batteries, rising one above the other, give it a very imposing appearance. It contained, at the time of Hügel's visit, the treasure of Runjeet Singh, computed to amount to £30,000,000 sterling, a sum which there is good reason to believe greatly exaggerated. Here is also the mint of the Sikh Government.

ENCAMPMENT OF BENGAL NATIVE INFANTRY.

LOUIS KOSSUTH.

This extraordinary man, who occupies so prominent a position in the present struggle between the Austrians and Hungarians, was, about ten years since, an obscure barrister, who was the accredited correspondent and agent for several Deputies of the Hungarian Diet. Being a very industrious man, several magnates interested themselves in his behalf, and assisted him in the publication of a journal containing a report of the sessions of the Diet. The Government, however, in spite of the law of Hungary, and in spite of the protests of the Diet, forbade the publication of the entire debates, and maintained here, as elsewhere in the Austrian dominions, a strict censorship. Metternich, it is true, allowed the Austrian journals to give a condensed account of the session; Kossuth, however, established his paper, and, by the aid and co-operation of the several Secretaries of the Diet, was enabled to give the debate entire. In order to evade the law, which forbade the report being *printed* at the printing-press, it was lithographed, and thus published. This plan was, however, soon stopped by the Austrian Government; and Kossuth then reported the debates, and had them copied out by innumerable secretaries, and thus circulated in manuscript over the whole of Hungary. "It is extraordinary," says Mr. Paget, in his "Travels in Hungary," published in 1839, "that none of our newspapers, greedy as they are for information, should ever have given any report of these debates; nor, indeed, ever have had a correspondent in Presburg; as for trusting to one in Vienna, it would be as reasonable to expect news of Poland in St. Petersburgh: none can be more ignorant of what takes place in Hungary than the Viennese."

Kossuth continued his system of manuscript publication even after the prohibition of the Imperial Diet, and then reported the provincial sessions, in which the most bitter and violent speeches were made by the leading speakers; separation from Austria, and the establishment of a Republic, being their leading topics. For the publication of one of these diatribes, Kossuth was, at length, arrested, and thrown into prison. On this affair Mr. Paget gives the following piquant note:—

"If is one of the privileges of the Hungarian noble, that he cannot be imprisoned before trial, except in case of high treason; but, in spite of this, M. Kossuth has been deprived of his liberty. I believe his chief guilt, in the eyes of the Government, was his having circulated in MS., in the same manner as he formerly gave publicity to the transactions of the Diet, reports of the county meetings in various parts of Hungary. The additional strength which this plan would have conferred on the municipal or popular power, by the union and combination it would have produced, is immense, and probably alarmed the higher powers. Kossuth is accused of having reported the proceedings of the meetings incorrectly; and he answers, that, not having been present, he only copied what was reported to him. The whole proceedings in this case are considered as arbitrary and unjust in the highest degree, and have excited the greatest indignation throughout the country. Government wished to make the lawyers employed to defend Kossuth promise not to divulge the circumstances of the trial: not a single member of the bar could be found so base as to obey their behests. Kossuth has been condemned to four years' imprisonment, in addition to two years passed in prison previously to trial!" (1839.)

KOSSUTH, THE HUNGARIAN LEADER.

Kossuth's bitterness was, of course, naturally increased by this unjust process; nor was it diminished when, in consequence of an amnesty, he was liberated from prison. He was next elected a member of the Diet, and had thus an opportunity of expressing his hatred of the Government which had so grossly injured him. Mr. Paget speaks of him as a young man of considerable promise, who, in the debate, was content with two or three sentences, declaring strongly his opinion, and the side on which he should vote. The Hungarian opposition was, at this time, exerting itself to establish a friendly understanding with the Viennese Cabinet, and solicited the mediation of the Palatine to effect this object. The project was successful; and Kossuth was all but neglected by the magnates, who were jealous of his superior abilities; but he maintained his place amongst the leaders of the opposition.

In March, last year, when the Revolution broke out at Vienna, Kossuth was at the height of popularity in his own country; and since that time has display'ed in the conflict great eloquence, and incredible energy and resolution, which almost amounted to foolhardiness. We find the following instance of his strategy related by the Viennese Correspondent of the *Times*:—

"It must be acknowledged that Kossuth, however deficient he may be in principle, does not want for cunning. A trick he has just played off is a masterpiece of craft and impudence. When the news of the annulling of his bank notes was brought to Debrecztn, Kossuth immediately put the messenger under lock and key, in order to make sure of his discretion. He then announced, in his official organ, the *Kossing*, that a despatch, which had just arrived, informed him that the Austrian National Bank, being without all credit, had been obliged to suspend its payments. Placards to this effect were also posted up. A great panic was the result, and Austrian notes to the amount of 2,000,000 are said to have been exchanged for Hungarian notes at a loss of 5 per cent. The same joke was attempted at Pesth, and the Hungarian paper rose some 10 or 15 per cent. for a few hours; but the arrest of two or three of the trumpeters of the false report soon put an end to the affair."

We learn by intelligence received yesterday week from Pesth, that Kossuth was in great force in the neighbourhood of Szegedin; and, doubtlessly, a decisive battle would already have taken place had not a tremendous fall of snow made all the roads impassable. The Imperial army, which is divided into six corps, was concentrated near Telegyhaz, Kecskemet and Körss. The reserve was at Cregled.

According to the Debreczin paper, *Kosling*, Kossuth has given decorations to Dembinsky, Kiss, and Vetter; the order is called "Louis Kossuth Cross." The name, by the way, is pronounced Koshüt.

Metallic Produce of Russia.—The following is a statement of the aggregate of the metallic produce of the Russian empire for the year 1848, from the official documents:—Gold amounted to 1936 poods; platina, 14 poods; silver, 1192 poods; copper, 284,589 poods; wrought iron, 8,313,673 poods; and salt, 34,733,808 poods. Taking the pood at 36lb. avoirdupois, and measuring the gold by the English standard of fineness, the production of the year would amount to £3,944,832, or, allowing for the fraction which the pood is more than 36lb avoirdupois, to rather upwards of £4,000,000 sterling. The production of silver is comparatively insignificant, but taking it at 5s. 6d. per ounce, it would amount to about £188,000. The production of the Russian mines possesses the more interest at present, inasmuch as a parallel may soon be drawn between them and that of the Californian "El Dorado."

Marriage with a Deceased Wife's Sister.—The Ven. George Wilkins, D.D., Archdeacon of Nottingham, with a view to ascertain the sentiments of the clergy in his archdeaconry upon this *vexata quæstio*, has been at considerable pains to obtain the individual opinion of each priest and deacon within his jurisdiction. The results of his inquiries establishes the fact that fully two-thirds are strongly opposed to the enactment now pending on the subject. The Venerable Archdeacon has embodied this piece of information in a petition which he has transmitted to Lord Lincoln for presentation in the House of Commons.

THE FORTRESS OF KOMORN, ON THE DANUBE.

THE FORTRESS OF KOMORN.

This celebrated post, which has now been under siege by the Austrians several weeks, is the first place of any importance on the banks of the Danube, between Presburg and Pesth, and is situated at the junction of the Danube and Waag, or rather the Danube and its northern branch which receives the Waag. Defended on two sides by the Danube and the Waag, and inclosed by strong walls, Komorn boasts the honour of being a virgin fortress, in testimony of which it bears a small statue of a maiden on its walls. The place is named *Komorn*, which means "Come to-morrow," or, as a fast man might say, "Call again to-morrow," from its never having been taken.

From the news received yesterday week, we learn that the operations against Komorn were carried on with energy. The *Ost-Deutsche Post* informs us "that the Fortress is uninterruptedly bombarded. That it is absolutely necessary, before anything can be effected against the Fortress, to take the outworks, which it is expected will speedily be the case, as more troops and siege artillery have been sent off from Vienna."

The Viennese Correspondent of the *Times* states that everything constructe by the Austrian troops during the night, is regularly destroyed by the cannon of the besieged in the morning. A deserter from the Fortress is said to have declared that, out of 200 bombs which had been directed against the Fortress, only one had produced any effect upon it, the others having fallen into the town." If I had time, or, like a certain British senator, a pounds shillings and pence talent (adds the writer), I could perhaps inform you what this Fortress is likely to cost Austria per day, at 18l. c. m. (£1 16s.) per bomb.

The accompanying View is from a Sketch by her Grace the Duchess of M——, which has been most obligingly forwarded for our columns.

Soon after passing Komorn, the flat is agreeably broken by a low range of hills, following the north branch of the river for a considerable distance, and celebrated for the excellence of their wines. Neszmély, a small but insignificant village, grows the most esteemed. The Nesszmiller is one of the highest-flavoured as well as most costly wines of Hungary.

STONELEIGH ABBEY.

This spacious mansion, the property of Lord Leigh, is situate in one of the most luxuriant and picturesque portions of the county of Warwick, about three miles from Kenilworth. The river Avon is here of noble width; and the estate is richly wooded. Originally, it was the site of an Abbey of Cistercian Monks; but the present mansion was built, in handsome style, about a century since, after designs by Smith of Warwick. Considerable alterations have since been made, and the handsome bridge erected across the river is stated to have cost £18,000. This bridge is an object of interest, from the incredible statements made as to its erection, which have been the subject of a trial at Warwick Assizes, and a notice of which we subjoin.

ASSIZE INTELLIGENCE.

THE STONELEIGH ABBEY CASE.—THE QUEEN v. GRIFFIN.—LIBEL.

This case was commenced on Saturday last, before Chief Justice Wilde and a Special Jury, at Warwick.

Lord Leigh, residing at, and the proprietor of, the Stoneleigh Abbey estates, in the county of Warwick, indicted the defendant Griffin, an attorney resident at Leamington, for a series of libels upon himself and his mother, the Lady Julia Leigh.

From the statement of counsel it appeared that there had been various claimants of the Leigh Peerage, one of whom, Henry Leigh, in 1843, with a band of between thirty and forty people, marched from Coventry to Stoneleigh, and in the absence of the noble owner broke open the house and kept possession for some hours. For this daring deed they were prosecuted by Lord Leigh, and convicted at the winter assizes held before Mr. Baron Parke, and many of them were imprisoned, some for two years, others for eighteen months; and some, being poor people, who had been deluded into the making that attack, were discharged upon entering into their own recognisances. Shortly after that Mr. Griffin, the defendant, appeared upon the scene, and stated he had received a communication from a person named Barnett, that many murders and other atrocious crimes had been committed at Stoneleigh, with which he had since charged Lord Leigh and his mother. He concerted with one Barnett, in May of 1848, to make an application to the magistrates for a warrant against Lord Leigh on a charge of murder, and to search parts of a bridge at Stoneleigh for the remains of dead bodies. It was so truly ridiculous the magistrates refused to grant the application; and Lord Leigh, finding Barnett was a convicted felon, took proceedings against him, but while on the very circuit in which the bill was to have been preferred, Barnett died, or was said to have died. The learned counsel read the deposition of Barnett as taken before the magistrate; it was at great length. We give the principal points

Richard Barnett deposed to being a stone-mason, aged 52. In 1814 worked at the Abbey. Lady Leigh (meaning Mrs. Leigh) directed the alterations. Remembered Pound, Smith, Wilcox, Shaw, Billings, Forbes, Munro, Wood, and Blissett. They worked at the abbey. Pound and Smith were dead. They were buried under a stone at one of the abutments of Stoneleigh Bridge, he believed. They were never seen after. Saw their bodies in the old coal-house when he was working at the Abbey in 1814. Wilcox had the key and gave it to him, and he went in about eleven o'clock in the morning. Had worked with them many a day, and ought to know them. About twelve one night they were brought to the bridge in a cart by Sprawson (a servant in the family). They were sewn up in a sack apiece. They were put in the abutment. Pointed out the place on the model of the bridge in court. Mr. Jones, Lady Julia Leigh, and Lord Leigh were present. Billings and Forbes were killed under the stone, and they were there then. Were killed before Pound and Smith were buried. He had hold of the guide rope. Was not far off. They were killed by a stone in the abutment. Pointed out the place on the model. It was in the night. Billy Wood and Alick Munro were present. Munro held the winch line. Mr. Jones, Lady Julia Leigh, and Lord Leigh gave orders. They all three at once said, "Let go;" and he had hold of the guide rope and went up into the air with it. They loosed the winch, and down went the stone and killed the men. It was never removed; it weighed a ton and a half. Pattison worked there that night; they built over them that night one course of stones." The deposition of Barnet then stated he took nine plates off the coffins in the family vault in Stoneleigh church, in 1811; there were there at the time, Mr. Leigh, Mr. Jones, Mr. Roberts, the parson, Mr. Harris, of the Red House, Lady Julia Leigh, and Jonathan Soden. William Blissett worked at the getting out the bridge foundations; saw him buried, at twelve at night, in Stoneleigh church-yard. He was shot by Hay, the keeper, about six at night. Then, "Mr. Jones and Lady Leigh were there when the body was removed."

It was to put an end to the calumnies thus directed against him that Lord Leigh brought the present indictment.

The trial extended over Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, when the case for the defence having been brought to a close, the learned Judge summed up, and the jury retired to consider their verdict, which had not arrived when we went to press.

STONELEIGH ABBEY AND BRIDGE.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, April 8.—Easter Sunday.
MONDAY, 9.—Easter Monday.
TUESDAY, 10.—Easter Tuesday.
WEDNESDAY, 11. Day breaks at 4h. 32m.
THURSDAY, 12. Quakers' Address presented to James II.
FRIDAY, 13.—Swallows and martens are usually seen for the first time.
SATURDAY, 14. Bishop Fortescue died, 1806.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE,
FOR THE WEEK ENDING APRIL 14

Sunday		Monday		Tuesday		Wednesday		Thursday		Friday		Saturday	
M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
2 38	3 2	3 50	4 16	4 33	4 59	5 16	5 40	6 0	6 25	6 45	7 9	7 30	7 54	8 16	8 40

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE. -First Appearance of Mdlle. PAROLI. First Appearance, this Season of Signor ARAGHE. The Nobility, Subscribers and the Public are respectfully informed that this Theatre will RE-OPEN on TUESDAY NEXT, APRIL 10th, when will be performed Bellini's Opera of NORMA Norma, Mdlle Parodi (her first appearance in England), Adalgisa, Mdme Grisbaldi; Pollione, Signor Gardoni, and Oroveso, Signor Lablache. (Her first appearance this season.) To conclude with the admired Ballet, entitled L'ORDALIE A QUATRE; the principal parts by Mdlle Dorothée Grahn, Mdlle Maria Taglioni, Mdlle Marie Taglioni, Mdlle Rosati, Mdlle Carlotta Grisi, Mdlle Emilie Bozzacchi, Mdlle Adeline Plunkett, Mdlle Rosetti, Mdlle Louise Taglioni, Mdlle Cerrito, Mdlle Duvernay, Mdlle Carlotta Grahn, Mdlle Maria Taglioni, Mdlle Adele Dumilâtre, Mdlle Fanny Cerrito, Mdlle Julia Grahn, Mdlle Rosetta, Mdlle Louise Taglioni

COURT AND HAUT TON.

On Tuesday evening, the Queen and Prince Albert honoured the performance at Exeter-Hall with their presence. The Royal suite consisted of the Duchess of Sutherland, the Countess of Charlemont, Hon. Miss Stanley, Hon. Miss Dawson, the Lord Chamberlain, the Duke of the Scots in the Throne, the Earl of Morelon, Sir Frederick Stovin, Colonel Buckley, and Colonel Seymour.

The Duchess of Kent paid a visit to her Royal Highness the Duchess of Cambridge, at Kew. Her Royal Highness afterwards proceeded to Frogmore House.

Her Majesty will hold a Levee at St. James's Palace, on Wednesday, the 2d of May next, at two o'clock.

Her Majesty will hold Drawing-Rooms, at St. James's Palace, on the following days, at two o'clock:

Thursday, 26th April instant.

Saturday, 19th May next, to celebrate her Majesty's birthday.

Thursday, 31st May next.

N.B.—The Knights of the several Orders are to appear in their Collars, at the Drawing Room, on the 19th May next.

DEPARTURE OF THE COURT TO WINDSOR.

On Wednesday afternoon, at three o'clock, the Queen and Prince Albert, accompanied by their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales, Prince Alfred, the Princess Royal, the Princess Alice, the Princess Helena, and the Princess Louisa, and attended by the Royal suite, left town for Windsor Castle. The august party occupied five carriages and four, and was escorted from Buckingham Palace to the Great Western Railway terminus by a party of Light Dragoons.

The Queen and Prince Albert, attended by the Hon. Miss Dawson, Colonel Buckley, and Colonel Seymour, honoured Mr. Landseer with a visit at his studio, in St. John's Wood, on Tuesday.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

CAMBRIDGE.

Mr. G. Howson, B.A. has been elected to a fellowship of Christ College, on the Finch and Bames foundation.

CAIUS COLLEGE.—The Rev. J. T. Walker, M.A., and the Rev. J. R. Crowford, M.A., have been elected Senior Fellows. The Rev. J. M. Croker, M.A., to a Stokes fellowship. The Rev. W. W. Hunt, M.A., and the Rev. W. S. Cobell, M.A., to Frankland Fellowships. A. G. Day, Esq., B.A., and J. H. Beardman, Esq., B.A., to Walley Fellowships; and J. Lamb, Esq., B.A., and B. B. Ramsay, Esq., to Pase Fellowship.

HEBREW SCHOLARSHIPS.—The examination for the Tyrwhitt's Hebrew Scholarships will commence on the second Wednesday in May next; and candidates are to send in their names to St. Peter's College Lodge, on or before the 1st of May.

OXFORD

Congregations will be holden for granting graces and conferring degrees on the following days in the ensuing Term: Wednesday, April 18; Thursday, April 26; Thursday, May 10; Wednesday, May 16; Saturday, May 26.

Mr. Charles Lewis Dart, B.A., of Exeter College, and Mr. Thos. H. R. Shand, B.A., of Brazen-nose, have been elected to the Johnson Scholarships; the former in the theological, the latter in the mathematical.

MAGDALEN COLLEGE SCHOOL.—The Lord Bishop of Winchester has decided against an appeal made to him to render the school of this College a free grammar-school.

ST. MARY HALL.—The Dyke Scholarship has been given to Mr. John Hutchings, a native of the county of Somerset.

The Lasby Scholarship at Magdalen Hall has been awarded to Mr. W. W. Russell, commoner of Queen's College. Mr. John Hutchings, from Somersetshire, has been elected to the Dyke Scholarship at St. Mary Hall. Mr. D. B. Binney, commoner of Worcester College, has been elected to the vacant Bible clerkship at Wadham College.

BISHOPRICK OF DOWN AND CONNOR.—This see, so long void by the death of Dr. Mant, has been filled up by the appointment of the Rev. R. Knox, Prebendary of St. Maughlin's, in the diocese of Limerick, and Chancellor of the diocese of Ardfert

The Rev. David Anderson, formerly Vice-Principal of St. Bees College, and at present Perpetual Curate of All Saints, Derby, has, upon the recommendation of his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury, been appointed by her Majesty to the newly-created bishoprick of Prince Rupert's Land, including the whole of the territory of the Hudson's Bay Company. It is understood that Mr. Anderson and Mr. Smith, the bishop elect of Victoria, will be consecrated in Canterbury Cathedral on Ascension Day

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

PUBLIC MEETINGS

ASTRONOMICAL SOCIETY.—At the annual general meeting of the Royal Astronomical Society, on Friday, Sir John F. W. Herschel, bart., presented to the body a finely executed marble bust of their late President, Francis Baily, D.C.L. (the gift of Miss Baily, his only surviving sister), with an appropriate address, which appears in the Society's Transactions for Feb 1849.

ABOLITION OF BURIALS IN TOWNS.—On Wednesday night a public meeting was held at the Whittington Club-house, in the Strand, to advocate the immediate suppression of burials in cities and large towns. Lord Dudley Coutts Stuart, M.P., presided, in the absence of Mr. Bond Cabbell, M.P., whose ill state of health prevented his attendance. The Chairman, Mr. Mackinnon, M.P., Mr. G. A. Walker, Mr. J. Abel Smith, M.P., and Mr. George Thompson, M.P., were the principal speakers. The first resolution, which was a protest against the practice of burial in vaults, under any circumstances, also stated that the attention of Parliament ought to be immediately directed to the way in which 600,000 bodies, the annual mortality of the United Kingdom, were disposed of, and that the constant exposure to the air of human remains must, in the present state of the public health, be highly prevented. This resolution was moved by Mr. Mackinnon, M.P., seconded by Mr. G. A. Walker, and carried *nem. con.* The second resolution referred to the report of a committee of the House of Commons in 1843, condemning in strong terms the practice of interment in large towns, as leading to the desecration of the repose of the dead, and being highly injurious to the health and morals of the living; and to the affirmation of those views by a majority of the House itself in 1845, finally expressing the opinion of the meeting that some general act was required for the establishment of cemeteries in suitable localities, as an act of justice to the nation. This resolution, with the third, agreeing to the form of a petition to Parliament, was supported by several speakers, who all agreed that some measure should not be too soon adopted by the Government for the suppression of an abomination from which the whole community suffered more or less.

RETURNING OFFICERS.—The following gentlemen have been appointed the returning officers for the metropolitan boroughs for 1849-50.—For Marylebone: Capes Tompkin, Esq., 50, Doughty-street. For Finsbury: J. H. Bykett, Esq., 9, Chancery-lane. For Tower Hamlets: Henry Child, Esq., St. Swithin's-lane

FIRE NEAR THE ROYAL EXCHANGE.—Tuesday morning, about eight o'clock, a fire, which caused considerable alarm in the city, but fortunately was not attended with much destruction of property broke out in the premises of Messrs. Cowling Sanders, and Nicholls, hatters, &c., 22, Birchin-lane. The engines of the Brigade and West of England quickly attended, and the flames were soon extinguished. The origin of the fire is unknown.

NOVELTIES FOR EASTER.—Of the many new Views will be introduced at the Diorama, Regent's Park; when, also, the Chinese Junk, at Blackwall, will be re-opened. There will be several new views shown at the Cosmorama, in Regent-street; when, also, a very elaborate model of the Cathedral at Cologne, by F. Bruckmann, will be first opened. Brunetti's model of Ancient Jerusalem will likewise be shown at 107, Regent-street. The two long pictures of the Rhine and Bierfreh's Panorama of the Eight Days of Kulm are, likewi-e, novelties; and the picture exhibitions at the Suffolk-street Gallery, the Hyde Park Gallery, and the British Institution, are of like attraction. The Society of Arts exhibition of recent British manufactures will be open during the holidays to those who have not tickets, for the charge of twopence each.

GREEN PEAS AND NEW POTATOES.—Messrs. Keelling and Hunt, of Monument-yard, a few days since, received a consignment of those earliest luxuries from Lisbon, which were of excellent quality

SERIOUS FIRE AND EXPLOSION IN SOUTHWARK.—On Monday evening, about six o'clock, a fire broke out in the oil and colour warehouse belonging to Mr. Tillyard, No. 28, Great Suffolk-street, nearly adjoining the Grapes Music hall, Southwark. As might be anticipated from the combustible nature of the stock, the flames raged with tremendous fury, until, reaching the place where a large quantity of gunpowder was stored, a terrific explosion took place, by which the whole of the building was shortly destroyed. Many persons were thrown down by the concussion, and some received serious injury from the falling bricks and materials. Fortunately no lives were lost, although Mr. Tillyard's children, when rescued at an early period from the burning house, had their clothes in flames. A number of the adjoining houses were injured by the explosion. The fire was completely extinguished by nine o'clock.

SUICIDE AND DEATHS IN THE MET ROPOLIS.—The number of births in the week ending March 31 were—Males, 799; females, 822; total, 1621. Deaths: Males, 619, females, 623; total, 1241. The number of deaths is 72 more than the weekly average of the season, which is the result, however, of a accumulation of coroner's cases registered together at the end of the quarter. There were only 4 deaths from cholera.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.—The mean height of the barometer was under 30 in. every day of the week. The mean temperature of the week was 40 deg. 8 sec.

A HANDSOME PAINTED EASTERN WINDOW has been put up in St John's Church, Woolwich, in memory of the late and first incumbent, who came to a violent and melancholy end, some ten months ago, by a railway collision, at Swindon.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY

IRELAND.—Lord Monteagle, the Earl Fitzwilliam, and the Marquis of Abercorn took the opportunity of the presentation of petitions to express their approval of Sir Peel's plan for the permanent improvement of the social condition of Ireland.

NORTH OF ITALY.

Lord BROUGHAM inquired if the report were true that the Government had recommended the Polish General with the unpronounceable name to the King of Sardinia? It appeared that that General had been employed by the Queen ment in a confidential capacity

The Earl of ABERDEEN charged the Government with very culpable partiality in their conduct towards Sardinia, in comparison with their bearing towards Austria. He hoped the mediation had proceeded without the interference of England

The Marquis of LANSDOWNE denied that the Polish General had been recommended by the British Government to Sardinia, and repelled the charge of unfair partiality in their mediation between Sardinia and Austria

The Earl of ELLESMERE expressed himself that the Government would not suffer any infringement of the territory of Piedmont.

The Earl of ABERDEEN remarked that there was little danger of that, because Austria herself evinced all intention or desire of despoiling Piedmont

The conversation then dropped

On the motion of the Marquis of CLANRICARDE, the Recovery of Wages (Ireland) Bill and the Protection of Justices (Ireland) Bill were read a second time

The Mutiny Bill, the Marine Mutiny Bill, and the Indemnity Bill were read a third time and passed, on the motion of the Marquis of LANSDOWNE.

On the motion of Lord CAMPBELL, the Petty Sessions Bill passed through Committee And adjourned

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

NOTICES AND QUESTIONS.

Mr. B. OSBORNE gave notice that, after Easter, he would move a Committee of the whole House to consider the temporalities of the Irish Church.

Sir W. MOLESWORTH gave notice of a motion, after Easter, on the subject of the colonial policy of the British empire.

In answer to questions from Mr. Hume, Lord PALMERSTON stated that he had no reason to suppose that Austria had any intention or disposition to require the cession of any portion of the Piedmontese territory.

To Mr. Ewart, the noble Lord replied that there were fair prospects of the resumption of British commerce in La Plata

In answer to Mr. ANSTEY, Lord PALMERSTON stated that the Government had the best reasons for believing that the Russian Government had made no demand upon Turkey for permission for the Russian squadron to pass out of the Black Sea into the Mediterranean.

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

Lord J. RUSSELL moved that on Thursday, the 19th instant, and on every subsequent alternate Thursday till the end of the session, orders of the day shall have precedence of notices of motion. May it please you, the noble Lord added that course he proposed with respect to public business. He hoped the report of the Navigation Bill would be received on Wednesday, or, at all events, immediately after the recess, and he therefore fixed the 23rd for the third reading. The Oaths (the Jew) Bill he would set down for Monday, the 30th inst. He trusted that the second reading of the Rate in Aid Bill would be agreed to that night; but, as the £100,000 vote on the security of the rate would give rise to considerable discussion, he would postpone his motion for the advance to Monday, the 16th

Mr HUME objected to the proposal to give up each alternate Thursday to the Government at so early a period of the session, and threatened a division, but did not persist

Lord J. RUSSELL's motion was therefore agreed to

The House went into committee of supply, and some votes on account of civil services and civil contingencies were taken.

RATE IN AID.—ADJOURNED DEBATE

The adjourned debate on the motion for the second reading of the Rate in Aid Bill, and on Mr. G. A. Hamilton's amendment thereto, was resumed by Mr Herbert. The hon. member supported the rate in aid, because its necessity for some such contribution was imperatively and immediately required, and no other made less objectionable had been submitted to the House. He regretted that the Government had not prepared some large plan for the permanent amelioration of the social condition of Ireland. He admired the scheme sketched by Sir R. Peel, but he thought it was rather vague, and took an impracticable shape.

The Marquis of GRANBY censured as weak, vacillating, and unsatisfactory the conduct of the Government in respect to this measure.

Mr C. S. FORTESCUE could not support the Government on this occasion, because he considered the rate in aid indefensible, and contrary to the spirit of the Poor-law. He was favourable to an Irish income-tax, provided it was levied on Irish purposes.

Mr. DISRAELI having condemned the proposition of the Government, and criticised the exposition of the right hon. Baronet, presented to the House by Mr Herbert in the proposal for an Income Tax for Ireland; and he would accompany that measure by such a diminution of the area of taxation as would give the requisite employment now stopped, and, by a stringent Poor Law, would prepare the way for the encouragement of private enterprise, under the shadow and protection of imperial resources such encouragement as was proposed by the late lamented Lord George Bentinck, whose plan for the construction of railways was taken up bit by bit by the Government.

Lord J. RUSSELL denied that the rate in aid was the "comprehensive plan" submitted by the right hon. Baronet opposite (Sir R. Peel). It was presented only as a temporary cure for an acute evil, without any pretence to the character of an ultimate or a permanent remedy. He promised that, should the Irish members make a case for the imposition of an income tax on Ireland, they might have it. With respect to the commission suggested by Sir R. Peel, the noble Lord said he had much doubt about its practicability It should either have compulsory powers, or it should only work on the voluntary principle; and he did not think either project would work. The case of Ulster had been cited as a precedent. But, in the case of Ulster, the lands were in the hands of the Crown, and there were no people on them; whereas, in the case of Ireland at present, the lands were not in the hands of Parliament, and the people were located on them. He could not understand how the right hon. Baronet's scheme could be carried out But he thought the committee might be done to facilitate the transmission of property: and he had heard with pleasure the right hon Baronet's suggestions relative to the doing away with the cumbrous and too carefully-framed rules of the Court of Chancery, and he hoped to be able to amend the act of last year. With respect to the reproductive works in Ireland, it was the intention of the Government to propose an amount for railways, for arterial drainage, and for land improvements in the extent of a million pounds sterling. He would not, however, call on the House to affirm the principle of the bill, which is that Ireland should contribute her share to relieve the distress

The debate on the motion of Mr J. O'CONNELL was adjourned

Mr. GREY obtained leave to bring in a bill for promoting the public health in Scotland

Mr. SOLICITOR-GENERAL obtained leave to bring in a bill for facilitating and [illegible]

Adjourned at half past twelve o'clock.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—TUESDAY.

The Royal Assent (by Commission) was given to the following bills: The Mutiny Bill, the Marine Mutiny Bill, the Indemnity Bill, the Larceny Acts Amendment Bill, and Wadely's Divorce Bill. The Lords Commissioners were the Lord Chancellor, the Earl of Mulgrave, and Lord Wharncliffe.

The Spirits (Ireland) Bill was read a second time, on the motion of the Marquis of CLANRICARDE.

The Report of the Petty Sessions Bill was received, Lord CAMPBELL having announced that he had made the amendments in it suggested by the Earl of Malmesbury and Lord Stanley

The Recovery of Wages (Ireland) Bill and the Protection of Justices (Ireland) Bill passed through committee

Lord BROUGHAM again impressed on the Government the duty of abstaining from interference in the affairs of Sardinia and Austria

On the motion of the Marquis of LANSDOWNE, their Lordships adjourned, for the Easter recess, to Thursday, the 19th instant.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY

RATE IN AID.—ADJOURNED DEBATE

The adjourned debate was resumed by Mr. J. O'CONNELL, who objected to the bill, because he thought a rate in aid would break down the poorer ratepayers, and thus very largely swell the ranks of pauperism. The hon. member was unprepared to propose his vote for the rate on the ground that it would give a temporary relief to the starving people.

After a long discussion, the House divided—For the second reading of the bill, 191; against it, 138: majority for the Government, 53.

Mr. P. SCRROPE moved for leave to bring in a bill to promote the employment of labour in Ireland by a proportionate exemption from poor-rate.—Mr. A. STAFFORD seconded the motion.—After a short discussion, the House divided—For bringing in the bill, 108; against it, 15: majority, 93.—Leave was given to bring in the bill, which was read a first time

Mr. LOCKE moved for leave to bring in a bill to secure to the public on Sundays a limited and reasonable use of all railways which convey passengers on other days of the week. Mr. FORBES opposed the motion, and, after a short debate, the House divided For leave to bring in the bill, 58; against it, 39: majority, 38. Leave was then given to bring in the bill, which was read a first time

Mr. GREY obtained leave to bring in a bill to establish county financial boards for the administration of county rates and expenditure in England and Wales. The bill was read a first time.

Sir G. GREY, in the absence of Lord J. RUSSELL, moved for leave to bring in a bill to amend the acts relating to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England. The motion was agreed to, and the bill was read a first time.

Adjourned at two o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—WEDNESDAY.

THE EASTER HOLIDAYS.—Lord J. RUSSELL moved the adjournment of the House for the Easter recess, from its rising, to Monday, the 16th inst.—Mr. HUME took that occasion to bring under consideration the general discontent of our colonies, which he attributed in a great degree to the misconduct of the Colonial Secretary. Lord J. RUSSELL contended that, taken in the aggregate, our colonies could not be said to be discontented, and he referred to Canada, the Cape, Australia, and New Zealand, as instances that the sweeping charge made by Mr Hume could not be sustained As to the sugar colonies, if they were dissatisfied, their dissatisfaction could not be attributed to the conduct of Lord Grey, their complaints arose from the measures adopted by Parliament, and not from the administration of the Colonial Secretary.—After a short conversation, Lord J. Russell's motion was agreed to.

The Attachments, Courts of Record (Ireland) Bill, the Passengers Bill, and the Friendly Societies Bill, were severally read a second time.

The Debtors at Bank Rent Relief Bill and the Superiors' Remedies Bill went through committee

Mr ROUNDELL PALMER obtained leave to bring in a bill to authorise, in certain cases, the partition or sale of real estate personally held in joint tenancy or tenancy in common

Leave was also given to the Lord Advocate to bring in a bill to make more effectual provision for regulating the police of towns and populous places in Scotland, and for paving, draining, cleansing, lighting, and improving the same.

The House adjourned to Monday, the 16th instant.

COUNTRY NEWS.

NORTH HANTS ELECTION.—PROTECTIONIST SCHISM.—On Saturday the nomination took place at Winchester Sir John Walter Pollen proposed Mr Melville Portal as a fit and proper person to represent the county in Parliament (ringing cheers and hisses), as a supporter of the Ministry, and of the landed interest; Sir John add ng, that Mr. Portal was no Tamford man, but a true Protectionist. Mr William Lutley Sclater seconded the nomination Mr. Bawlings, of Whitchurch, a large tenant-farmer, then came forward to propose Mr. William Shaw, chairman of the London Farmers' Club (cheers and hisses), describing him as a Protectionist—as being personally known to many of the farmers present as one of their own body, who had identified himself with them for twenty years as the legitimate farmers' friend. The candidates severally addressed the electors, and a show of hands was taken, which was in favour of Mr. Shaw. A poll was demanded by Sir J. Pollen, which closed on Wednesday, with the following numbers: For Portal, 1199; for Shaw, 868: majority for Portal, 331.

MELANCHOLY SUICIDE OF THE VICAR OF PRESCOT.—It is with regret that we have to announce the recent suicide, last week, of the Rev. Mr. Chapman, the lately-appointed Vicar of Prescot. The rev. gentleman, who was about thirty years of age, was staying at the time of the dreadful occurrence (Thursday) with a sister at St. Albans. He had only been appointed to the vicarage of Prescot about three months. His health, we believe, was indifferent, and the thought of the heavy charge (from the extent of the parish) which he had undertaken, acting upon a conscientious and over-sensitive mind, depressed his spirits, and led to the commission of the rash act. The suicide was effected by cutting his throat. The appointment to Prescot rests, we believe, with King's College, Cambridge.

REPRESENTATION OF SHEFFIELD.—On Monday meetings of both sections of the Liberal party were held in Sheffield, to select a representative in the room of H. G. Ward, Esq., who has been appointed Lord High Commissioner of the Ionian Islands, and at each it was resolved to support John Arthur Roebuck, Esq. At a meeting of the ultra-Liberal party, which included many of the friends of Sir Culling Eardley, the support which it was agreed should be given to Mr. Roebuck, was coupled with the conditions to be drawn by the mover of Nonconformist delegates at the last election of the Ward, namely, opposition to further religious endowment—support of free trade—economical reform—and a gradual and safe extension of the suffrage, to which was added a new condition in favour of the ballot.

IRELAND.

The preferment of the Rev. R. Knox, of the diocese of Limerick, to the vacant see of Down and Connor has just been announced to the Irish public. Mr Knox is Prebendary of St. Maughlin's, in the diocese of Limerick, and Chancellor of the diocese of Ardfert and Aghadoe. He is a man of liberal opinions, of the purest life and morals, mild and conciliatory in his manner and bearing—having lived on terms of the truest Christian charity with the brethren of the Roman Catholic and Presbyterian churches. Mr Knox is for the compiler of the "Ecclesiastic Index" bearing his name, and is not an unread man in many of the episcopal duties, having for many years administered the affairs of the diocese of Limerick during the illness and absence of the Bishop.

TRIAL OF MR. DUFFY.—All the necessary preparations are in progress for another experiment of trial by jury. Summonses have been served on the city jurors, and Mr. Duffy is to be again arraigned at the opening of the commission, on this day (Saturday)

REDUCTION OF RENTS.—The Meath tenantry of the Marquis of Headfort have solicited his Lordship to meet them at the court-house of Kells, in order that they may lay before him such a statement of the hardships they are suffering from the gravous weight of rates and taxes as may induce him to make a reduction of rents commensurate with the losses they have sustained, and in accordance with the present depressed state of agriculture.

SIR ROBERT'S PLAN.—The right hon. Baronet's scheme for the regeneration of Ireland forms the all-engrossing topic of conversation throughout the country—nothing else is spoken or thought of. The project is favourably received by a majority of the Irish people

THE CRISIS.—Four baronies in the county of Cork are suddenly left without a high constable to collect the rates. The offices have been thrown up in utter disgust, and no one can be found willing to undertake a duty which is felt to be worse than useless

The county of Cork Grand Jury have petitioned Parliament in favour of a bc. duty on foreign corn, the revenue to be applied to the support of the poor in Ireland whenever the rate shall exceed 3s. in the pound.

The cholera has nearly disappeared in Limerick, and confidence is being quickly restored.

Jenny Lind having declined to accept a testimonial which the inhabitants of Worcester proposed to present to her, in token of the admiration which her notle and disinterested generosity had excited in giving a concert for the benefit of the Worcester Infirmary, it has been determined the amount of the subscription shall be given, as a mark of gratitude to her, to the Worcester Dispensary and Orphanage Institution

LOSS OF THE STEAM SHIP "FORTH."—An investigation into the late melancholy loss of the steam-ship *Forth*, on the Alacranes reef, bound to Southampton, on Saturday. The tribunal was composed of the following gentlemen, who constituted an inquiry committee of the company: Captain Sargeant, of the East India Company, as Elder Brother of Trinity-house, Chairman; Capt Maugles, a managing director, Vice-Chairman; Captain Nolan, an Elder Brother of Trinity house; Captain Barton, R.N., the company's superintendent at Southampton; Captain R. N. Chappell, R.N. secretary of the company; Captain Wish, R.N., auditor of the company; likewise the commanders of three of the company's ships in port, Lieutenant P. Hass, R.N., of the *Avon*, Lieutenant Senior officer and commander of the steamer's fleet, Captain William Allen, of the *Dee*; and Captain W. Vincent, of the *Severn*. The whole tenour of the evidence (to which a patient and careful hearing of four hours was given by the committee) demonstrated that the loss of this fine steamer arose from—I, an error in the reckoning, which, however, ought to have been counteracted by different observations and attention to the sounding lead; 2, a violation of the company's regulations in regard to frequent soundings, as before alluded to; and, 3, by the taking from his post of one of the look-out men. As the most explicit instructions on these are laid down in the company's volume of regulations published for the information and guidance of their officers, the resolution arrived at, after deliberation, was, that a laxity of discipline in relation to the duties of the navigation of the ship caused her misfortune to be wrongly computed, and her total destruction consequently followed. The decision arrived at by the committee was—that it would be their painful duty to recommend to the Court of Directors the dismissal of Captain Sturdee and the chief officer from the company's service; that the second officer should be reduced to the grade of third officer for one voyage, and that the third officer should be reduced to the grade of fourth officer for one year.

THE RETURN VISIT TO PARIS.

IF will, doubtless, be recollected, that, a short time since, a considerable number of the French National Guards visited our metropolis; when parties of them inspected several of our public establishments, at which they were received in the most courteous manner. Several of the Guards also waited upon the Lord Mayor, at the Mansion House, and a medallic commemoration of his Lordship's hospitable reception of the visitors has since appeared, by a distinguished French artist. The Hon. Artillery Company likewise gave the Guards a fraternal welcome. A return visit was proposed, but no arrangements were made for the occasion. The proceedings seem, however, to have suggested what was at first termed a Petit Retour Visit; the time fixed was Easter, and Thursday was the day named for the departure of the Visitors. Nearly 200 persons are stated to have availed themselves of the opportunity. Not are we able to explain to our readers, that, notwithstanding the considerable number of the visitors, the whole affair could not be considered otherwise than as a holiday excursion, and should not be regarded as a national demonstration. The French Guards came to London as a "National" body; and this may read some persons in imagining the late Royal return to France as of a similar character; such, however, is not the case, though we do not for a m ment question the amount of excellent feeling which our countrymen will exhibit in their visit to the French capital. Their reception by the French authorities at Boulogne has been very gratifying; and, as it presents some beautiful display of French feeling, we have illustrated two of its most attractive scenes in the engravings page; these are the landing, and a sort of banquet known as the "Vin d'Honneur," which consisted in the authorities and visitors interchanging bumpers of champagne

On Thursday morning a train left the South-Eastern Railway London station at half-past five o'clock, with nearly 300 visitors, who arrived at Boulogne at 12 o'clock, and were received by the Mayor and other authorities, and left Boulogne for Paris at two o'clock, much gratified with their welcome.

THE RETURN VISIT TO PARIS.

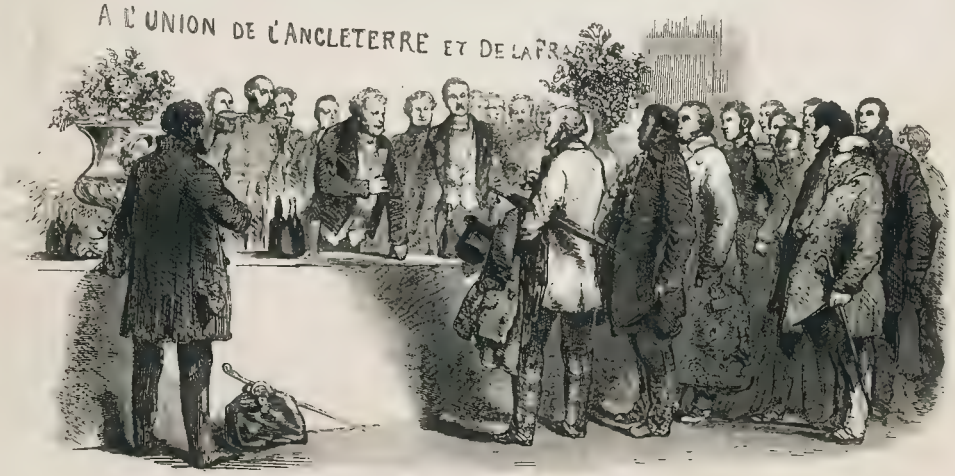
THE LANDING AT BOULOGNE.

THE LANDING.

The preparations for the reception of the visitors were very striking. On the bay were National Guards in arms, forming a circle in front of the Custom House. Behind the line of Guards were the artillery firing salutes. The windows of the neighbouring houses were crowded with spectators.

THE "VIN D'HONNEUR."

This was the ceremony of welcome. The visitors were received in an apartment, where, at a long table, were stationed gentlemen officiating as waiters; the Mayor of Boulogne being in the middle, and holding a glass of champagne in his hand, addressed the company. The English visitors were in their travelling dress; some in the uniform of the Artillery Company, some with cloaks carpet-bags, &c. The apartment was decorated with festoons of foliage, as wel as the arch outside, upon which was inscribed, "To the union of England and France," with flags of both nations The table was covered with baskets o flowers, fruits, bottles of champagne, silver vases &c. and had a very handsome appearance.



THE "VIN D'HONNEUR."

EXTERIOR OF THE COURT AT NORWICH.

THE STANFIELD HALL MURDERS.

The interest which is generally exhibited respecting this extraordinary trial calls for a more lengthened notice of the evidence of the chief witness, Emily Sandford, than that which we gave briefly in our Postscript of last week.

The witness was examined on Friday (week). She said, in reference to the document which she had copied and signed for Rush, and the discovery of which fixed the probability of motive for the alleged charge—I was living in London about twelve months ago. It is two years since I became acquainted with the prisoner Rush. About a year ago I left London to live with him at Stanfield Hall Farm. After living with him there some time I went back to London—about the beginning of February, 1848—where we lived together, at lodgings, in 3, Milne-street, Islington. I went under the name of James. I remember persons of the name of Thomas Jermy, Larner, and Richard Reed coming there in October last. A writing was produced at that meeting. It is the same as that which is now before me. It is dated October 3—that is the day I wrote it. (The paper was the agreement respecting the farms found in the secret drawer.) I wrote it before they came, from a copy given to me by Mr. Rush. The paper he gave me was in his handwriting. He told me to copy it. The men came about six o'clock in the evening, and before that time I looked over the paper. It remained on the table when they came. I saw them all put their signatures to it. (Here she became rather faint, and leant back in the box. The prisoner: "Get her a footstool." She came round, however, and the examination proceeded, but the witness was in tears the greater part of the time.) After they were gone Mr. Rush asked me to sign it, and I did so. Mr. Rush said, that Larner and Jermy should go down to Felmingham to the farm. * * * Mr. Rush was to pay their expenses in going down. As I understood, Jermy and Larner were cousins. I never saw them after. Next day but one—that is, October 5. I came from London by Mr. Rush's directions. * * * He asked me to copy some papers and produced them. After he left me I began to copy, and next morning he called and told me that I need not trouble to do it. I cannot say whether the paper was destroyed or not. Mr Rush returned from London on Saturday morning, and we breakfasted together, after which I went to Mrs. Stacey's by his desire. He went home, and I cannot say how soon after he called for me there. When he came he said he had some writing to occupy my time, and produced a paper to copy from. He also showed me some paper on which to write, and which was stamped. I did as he directed, and we dined together afterwards. After making the first copy he wanted me to make another of the same paper, which I did. That also was on a stamp. He took both copies away with him. The Sunday after that he came again and showed me one of the pieces of stamped paper. (Here the witness leant back weeping and quite overcome. Her emotion appeared to be caused by a hurried glance which she took at the prisoner.) On showing me the papers, he said, "I want you to put your name to that you wrote for me the other day." I think he produced both the copies I made.—The prisoner here interrupted, when

The Judge said, Had anything been added since you wrote the papers?—Witness: I observed that the words "I. Jermy" had been added. (Sensation

INTERIOR OF THE COURT-HOUSE, DURING THE TRIAL OF RUSH.—EXAMINATION OF ELIZA CHESTNEY.

PLAN OF THE STANFIELD HALL ESTATE.

EXPLANATION.

- Dwelling-Houses.
- Roads, Paths, &c.
- Out-buildings
- Ponds, Water-courses, &c.
- Parish Boundaries.
- Private Boundaries
- Gates.

DISTANCES

From Stanfield Hall to Gore's Farm-house 40 yards
From Stanfield Hall to Potash Farm-house 1760 yards
From Stanfield Hall to Norwich or Ketteringham Lodge 2 miles 2 furlongs
From Stanfield Hall to the boundary of Potash Farm 724 yards.
From the boundary of Stanfield Hall estate to the Potash Farm-house, 854 yards.
From Stanfield Hall to Potash Farm-house 1089 yards
From Stanfield Hall to Potash Farm-house by Norwich or Ketteringham Lodge, 1 mile 5 furlongs 16 yards
From Stanfield Hall to Potash Farm-house, by Wymondham Lodge, 2 miles 2 furlongs 4 yards.

...e asked me to write my name and the word "witness" after it; which I did He left me about four o'clock. I remarked to Mr. Rush that the paper was flared on the day we went to Stanfield, and that he made me a witness though I did not go in. We had some words about it; and he said he did not wish to make me a witness. He told me that the papers were only copies. I wrote on Monday a letter to him on the subject, but I can't say that he has destroyed it, or has said so to me

* * * * * * *

In the letter I wrote I complained that it would be swearing falsely to be a witness. He came next day, and was very angry at me for writing, saying it was very indiscreet to write about such matters, and asking me if I had a copy of the letter. I went to look, and found one in pencil, which I gave him, and he tore it up. Nothing more passed between us on the subject, and he left me the same evening

* * * * * * *

After dinner Mr. Rush told me I had better take my walk, saying he had a little writing to do. I returned in about half an hour, and found a great many papers on the table. After I had put off my things, he asked me to put my name in two of the papers I had written for him, which are those now produced. He said, "Put your signature to these, and the word 'witness,'" holding the papers, as he said so, only open at the bottom. After I had written my name, he signed the papers also. When I signed, I could not see the words "Isaac Jermy," which I now observe on one of the papers. It was not there when I copied it. On signing the other, I think I observed the words "Isaac Jermy." Mr. Rush did not sign it after me, as he did with the first paper.

Her evidence relative to the night of the murder was as follows:—

On the Tuesday we had tea about six o'clock. I had been preparing for the concert; but a few minutes before dinner Mr. Rush came up-stairs, brought his gun, and fired it off. He went out shortly before tea, and at tea he said he was not well. We had a great deal of conversation. He asked me if I was much disappointed at not going to the concert? and I said, "No, not in the least, if you are unwell." He said that we should go next morning instead. During the conversation he said he should go out that night again.

Mr Prendergast: What did you say?—Witness: I objected to his going, and said I was sure there was something more than vexation.

Mr Prendergast: What did he say then.? Witness; He said there was something worse; he would not let me know then, but he would tell me another time.

Mr. Prendergast: What followed?—Witness: He asked how many times he had been out? and I said five or six times.

Mr. Prendergast: What did he say then?—Witness: That he should only have two or three more times to go out, and then he should succeed.

Mr. Prendergast: What had you been reading then?—Witness: The Scottish history, which I read sometimes, and sometimes he.

Prisoner: Ask her what I did say?

Mr Prendergast: What did he say?—Witness: He asked if I recollected the anecdote of Bruce; he sure edied the seventh time. He thought he should too, and he would try again that night.

Mr. Prendergast: What were his words? Witness: "Do you recollect Bruce watching the spider? It made several attempts to spring to the wall. It tried six times and failed; on the seventh it succeeded." The Scottish chief succeeded, and he thought he should succeed.

Prisoner: I complain that counsel below are interfering. I want to know if there are more than three counsel The Judge: There are not

Witness: Seeing his eyes fixed on me, I asked him why he looked at me so; and he cried. He left about half-past seven o'clock. I went up-stairs during the afternoon, and there were the remains of a fire in his bedroom. I went up the first time and the bedroom door was shut, which was unusual. The fire was quite out in the evening when he went out. I was in the parlour at the time, and he was in his bedroom a quarter of an hour before going. I heard him also go to the keeping room, but did not see him. I then heard him go right through the back premises, which are not connected with the parlour side of the house. He desired me to fasten the front door up till he returned. Being alone I remained in the parlour. It was nine or half-past nine when he returned, and I heard him rattle at the porch door. I went and asked "Who is there?" He said, "It's only me; open the door." I undid the bolt, went into the parlour, and said, "It's undone."

Mr. Prendergast: Did you say anything to him?—Witness. When he came in he went past up-stairs, and I asked him if he would have a light The parlour door was closed at the time. He said, "No, go to bed." I remained a few minutes in the parlour, and he came down into the room.

Mr. Prendergast: How was he, so far as his dress? Witness: He had neither coat nor shoes on. I could tell by the noise that he wore shoes when he went out.

Mr. Prendergast: What state was he in?—Witness: He appeared very excited, and looked pale and agitated.

Mr. Prendergast. What did he say to you?—Witness: He told me to take the fire off and come to bed. I asked him what was the matter—had anything happened?

Mr. Prendergast: What did he say? Witness: "No; nothing. If you hear any inquiries for me, say I was out only ten minutes." (Sensation.) I then threw water on the fire, and went up-stairs to his bed-room, the door of which I just opened, and went in about a yard. I said, "Which room shall I go in to sleep?" He said, "Here;" and immediately after, "No; in your own."

Mr. Prendergast: When he said that, did he remain where he was?—Witness: No; he walked towards me, and said, "You want your dress unfastened." Since I had been at Potash we had always slept in the same bed. I went into my own room then.

Mr Prendergast: Did you observe, when you went into his room, if there was a fire? Witness. Yes; there was a fire burning brightly. I had lighted none before he came home. When I was in my room, I heard him go down stairs, and come back again very shortly. When I retired, he appeared to look himself in. When I got into bed I bolted my door inside.

Mr. Prendergast: Were you disturbed in the night?—Witness: Yes, about 2 some one came and knocked. I asked, who was there? and he said, 'It's only me; I came to wish you good night; undo your door."

Mr Prendergast: How did you observe him, then?—Witness: He came inside and was talking a great deal. He said, "You must go firm. If any one asks you how long I was out last night, you must say only ten minutes."

Mr Prendergast: What did you say?—Witness: I asked him what had happened" and he answered, "Nothing; you may hear of something in the morning" (Sensation.)

Mr Prendergast: What state were you in?—Witness: I was trembling, and said I felt cold; to which he replied, "You appear as if you had the ague." He then went and brought his great coat from the room, and laid it on the table. There was a great deal said that night.

Mr. Prendergast: Did you make any observation to him?—Witness: I asked him several times for God's sake what he had done, and why his hand trembled? But he repeated "Nothing."

Mr Prendergast: Did he say anything besides?—Witness: He said his poor mother would be ruined. He hoped God would bless me, for I had done nothing wrong.

Mr. Prendergast: Do you remember a peculiar pair of boots which Mr. Rush was in the habit of wearing?—Witness: Yes, a pair open at the side, with a loop behind to pull them up. I have seen them drying repeatedly next morning as if they had been worn the day before. I had seen them last on Saturday" but not since.

Mr Prendergast: Some days before this, do you remember Mr. Rush showing you a closet in the parlour?—Witness: Yes. He showed me where he kept his papers that were valuable. No one, he said, knew the place but his poor mother. He took up one of the planks, and showed me how to raise it by a chisel in case of fire The closet in his bedroom he always kept locked.

The prisoner here quietly requested that one of the blinds should be raised, as the sun was shining on his papers and dazzling his eyes. It was done.

Mr Prendergast: Did Mr. Rush ask you any questions at breakfast next day? Witness: He said, "You know I had my slippers on last night;" and I answered, "No, I don't."

The cloak was here produced, and the witness identified it as belonging to the prisoner. It was made in London, and was kept in his room.

SATURDAY.

This morning the prisoner Rush resumed the cross-examination of Emily Sandford (*alias* the widow James), in a rambling series of interrogations, which only elicited a confused, unconnected mass of matter, having little bearing upon the immediate features.

The only other witness of consequence examined was William Frederick Howe, who said: I was a clerk to Mr. Waugh, solicitor, Bedford-row

The prisoner applied that this witness might be postponed till Monday morning, as he never heard of his being a witness till the learned gentleman opened his case.

The Judge said all he could say was, that the cross-examination might be put off till Monday.

The examination then proceeded: I met Mr. Rush in 1847, in Catherine-street, Strand, London We were having some refreshment in a house kept by a man named Josep, when a fighting man came in. Mr. Rush asked me who he was. I told him his name was Samuel Simmonds The prisoner took up a glass of claret before him, and said, "If I could strike like him, I would knock Jimmy down like a bullock." Very early in 1848 he called at Mr. Waugh's office. There was an act on then going on between Rush and Jermy, in which Mr Waugh was concerned for Rush. The action was one of ejectment. When Rush called, Mr. Waugh was out, and I left the office with him, and we were walking down Jamesstreet We were talking about the ejectment.

Mr. Prendergast: What did he say?—Witness: There was one remarkable expression he used.

Mr Prendergast: What was it?—Witness: He said "It will not be long before I serve him with an ejectment to the other world," or "before he has an ejectment for the other world." I am not sure which.

Mr. Prendergast: Of whom was he speaking then?—Witness: Of Mr Jermy. I frequently talked with the prisoner on the subject of this action—his expressions were unfriendly to Mr. Jermy.

The Judge: Do you wish to postpone the cross-examination?

The Prisoner. Certainly, my lord.

The Judge. I should have thought it would need no cross-examination at all.

MONDAY.

Mr. Baron Rolfe took his seat on the bench at a quarter before nine o'clock. Rush immediately was placed in the dock, bringing, as before, a vast quantity of papers with him. He looked very well.

Mr Baron Rolfe intimated to the prisoner that he had received two notes with respect to the witness Howe. It was very improper to write to a judge whilst trying a prisoner. He had handed the letters to the counsel for the prosecution.

Rush made no observation, but requested that he might be permitted to postpone his cross-examination of the witness for a short time, as he had just received a letter with respect to him.

At a subsequent period of the day, William Frederick Howe, whose examination in chief took place on Saturday, was cross-examined by the Prisoner, but material was elicited.

The other evidence adduced during the day was not of any special interest.

JUDGMENT

The case for the prosecution having closed on the preceding night, the defence was opened this morning, the learned Judge taking his seat on the bench at nine o'clock precisely.

A great deal of curiosity as to the line of defence that would be adopted was prevalent.

The exterior of the Court was more than usually thronged by spectators from an early hour, and those parties who had the privilege of the *entrée* were punctual in taking their seats.

The Earl of Leicester, the Hon. E. K Iprel Coke, M.P., Lord Hastings, the Bishop of Norwich, and many other influential gentl men resident in the county, occupied places on the magisterial seats

In the interior of the c art, at its opening, carpenters were engaged in covering with wood-work the iron spikes which surrounded the prisoner's dock. This precaution was taken in consequence of the prisoner having been extremely violent during the night, and, as a further precaution, those who were sitting on each side of the dock were warned not to place any dangerous instruments within his reach, such as penknives, &c.

Whilst in his cell, instead of preparing his defence, the prisoner uttered the most violent denunciations against all those who had taken any part in the case against him. On entering the court, however, he appeared calm; but he had all the appearance of having passed a sleepless and restless night.

Soon after entering the dock, the prisoner applied for leave to ask a few more questions from the witness Howe, which the Judge reluctantly granted. The questions, however, had not much relevancy to the case. The prisoner then, at five minutes past nine, commenced his defence when he read from a very voluminous brief. He asserted his entire innocence of the fearful charge against him. He referred to his solicitor, relating to the affairs of his children, in respect of whom he was executor under a will. Under these circumstances, he called upon the Judge to assist him as far as he could consistently with the ends of Justice.

We give some extracts from the defence, which was of a most rambling confused character, the prisoner sometimes reading from a written paper, at others addressing the Court orally

In alluding to his own conduct of the case, he observed. I am quite aware of the inconvenience arising from admissions made during the cross-examination of the principal witness (Emily Sandford), and also of some of the others; but as she has done such grievous wrong to herself in departing from the truth, I have fully made up my mind to abide by the truth in time to come. I have made some inconvenient admissions, although I was directed by my solicitor not to admit anything but the truth against me. I hope and trust in God, gentlemen, that you will make use of such evidence against me as may be necessary to strain the ends of justice. And although you may find that I had knowledge of something serious happening at Stanfield Hall, I say at once that I am innocent of the horrid charge made against me. On the 18th of January last I wrote a letter for the information of my solicitor, giving him information as to how I had come to the knowledge that something serious had taken place at Sir Field Hall on the night of the murder. By the way, I had every reason to think, on account of the way that Jermy and myself had been given for the last eighteen months, that I should be suspected of the murder: and what I meant I took to avoid such suspicion. (Here the prisoner became confused, and paused for about a minute.)

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[illegible]

[illegible]

THIBETAN SHEEP, AT THE GARDENS OF THE ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY, REGENT'S-PARK.

THIBETAN SHEEP

AT THE GARDENS OF THE ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY, REGENT'S PARK.

MORECROFT was the first traveller, we believe, who noticed the peculiar race of sheep inhabiting the Transhimalayan district of Ladak. Subsequent observations having confirmed his opinion as to the quality of their flesh and wool, the Hon. East India Company have imported a flock which originally consisted of fourteen sheep and ewes, but which was increased by the birth of six lambs during the passage. The whole flock has been sent, for a short time, to the Gardens of the Zoological Society, previous to their distribution among the landed proprietors of those possessions are best adapted by soil and climate for naturalizing this mountain variety in the British Islands. His Royal Highness Prince Albert has been pleased to receive four of these sheep, probably destined for Balmoral; and we have heard that the remainder are to be presented to certain noblemen distinguished by their interest in agriculture, but whose names it would at present be premature to disclose.

We are happy to avail ourselves of this opportunity afforded to our artist of presenting to our readers a characteristic sketch of these animals, to which the remoteness of their origin, and the great difficulty of transporting them, attach a general interest, independent of that which they must necessarily possess in the eyes of the breeder, who will perceive in them the possible germ of an improved stock in our own hill races. We are informed that the flock was obtained in the first instance, and transmitted to Calcutta by Captain Cunningham, the Hon. Company's Commissioner on the Thibet frontier.

Specimens have also been given to the Duke of Richmond, the Duke of Buccleuch, and Mr. Talbot, of Margham, who all take a great interest in the experiment.

BANK OF ENGLAND.

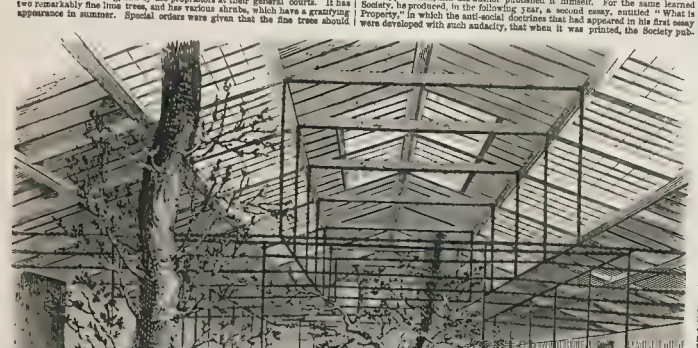
THE temporary office, represented in the Engraving, has just been constructed in a substantial manner, for the purpose of affording accommodation to the drawing-office, whilst the old office is undergoing such alterations and improvements as the continued increase of business requires. The present total of private deposits in the Bank of England amounts to £10,000,000 sterling, and all the multifarious transactions connected with such a vast mass of business, will take place for the present in the above temporary building, which is on a garden formerly the churchyard of St Christopher-le-Stocks, the site of which entire parish was, many years since, absorbed in some additional accommodation requisite for the Bank.

The garden is viewed from the beautiful apartment occupied by the Directors at their weekly meeting, and by the proprietors at their general courts. It has two remarkably fine lime trees, and has various shrubs, which have a gratifying appearance in summer. Special orders were given that the fine trees should not be injured; and so rigorously has this order been carried out, that the building has been erected without damage to a single branch, though the trunks of some of the branches in the temporary office.

The increased heat of the interior of the building has caused these branches to put forth their leaves earlier than usual; and thus the business of the office appears to be carried on in an exotic arboretum.

Curiously enough, this is the second time that the trees have thus been inclosed, as about fifteen years ago a temporary office was built in a similar situation, and the trees escaped without injury.

Under this building are deposited the remains of a gentleman of the name of Sheldrake, for years actuary at the Bank of England, to whom the Bank Directors allowed burial at the request of his relatives; as, from his extraordinary height, they feared that in any other situation some second John Hunter would secure the skeleton, to place beside the giant of O'Brien, in the Royal College of Surgeons.



TEMPORARY DRAWING-OFFICE AT THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

M. PROUDHON.

THE recent career of this political visionary has strangely exemplified the boa *sent* so often applicable to his countrymen: "*On danse sur un volcan.*" M. Proudhon's paper, *Le Peuple*, "has been lately almost daily seized and confiscated for seditious and incendiary language, said the Paris Correspondent last week; and, in Thursday's latest news from Paris, we have the following paragraph:—"*Le Peuple*, M. Proudhon's journal, has been again seized, and is to be prosecuted for a libel on the President of the Republic." All this is, undoubtedly, the indignant outpouring of Proudhon's Socialistic wrath at his recent defeat in what his entire course shows to have been the main object of his existence.

Proudhon was born in 1809, of parents in humble circumstances, at Besançon, the birthplace, by the way, of Fourier; and where Proudhon began life as a compositor in a printing-office. This printing-office he afterwards occupied on his own account; but some years since, he quitted Besançon for an engagement in a mercantile house at Lyons. In his youth he was much attached to metaphysics, philosophy, and theology, studies, but little connected, become familiar with questions of banking, and finance, and general trade. In 1839, whilst still residing at Besançon, he produced his first work, an essay "On the Celebration of the Sabbath," the Academy of Besançon having offered a prize for the best memoir on that subject; but, as Proudhon's memoir contained opinions on social points to which the Academy could not subscribe, it did not gain their approbation, and the author published it himself. For the same learned Society, he produced, in the following year, a second essay, entitled "What is Property," in which the anti-social doctrines that had appeared in his first essay were developed with such audacity, that when it was printed, the Society publicly disclaimed all connexion with it. The book, however, became widely known; and, being read in some circles of Paris, it apprised people there of an eccentric paradox-dealing thing at Besançon, whilst the attention of the Minister of Justice having been called to it, the author narrowly escaped prosecution as an enemy of public order. The impression made by this treatise was renewed, from time to time, by subsequent works from the same pen, including a "Second Memoir on Property;" a pamphlet entitled "A Warning to Proprietors;" a volume "On the Creation of Order in Humanity," published in 1843; and a large work published in 1846, named "Economic Contradictions, or the Philosophy of Misery," besides tracts on "Credit and Currency," and on the "Competition between Canals and Railways." It was only a month or two before the Revolution of 1848 that Proudhon, then about 39 years of age, went to reside at Paris, presenting himself to persons who had already known him through his books, as a man of spare and somewhat peculiar figure, with severe brunette visage, and wearing spectacles.

"To give an idea of Proudhon to those who have not seen any of his writings is impossible," says the writer of a very able paper in the *North British Review*, No. 20. "To say that he is a Socialist, or even that he is the most daring and profound of Socialists, is to call up a notion very insufficient. Of an intellect that one would call enormous, plying a remorseless logic, flinging into literature a plainness of speech quite unusual, and paying deference to hard any man or sect that he names, one regards him at first as a great scornful misanthropist dealing blows out of sheer hate. Even then, however, one admits his gifts as a writer—the terrible energy of his style, the almost blasting eloquence that bursts up amid his algebraic reasonings, the resistless force with which he makes the French language go down to depths that it rarely seems to reach. At length, through some characteristic passage, one sees him better, and recognises in him a man whose mood is that of fierce and universal intolerance. Not as a smooth-tongued flatterer does he come before the people, with the French baldersdash in his mouth of *gloire*, *honneur*, &c., but as a task-master with a whip of scorpions. That crime is punishable and retribution just; that work is obligatory; that marriage is holy, and all unchastity an offence against nature; that a lie is a murder of the intelligence; that law is not the expression of will, either individual or general, but the *dictamen* of conscience applied by reason; that he who provokes to debauch by word or witness is infamous; and that he who denies God, is frantic—such are the sayings that Proudhon seems to vet in and recur to, careless whether or not, to use one of his own expressions, his readers may find the medicine too harsh, the beverage too bitter. Though he marches, therefore, in the same general direction as the Socialists, it is in a character quite his own, and with a disposition ever and anon to knock one of them down. Cassidière, for example, loving him, as he says, extremely, yet cannot but lament very much that waywardness which leads him, in his fits of despondency, 'to turn round on his own supporters, and to treat men as if they were nine-pins.' On many points, Proudhon is at one with the Economists.'

M. PROUDHON.

With all this show of moral strictness as a theorist, however, Proudhon's heresies of general doctrine are more stupendous, more subversive of the fabric of society, than the paradoxes of all other writers, altogether. The most startling of these heresies is M. Proudhon's explanation of the misery that is in the world, which he affects to trace to that peculiar modification of the sentiment of justice that constitutes the idea of Property. "The vice of Property, this notion that a man can, in any circumstances whatever, truly say of a thing, '*This is mine*,' this belief that any individuals can possess a right to a single atom of the earth's substance or its produce beyond that varying fraction that would remain to him if the whole sum to be shared were perpetually divided afresh by the whole number of those that were to share it—this idea, this notion, this belief Proudhon undertakes to prove to be fallacious, unjust, null, disastrous, and damnable," in his "Qu'est-ce que la Propriété?" and the horrible formula in which he has expressed, and, as it were, summed up, for practical purposes, all his various notions, is, probably, familiar to the reader—"Property is Robbery: La Propriété c'est le Vol."

"Although," says the *North British* reviewer, "the main doctrine of Proudhon is directly antagonistic to the creed of the St. Simonians, denouncing that proportionality in material respects which they consecrate; although the same doctrine is also repugnant to the creed of the Fourierists, who, moreover, would repudiate Proudhon's notions respecting property as vehemently as he would scorn theirs respecting co-operation; and although, finally, even the Communists, with whom he agrees on the great point of equality of condition, find no favour with this eccentric apostle of anarchy, but are rather assailed by him whenever they cross his path; yet, the general nature of his speculations is such, that he takes rank fairly enough in that temporary coalition of the three sects known by the name of the Socialists. Nay, more, one can see that, for several years before his appearance in public life, his doctrines must have been insinuating themselves, through his books, into the general mass of Socialistic opinion, and affecting, more or less, the language of all the sects that have been named, but particularly of the Communists."

It was only, however, after his arrival in Paris that Proudhon became fully known. Immediately after the Revolution, his hand might be recognised in the *Représentant du Peuple*; and in the Club de la Révolution, seated beside Barbès, Leroux, and Thoré, might be seen the figure of the anarchist with spectacles: whilst such already was his prominence, that he was one of the Socialist or democratic leaders named at the election as candidate for the Department of the Seine, though he was not among the five members returned. At the election in June, he was, however, more fortunate, being one of the three leading Socialists named, and the unfortunate issue of the 23d of June; and once more unhappy Paris was plunged into Revolution. Under the presidency of Cavaignac, the Assembly [illegible] its sittings; but, apart from the proceedings instituted in relation to the insurrection, the only discussion of much interest was that on the proposition of Proudhon that the State should appropriate, partly by way of tax, and partly by way of credit, a third part of all the rental of France, when the act passed by a majority of 691 to 54, and a third part of all the interest due on capital. This attempt, a attempt of the anarchist to carry his theories into actual practice, was [illegible] negative. There, on the 31st of July, gave in [illegible] and on the 5th of August, after [illegible] a speech of [illegible] in which he [illegible] the Assembly [illegible] Socialists and the Socialists too, and other things, he was met with a vote declaring his opinions to be odious by 696 to 187. Their only representative [illegible] Proudhon has been caricatured in the illustrated newspapers, in the striking series of Jerome Paturot," and upon the Parisian stage, and thus has Socialism descended to become the established subject of public derision and of general hate.

The Rev W Stow, who has lately been preferred to the Incumbency of Dilton Marsh, Wilts, from his curacy in Sherborne, has just received numerous marks of the esteem in which he is held by all classes. His congregations at Sherborne and Castleton have presented him with a magnificent figure clock, white marble and mat gilt, standing, with its shade and pedestal, upwards of two feet in height. He has also been presented with a Sagster's Polyglot Bible, and his lady with a handsome silver flower vase, the gift of the factory girls.

OPENING OF THE SOUTH DEVON RAILWAY AT PLYMOUTH.

OPENING OF THE SOUTH DEVON RAILWAY.

On Monday, this new line of railway was opened with great *éclat* at Plymouth the Mayor and Corporation honouring the directors with their company in the ceremony. Our Artist has portrayed the gay scene—the Station gaily dressed with evergreens and numerous flags, and the entire scene presenting a festal spectacle of great beauty. In the distance are seen Mount Edgecumbe, and the Battery, and the hill of Stonehouse

ST. PETER'S NEW CHURCH, CHELTENHAM.

This Church, erected mainly by public subscription, and appropriated almost entirely to the free use of the poor, was consecrated by the Lord Bishop of the diocese, on Thursday morning, the 22nd inst.: after the services a collection was made to the amount of £88.

The edifice is from the design of Mr. S. W. Daukes: it is in the Norman-Romanesque style, and consists of a chancel, and north and south transepts, with a central circular tower and lantern. There is an organ-chamber on the north, and sacristy on the south, abutting on the chancel, which terminates with a semicircular groined apse, pierced with five narrow single-light windows, filled with stained glass, by Gibbs, of Camden Town. The organ-room is screened from the chancel and north transept by stone parclosts. There is a north-west porch to the nave, having a richly-sculptured entrance: and at the north-west angle of the nave is an ornamental and characteristic bell-turret. We have, for reasons we are about to explain, engraved the beautiful interior of this Church.

INTERIOR OF THE NEW CHURCH OF ST. PETER, AT CHELTENHAM.

The principal feature consists in the construction of the large central circular tower, open the entire height (about ninety feet), which, with its elegant triforium, produces internally an imposing effect. The tower appears to spring from the apices of the four large semicircular arches, but in reality is supported by the domed spandrils, the weight on the arches being counterbalanced by the mass of masonry forming the exterior angles as brosches from the square to the octagon, and from the octagon to the circle, the whole weight resting, of course, upon the four massive corner pillars. The roofs, which are open, are constructed with common rafters and principals, having semicircular blades resting on carved stone corbels. The Chancel, which is elevated on six steps, and paved with encaustic tiles, is fitted up with a massive oak communion-table, elevated on a foot pace of encaustic tiles, a handsome copy of the Glastonbury monastic chair being placed stall-wise on each side of it. The communion rails are massive, and at the same time afford an excellent imitation of Norman oak carving. The pulpit, of Painswick stone, is placed at the north-east angle of the tower, and is quadrilateral, having sunk arcading on three of its sides. The reading-desk, similar in form, is executed in oak, and placed on the south-east angle of the tower. The font (which is the gift of a private party) stands immediately on the left hand as the Church is entered by the north porch, and is, with the exception of the designs on the panels, a copy of that in Lincoln Cathedral.

The whole of the Church is fitted up with suitable open benches of stained deal and will accommodate 1000 persons.

Besides the font, which was a free gift to the Church, we must here mention that the porch was given by Mr. J. Simmonds, the churchwarden; and the communion table and chairs, by Messrs. Urch and Seabright. The communion plate, the pulpit-hangings, and other articles of furniture, as well as, we believe, some portions of the ornamental work of the Church itself, were also presented by different individuals

To the builder, Mr. Thomas Haines, great praise is due for the manner in which the work has been executed throughout his contract.

CRUCIFIX IN CARCLIFF TOR, DERBYSHIRE.

This interesting relic of bygone ages is but little known. It is sculptured in good relief, in the red-grit rock, of which a small cave is composed in the side of Carcliff Tor, near the lowly village of Rowsley, in Derbyshire. The Cru-

CRUCIFIX IN CARCLIFF TOR, DERBYSHIRE.

cifix, which is about four feet in height, is sculptured in a recess on the right hand as you enter the cave; and by its side is a niche, of rude workmanship, intended most probably as a receptacle for a lamp. The features of the effigy are defaced, and the legs broken below the knees, but in other respects the figure is little damaged. It has been supposed that the cave in which this Crucifix is carved was the abode of an anchorite, or a place of pilgrimage.

Telegraphing in the United States.—The President's inaugural address was telegraphed from Philadelphia to St. Louis, commencing operations at fifty-five minutes past twelve o'clock on the day of its delivery. It was received at St Louis by one o'clock, and at Galena it arrived still earlier. The address was published on the afternoon of its delivery in New York, Philadelphia, Boston, St. John's, New Brunswick, Portland, St. Louis, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Louisville, Richmond, Albany, Galena, and the following morning in New Orleans. The news from England by the *Canada* mail steamer was published in Philadelphia a day and a quarter before that steamer reached Boston, and more than two days before her mails were received in Philadelphia. It was forwarded by express from Halifax to St. John's, New Brunswick, and telegraphed thence to Philadelphia, from which city it was sent south to New Orleans, and west to St. Louis, and even Galena, which places it reached the same day

The Earl of Carlisle has signified his intention of presiding over the tenth anniversary festival of King's College Hospital, on the 19th proximo, when it is anticipated an effort will be made to speed the intended enlargement of the institution and to liquidate a debt of nearly £400, incurred last year, in consequence of a deficiency in the income.

CONDITION OF THE ENGLISH, WHO HAVE HAD NO REVOLUTION.

(To the Editor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS*)*

SIR,—Before I refer to Socialism and Communism in France, it will be desirable to remind your readers of the condition of the English, amongst whom these systems have not found much favour. Just prior to the first French Revolution a process the reverse of dividing and subdividing the soil commenced in England. Coupled with the application of steam to manufacturing purposes, and the rapid extension of the cotton manufacture by the inventions of Arkwright and Crompton, between the years 1780 and 1790, the consolidation of farms was begun. It was no chance change, but the necessary consequence of a great increase of employment and wealth in the manufacturing districts, which attracted both hands and capital from the land, and compelled economise and to consolidate about as much machinery, like the manufactures. To this that practicable, small farms were in almost every part of the kingdom combined into one or more large farms. I only state a fact, and enter not into the vexed question whether large or small farms be on the whole, and under the circumstances, the more advantageous for individuals and the State. It is, however, remarkable, with the increase of manufactures and the consolidation of farms, towards the close of the last century, England made rapid strides in wealth and prosperity; and at that period much sore was shaken by the tempest that rose in France and raged over the Continent, her people at one firm, and resisted all temptation to change by violence the Government and property. Had they not been prosperous, had they been as generally poor as the French, it may be doubted, though no proof can be offered for the opinion, whether England would not have been revolutionized like France. Our opulent middle classes, our prosperous artisans and well-paid labourers, who were then conspicuous for their loyalty and attachment to the church, were the safeguards of the altar and the throne.

In France property was changed, and the revolutionary state assumed a control over it. In England property was respected; and, though the State made large, very large, contributions, and still was neither seized nor subjected to the control of the State. The two countries carried on for many years a long war with each other, similarly exhausting and expensive for both, but more expensive for England than France. At its conclusion, however, though a considerable degradation of our labouring classes must be admitted as a consequence of the war and our monetary policy, the condition of the bulk of people was much superior to that of the French; and many years since, that superiority has become more marked. To deny the existence here of a great multitude of paupers and of men who work for small wages, and have nothing else—to declare the existence of great power and great distress, and to assert that necessary or a remedy for them, would be absurd; but, accompanying comparative poverty and distress, there is a large and ever-increasing middle class in the possession of all the physical enjoyments that opulence can bestow. Such a numerous class, still comparatively very small in France, constitutes one great distinction between society here and there. Property has been respected in England, and a numerous, powerful, wealthy, and intelligent middle class has multiplied very much, giving to the whole society a predominance in wealth, the equal of which exists nowhere in Europe. It has been created, and continues to exist, with the beggars of poor Italy, the beggars of Germany and Switzerland are opulent persons; and it may be said down as a general rule, of which the poor in our country are an illustration, that in proportion as the standard of living is high, the lowest class of all will be raised in comfort. Tried, the more, by a rigorous standard of opulence, as mainly established by the wealth of the middle classes, the poor of England are prop stionably better off than the poor of any other country of

Of the general physical well-being of our people, as contra-distinguished from the French, I need quote no other proof than the quantity of bread and meat consumed on an average by each person in the two countries, mentioned in my last communication. The Englishman consumes 20 ounces of bread, and 6 of meat, per day; the Frenchman 10 ounces of the former, and of the latter. It would be perfectly easy, by referring to tables of imports and exports, by comparing the carriages, railways, and ships of the two nations, to bring out in a prominent manner the general fact of the greater wealth of England than of France; but I am not compiling a statistical work, nor would your space allow of the comparison in detail. I must presume, therefore, that the superiority of England in this respect is too notorious to require, for your readers, detail. But I must call their attention to the fact, that, in conjunct on with the admitted superiority, a great respect for property has been combined among us, and that the number of persons has been accompanied by its more equal diffusion, and an approximation to a true system of fraternity, which our annals have rarely tried to bring about by violent political change.

Without referring back to the time when the Conqueror first seated the whole of England amongst his captains, or to the period immediately after the Reformation, when the temporal mendicants nourished by the alms of the Church were forced on notice by losing their support, and were swept off the face of the earth or the gallows, or to the later period of the Revolution, when their great numbers suggested the idea of re-inducting slavery as the only cure for pauperism, the limited number of beggars at that period in England was 1,620,000, or, in proportion to the population, two and a half times as large as the largest mass of the present day; without entering into those gulfs of misery and horror which spread forth without minding your readers, that, at no very remote per od, the habitations of the people might be described as consisting of two classes, vast castles and hovels, such as still remain at Aston Hall and Compton Wynyates, and hovels of very mean houses, such as may yet be seen in our ancient towns and cities. Within the memory of many old people, and within only recent historica records, open, in fact, to the observation of every man, large house accommodation for the bulk of the community has been amazingly improved, and hovels and mean houses have been changed for roomy and more comfortable dwellings, villas, and mansions. England is now almost one town, and London is the capital of all there branch away long rows and streets of elegant houses, numerous villas with their gardens and pleasure grounds, and splendid mansions with their parks, established by persons comparatively of small fortune; the number of more labourers in any cultivated, the number of more labourers in other arts has not much augmented, the number of mere manual labourers in other arts has not much augmented, the number of engineers, artists, professional men of all descriptions with manufacturers, and persons living at their ease on the profit of their capital or on the interest of money, supported by, and connected amongst them, the products of our machinery, has increased most astonishingly. A more glorious picture, in fact, of vast opulence, pretty equally diffused over a large space, can be seen from the top of Primrose Hill—I speak of the opulence diffused over England—than is to be seen in any part of the world.

The enjoyment of all the individuals of the middle classes is pretty equal. Their houses, their furniture, their dresses are all made pretty much alike; and, in substantial comfort, equally warmed apartments, equally good nourishment and clothing, all the middle classes, including the bulk of the artizans, are on a equal. Comfortable broad cloth, flannel, and cotton constitute in the main the dresses of all; the poor procure them, and the rich can have no better clothing. Their utensils, their knives, their drinking-vessels may differ in g ld and silver, and ornaments, but they are generally made of similar materials, and there is no important difference between the most common and the richest cut glass, between the most costly china and ordinary earthenware. Both are equally useful. All the people, in fact, pretty much in the same manner. The rich can command nothing superior to the steamboats and the railroad, and the poorest are carried by the same vehicles. The most opulent can have neither palaces or a little more spacious accommodation, but they arrive at their journey's end at the same moment with the rest. Our progress, under an respect for property, has been to raise all, as we have seen the bulk of them to be, to a level with or to the highest, the best, and the latest stage of improvement. It has placed all on that level, and, as yet, the more opulent have reached none higher and better. Our neighbours, under their notions of equality, have sought, in the main state, of dividing it by law, downwards or towards Socialism and Communism, the original and the lowest level; and their system tends to degrade all and keep all in that condition of equal poverty and destitution.

I think I have said enough to direct the attention of your readers to the phenomena which are the proper elements of a good judgment, and to enable them to convince themselves that property stands the comparison of the rest of the French Revolution has been very rapid towards an equality of condition, on a higher level, which our neighbours have sought, but have not attained, by their political constitution. That true fraternity has at the same time extended itself through the community, and is extending, is proved by our care for the poor, by the general attention paid to their health, by the efforts to prevent their education, and to check crime, treating criminals with kindness, and assuaging every misery that falls on the lowest of men. Equality is not complete, nor is brotherhood or real kindness and affection, but both have become much more remarkable features of English society, with its growth of opulence and respect for property than of French society, with its comparative decay and its forcible seizure and division of property.

Though my letter is already long, I must notice another remarkable feature common to our own country and the United States. There, even more than here, the state refrains from interfering with private wealth; there, even more than here, the right of property is respected both by individuals and the Government; and there, as well as here, private enterprise has adorned and improved the community beyond all that has been done for the people by the Governments of Europe. Our steam-boats plying on rivers and crossing the ocean—our railroads and railways—are as the off-spring of private enterprise; they do not exist in the United States, where, also, gigantic works, shaming the proudest achievements of the present States, have been executed by private enterprise. Thus the Croton aqueduct, for supplying New York with water, the whole world can boast nothing superior; thus the exploration of the continent, at the expense of Jacob Astor, hereby records no more public enterprise, but the seem likely now to be surpassed by the exertions of Mr. Aspinall, who, at his own cost, and by means of a fortune acquired in steam navigation, is to unite a ship canal across the Isthmus of Panama, the Atlantic and the Pacific—consolidate, sir, by saying that, to nourish enterprise, to increase and diffuse wealth, to prize its equality and traffic by, and to raise all men to a higher and a higher state of civilization, we must scrupulously cherish in all a respect for private property, and equal support the governments which, upon appropriate and by taxation, so protect as of serving the people; and declaimers, who, betraying themselves wise in ignorance, would rouse the industrious and the idle to an equality of destitution and of suffering. I am, &c.,

T. H.*

MUSIC.

MDLLE. LIND'S CONCERT AT EXETER HALL.

The Concert given by Mdlle. Lind at Exeter Hall, on Tuesday night, was fully and fashionably attended. Her Majesty and Prince Albert honoured the performance with their presence. The principal novelty was the "National Anthem" being performed Mdlle. Lind singing the first verse simply and effectually. In the reserved seats, the Duke of Wellington, accompanied by the Marchioness of Douro and Miss Burdett Coutts, was recognised and much cheered. Benedict was the conductor, and had collected a very superb orchestra of about 180 performers, with Sainton as first violin, Lindley as first violon., and Howell as first double bass. There were also Romaniel, Lucas, Phillips, Hausmann, Blagrove, Hill, Hughes, Nadand, Tolbergue, Barret, G. Cooke, Bentham, Prospero, Cioffi, Harper, Williams, Jarrett, Platt, and other distinguished instrumentalists.

The choral strength was likewise selected from the professional bodies and the London Sacred Harmonic Society. Altogether there was an effective ensemble, and the execution of the Coronation Anthem of Handel, "Zadoc, the Priest," at once proved that there was quality as well as quantity. This piece was followed by Handel's bravura song, from "Samson," "Let the bright seraphim," cleverly sung by Mdlle. Lind, with the trumpet accompaniment superbly played by T. Harper, Junior. But it was reserved for Haydn's "Creation" to develop the great powers of Mdlle. Lind in the sacred school; and in the "Elijah" of Mendelssohn, she made a great impression on her auditory. She sustained the whole of the music allotted to the soprano in the "Creation;" and she did this with surpassing force, for at the conclusion she sang with much more effect than at the commencement. Her first solo was "The marvellous work." The air is admirably adapted for her exquisite upper notes, and she ascended to the C in alt, and sustained it melodiously in tune. Her next display was in the air "With verdure clad," which she has sung at the concerts of Mme. Dulcken and Balfe. It is not so conveniently noted for her register as the other portions of the oratorio; but she sang it with a delicate appreciation of the composer's intentions. In the second part she and the air "On mighty pens," and a magnificent reading she gave of this elegant inspiration. She introduced a novel effect, by the holding note on the first syllable of the word "con-ing;" nothing could be more captivating than the new reading, which Mdlle. Lind has himself would have been enchanted. Her vocalisation in this air illustrated the words, "From every bush and grove resound the nightingale's delightful notes." The remainder of the soprano parts in the concerted pieces was sung by Miss Dolby in a commanding part. By these with bliss," and the "Graceful consort," that Mdlle. Lind crowned her assembly, evening's exertions by an extraordinary achievement, especially in the sustained passages of a most trying and exhausting character, and tenderness that won immense plaudits from the auditory. Mdlle. Lind has sung in this oratorio at the Festival at Aix-la-Chapelle in 1846, of which the late Mendelssohn was the conductor. After hearing her on that occasion, she was excellent, and may serve as a mode, even to our native singers.

The proceeds of this concert, after deducting the expenses, it is calculated, will be upwards of £700 to the Royal Society of Musicians, the Chorus Fund, the Society of Female Musicians, and the Governess' Institution; for it was for the benefit of those admirable institutions that Mdlle. Lind has afforded her gratuitous services. We have no doubt she is highly gratifying to her feelings to find that the musical public has so liberally responded to her charitable appeal.

SACRED HARMONIC SOCIETY.

Mendelssohn's music to Racine's "Athalie," as performed with the ample resources of the Sacred Harmonic Society, at Exeter Hall, was heard to infinitely greater advantage than in the rooms of the Philharmonic society, at the Hanover Rooms, a locality too limited in size to admit of a colossal choral and extended orchestra. In the design of the composer was more palpable by the increased choral and instrumental forces to execute his work, and the effect of the whole was impressive and massive. The solo singers were Mrs. Noble, Miss A. and Miss M. Williams. The overture and march, the two "Hebrew feat that love thee," and the duo "Ever blessed child;" the choruses "O Saul," "Behold Zion, behold," "Depart, depart," "Lord, let us hear thy voice," produced a great effect. Mr. Vandenhoff recited Mr. Bartholomew's illustrative verses of Racine's tragedy with dignity and feeling. Prior to the "Athalie," the "Hymn of Praise" of Mendelssohn was repeated. The night's programme, conducted by Costa, was a great

On Wednesday night there was a remarkably fine performance of Handel's "Messiah," according to the annual custom of the society in the holy week. Sir Hall was received in every part, and the audience seemed to be attuned to with reverential feelings of delight and admiration. Miss Birch and Miss Dolby, Sims Reeves and Phillips, sang the *soli*, and were most successful in their exertions. Miss Birch at the head of the English singers—the sacred school. Miss Dolby's lovely voice is heard to the greatest advantage in the "Messiah;" and Reeves's breadth of style and physical power tell amazingly in the music of the

Schallhoff, the eminent composer and pianist, will arrive in London for the season, on the 31st inst.

MUSICAL EVENTS.—On the Monday night the London Sacred Harmonic Society, conducted by Surman, performed Haydn's "Creation." Miss Birch singing the soprano part, and Miss Thornton, Messrs. C. Braham, Lefler, and Lawler, being the other singers, with Sloman, of the Surrey, who sang most effectively.—On the same evening, Messrs. G. and J. Case gave a concert at London Tavern.—The "Tancredi" overture was executed by the band conducted by Mr. Lavenu, the composer and conductor.—The third concert of the Amateur Musical Society was given on Wednesday.—On Thursday Mr. Lavenu, the composer and conductor, gave a concert at Hanover on the same principle as the London Wednesday Concerts, of which, in fact, it was a continuation.—Friday, the 6th, was the anniversary of the death of the composer Bellini, who expired at the age of 33.—Next Monday will be the first concert of the Choral Harmonists.—On Wednesday will be Mr. Lucas's third and last Musical Evening; and the 20th of the London Concerts, at Exeter Hall.—On Thursday next at Sir George Smart's, the Jubilee Singers, by which Mdlle Lind won sing. All the music in Mozart's "Flauto Magico" will be performed on this occasion, and Lablache will make his first appearance this season.

THE THEATRES.

Although the theatres have not been allowed to be open for dramatic performances this week, yet none or two have been hired by different caterers for medley entertainments, which have been tolerably well attended. It is certainly curious, that whilst an actor is prohibited from speaking the language of Shakspere, in "Othello," he may back in the same parts for two evenings and sing "Oh! dat Tucker," with a banjo; thus, whilst he may not speak the line "Take comfort, sare, and hope a better day," he may lyrically inform his hearers that "There's a good time coming." In fact, he may make as many jokes as he pleases, and indulge in fireworks, but he must not act. Hence concerts, reverses, and cheap public halls have formed the entertainments, and engaged the unemployed orchestras, of the week during the evening; this week is to say, the daytime being taken up with rehearsals and preparations for the Easter pieces, so that the performers themselves have comparatively no holiday.

Every year, as our old story-books relate, and the fairy story of the Countess D'Anois, or the popular legends of the History of England become "used up," the ingenuity of the burlesque writers is more and more taxed to find a subject, in fact we expect that a burlesque will at last be done over again, unless a return be made to the old style of Easter entertainments, which were usually dramas of a supernatural school, got up at a much expenditure. This is however, not very likely to occur. The public taste has gone ahead, and nothing but the high-pressure like, in effects or dialogue, will now pay. The taste for burlesque, which must be somewhat above mere broad farce, and below the legitimate footsteps of the day, has long been on the increase, to the injury of the ineffective and coarser jokes of a pantomime. As subjects fail, we shall not be surprised to find these entertainments taking the form of the French revues, in which there is no definite plot, but a rapid succession of jokes, allusions, and comments, all having the remarkable point of the year for their basis. The last of these extravaganzas, "Le Roi des Halles," is very successful.

Giving precedence to antiquity, we find that the Messrs. Brough have chosen "The Sphynx" for the title of the burlesque at the Haymarket. Mr. and Mrs. Keeley, Mr. James Bland, Miss Reynolds, and Miss P. Horton will play the principal characters; and if, as we learn, the first-named gentleman pe forms the old Egyptian monster, we can imagine that something especially droll is in store for us.

"The Seven Champions of Christendom," by Mr. Planché, will be the LYCEUM novelty; and the names of Mr. and Mrs. Keeley, *Les Blanchis*, and Oliver, as the *Lord Mayor*. Some curious optical effects will illustrate a dream, in the course of the piece; and the progress of the pageant, from the first meeting of the conspirators, to the execution on Tower-hill, will be set forth with remarkable historical accuracy.

The graphic story of "Nouveldin and the Lamp" has been dramatised by Mr. Edwards for the PRINCESS'S theatre. It is remarkable that this charming tale has never been before chosen by the burlesque writers. Miss Emma Stanley appears in the piece, and Miss Ainsworth is to fair Princess Rosebud. Mr. Harley, we are glad to find, has a King, or Sultan, or Caliph, or some Eastern Monarch, allotted to him. This gentleman is our most rising burlesque actor, in Mr. Bland's line. Mr. Oxberry is also in the cast.

The ADELPHI presents no novelty, but "The Enchanted Isle," revived for the

nonce, with "The Hop-Pickers," and the new farce, makes a sufficiently attractive bill.

At the SURREY, the old pantomime of "Mother Goose" will be revived, under the direction of Mr. T. Mathews, who will play the *Gloom*. We think the last time this harlequinade was performed was some twenty years ago, when it was reproduced at Sadler's Wells Theatre, with the younger Grimaldi. We are curious to see how as this will now be taken when of our systems of pantomime have decreased, or really improved, since the old school.

No particular novelties are announced at the other theatres, with the exception of an equestrian entertainment at ASTLEY'S. The closing of DRURY-LANE and the reformation of the OLYMPIC have two important gaps in the list of the holiday amusements. We hear that the former house is about to be opened for one night only, to be given for the benefit of the distressed of the other

Some very beautiful additions in the way of works of art, have lately been at the COLOSSEUM; and the CYCLORAMA is daily attended by multitudes of strangers. Perhaps the illusion of combined pictorial and mechanical effect was never carried to great perfection than in this exquisite exhibition. From the rising of the sun, in the first view of Helen Castle, to the gloom and terror of the earthquake—the shifting sea, and the wild, masterly noises—the self-lighting of the bells, and the crashing of the falling buildings—everything is represented with the most marvellous truthfulness. There is not, indeed, all the exhibitions of London at present open, one so really interesting, so eminently deserving of public support, during the holidays.

EXHIBITION OF THE SOCIETY OF BRITISH ARTISTS.

THE twenty-fifth annual Exhibition of the Society of British Artists, Suffolk street, has this advantage over preceding exhibitions—that there are fewer pictures than before in the five rooms constituting the collection. The exhibition of 1847 was composed of 717 works of art; the exhibition of 1848 of 800, and the present exhibition of 650. Yet the rooms are full, and every picture is as well seen as if the artist had sent his works to the free exhibition at Hyde Park Corner.

Thirty of the thirty-three members composing the incorporated Society of British Artists are contributors to the present exhibition; and the number of artists (without the pale of the Society) who have pictures in the Society's rooms is 292. Viewed as a whole, the present exhibition certainly is not an advance on former years; nor is it below the level of the usual run of the Society's Exhibitions. Individual artists are improving; but in point of general merit the exhibition is stationary.

The principal places in the great room of the Society are occupied as follows Over the fire-place, in the centre of the room, on your left as you enter, the hanging committee has placed one of Mr. Eyre's most excusable landscapes, "Wreck Ashore." On the centre of the opposite side is Mr. Herring's last and best picture, "Market Gardeners," well supported by Mr. Harleston on one side and by Mr. C. Baxter on the other. In the place of honour, on the side to your right as you enter, is Mr. J. W. Allen's noble landscape, "The Bourne-side, Pass, Cumberland;" and facing it is "The Judgment of Paris," by Mr. Sant. The committee are certainly not agreed in selecting the best pictures for the best places. The works we have named are certainly not to be surpassed by any other works of the same painters, or by any other artists contributing to the present Exhibition.

The President, Mr. Harlstone, has a fine feeling for his art, but, too frequently, a very indifferent eye for colour, and a careless execution. His picture of a Reversion in Expectancy" is a poor weak imitation of Murillo's humbler manner. His "Preparing for the Festa"—a young and lovely woman decking herself at a glass—is the work of a lady-artist so high an excellence as he has, as yet, been able to carry it. His portrait of "The Lady of Captain Lyndock Gardiner" is simple in its arrangement, with a nice air of the inborn lady about it, and is pleasingly coloured. His "Daughter of Lord and Lady Crofton" with a fawn, deserves a word of approbation.

The Vice-President, Mr. Pyne, has not, as heretofore, confined his skill chiefly on one large picture, but has distributed it over six comparatively small pictures. Nor has he gone to the Rhine, or the sunnier regions of Italy, for his subjects, as before; but has found them at home, and worked up his recollections of scenes he has sought for in the vales of Usk—"Old Paper-Mill, Berkshire," reminds one of Mr. Lee; his "Wreck Ashore," of Mr. Turner; while his "Oberwiesel, on the Rhine," is true to his own light, graceful, and unborrowed pencil.

The large view of "The Pass of Borrowdale, Cumberland," by Mr. J. W. Allen, is a noble landscape, carrying the eye into the depths and mid-ground of the picture. Mr. Allen's poetry an ample range of the best description of English scenery. Some of his smaller contributions (he has twelve works in all) are conceived and executed in a spirit and finish akin to his large performance.

"The Wayfarer," an oval picture, by Mr. C. Baxter, is exquisitely finished. This should have been a picture of half the size. It is not a mere half length.

Mr. Boddington has certainly made a stride in his art: his "Quiet Spot, North Wales," with its lovely ferns and its rich sunny effect on the tops of the hills, is one of the very best pictures in the whole Exhibition. No. 382, by the same artist—"A Shady Stream, North Wales" much inferior to the "Quiet Spot."

Mr. Vandenhoff is another artist who has made an advance. His "Scene in Portelet Bay, Jersey. Dead Calm after a Storm" exhibits all the fine mention of a landscape painter in so exciting a subject fit for his pencil, and all the decision of a practised and experienced artist.

Mr. Herring's "Market Gardeners" is the best grouped and the best painted picture we have seen from his hand. The texture of the animals bequal to Edwin Landseer.

We will not conscientiously praise Mr. Salter his Etty-like efforts in the present Exhibition. His nude figures, as a rule, but we cannot catch expression, and at times he has but a barren idea of female beauty.

Mr. Anthony is less absolutely yellow than hitherto; but his eccentricities are the same, and he wants the merit of being accustomed to them.

Among the successful contributors who are not members, the first place is due to Mr. Neale, for his picture from Pope—"My wife this day put on first her French gown, called a sack, which becomes her very well." The picture of Pepys and his wife are not very like, but the whole composition is good, while the details, in point of selection and execution, show an eye attentive to the incidents of Art. Another non-member, Mr. T. Rooke, has a picture from Burns with some nice painting about it; while a third non-member, Mr. D. Field, has caught Mr. Lance asleep, and stolen his composition, and sometimes of his skill as well.

The best work of art in the Water-Colour Room is "Faith"—young females at a cross—by Mr. W. Hopkins. It is not unlike Mr. Topham's well-known manner.

FASHIONS FOR APRIL

THE pious traditions of the past are engulfed in the revolutionary convulsions which shake France. Formerly, at this period, the dressmakers were opened only for concerts of sacred music, whilst this year balls and the most splendid receptions have taken the place of abstinence. In one point of view—the fashions we cannot regret it, since this deviation from the ordinary rule enables us to describe the new organizes of the season. The beautiful and soft tints of Lyons, with long designs, make magnificent *toilettes* for dinners and concerts. The dresses, with very full skirts, are trimmed with lace, and bows of ribbons, forming aprons. The most beautiful of these aprons is that, descending from the bodice to the top of the hem. The berthe and the sleeves are also ornamented with ribbon. Glacé silks, blue shot with amber, maize shot with blue, and pink shot with amber, are the most in vogue, and are the most *recherché*. Glacé dresses are more transparent than ever; the trimmings, whether of flowers, ribbons, or blond, are of the richest description. Those trimmed with silk, or ribbons, with gold or silver, have a very rich appearance; but, by reason of their dazzling elegance, they are scarcely worn except in the most aristocratic circles. Silk nets, jupons, and dresses of white gauze, with silk, or coloured trimmings, are displayed in the elegance of the ornaments, and choice of natural flowers, which are worn more than ever, although these trimmings have the disadvantage of soon fading. The most elegant Parisiennes cannot exclusively adopt them.

The cold weather during the last few weeks has constrained nearly all the ladies to resume the winter dress in the evening. A great variety of embroidered muslins, trimmed round the bottom with Valenciennes ornaments the interior of the dress. The sleeves are made pretty nearly the same—tight, and cut in the side, so as to show a muslin or net under-sleeve.

Flowers are in distinct favour, and the edges pinked are very much in vogue. Trimmings *des chicor ies decoupées* are also very pretty and much worn. Silk dresses thus trimmed are in beautiful novelty.

The bonnets have a wide shape, nearly closing under the chin; the thick bands of feathers placed very low on the side is very at cal Drawn-silk bonnets, round the face, with little ruches of light blond, placed round them, and on the poke, the interior of which is also trimmed with ruches, very becoming to the face. Tie-can bonnets, ornamented with small bunches of myrtle or rose-coloured silk, will be very much worn; for more ordinary bonnets, dark plaid ribbons are used. Velvet bonnets will be in a great measure discarded. Primroses, snow balls, violets, and the small roses are placed in drooping groups on the side of bonnets *bebelais*, when feathers are not worn

PHILANTHROPIC SOCIETY'S FARM SCHOOL.—His Royal Highness Prince ALBERT has appointed Monday, the 9th of the present month, for the opening of the New Farm School for the reformation of criminal and vagrant children, and for the laying of the foundation-stone of the chapel and additional lodging required. His Royal Highness will be received by a numerous committee of noblemen and gentlemen, who have consented to act as stewards of a public breakfast, to take place, after the ceremony, in the grounds of the school, which is situated at Redgrave-hall, near Reigate, Surrey. Among the distinguished individuals who will receive the Prince, will be his Grace the Duke of Richmond, the Marquis of Westminster, the Earls of Carlisle, Chichester, and Harrowby, Lord Ashley, Earl Somers, the Bishops of Norwich and Winchester, the Lord Mayor, W. Gladstone, Esq., &c.

EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

Prince Albert, attended by Colonel Seymour, Equerry in Waiting, went, on Monday, to Kew, and visited the Duke of Cambridge.

The Queen, attended by the Countess of Charlemont, Lady in Waiting, and Colonel Buckley, Equerry in Waiting, visited the Queen Dowager, on Monday, at Marlborough-house, and the Duchess of Gloucester, at Gloucester-house.

Mr. Henry George Ward, M.P., Secretary to the Admiralty, has been appointed by her Majesty Lord High Commissioner of the Ionian Islands.

Lieutenant-Colonel Jebb, R.E., Surveyor of Prisons; Captain D. O'Brien, Inspector of Prisons; and Mr. Voules, Superintendent of the Hulks, are nominated to form the Board of Superintendence of the Government Prisons and the Hulks, but without entailing any additional expense, or requiring any further powers from the Legislature beyond those already in existence.

The following appointments in the Order of the Bath have just been announced: Sir George Grey, Bart., appointed by the Queen a Grand Cross of the Civil Order of the Bath; and Colonel Edward Macnaghten, one of the Deputy Inspectors General of the Constabulary in Ireland, appointed a Companion of the Civil Order.

Messrs. James Davidson, Charles T. Allison, and C. Humfries have been appointed Legislative Councillors in New Brunswick.

The monument now in progress in the studio of Mr. E. W. Wyon, to be erected by the subscription of his friends in the memory of the late T. S. Conke, Esq., composer, will shortly be completed, and is to be placed over his grave in Kensal-green Cemetery. The design, illustrative of his art, is classical, though unpretending.

Lord and Lady John Russell, with the rest of her Majesty's Ministers and their ladies, have accepted invitations from the Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress to a grand banquet on Wednesday, the 25th instant, and cards have been issued to a distinguished circle of the nobility to meet them.

The Cape of Good Hope papers state that the Queen has been graciously pleased, at the solicitation of Sir Harry Smith, to confer on Smith's gallant suppression of the insurrection at Boom Plaats, an allowance from the civil list of £500 a year.

All post-office money orders issued during the month of January last, which have not been presented for payment on Saturday last, have become lapsed orders, and fresh orders must be issued, and a fresh commission charged, before they can be cashed.

The Edinburgh papers mention, last week, that two swallows were observed, on Monday afternoon, winging their way up the valley of the Leven. It is certainly a most unusual thing to see these welcome and beautiful little visitors in Scotland in the month of March.

The quantity of tin exported from Penzance, including Marazion, in the year 1848, was 1871 cwt. 2qrs.; from St. Ives, including Hayle 1740 cwt.—total, 3711 cwt. 2qrs. The total quantity exported from the year 1847 was 5594 cwt.

Letters can be forwarded by the *North Star* to the officers and crews of the ships on the Arctic expedition, if sent to the Admiralty during the present month.

An official account, just published, of all ordnance stores returned from that department to any contractor in the year 1848, for the purpose of being sent to Sicily, gives the following result:—Ten 32-pounders, of 8½ feet and 48 cwt.; four 32 pounders, of 6 feet, and 23½ cwt., returned to Messrs. Hood.

The following papers were issued from the Parliamentary Offices during the week: Return of alterations in the Spanish Tariff; Lords' amendments to the Out door Paupers Bill; Trade and Navigat on return; Exports of the; Accounts of Ordnance stores warranted for the purpose of being sent to Sicily.

On Tuesday evening, the Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress entertained at dinner the Master, Wardens, and Court of Assistants of the Fruiterers' Company and about forty gentlemen of the ward of Farringdon Without.

The annual election of a Governor and Deputy-Governor of the Bank of Ireland took place during the week, in Dublin, when J. M'Donnell and J. Barlow, Esqs., the Governor and Deputy-Governor of last year, were re-elected.

At Tavistock, on Saturday night, an old woman, sixty-eight years of age, called Mary Sprague, was sitting before a fire with a boy, eight years of age, whom, by some means, the boy set himself on fire. The old woman, in endeavouring to extinguish it, set herself on fire, and they were both enveloped in flame. Assistance was speedily rendered, but the little boy survived only a few hours, and the woman remains in a dangerous state.

George Howe, condemned at the York assizes for the murder of his child, at Yarm, was executed on Saturday last, at noon. He seemed to be penitent, but re denied firmly his commission of the deed of which he had been found guilty.

A fish merchant, named Prince, on Sunday, mortally stabbed a man at Ditchingham, on Norfolk, from motives of revenge.

M. Brofferio, the most violent agitator of the war party at Turin, who fled so shamefully when the loss of the battle of Novara was announced in that capital, has arrived at Lyons.

Sir Charles Napier, General-in-Chief of the Indian army, has arrived at Marseilles. He was to have embarked on the 31st for Leghorn, where a steam frigate was waiting to convey him to Malta and Alexandria.

The deaths from the London week-returns of last week were rather smaller than that of the previous week, being 497,028 lb

A Royal charter of incorporation has been granted to the College of Preceptors.

In the United States, the intense frosts of the winter and early spring have this year extended so far south, that nearly all the orange and lemon-trees in Florida and Louisiana have been killed by it. Even at Havana, in the tropics, pony le have complained of cold weather

The river Hudson opened for navigation on the 19th ult. From the south and west it tracts of the Union there is the usual list of casualties attending upon the breaking up of the frost. The Mississippi has made a breach in the Most-ripp banks above New Orleans, which had done much damage to cotton and sugar plantations, and appeared at one time to threaten that city with an inundation.

In navigating the Mississippi, the steamer *A. Fulton*, with a valuable cargo, sank lately, near St. Louis, and three of her passengers were drowned. And the steamer *Woodsman* exploded on the 3rd ult., at Boston Saras: in persons are supposed to have been drowned; twenty-five were dreadfully scalded.

The steamboat *Conway*, with 5000 bales of cotton on board, was burned a few days prior to the last accounts from New York, near Natchez Several lives were lost.

A dreadful murder has been perpetrated at New Orleans by Mr. J Bradley, who killed a Miss Daby with a bowie knife, and then attempted to destroy himself.

The schooner *Iris*, which left Malta on the 11th ult. for Cork or Falmouth, very deeply laden with grain from Galatz, foundered at sea on the 14th ult. The crew and passengers took to their boats, and hoisted signals of distress, which being seen by the barque *Sandnest* and the brig *James*, they bore down and picked them up, thus saving every life, which otherwise would probably have perished

A bill to alter and amend the law relating to proceedings by attachments in Courts of Record in the city of Dublin and other boroughs in Ireland has been prepared by Mr. Reynolds and Mr. R. M. Fox. The main provisions of the bill are as follows: No person is to proceed by way of attachment against goods. No person is to attach the goods of a defendant to the amount of a special bail. That in all cases where the cause of action shall amount to £10 the plaintiff shall proceed by way of process.

The hunting season of the counties of Kents, Dorset, and Berks has now, in most parts, been brought to a close; the increase, we have been informed, has, generally speaking, been a large one, exceeding the common average of any of the last three seasons

A bill to make better provisions for the certifying the tables of contributions and payments of friendly societies, and for ascertaining from time to time the solvency of such societies, has been proposed by Mr. Sotheron and Mr. Adderley

Father Mathew will sail from Liverpool for the United States in the course of next month.

The subscription opened by the Committee of the Rue de Poitiers, Paris, for the Anti-Socialist Propaganda, produced a sum of 108,000 francs during the first three days. The influence of subscribers was, perhaps, still greater on the fourth day

The President of the French Republic paid a visit to the Marchioness of Londonderry, at the Hotel Meurice, Paris.

The *Trent*, West India mail packet, lately lost seven men from yellow fever on her trip to the Spanish Main

Proudhon, the head of the Socialists at Paris, is said to have appealed against the judgment convicting him, schay with a view of enabling him to escape to England, whither, it is asserted, he means to proceed.

A female slave of Dr. James, residing near Wentworth, North Carolina, has murdered her master's daughter, and a favourite slave boy, because Dr. James had threatened to sell her for some misdemeanour.

From the Havana we have intelligence to the end of February last. The quarantine regulations had been removed, and vessels from Europe, with clean bills of health, were admitted without detention.

Her Majesty and Prince Albert have just become the patrons of the United Benefit Society, recently established at Windsor, for the benefit of the labouring classes of the town and its vicinity. Her Majesty and the Prince have caused to be transmitted, in aid of its funds, the liberal donation of £100. and have also become annual subscribers of £5

Prince Albert, it is now decided, will proceed to Brocklesby, by way of Rugby and Lincoln, on the 17th instant, to pay the first shoot of the Grimsby Dukes on the 19th, and return to London by way of Boston. His Royal Highness will be presented with an address from the corporation of Boston, at Brocklesby, on the 17th.

At Thrapston assi, at the Gloucester Assizes, Ann Magaret Thomas was found guilty before Mr. Baron Platt, of having, on the 3d of March last, murdered her mistress, Miss Jefferis, by beating her on the head with a stone. Miss Lovekin, passed sentence of death on the prisoner, who fell down in a fainting fit, and was carried out of court.

CHESS.

*** Our answers to Correspondents, and several Games, are unavoidably deferred.

SOLUTION TO PROBLEM NO. 271.

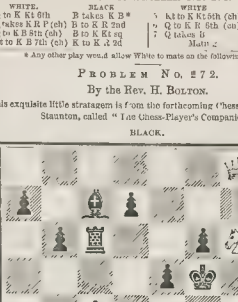
WHITE.	BLACK	WHITE	BLACK.
1. Q to K Kt 6th	B takes K B *	5. Kt to K 8th (ch)	K to K sq
2. Queens K R P (ch)	B to K R 2nd	6. Q to K R 8th (ch)	B to K R 2d
3. Q to K R 8th (ch)	B to K sq	7. Q takes B	
4. Kt to K B 7th (ch)	K to K 3d	Mate.	

* Any other play would allow White to mate on the following move.

PROBLEM NO. 272.

By the Rev. H. BOLTON.

This exquisite little stratagem is from the forthcoming Chess Treatise by Mr. Staunton, called "The Chess-Player's Companion."



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in five moves.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

The current week has been barren of sporting news; our present task, therefore, is simply to inform our readers how they may amuse themselves during the Easter holidays. The turfites will commence their regular campaign on Monday at Newmarket, where they may be compiled up to Friday. The principal events to come off will be, the Newmarket Handicap, on Tuesday (on which occasion there will be a special train to and fro); the Column Stakes, on Wednesday, for which Tadmor and the Sister to Arkwright are expected to show; the 100 Sovs. Stakes, on Thursday, wherein the crack Nunnykirk is engaged; and the Port, on Friday. The meeting promises to be avery good The Steeple-chase meetings on Monday will include York, Leominster, and Kenilworth; on Tuesday, Lon Green (Lewisham), Riddermarket, and Ditcdale; besides several in Ireland. Wrestling, foot-racing, and other seasonable sports, as usual, and in all parts of the metropolis as well as in the province.

TATTERSALL'S.

THURSDAY.—Another great movement in the Derby betting occurred on Tuesday. Vanguard, a moderate animal accordingly to public running, was backed for an enormous amount, and, in the very considerable, has sprung to 100 to 60; he is said to have done wonders in private. Which also becomes a pet; nevertheless the two favourites are very strong in the market, and Honeycomb is backed for "lumps" of money. Cotheran and Do the-Boys rose in favour for the Metropolitan Handicap, and are likely to be still better favourites. The general betting was flat.

NEWMARKET HANDICAP	
10 to 8 against Long Garon	8 to 1 against Phalerion (t)
9 to 1 ——— Queen's Gift	10 to 1 against Cockermouth
SUMMER HANDICAP (T.Y.O.)	
6 to 4 against Loup Garou	7 to 1 against Hackamore
METROPOLITAN HANDICAP	
6 to 1 against Lazar	10 to 1 against Fernhill
7 to 1 ——— Cameron (t)	12 to 1 ——— Lacca
8 to 1 ——— Do-the-boys (t)	15 to 1 ——— Bridge
CRY.	
20 to 1 against Uncle C (t)	20 to 1 against Loup Garou (t)
No takers backed	
DERBY.	
5 to 1 against Flying Dutchman	9 to 1 against Annyrack
5 to 1 ——— Tadmor	12 to 1 ——— Mount Sorrel
	100 to 6 ——— Vanguard

25 to 1 against Vatican	
33 to 1 ——— Lacca	

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

Animated by the cheering news from India, Consols, on Monday, opened buoyantly at 93¾ to ¾, afterwards touching 94¼. The public, however, proving sellers, thus bringing money stock into the market, added to realising on the part of the speculators, produced a decline to ¼. On Tuesday a slight further reaction occurred, Consols opened at 94, but afterwards closing at 94. Another decline occurred on Wednesday, prices receding to ¼; to ¾; which was followed on Thursday by Consols opening at 93½ to ¾, and closing at 93½. The temporary advance on Monday, succeeded by the gradual decline since, is tolerable evidence that the rise was only speculative; the public, by selling, proving the want of confidence in the pecuniary state of European affairs This was remarked in the financial article of last week, attention being at the same time directed to the state of affairs in Schleswig-Holstein. India Bonds, being the floating security paying the largest interest, continue to be in demand, and have advanced also 18 Sterling Exchequer Bills, although paying only three-halfpence per £100 per diem, have also improved, being sought as an investment of a temporary character by those who do not believe in the present price of Consols. The closing prices of the week for the Scotch Bonds, 5 per cents, 1 xchequer Bills, 44 to 46; India Bonds, 44 to 48 Bank Stock closed

The only topic of any interest in the Foreign Market during the week has been the following announcement by the agents of the Mexican Government—

"The Undersigned give notice that they are ready to advance to the holders of bonds of the consolidated debt of Mexico of 1846 the amount of three-fourth parts of the half yearly dividend of £2 10s. per cent., which became due on the said bonds on the 1st of January, 1847, on the deposit of the warrants or coupons for the said dividend, changing the bonds there of interest to that date, and at the rate of four per cent. per annum, until the time at which the said half yearly dividend may be paid.—JOHN SCHNEIDER &c. &c."

This announcement improved the price of the Stock only ¼ per cent, it being uncertain how long the £37,000 required to compete the payment of the first half year's over-due dividend may be coming to hand. On Wednesday, the quotation receded to 31, and it was since declined to 30¾. Spanish Stock has been teavy, at a decline of about ¼ per cent Dutch Stock is also dull, with a downward tendency In the other securities there have been no fluctuations of importance, as the following list will show: Mexican, 30¼ to ¾; Chilian, 91; Equador, 3¾; Portuguese, 38¾; Spanish Five per Cents, 16¾; and Dutch Two-and-a-Half per Cents, 56¾.

Shares close with rather more firmness, the traffic of the dividend-paying lines being generally on the increase. The, added to the lessening of expenses, by diminishing the unnecessary number of trains, will tend to improve the value of the several Stocks. The closing quotations of the week are for Aberdeen, 17¾; Ditto, Preference, —; Boston, Stamford, and Birmingham, —; Caledonian, 84¾ 4¾; Ditto, New, £10, Preference, 11¾; Chester and Holyhead, Preference, 13; Eastern Counties, 9¾; Ditto, Extension, No. 1, 2pm; East Lancashire, New, 13¾; Great Northern, 11; Ditto, Ditto, Haves's, A, Deferred, 4¾; Ditto, Extension, 1¾; Great North of England, 234; Great Western, 94; Ditto, Quarters, 95; Ditto, New, 1¾; Lancaster and Carlisle, Thirds, 103; Leeds & Bradford, 100; London and Blackwall, 5¾; London, Brighton, and South Coast, 86¾; Ditto, New, £5, Forfeited, 6¾; London and North-Western, 134¾; Ditto, New, Quarters, 11¾; Ditto, Fifths, 5¾; London and South-Western, 30¼; Do. New, 1848, 5¾; Midland, 76¾; Do. £50, 16¾; Do., Birmingham and Derby, —¾; North Staffordshire, 13¾ 14; Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton, 20¾; Shrewsbury and Birmingham, Class B, 4¾; South Staffordshire, 3¾; South Eastern, Ditto Registered, No. 4, 7; Ditto Scrip, No. 4, 7¾; York, Newcastle and Berwick, 24¾; Ditto, Newcastle Extension, —; Ditto, G N I Purchase, —¾; Ditto, East and West Riding Extension, 4¾; Ditto, Preference, —¾; Ditto, Scrip, —¾; Newport, Abergavenny, and Hereford, —; Northern and Eastern, —; Royston and Hitchin, —; Shrewsbury and Wrexham, 1¾.

Mr. John Anderson, of Tarbolton, Ayrshire, Robert Gardner, of Birkenhead, Cheshire, and Robert Kent, was examined, pursuant to the Act 5 and 6 Victoria, cap. 116, before the Chief Commissioner of the Court of Bankruptcy, on Wednesday. He was only 7 years of age, and appeared to meet his fate without regret.

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE.—The arrivals of fine fall wheat for our market this week have been very moderate. Selected samples of both red and white have moved off readily at full prices in other kinds very little doing. Nearly 20 000 quarters of foreign wheat have come in. This large supply has produced a slow inquiry for all kinds, yet the quotations have ruled about as formerly. Malting barley has sold at full currencies; grinding and distilling sorts as last advised. In oats little or nothing doing at Monday's rates. The late business in flour of mills has produced a heavy inquiry for that grade at to per quarter less money. Bread, peas, beans, and Indian corn, as last week. [illegible] Wheat, Essex and Kent, white, 42s to 45s; ditto, red, 40s to 43s; Lincoln and Yorkshire, red, 40s to 43s; ditto, white, 42s to 45s; Northumberland and Scotch, white, 42s to 45s; ditto, red, 40s to 43s; rye, 28s to 30s; barley, grinding, 22s to 24s; ditto, distilling, 25s to 26s; malting, 28s to 30s; Lincolnshire feed oats, 18s to 19s; potato ditto, 22s to 24s; Yorkshire and Cork, blackbirt, and Scotch ditto, 20s to 21s; Dutch and Friesland ditto, 18s to 19s; tick beans, new, 27s to 30s; ditto, old, —s to —s; grey peas, 28s to 31s; maple, 34s to 37s; white, 34s to 36s; flour, 38s to 40s per quarter. Town-made flour, 37s to 40s; Suffolk, 35s to 38s; Stockton and Yorkshire, 34s to 36s, per 280 lbs.—*Foreign*. Dantzig red wheat, —s to —s; white —s to —s; Marianopoli, —s to —s; Polish, —s to —s; Pomeranian, —s to —s; Rostock, —s to —s; Danish and Holstein, —s to —s; Petersburgh, —s to —s; Archangel, —s to —s; Taganrog, —s to —s; Egyptian, —s to —s; Salonica, —s to —s; Smyrna, —s to —s; Trieste, —s to —s; Leghorn, —s to —s; Genoa, —s to —s; Nice, —s to —s; Marseilles, —s to —s; Barcelona, —s to —s; Gibraltar, —s to —s; Odessa, —s to —s; Riga, —s to —s; Memel, —s to —s; Stettin, —s to —s; Pillau, —s to —s; Elsinore, —s to —s; Gothenburg, —s to —s; Carlscrona, —s to —s; Hernosand, —s to —s; Gefle, —s to —s; Stockholm, —s to —s; Uddevalla, —s to —s; Bremen, —s to —s; Hamburgh, —s to —s; Lubeck, —s to —s; Emden, —s to —s; Amsterdam, —s to —s; Rotterdam, —s to —s; Antwerp, —s to —s; Ghent, —s to —s; Ostend, —s to —s; Brussels, —s to —s; Dunkirk, —s to —s; Calais, —s to —s; Boulogne, —s to —s; Honfleur, —s to —s; Rouen, —s to —s; Caen, —s to —s; Cherbourg, —s to —s; Morlaix, —s to —s; Nantes, —s to —s; Bordeaux, —s to —s; Bayonne, —s to —s; Lisbon, —s to —s; Oporto, —s to —s; Figueira, —s to —s; Vianna, —s to —s; Portimao, —s to —s; Faro, —s to —s; Cadiz, —s to —s; Seville, —s to —s; Malaga, —s to —s; Alicante, —s to —s; Carthagena, —s to —s; Valencia, —s to —s; Barcelona, —s to —s; Tarragona, —s to —s; Tortosa, —s to —s; Tarragona, —s to —s; Tortosa, —s to —s; Tarragona, —s to —s; Tortosa

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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

No. 366.—Vol. XIV.] FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, APRIL 14, 1849. [Sixpence.

RAILWAY MORALITY.

It would be a curious psychological study, to investigate the sources of the too common sentiment conveyed in those popular sayings, that when a man is down it is permissible to kick him, and that he who has no friends may be his hard. Though all men of refinement and good feeling repudiate such principles of action, there is a constant tendency in the crowd of coarser natures to indulge in them. It is the every-day philosophy of the vulgar—a kind of atonement which they endeavour to make to society for faults and errors committed by themselves. "This man," say they, "has been found out in an offence which we have committed; therefore, let him be made an example of—not for the offence, but for his clumsiness, mal-address, or ill-luck in being discovered." "Commit theft if you will," said the Spartan lawgiver; "but woe be to you if you are discovered." "Cheat the public, if you please," says that portion of society which gambled, in 1845, in Railway Scrip; "but woe betide you if you be discovered in any piece of roguery, which shall bring our doings and our vocation into contempt or discredit." The fox that loses his tail is persecuted by all the foxes; and the rook that is maimed is hooted out of the rookery. Mr. Hudson, the once great potentate of railways, is at present in a condition somewhat akin to, and almost as forlorn as these. The crowd of speculators who attempted to enrich themselves by gambling in shares are loud in the expression of their horror at a particular transaction of his life which happens at this moment to have been made rather painfully prominent. In fact, Mr. Hudson may be said to be "down," and there is, in consequence, a disposition in more than one section of the public not only to keep him down, but to kick him into the bargain. Did the pure alone raise the cry, it would be but a feeble one in comparison with that which we now hear against him. It is, however, too loud and general to proceed from those only whose hands are clean. The stags as well as the hounds are making a noise; and rogues as well as honest men are preaching a high morality.

But whatever may be the *animus* or the purity of those who condemn him, we must say, that, as regards the particular transaction which has led to the dethronement and disgrace of this so-called "King of the Railways," his present position is not unmerited. According to our notions of commercial morality, the committee appointed to investigate and report upon the matter have come to a right conclusion. Mr. Hudson, as Chairman and Trustee of a railway company, deputed by that company to purchase shares in the Great North of England Railway for the benefit of the company, sold to his constituents a large number of shares at a considerable advance upon the market price. He used the money of the company to make the purchase, and put upwards of £8000 into his own pocket, as his premium upon the transaction. The committee, after a patient investigation, have decided that the sum charged by Mr. Hudson for these shares ought to be reduced to the sum he actually paid for them, and that the difference is to be repaid with interest. The whole investigation pourtrays a looseness of management on the part of all the directors which may well surprise the public, and lays bare a system which, we hope, will receive its death-blow by the exposure. Mr. Hudson himself seems very far from having attained a conviction that he has done wrong. He knows that at the period when this bargain was effected all the world were endeavouring to pocket premiums; that he was held up to public adulation as one of the greatest men of the age for his skill in railway affairs; that his name was a tower of strength; that moral and religious men pocketed premiums without any compunctious qualms; that people of all grades of society flattered and fawned upon him for his interest to procure them allocations, not that they might hold them as *bond fide* proprietors of railway stock, but that they might dispose of them at premiums. He knows, too, that a monster subscription was got up to do him honour, not as a wise, a good, or a great man, but as a man who had grown rich in a hurry, as the Triton among the minnows of railway speculation, and as one who had it in his power to help others to do as he himself had done—to grow fat upon the madness of the public. He cannot bring himself to believe that his position, as Chairman and Trustee for a Railway Company, prohibited him, either in law or equity, from making a profit out of his brother shareholders. It is, doubtless, difficult for a man who was once almost worshipped for growing rich, to imagine why the idolators should turn away from his shrine; inasmuch as, whatever change may have come over the disciples, none came over the master. He has acted upon the same principle all along; and did no more in 1845-46-47-48, than he would be again prepared to do in 1849, should occasion present itself. "Raise shares to a premium, and pocket the premium if you can." This is the public and the private principle of the "stag" genus. It owns no other, and never seeks to enquire by what arts the stock is raised to that comfortable state expressed by the words "above par." Provided the end be attained, the true stag cares nothing for the means. Although Mr. Hudson undoubtedly was a *bonâ fide* railway proprietor, he was tainted with the universal corruption of staggery. Even now his thoughts and sympathies are with the stags. "It is not my wish," says he, in his published defence, "to impugn the reasoning or question the conclusion of the Committee; but I must be allowed to state that *this opinion of the position which I occupied in connexion with the company is one now presented to my mind for the first time.* * * * I never thought myself restrained from entering into personal engagements either with the Company or with others, by reason of the position I stood in towards the Company, any more than if I had been an ordinary proprietor. * * * *It is impossible for me to adopt the conclusion at which the committee have arrived, for, as far as my own view of my position is concerned, that conclusion is incorrect.* * * I care nothing for pecuniary considerations in this matter. I must pursue the course which my own feelings and judgment point out to be correct under the circumstances in which I find myself placed—*circumstances to me of a most painful nature; but in which I have become involved without the slightest idea on my part that I was doing anything deserving of reprehension.*" This confession seems to us to be the most melancholy part of the whole business; for, not only did Mr. Hudson make this profit out of a company whose interests he ought to have considered identical with his own, but when he sold to the Company as principal with principal, he charged it with full brokerage, though he paid none either on his own account or that of the Company; and although, as a contemporary remarks, he made sundry other "pickings" for his own private and exclusive benefit. But the truth is that Mr. Hudson is neither better nor worse than the morality of 1845. He rose to wealth and importance at an immoral period; he was the creature of an immoral system; he was wafted into fortune upon the wave of a popular mania; he was elevated into the Dictatorship of Railway Speculation in an unwholesome ferment of popular capidity, pervading all ranks and conditions of men; and, whatever be the hue of the error he may have committed, it is rather too much to expect of him that he should be purer than his time or his associates. The commercial code of 1845 was, as far as Railways were concerned, framed upon anything but moral principles. The lust of gain blinded the eyes of men who, before that period, could see clearly enough the difference between right and wrong, between trading and gambling, and between legitimate and illegitimate speculation. Men who would have scorned to do a dishonest act towards any other real tangible living man, did not scruple to do acts against that great abstraction, the public, which no morality could justify. In the height of the Railway Mania it was generally admitted, that, ultimately, some parties must be losers; that the over-sanguine or the cautious who came in last, would have to pay the piper for all the gains made by those who came in early; but, as nobody knew who these individuals were, nobody cared about them or scrupled to make an immoral profit out of them. Mr. Hudson, from the superior magnitude of his transactions, from his superior talent in railway business, and perhaps, also, from his superior luck, became the representative of that system. He was to wealth what the Queen is to honour—its fountain; and all who desired to be wealthy without labour, and by a mere turn of the dice of Fortune, looked to him to aid them in their projects.

> Old men and young, the famish'd and the full,
> The rich and poor, widow, and wife, and maid,
> Master and servant—all, with one intent,
> Rushed on the paper scrip; their eager eyes
> Flashing a fierce unconquerable greed—
> Their hot palms itching—all their being fill'd
> With one desire.

Mr. Hudson would have been more than human if, with the fame, the wealth, and the adulation he received, he could have seen

"HUDSON'S HOUSE," AT YORK.

"HUDSON'S HOUSE," COLLEGE-STREET, YORK.

In this house, we believe, George Hudson was born, in the year 1800. Here he served his apprenticeship to a linendraper; and subsequently, for many years, carried on the business with such success as to amass some amount of wealth. His fortune was next increased by a bequest from a distant relative, which sum he invested in North Midland Railway shares; and we recollect, that at a meeting of this company, held at Leeds, about ten years since, a Mr. Hudson addressed the meeting, advocating many alterations in the system of managing the railway; and concluding a remarkable speech by offering to guarantee double the dividend the shareholders were then receiving, if the alterations he proposed were agreed to. His speech had its effect, for Mr. Hudson was then appointed chairman of a committee of shareholders, which led to the dismissal of the Directors, and the appointment of Mr. Hudson as Chairman of the North Midland Company; and, what is very remarkable, the shares gradually rose from £70 discount to £120 premium. Mr. Hudson next amalgamated the North Midland with other lines; and, unfortunately, by his system of amalgamation with neighbouring companies, he considerably extended the accommodation to the public, besides effecting a considerable saving in the working of the line. It is, therefore, only generous to remember, at this moment, what Mr. Hudson has achieved in improving the management of railways. After Mr. Hudson quitted his business in College-street, he accumulated great wealth; and he is stated to have cleared, in a single day, £100,000! He has also been elected M.P. for Sunderland; has been twice Lord Mayor of York; has been appointed Deputy-Lieutenant of Durham; and to the Magistracy of the East and North Ridings of York, and of Durham. With all this wealth and fame, very likely he says, with hundreds of others, "I wish I had minded my shop, and not speculated in railway shares."

Mr. Hudson married Elizabeth, daughter of James Nicholson, Esq., by whom he has a numerous family.

[COUNTRY EDITION.]

anything wrong in the popular madness that wafted all these things to his feet. We may be sure, too, that, had that railway madness lasted to this period, and had premiums, instead of discounts, been [illegible] put in his private purse by the [illegible] of the [illegible]. Although we blame Mr. Hudson for his greediness then, and for his obtuseness now, let us not hurl all our animadversions against him alone. We should lose a useful lesson if we did so. Had there been no insane lust for unearned [illegible] had [illegible] to induce him for his advocacy of [illegible] lations in the matter for premiums, he would never have become a member of the Legislature—one of the greatest celebrities of the day—the entertainer of what Sir Robert Peel calls the "proud aristocracy of the railway system." [illegible]

The public made him, and the public is to blame and also [illegible]. Frankenstein's Monster commits crime, is the Monster to be held guilty and Frankenstein guiltless? Most assuredly not. We hope, therefore, that the rise and fall of Mr. Hudson, if fallen he be, will be remembered not simply in reference to his fate or character, but to the far greater interest of the commercial morality of this great commercial country. English honour is proverbial. Were the [illegible] complete, and true history of the railway mania of 1845 written, it would show that the most honourable and the most moral of nations may go wrong in the furious scramble for wealth. It would show, also, that these scrambles never come to good. The [illegible] wealth of nations is [illegible] wealth, but [illegible] other wealth is most certain, and [illegible] The truth has been exemplified in [illegible] the more [illegible] summary. That it should take more [illegible] is not surprising. Let Mr. Hudson be condemned, therefore, when he has done wrong; but let the public not shut its eyes against its own folly, without which Mr. Hudson would have been a very insignificant, but doubtless a most respectable person.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

The visit of our countrymen to Paris constitutes the main feature of the [illegible] The party received, on Saturday [illegible] day, [illegible] to offer an entertainment, or any demonstration [illegible] Lloyd, the chairman of the committee, in acknowledging this manifestation of good feeling, explained to the officers, that, however sensible the English party now visiting Paris together were of the politeness of the National Guards, he did not wish that they should have any misconception of the nature of their trip, or the composition of the party, which, he said, were clothed with no official pretensions whatever to a public reception. The officers particularly wished to know if any members of the Hon. Artillery Company were of the party, as they hoped to have an opportunity of showing their grateful [illegible] review which was got up by that body in honour of their visit to London last year.

Each of the visitors was furnished with a card, which, on presenting at the National Assembly, or any of the public buildings, and even at the Théatres, secured them an immediate entrance. A considerable number went to the [illegible] Monday night, and, as soon as they were [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

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METROPOLITAN NEWS.

GRAND ENTERTAINMENT AT THE MANSION-HOUSE.

On Monday, the Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress gave a splendid entertain- [illegible] Egyptian Hall, which was fitted up for the occasion with great [illegible]

[illegible] Queen Dowager, and the rest of the Royal Family, which toasts were all drunk with enthusiasm.

The toasts of "The Army and Navy" were responded to by General Brother- [illegible] and the Marquis of Thomond.

The toasts of "The Foreign Ministers" [illegible]

[illegible] Ministers, expressed his regret that Lord John Russell was not able to honour the Mansion House with his presence upon the present occasion. The noble Lord was, no doubt, anxious to avail himself of the recreation which the temporary recess of Parliament afforded him after the severe duties which he had hadalready to perform. (Cheers.) In proposing the toast, his Lordship alluded to the new appointment to which Mr. Ward has been nominated.

Mr. Ward returned thanks, and facetiously called the attention of the company to the fact that his appointment had not yet been confirmed by her Majesty [illegible]

[illegible]

Several other toasts were drunk, and the company separated, highly delighted with their magnificent City entertainment.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

BANK OF ENGLAND.—On Tuesday a ballot was taken at the Bank for the election of Governor and Deputy-Governor for the ensuing year. The [illegible]

[illegible]

EAST INDIA HOUSE.—[illegible] was held at the East India House, when the thanks of the Court were voted unanimously to Lieutenant-General Sir James Law Lushington, G.C.B., chairman, and Major-General Sir Archibald Galloway, K.C.B., deputy-chairman, for their great application and attention to the affairs of the East India Company during the past year.

THE ASYLUM AND ITS INSTITUTION.—A meeting of the directors and committees of this valuable charity was held on Wednesday, at the Board-Room, 35, Red-Lion-Square, Bloomsbury; J. T. Fortescue, Esq., occupying the chair. Some routine business having been disposed of, it was announced that Her Majesty the Queen had been pleased to make a grant of £200 in aid of the funds of the Institution.

[illegible]

[illegible]

INDIA INSTITUTE.—The annual meeting of the governors and [illegible] was held [illegible]

[illegible]

LODGE AND WASHING-HOUSE FOR THE LABORIOUS CLASSES.—On Wednesday afternoon, at a meeting of the subscribers and members of this institution, held in the board-room, George-street, Euston-square, to receive an account of the baths, &c., for the labouring classes in the north-west districts of the metropolis, the number for the week ending [illegible]

[illegible] washers, dryers, ironers, and manglers, 106,814; these latter may fairly represent 427,257 individuals; and the number of articles of clothing washed would previous year [illegible] £241. [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

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LONGCHAMPS, 1849.

(*From a Correspondent.*)

PARIS, April 12, 1849.

WHAT a scene of animation of luxury, and of elegance the whole of Paris presents, when all ranks are absorbed in one desire—that of seeing and being seen!

The magnificent walks of the Champs Elysées, yesterday strewed with wounded and encumbered with cannon, are to-day thronged with the people of fashion from the Faubourg St. Germain and the Banque, happy to be restored to ease and luxury. Among the elegant equipages, with which Paris abounds, is to be seen, in the first rank, the aristocratic carriage of the Princess Mathilde Demidoff, whose delightful, gracious, and smiling face, glows with exquisite freshness. A little farther off, the crowd presses around the carriage of the President, distinguished by the beauty of the horses and elegance of the livery; but the general interest is engrossed by the fatigued and wan look of the chosen of his country, who consecrates his nights to meditation, to enable him to restore employment, order, and security; but the anxiety depicted on his thoughtful brow, indicate to the passers-by that, if Louis Bonaparte pays a tribute to luxury in encouraging fashion, his sympathies are well exercised in the haunts of misery and hunger.

Many votaries of fashion displayed on this occasion great luxury and taste, as much amongst the pedestrians as carriage people; the toilettes are very elegant, although furs and winter clothes are not cast off.

Longchamps has been as brilliant and picturesque as in former years: singularly contrasting with the faubourgs, which present the most sombre appearance, and continue perfectly noiseless. In the Champs Elysées is a mixture of carriages and hackney-coaches, and diplomatic equipages, and tradesmen's carts; never-tidiness, we must own that the armorial bearings were rare: but to sum up, in seeing the present promenades of Paris, we can hardly believe that scarcely a year had elapsed since a pretty and witty actress of one of the minor theatres, Mdlle. A. O——, used these celebrated words; "Decidedly we must try to please the wounded of February; it is only they who can give us cachemires."

Never was France more interesting to visit; never will the press have more convulsed all classes of the community; and never will the press have greater circulation, than in the short time which must elapse before the elections.

Before the election of the 10th of December we were in an abyss; now we are on a peak. We have secret and ostensible committees, meetings of the delegates of the clubs, and banquets: in a word, all are really in commotion, while a profound lull appears to reign everywhere. The decree of the Court of Bourges has still more depressed the Democrats than the restoration of the guillotine for the reputed political assassins of General de Bréa.—Barbès, Albert, Louis Blanc, Cassidière, condemned to an indefinite exile; Blanqui, to ten imprisonment; Raspail, equally smitten; Carbès, absent; Proudh fight; Haber, dishonoured. Notwithstanding, these proscriptions w the land for the advantage of the democratic elections. These beaten from the field, in consequence of legal incapacity, make w others of more moderate ambition. The number of aspirants restrained. The election of Red candidates will be much i would have been if the Barbès, the Louis Blanc the Raspails, the Saccambres, the Cassedières, had c to the number of dissentients which always sh

On the other hand, the Conservative p —such as Lyons, St. Stephen, The Orleanists—the Legitimists, es Presidentists or Imperialists—t al union, under the are about to divid

ON THE WEATHER IN THE MONTH OF MARCH, 1849.

The 17th of March, with the exception of the 9th, 10th, and 11th days, the temperature of the air was above that of the season; the average daily excess was 4½°. From the 18th, the temperature was below the average; the average daily defect was 8°. During the early part of the month the weather was very mild, and it was cold and rather severe towards the end of the month. The mean temperature of the month was 42½°, exceeding the average value for this month from the observations of the previous seventy years by 1½°. The average temperature of the four months ending March 31st, 1849, is higher than any other similar period for very many years. The mean reading of the barometer at the height of forty feet was 30·03 in., being above the average reading. The mean temperature of evaporation was 39°, and that of the dew point was 36½°. The difference between the temperature of the air and dew point was 6° This difference is greater than usual, and denotes dryness of the atmosphere The highest reading of the thermometer was 65°, and the lowest reading was 27·9°. The average daily range was 17½°. Rain fell on eight days only, and was somewhat less in amount than half an inch. Snow fell in small quantities on the 8th, 9th, 24th, and 25th. Several flashes of lightning were seen on the 22d. The month has been dry, and favourable for farming and agricultural operations.

JAMES GLAISHER.

Blackheath, April 12.

[For more particulars relative to the unusual warmth of the past winter, see the forthcoming Quarterly Report of the Registrar-General.]

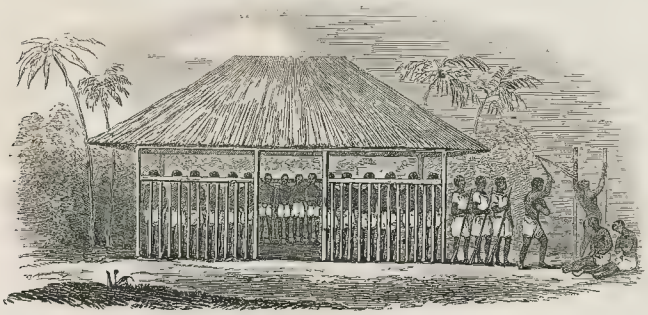
The Pew Case at Cheltenham.—On Saturday last, the magistrates gave their decision in this case, which was a charge of assault preferred at the Cheltenham Police Court on the previous Thursday, against Charles Lloyd Harford, Esq., one of her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the county of Gloucester, by Captain Henry Perrin Steele, a magistrate and deputy-lieutenant for the county of Dorset, and an occasional visitor to Cheltenham, who complained that on the previous Sunday, during the celebration of divine service in the parish church, the defendant forcibly ejected him from a pew, and by so doing squeezed his hand with the door. The defence was, that defendant's pew being a "faculty pew," he had a right to eject any intruder. After a full hearing of the evidence on both sides, the Bench deferred judgment until Saturday last, when the parties having re-assembled at the police court, Mr. G. E. Williams read the written decision of the magistrates, which was as follows:—"It is determined that the jurisdiction of the Bench in this matter is so questionable, that they have come to the determination of dismissing the case."

CROSSING THE BAR OF GALLINAS RIVER.

SLAVERY ON THE COAST OF AFRICA.

We have been favoured by a Correspondent and an officer on the coast of Africa with the accompanying Illustrations and details of a most successful attempt just made by our gallant countrymen towards the extirpation of Slave Traffic, in that infamous hornet's nest of slave-dealers, the Gallinas, lying in lat. 7° S., and long 11° E.; the coast being very low, and well adapted for the nefarious trade carried on there.

Our Correspondent states, that, on the evening of February 2, the small squadron which had assembled at Cape Mount proceeded for Gallinas River; the



SLAVE BARRACOON.

Penelope towing *Waterwitch*, *Dart*, and *Bonetta*, and *Favorite* in tow of *Pluto*. They found the *Scylark* there at anchor.

At daylight, on the morning of the 3d, the boats from these vessels made for the bar of the river, in two lines; the bar being as quiet as usual, but still a great surf, and the stream very strong.

The Commodore led in person, in one of the *Penelope*'s cutters; five gun-boats followed, one with a rocket brigade, and about fifteen others, under command of their respective captains. We should here mention that the occasion of the visit was, in part, enquiry as to the fate of a thirty-ton boat stolen from the Governor of Sierra Leone. As the attack was not at all expected, there was no resistance made, and the three principal factories were taken possession of, the owners having scarcely time to drive away slaves, but not to remove property.

The boats of the *Penelope* continued their route about twelve miles farther up the Solyman branch of the river, and there destroyed two large barracoons and a slave vessel building, meeting with little opposition on the east side, where their stockade was good, and four small iron guns were lying dismounted. A random fire was kept up from the bush, while the boats dropped down. One of their own people, a prisoner, in the *gig* with Captain Jones, was shot through the arm, and one man in another boat was slightly struck with a sling.

At sunset, another establishment was burned at the lower turn of the Solyman, after which the division joined the Commodore at the principal factory for the night.

Next morning, two more large establishments were destroyed without any resistance. The majority of the boats then left the river, but the Commodore remained to hold a conference with some of the neighbouring chiefs. Towards evening he entirely destroyed the place, and returned on board.

Fourteen slaves only were brought away some of them deplorably emaciated creatures, near the point of death.

The amount of loss sustained by the slave dealers must have been very great, as they were quite unprepared for such a visit, and their stores were full of goods. Some hundred barrels of fine powder caused a tremendous explosion. The general idea is that between £100,000 and £300,000 worth of property was be p (.. 1.)

THE ENGRAVINGS.

The first Illustration shows the boats crossing the bar of Gallinas. The number of boats was about 21: the largest were the *Penelope*'s paddle-box boats, with guns, and 75 men each; three pinnaces, with guns; and *Pluto*'s paddle box boat, with rocket brigade. There was a tumbling sea on the bar, the current running out as fast as boats could pull: the crossing is very dangerous, and seldom made by ships' boats.

In the second large view is depicted the burning of the slave establishments on Solyman River. The foliage on the banks is thick and luxurant to the water's edge. The explosion was terrific: a constant fire of musketry was kept up from the bush, answered by volleys from the four boats, with grape from brass guns.

SECTION OF EMBARKATION CANOE.

The premises destroyed were the residence and factory of Don José Lonla, a Spanish dealer. The quarters were comfortable, and, from the external appearance of the factory, no suspicion was likely to be raised of the owner being a slave-factor: yet such he is, on an extensive scale.

In one of the smaller Illustrations is shown a Barracoon at the back of one of the factories in the creek: here flogging is an hourly occupation, and the sufferers frequently expire under the lash. The slaves are chained by the neck and legs; and, except when marched from one barracoon to another, on chance of shipment, they know no change for a year or two.

We have likewise engraved one of the embarkation boats used by the slave-factors: they are launched from the beach, with 200 slaves in their bottoms, besides 20 or 30 rowers to each boat, which is about 40 feet long, 12 broad, and seven or eight feet deep.

BURNING OF SLAVE ESTABLISHMENTS, ON SOLYMAN RIVER.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, April 15. Low Sunday. Moon's Last Quarter, 7h. 8m. P.M.
MONDAY, " Passover of the Kybar Pass by General Pollock, 1842.
TUESDAY, 17. Dr. Franklin died, 1790
WEDNESDAY, 18.—Oxford and Cambridge Easter Term begins
THURSDAY, 19. St. Alphage. Lord Byron died, 1824, aged 36.
FRIDAY, 20. Emma Barton, the Holy Maid of Kent, executed at Tyburn, 1534.
SATURDAY, 21. Sun rises 4h. 8om., sets 7h. 4m.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE
FOR THE WEEK ENDING APRIL 21, 1849

Sunday		Monday		Tuesday		Wednesday		Thursday		Friday		Saturday	
M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
6 35	7 0	7 20	8 0	8 4	9 30	10 0	10 30	11 0	11 30	11 58	0 30	12 30	1 0

EXETER-HALL.—WEDNESDAY CONCERTS.—On WEDNESDAY NEXT, APRIL 18th, will be held the TWO-HUNDRED AND TWENTY-FIRST of the ANCIENT CONCERTS, for the BENEFIT of Mr SIMS REEVES, and on WEDNESDAY EVENING, APRIL 25th, the TWO of the season.—Vocal Performers: Miss Rainforth, Miss Lascelles, Misses [illegible] Poole, Miss Rainer, and Miss Nelson; Mr. Weiss, Mr. Whitworth, Mr. Phillips, Mr. Bodda, and Mr. Sims [illegible]. Tickets, to admit a Reserved Seat, 7s.; Stalls, 7s., may be had of Mr SIMS REEVES, 188 Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury; Mr STAMMERS, 4, Exeter-Hall, and of the Musicsellers.

MR. SIMS REEVES'S BENEFIT CONCERT will be held on WEDNESDAY EVENING NEXT, APRIL 18th, at EXETER HALL; and will be the Twenty-[illegible] of Mr. SIMS REEVES'S SIX CONCERTS (and Last Night but Two of the season). Vocal Performers: Miss Rainforth, Miss Lascelles, Miss Nelson, and Mr. Sims Reeves. Violin, Mr. [illegible]. Pianoforte, Mr. [illegible] Williams, and Mr. Blagrove. Conductor, Mr. [illegible]. Tickets to admit to a Reserved Seat, 7s.; Stalls, 10s. 6d. each. Applications for Boxes and Stalls to be addressed to Mr. STAMMERS, 4, Exeter-Hall.

EXETER HALL. Mr. WILLY has the honour to announce to his friends that his BENEFIT [illegible] place on WEDNESDAY EVENING, APRIL 18th, on the occasion of the LONDON WELSH CHORAL CONCERT, when [illegible] their particulars will be duly announced. Reserved Seats, 5s.; Stalls, 7s.; Orchestra Stalls, 10s. 6d. Tickets to be had of Mr. WILLY, 72, Pitcairn-terrace, Kensington.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.—The Subscribers and the Public are respectfully informed the THIRD CONCERT will take place at the CANOVA ROOMS, OPERA-ARE ROOMS, on MONDAY EVENING, APRIL 16th. Programme: Sinfonia, A Minor (Mozart). Mr. Sloss derives, Allegro Andantino, Scena, Miss Nelson, and Aria, Mr. [illegible]. Overture, "Jessonda" (Spohr). Sinfonia Pastorale (Beethoven), Aria, Mr. Sims Reeves. Aria Mangerin, violin, Herr Ernst. Duo, Miss Lascelles and Mr. Sims Reeves. Quartett, "Calypso" (Winter). Conclusion, M. Costa. Stalls (stalls), 21 0s. Reserved seats, 10s. 6d. each. Tickets [illegible] double tickets, admitting [illegible] 42 0s.; to be obtained of Messrs. Addison, 210, Regent-street.

MUSICAL UNION.—WILLIS'S ROOMS.—TUESDAY, APRIL 17, Half-past Three o'clock.—Quartett, No. 78 (Haydn), B flat, Haydn. Trio Op. 2, E flat, Beethoven. Quartett, No. 6, Beethoven.—M. Alard, First Violin, and Professor at the Conservatoire in Paris (as First Appearance in London); Messrs. Hill, Chapman, Hobbs, and Goodban. Herr Halle will play Andantino, Halle; Caprice, each to be [illegible]. Herr Ernst. Vocalist: Mr. [illegible]. Conductor, Mr. [illegible]. Subscription for the Series, [illegible]. Single admission, 10s. 6d. Subscribers will not be admitted without their Tickets. Programmes, [illegible] may be procured at the doors of Lords [illegible] 63, Wellbeck-street.

FRENCH PLAYS and OPERA COMIQUE, ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.—Mr MITCHELL begs to announce that the performance of French Plays at this [illegible] will be resumed on Monday next, April 16. He also begs to announce that [illegible] Mr. Balfe, and other members of the Company have kindly offered their services for a more effective representation of several popular pieces. Four of these Operas, Paris, who will make her first appearance on the following Monday, when the Opera of "Fra Diavolo" will be performed. Mr Mitchell has the honour to announce the engagement of the eminent artist, M Regal, who will give a limited number of his unrivalled, performances previously to the close of the Season. Subscriptions for the Stalls, [illegible] for regular Stalls, Mondays and Fridays, Twelve Guineas; Stalls for the Night, [illegible] Guineas. Boxes may be secured at the Box-office of the Theatre, and at Mitchell's Royal Library, 33, Old Bond-street.

ROBERT HOUDIN'S FAREWELL ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.—ROBERT-HOUDIN begs to announce that his FAREWELL SOIREE will take place at the above Theatre on Thursday next, the remaining Representations [illegible] Monday. The Evening will commence on TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY EVENINGS. Doors open each Evening at [illegible]. Private Boxes, Stalls, and Tickets may be secured at the Box-office of the Theatre, which is open daily from Eleven till Five o'Clock.

ASTLEY'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE.—Proprietor, Mr. [illegible].—Finish of a new grand Easter Spectacle unprecedentedly splendid. On MONDAY, APRIL 16th, the performances will commence, at Seven o'Clock, with Pitchford's [illegible] Troop, in a new grand Equestrian Spectacle, in Act 2nd, entitled THE WHITE CAVALIER, or, the Days of Queen Elizabeth, in which Mr. [illegible] will introduce his unrivalled Act of the Roman Chariot Race, and [illegible] Mr. [illegible] will appear in a grand Equestrian Act, in which he

IRELAND.

TRIAL OF MR. DUFFY.

On Tuesday, at the sitting of the Dublin Commission Court the fourth trial of Mr. Charles Gavan Duffy was commenced. The Attorney and Solicitor Generals, Messrs. Baldwin, Q.C., Plunkett, Q.C., Perrin, and Fennsfather, appeared for the Crown; and Messrs Butt, Q.C., Napier, M.P., and Q.C. and O'Hagan, for the prisoner. The panel, which contained the names of 180 persons, having been called over three times, and 87 gentlemen having answered to their names, the swearing-in of a jury was proceeded with, and completed the Court up to half-past two o'clock.

The following is a list of the jury selected, after 55 challenges on behalf of the prisoner, 19 peremptory and 36 for causes. There were 24 jurors ordered to stand by, by the Crown:—Thomas Saunders, Daniel Hutton, Charles Egan, James Fallon (alderman), [illegible]arrell, James Haig, Hull Ingram, Richard Kelly, William Myers, Edward Rounds, Thomas James Wright, and Alexander Morrisson.

Four of the jurors, namely, Alderman Fallon, and Messrs. Farrell, Egan, and Kelly, are Roman Catholics.

The Attorney-General stated the case on behalf of the Crown, repeating his former explanations of the provisions of the Treason-Felony Act, passed on the 22nd of April last year, and under which the prisoner was now indicted, and his comments on the various articles in Mr. Duffy's newspaper, the *Nation*, which formed the subject of the present trial. The observations were merely a repetition of his speech at the former trial, it is quite sufficient to say that the Crown rely, in support of their charge against the prisoner, on certain articles published in the *Nation* newspaper, and on a letter addressed by Mr. Duffy to Mr. S. O'Brien, and which letter was found in the portmanteau of Mr O'Brien soon after his arrest. While commenting upon the articles published in the *Nation*, the Attorney-General was interrupted by

The prisoner, who remarked that his initials were not affixed by him to any of the articles

Attorney-General: I was not prepared for such a defence as that.

Mr. Napier: It is not fair to call a remark made by the prisoner a defence.

The Attorney-General then resumed his address to the jury, which occupied altogether about two hours

Mr. Charles Vernon, registrar of newspapers at the Stamp-office, gave evidence as to the declaration of proprietorship deposited by the prisoner in his office. He also produced several copies of the *Nation*, lodged in the Stamp-office, and proved that the prisoner's name, written on them, was in his own writing. He likewise proved that the letter addressed to W. S. O'Brien, and the manuscript of the articles set forth in the indictment, were in prisoner's handwriting.

To Mr. Butt: Witness admitted, that, on the occasion of a former prosecution against prisoner, he was mistaken with respect to his handwriting. It is often the habit of newspaper proprietors, in Dublin, not to sign the papers lodged themselves. Did not remember that he sent the paper of the 29th of June, or 8th of July, to Newgate, to Mr. Duffy, for his signature. The prisoner's papers were sent pretty regularly to me; but I will not say they were sent as Early after the prisoner's committal to Newgate as before.

Some further evidence was given with respect to prisoner's handwriting, and their Lordships signified their intention of adjourning.

A remark of the Jury: The jury are anxious to be allowed to go to their places of business for the night.—Attorney-General: That would be contrary to law. Your verdict then (whatever may be) could not be acted upon.

Another Juror: Is there not a precedent in O'Connell's case?—Attorney-General: That was merely a case of misdemeanour.

The Court: It would be utterly impossible to comply with the application.

A Juror: Will we get accommodation, my Lord?—Judge Jackson: Yes, gentlemen; even night-cots, if you please. (A laugh.)

The prisoner was removed; and the jury, under the care of bailiffs, retired to a hotel for the night.

On Wednesday the examination of witnesses on behalf of the Crown was resumed at the sitting of the Court

Evidence was given, in the first instance, in corroboration of the testimony of the witnesses examined on the previous day as to the prisoner's handwriting of the letters found in Mr. Smith O'Brien's portmanteau, when arrested in Thurles in September last, and also the MS. of an article contained in the unpublished copy of the *Nation*.

Several persons were then produced, and, amongst others, General Macdonald; Mr. Redington, the under-secretary of the Lord-Lieutenant; Mr. Gorry Connellan, private secretary to his Excellency, &c., to trace the portmanteau to Mr. S. O'Brien's possession, after which the letter and papers were given in evidence, and the Attorney-General offered proofs relating to the transactions which took place at Ballingarry when the police barracks were attacked, as connecting those proceedings with the prisoner.

The case will occupy the Court throughout the week.

RETURN OF MR. TWISLETON.—Mr. Twisleton has returned to Dublin, and has resumed the discharge of the duties as Poor Law Commissioner, perhaps with a view to settle the affairs of his office.

The Dublin Corporation have resolved, after a long discussion, to petition Parliament in favour of the Rate in Aid.

SIR ROBERT PEEL.—Mr. W. Keogh, one of the members for Cork city, in a letter to Major Ludlow Beamish, dated London, April 5, says: "Government will do nothing for Irish railways, except give a loan of £300,000 to the Marquis Clanricarde. I think Ireland should call out for Sir Robert Peel. He is the only man for the crisis."

EVICTIONS.—The clearance system is going on in various parts of the country, and the landlords are pleased to the upper or journals, but it is not suggested what they should do. The more stringent the Poor-law, the more severely will the clearance system continue. The subjoined instance is given in the *Tipperary Vindicator*:—"Hundreds and thousands of human beings, the entire village of Toomevara, will be rendered houseless on the 18th of the present month, on which day, in pursuance of the decree of the Incumbered Estates Court on them, their tenements, it is said, will be levelled to the ground. Mr. Massy Dawson, landlord. In the name of God, where are those wretched people to go to?"

THE POOR-LAWS.—No more paupers are to be admitted into the Cork workhouse, as it appears that the Poor-law Commissioners are desirous that out-door relief should be administered throughout the union, a measure the guardians are exceedingly adverse. Dr. Phelan, the medical inspector under the Board of Health, required that the numbers of paupers in a room should be governed by its measurement of 300 feet to the air, as the overcrowding of the workhouse causes infection, and sweeps away numbers. Indeed, hundreds crawl about society spreading diseases of various kinds, rather than face the horrors of the workhouse.

BANQUET IN HONOUR OF RICHARD COBDEN, ESQ., M.P.

THE festive compliment to the Hon. Member for the West Riding of Yorkshire, by his constituents, for which preparations on a grand scale have been making for some time past, was celebrated on Wednesday last

The entertainment took place at the Corn-Exchange, Wakefield, where accommodation was provided for between 600 and 700 persons. The side walls were ornamented with branches of laurel; at the upper end was the Royal cypher surmounted by the imperial crown; and at the lower end of the apartment was suspended a flag with the inscription "Cobden and the Independent Electors of Wakefield;" in front of the Chairman were emblazoned the mottoes "Protection is Robbery," "The Tyrant's Weapon," and "Free Trade," &c.

At the upper table, which stood on a dais, and stretched the entire length of the room, sat the Chairman, Mr. George Goodman, having on his right Mr Cobden, M.P.; Mr. Bright, M.P.; Mr. William Brown, M.P.; Mr. George Wilson, late Chairman of the Anti-Corn-Law League; Mr. Harrison, Mayor of Wakefield; Mr. Alderman Carbutt, of Leeds; Mr. James Hanserton; Mr. H. Dawson; and on his left Mr. Marshall, M.P.; Colonel Thompson, M.P.; Mr Salt, Mayor of Bradford; Mr Henry, M.P.; Mr. Kershaw, M.P.; Mr. John Baldwin, Mayor of Halifax, &c.

The following acted as vice-chairmen: Messrs. W. H Foster, of Bradford; F. Crossley, of Halifax; F. Schwann, of Huddersfield; [illegible]. G. Macles, of Leeds. Edward Baines, of Leeds; R. Solly, of Sheffield; James Micklethwaite, of Wakefield.

The list of stewards comprised the names of the leading Free Traders of the district. The body of the hall was occupied with fifteen tables, each accommodating forty persons. The dinner was supplied by Mr. Wigney, of the George Hotel.

The spacious gallery in front of the Chairman and the principal guests was thronged by a numerous and fashionably-dressed assembly of ladies, who were admitted by tickets, and for whom (a new arrangement on such occasions) a handsome dessert had been provided.

The Banquet commenced at four o'clock

When the cloth had been removed, and grace had been said, sundry letters were read from gentlemen who had been invited, excusing their absence Amongst them were letters from Mr. Monckton Milnes, Mr. R. Gladstone, M Milner Gibson, Mr. C. T. Villiers, Sir W. Molesworth, Mr. Hume, &

The usual loyal toasts, and those of the army and navy, having been given

The Chairman, in a highly eulogistic speech, proposed the health of "our distinguished and patriotic member, Mr. Cobden, with unanimating him for returning me while I was thousands of miles away, conferring on me most distinguished honour that could be conferred on a citizen of this country. But, gentlemen, since my return home I have found myself occupied in public avocations. I believe that my pursuits; that my aim has been your aim; and I have felt assured that, dealing as I have done with a body of intelligent and practical men, you have been satisfied, whilst I was in pursuit of what I humbly conceived my duty and your welfare, you would be satisfied that I should pursue my duties in Parliament, and be content to be together in spirit, though we were absent in body. Your excellent chairman has been good enough to associate my name with three principles—Free Trade, Economy, and Peace. I beg it to be distinctly understood that in meeting you here to-day—in having the privilege of exchanging sentiments with you, we do not meet for the glorification of any individual or ourselves, but to do homage to those principles which your chairman has enumerated (cheers) to render, if possible, more secure the attainment of the first of those principles, and to pave the way for carrying out the other two. (Cheers.) As to the first two, I am not going to make a Free Trade speech; but an attempt has been made to show that Free Trade in corn—for that is about the limit of our triumph—as yet, that free trade in corn—when we had had for some time effect—three months, is a failure.

Well, I don't know what we expected free trade in corn to do that it has not done for us, as far as it possibly could have done for us. Did anybody ever ask themselves this question—"What would have been our position now if we had not carried the repeal of the Corn Laws just at the time we did?" I have talked to men conversant with these matters, and I have put this question to them:—"Suppose the 4th of February, 1846, had never been established in operation now, what would have been the price of corn at this moment?" And the general opinion I hear is that what would be at this quarter What would then have been the condition of England, what would then have been the condition of Yorkshire? Just what it was in 1836, after the failure of the harvest in 1838. Your towns would have been crowded with paupers, and your capitalists would have been meeting together to try and avert impending ruin, as they did in 1839. Now what is the condition of things? I don't say that trade is as good as it might be, or as I hope it will be; but, taking the condition of the whole of the working population now, and comparing this with what it was in 1839, 1840, 1841, 1842, and 1843 I say there is now a state of great prosperity (cheers); nay, I doubt very much whether that portion of the labouring classes of the county and Lancashire which is fully employed in the mechanical arts, in manufactures, and in other pursuits—I speak particularly of skilled workmen—ever in their lives were in the possession of a greater amount of comforts than in exchange for their labour than they are at this moment: because you have now not merely food, but raiment, and all those humane luxuries which are happily within the reach of the working classes, cheaper than, as a whole, at any time when the trade of this district was peculiarly prosperous. When we go back to 1836 and 1837, I am not denying that there was great prosperity, the price of many articles of clothing was then much higher than now; cotton goods were about double what they now are. The working classes being better employed their earnings amounted, however, to a hope to see their employers deriving a full and adequate reward for their skill and capital. But we did not profess that free trade in corn was a sort of alchemy that was to discover the philosopher's stone, or an universal panacea; we never said so. Our opponents have said that of us, to try and make us ridiculous. We never said that free trade in corn would prevent the evils that follow excessive speculation in railways. (Cheers.) There is a vice planted in almost every family and counting-house, arising from these railway speculations. (Cheers.) We never said that free trade in corn would heal those sores. (Cheers.) We never said it would prevent civil wars on the Continent; or, if civil wars arose on the Continent, we never said that free trade in corn would prevent them from operating injuriously on our foreign trade. We never said that it would turn out disastrous, or potato rot comes, you will be a great deal better able to bear all those evils with free trade in corn than you would have been under the old sliding-scale. (Cheers.) We never said more than that; and, if so much as we professed has been done, who has a right to [illegible] that free trade has been a failure? (Cheers.) But then we are told there is great difficulty and embarrassment in certain portions of the agricultural districts. I think there has been a great deal too much of outcry about distress in the agricultural districts. (Cheers.) I think it is a disgrace to certain portions of the press that they have made any outcry at all upon the great part of 1847 and 1848. The farmers of England were placed under more fortunate circumstances than ever they had been in this country; and there is not much [illegible] They had capital crops and unprecedented high prices; at least, prices without a precedent since the war. Bear in mind that when in former times they had a high price for their corn, it was from a deficient crop; but during 1847 and 1848 they were in the glorious position that the scarcity and high price of corn arose from the failure of the potato, while they had capital crops of wheat. They never had such an opportunity of actually coining money as in the spring of 1847 and during the whole of 1847. In Hampshire corn was selling at £5 the quarter; 100 shillings the quarter was refused in Chichester market; and now those same men, at meetings and elsewhere, are all trades, and some of them have had three or four months' bad trade. It is disgraceful both to farmers and landowners to make that outcry. (Cheers.) You had 18 months of high trade, you have more: at the very time they were getting that price for their wheat you were carrying on your business at a loss. In Lancashire losses during those 18 months must be measured by the extent of the unemployed hands, which, on the lowest estimate, amount to £1000, and, if smaller, the loss was about one-half or one-third of that sum, per month. (Cheers.) Yet you did not come whining to Parliament; you stood manfully to your guns, and were ready to go to work with the first gleam. (Cheers.) We do not pretend to say that the farmers will not have a difficulty in going through the transition state—Monopoly to Free Trade. It is in the very nature of things that they have been trying on evil courses for thirty years, the ordeal of getting into a right course must cause one pain. A man does not recover from a fever without going through a very painful state of languor. We expected that there would be this difficulty in the transition; so did our opponents, or why did they give us the work of a seven years' battle? They have no right, though, to turn round upon us and say, "Look at the difficulties we have in our transition state, landowners, tenants and landowners to meet this new state of things." We told them they would have difficulties precisely such as the manufacturers had in 1837; they had to look about them; they had to adopt a new system of business—make larger returns in quicker time—they had to produce more from a given quantity of machinery and in a given space of time, and they have done it (cheers); the owners, too, they must get through precisely the same process, they must have their energies quickened, they must make their land more productive, they must not expect to receive rents long based upon the unnatural monopoly and production out of the soil. All these we intend they should do it is for their interest, as well as ours, that they should, and whilst they do not, but, instead of so, are whining to Parliament, and talk of transferring [illegible] taxes off their shoulders on to ours—whilst they indulge in such child's play, they make themselves simply ridiculous in the eyes of men of business, and we tell them we have no sympathy for any of their complaints. (Cheers.) They say they cannot compete with foreigners in the produce of corn. I speak to the backbone and muscle of the clothing districts of England. Is there no protection, and if you wanted any, I should vote against your having it. (Cheers.) But there is this difference between your case and that of the farmers. You are obliged to sell your cloth as cheap, then, as it can be got in China or New York, it must compete with the producers there, even after the consumer pays the cost of carriage and a heavy duty. (Cheers.) Your production is so good, that the consumer prefers to buy yours, paying those charges in addition. (Cheers.) The farmer, on the contrary, has only to compete with the foreigner when his corn is brought into this market after incurring the expense of carriage. The farmer, therefore, is always sure of getting a higher price for his corn than the foreigner, and you are always certain of getting a lower price for your cloth than the foreigner requires. (Cheers.) The farmers may have difficulties, but they cannot be allowed to indemnify themselves out of your pockets, if they cannot make their trade answer. (Cheers.) I have been watching with some anxiety the course the farmers' friends have taken in the lament. Brought, when they brought themselves face to face with facts, they would at once begin to join with the Free Traders in reducing the expenditure of the country. (Hear) They have not done so, and for this reason—they believe, still, or find it their policy to affect to believe, that they can put their hands into your pockets, and indemnify themselves. (Cheers.) I want the agriculturists and landowners to be convinced that to go back to protection in any shape is impossible

We are not now talking the language of a party, but of every party [illegible] is no party in existence which has a majority in it for any measure which is in favour of a return of protection. (Loud cheers.) When the constituencies of rural counties are satisfied that if they maintain a taxation they shall pay their share out of their own pockets, and not out of those of manufacturers by putting their hands into your bread-baskets, they will join with us in reducing the taxation and expenditure of the country, as the only means by which they can enable themselves to meet the competition of foreigners. Up to this time they have not joined us, and I have been, I confess, astonished to see the unanimity with which county members uphold the extravagant expenditure of the country much. I made a motion, which was lost by a very moderate majority, that in the opinion of the House of Commons, we should return as speedily as possible to the amount of expenditure which was found sufficient for six fourteen years ago, and upwards of a hundred county members went into the lobby against me; and the county constituencies, therefore, sent up members in favour of high taxes. Well, if they won't help us to reduce the expenditure, we will take care that they only have low prices to pay high taxes. (Cheers.) And if they continue to pay high taxes it shall be their own fault It is not considered etiquette to attribute motives for votes in the House of Commons. We must not state what we know to be the fact as to what influences votes in Parliament. It is actually forbidden to say that Whigs are influenced by the Whig party, because their interests are connected with the service by land and by sea, and that the members of those aristocratic families keep up an enormous expenditure for the army and navy in order that their younger sons may find berths. It is considered improper that any of these allusions should be made, and, therefore, as there is a rule that motives should not be attributed, don't let it be supposed that I have imagined anything like what I have stated. We will suppose, then, that these farmers and small freeholders are the men who suppose they have all the interest. We must suppose, looking into our army list, that the staff appointments are all held by the relatives of the farmer and 40s. freeholders. (A laugh.) We have 160 Admirals; we never can employ more than fourteen of these at a time, and we must suppose that these farmers have all of them connexions of the tenant-farmer class. It will not be considered bad taste to have assumed that. Then, if these farmers and 40s. freeholders will support high taxes because their brothers and sons may be Admirals, Majors, and Colonels,—if they choose to keep up such establishments for their interest, we are not going to let them pay for them out of the bread basket. (Cheers.) Our friends in the southern counties will perfectly understand that we see through the whole case—that we know exactly how the land lies. If the tenant-farmers and the people of the middle class in the south of England really want to reduce taxation—if the want any amelioration in those laws that affect them with respect to game, with respect to occupancy, or in any other way in which legislation can be to their interest, they must join us, but not to impose an 8s. or 10s. duty [illegible] When I see the farmers getting up a row in South Hampshire, and carrying down a Mr. Shaw to be more prominent than the squires themselves in clamouring for Protection, I pity them; they are positively past all hope of salvation. (Cheers.) The farmers are a class of the most decidedly, politically, on the face of the earth. They ever now and then burst into a sort of saturnalia. These political bondmen they mean nothing—it ends in nothing. The landlord is merely asked to go to his agent, and say, "Tell all the farmers on such an estate they must vote for such man"—and they do it. The whole thing is effected by a wink or a nod. It requires no noise. Besides, the farmers form a very small portion of the electors even in a county. We have a return before Parliament of the different kinds of qualifications; and in the most rural, the proportion of occupying tenants is [illegible] to one-eighth or one-seventh, and in Lancashire, not more than one-tenth. To set up for themselves, without the middle class, is the most hopeless, helpless, foolish thing that human beings could resort to. If they want a reduction of taxation, we will help them to obtain it. (Cheers.) My friend Bright (cheers) has proposed to get rid of the Game Laws for them. But they don't help him much. It is something like the Malt Tax over again. The few men that will support Mr. Bright will be the Free Traders; they are the only friends the farmers have in the House of Commons. (Cheers.) Do you know what my motion about retrenchment is. It is a very simple case. I put it before Parliament, and I was sorry you found your representatives in so small a minority. But I beg you distinctly to understand that I was in good company (Cheers.) I had Lancashire with me—I had the metropolis with me—I had Edinburgh and Glasgow with me—I had Middlesex with me. Of all the large towns, only Liverpool—"a strange anomaly," seeing that financial reform commenced there, and Sheffield, rather peculiarly situated (a laugh), plumped against me. (Cheers.) Sheffield voted against me under peculiar circumstances, which you will understand; but that won't count again. (Cheers.) I am very anxious that you in the West Riding should understand this, and if you will take the trouble to analyze the places whence my supporters came, you will find that enlightened and free public opinion was with me on that motion, as certainly as it ever was with Mr. Milner Gibson when Sir R. Peel took up free trade in corn; and I may boldly say that I never expect to be in a majority in reducing our expenditure to the standard of 1835. Government will not do it of their own accord, they did on the Corn Laws, they will do the work themselves. (Cheers.) If we were in the majority, the Queen would have to send for us (cheers), and that would not suit them. (Cheers.) Some Government must do it for us. To be sure, our right hon. friend and neighbour, Sir Charles Wood, has only made a beginning—that is his policy. It is intended only as an encouragement for us to go on Perhaps he could not do more this session, but it is quite plain he means if you persevere, especially in the West Riding. A great deal more will be done next year, and it will be all done as soon as possible. (Loud cheers.) What I proposed was to go back as speedily as possible to the expenditure of 1835. No answer was given to the facts I stated, viz. that the successive increases of our expenditure for armaments had all been occasioned by special circumstances, which have all passed away. I instanced other changes, which I hope will suggest the attends of the West Riding

I want to enlist you, in two or three practical questions, but which our opponents will call Utopia. (Cheers.) Utopia? The West Riding has a knack of making Utopias realities (Cheers.) The West Riding made Cartwright's Utopia for abolition of the slave-trade a reality. (Cheers.) The West Riding made Wilberforce's Utopias for abolition of slavery a reality. You made what was called madness in 1839 reality in 1849. (Cheers.) I want you to take up my other Utopias. (Cheers.) One of them is to reduce the expenditure by means which seem to follow naturally out of our Free Trade structure. I want you to raise the cry for colonial reform. (Cheers.) Depend on it, you are as much interested in carrying out reform in our colonial system as the colonies themselves, or as you are in your own municipal affairs, because it is only by the reform of your colonial system that you can ever hope largely to reduce your present expenditure, or be in a position to be safe against an overwhelming expenditure from any accidental cause that may arise. You may have another war in Caffraria or New Zealand. We must have our colonies put on a totally different question; we must raise the cry of "self-government for the colonies." Don't give a feeble response to that, under the idea, substantially spread abroad, that something tending to a disinheritance of the empire is involved in giving your colonial fellow-subjects self-government. As Englishmen they are entitled to it. If you don't separate yourselves from the dominant class—if there be a dominant class, for it is nearly fashionable to say there is (Cheers)—if you don't separate yourselves from them in their attempt to keep the colonies as a field of patronage for their younger sons, and that the aristocracy may nominate the government, you will have your colonies put on a totally different question; we must raise the cry, whether in North America, at the Cape of Good Hope, in New Zealand, in Australia, or in the West Riding of Yorkshire, will govern themselves. (Cheers.) I can conceive nothing like up a newspaper from any part of the empire reaching complaints in every direction. I do not wish to be thought attacking the noble Lord at the head of the Colonial Office. I do not care a straw for Grey. I have a high respect for his personal honour, and for his moral courage and independence. He was one of the first that boldly advocated our principles and Free Trade. (Cheers.) Some of you recollect the intolerable office rules which tied himself to compromise on the slavery question (Cheers.) Such a man is entitled to our respect. I make no charge against Mr. Hawes, a man of unusual talent amongst ourselves, who laid constantly and honourably at the office under Government. What I do find fault with is, that men should allow themselves to be put into an office to do impossibilities; it would require omnipotence and omniscience almost to be able from a desk in London to govern more than 40 dependencies in every latitude. Suppose we had to send up to Sir George Grey to have his authority for everything we do in the shape of debts, would we tolerate its interference in Yorkshire? Why, every transit that performs the distance between this and London in six hours; and by the telegraph, that will communicate in a few seconds in a minute, you can talk with the Downing Office; and yet you would not tolerate its interference in Yorkshire, Leeds, or Manchester. Now, then, do you think that in Downing street they can govern the Cape of Good Hope, or Australia? Before you can exchange communications, ten to one the object of those communications will have passed away It is utterly absurd; and it is impossible, for the interest of the colonies, with the unbounded right of Englishmen and the rights of our own interest, that they should be kept in a state of pupilage any longer. If the colonies require our soldiers as a police, they must pay for it; they must pay [illegible] would they grumble to do so if we only gave them self-government. No doubt, I hear Lord John Russell meets Sir William Molesworth on this subject with reserve; but, with all deference and respect, he shows no more than any thing else that Lord John is not quite equal to the position in which he is placed. I refer to the great Act by which we treated those profound arguments and most careful collected facts which Sir William Molesworth and others brought forward on this subject. He had twice since, "You must consider yourselves totally severed from us, you must dismember the empire; you want to make this great united empire a smaller empire by getting rid of your colonies one by one: you are going the right way to accomplish your object." Is it right to treat the question in such a spirit? What is Free Trade for, if it be not carried out to its legitimate ends? There are some statesmen of our days who think the only object of the Reform Bill or the abolition of the Corn Laws was to place them in power (cheers), and that when once in power they are to remain there. The country is to be satisfied that they are there. They console themselves with the belief that the country wants nothing but that they shall be there; and they are utterly incompetent, or what is the same thing in effect, they are unwilling to carry out legitimately those principles by which they have acquired power, and of which they profess to be the champions. (Cheers.) Our colonies are subjected to an enormous expenditure in order that Government may ex-

[illegible] our North American colonies, with salaries amounting to £.7,000 a year, while the United States, with 30 governors, paid only £14,300; our colonies having a population of 1,500,000, and the United States of 20,000,000. Why, at the last appointment made by the United States was of a Governor of California, with a salary of £5000, our last appointment was the Governor of Labuan, with £2000 a year. Now, gentlemen, this is a question of great importance, namely, greatly reducing our armaments, insisting on the policy of arbitration instead of war. He also urged the formation of a convention between England and France and America, to prevent the unfortunate increase of our naval force, and concluded an eloquent speech by calling on his friends to attend to the registration, as the best means of carrying out their pacific economical views. He sat down amidst loud cheering.

The next toast proposed by the Chairman was "The seventy-eight supporters of Mr. Cobden's motion in favour of financial reform, and of a speedy return to peace, be speedily adopted to the circumstances of a heavily burdened people."

Mr. J. G. Marshall, M.P., as one of the seventy-eight, returned thanks.

R. Solly, Esq., Sheffield, then gave the following sentiment—"May international arbitration be adopted in all our future treaties with foreign nations, and speedily supersede the anachronism appeal to the sword in the settlement of national disputes"

J. Micklethwaite, Esq., Wakefield, proposed—"Mr. Bright, the undaunted champion of civil, religious, and commercial freedom."

Mr. Bright responded, amidst the most flattering manifestations of applause. The succeeding toasts were as follows:

"May the basis of the representative system be enlarged, and the national institutions thereby rendered more stable, and still more worthy the universal [illegible]ciment of the people."

By the Chairman—"Colonel Thompson, the veteran leader in the war against

By the Chairman—

Wm. Brown, Esq., M.P., returned thanks

By Frank Crossley, Esq., Halifax "George Wilson, Esq., the able and indefatigable Chairman of the League."

Mr. Wilson, during his response, was great [illegible]cered.

By Frederick Schwann, Esq., Huddersfield—"Alexander Henry, Esq., and prosperity to commerce throughout the world.

Mr. Henry, M.P., returned thanks.

Messrs. Esq., of Leeds, Vice-Chairman "The Chairman [illegible]man and Stewards;" to which

Edward Baines, Esq., responded.

The party did not separate till nearly eleven o'clock.

GENOA.—FROM AN ORIGINAL SKETCH.

THE CITY OF GENOA.

The beautiful city of Genoa lies on the coast of the Mediterranean, at the foot of the Ligurian Apennines, in the recess of a wide crescent-like gulf. The town stands partly on the declivity of several hills rising in the form of a semicircle round the spacious harbour, and partly on a narrow strip of ground between them and the sea. It is inclosed on the land side by a double line of fortifications, the external one being 8 miles in length. The higher Apennines rise immediately behind, dividing the waters which run to the Mediterranean by the vallays of Bisagno and Polcevera, from those which flow northward into the Scrivia and Bormida, two affluents of the Po. Upon the summits of these mountains, which are near enough to command Genoa, are several detached forts. The appearance of the city from the sea is truly superb. A succession of fine buildings lines the shore; palaces and gardens, churches and convents, rise on the steep sides of the hills.

Mr Dickens, in his "Pictures from Italy," sketches "the noble bay of Genoa, with the deep blue Mediterranean; monstrous old desolate houses and palaces dotted all about; lofty hills, with their tops often hidden in the clouds, and with strong forts perched high up on their craggy sides." Again, "They who would know how beautiful the country immediately surrounding Genoa is, should climb (in clear weather) to the top of Monte Faccio, or, at least, ride round the city walls—a feat more easily performed. No prospect can be more diversified and lovely than the changing views of the harbour, and the valley of the two rivers, the Polcevera and the Bisagno, from the heights along which the strongly-fortified walls are carried, like the Great Wall of China in little. * * * That lies all Genoa, in beautiful confusion with its many churches, monasteries, and convents pointing up into the sunny sky. The fort within the walls commands that height upon the right. The broad sea lies in front there; and that line of coast, beginning by the light house, and tapering away, a mere speck in the rosy distance, is the beautiful coast road that leads to Nice."

DINNER TO MR. COBDEN M.P. AT THE CORN EXCHANGE, WAKEFIELD.—(SEE PRECEDING PAGE.)

SPRING.—THE COUNTRY.

THE INVITATION TO THE FIELDS.

Why should we ever toil
In silence or turmoil,
To gather gold like Californian slaves?
Why should we still debate,
In melancholy state,
Knowledge abstruse to lead us to our graves?
Or dream majestic dreams,
Filling the earth with schemes
Of human happiness from our Utopian shelves,
World-wide, alas! but far too narrow for ourselves?

Let us be young again,
And o'er the grassy plain
Gambol like children, and give Care the slip,
Forgetful of distress
And mental stateliness;
Let us be young in spirit, as we trip
Beside the running brooks,
Heedless of men and books,
And heart-sore Wisdom's frowns or magisterial sighs,
Looking contemptuous down upon our revelries.

Have we outgrown the joys
That fill'd our hearts, as boys?
And does the music of the thrushes bring
No more the young delight
That in our childhood bright
Made beautiful the mornings of the spring?
Ripple the streams no more,
As in the days of yore?
Or are our ears so dull'd by commerce with our kind,
That we can hear no hymns between the trees and wind?

In our too pleading homes
We ponder over tomes,
Ledger and day-book, till we quite forget
That there are fields and bowers,
And river-banks and flowers,
And that we owe our languid limbs a debt;
A debt most sweet to pay—
A needful holiday
A brain-refreshing truce, 'mid intellectual strife,
That, fought too keenly out, imps the mortal life.

We do our nature wrong
Neglecting over long
The bodily joys that help to make us wise;
The rambles up the slope
Of the high mountain cope—
The long day's walk, the vigorous exercise,
The fresh, luxurious bath,
Far from the trodden path,
Or mid the ocean waves dashing with harmless roar,
Lifting us off our feet upon the sandy shore.

Kind heaven! there is no end
Of pleasures as we wend
Our pilgrimage on life's undevious way,
If we but know the laws
Of the Eternal Cause,
And for His glory and our good obey.
But intellectual pride
Sets half these joys aside,
And our perennial care absorbs the soul so much,
That life burns cold and dim under its deadening touch.

What pleasures he hath miss'd
Who struggles to exist
Amid factitious wants and luxuries vain,
Spending his youth and prime,
As if our comrade, Time,
Were but a servitor in Mammon's train.
And, waking up at last,
When threescore years have pass'd,
With stiff and palsied joints, and just enough of breath
To own how wrong he was, and pay his court to Death.

Welcome, ye plump green meads,
Ye streams, and sighing reeds!
Welcome, ye corn-fields, waving like a sea!
Welcome the leafy bowers,
And children gathering flowers
And farewell, for awhile, sage drudgery
What, though we're growing old,
Our blood is not yet cold:
Come with me to the fields, thou man of many ills,
And give thy limbs a chance among the daffodils!

Come with me to the woods,
And let their solitudes
Re-echo to our voices as we go.
Upon thy weary brain
Let childhood come again,
Spite of thy wealth, thy learning, or thy woe;
Stretch forth thy limbs, and leap—
Thy life has been asleep;
And though the wrinkles deep may furrow thy pale brow,
Show me, if thou art wise, how like child art thou!

Charles Mackay

SPRING.—ST. JAMES'S-PARK.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

PICTURESQUE SKETCHES OF LONDON, PAST AND PRESENT.

BY THOMAS MILLS.

CHAPTER XI.

THE PARKS.

THOSE who wish to witness the out-of-door pomp and pride of modern London, must visit the Parks; for there all the array of rank, and fashion, and aristocracy beauty congregate, under the open eye of Heaven: mounted on splendid horses, or seated in richly ornamented chariots, and arrayed in the most approved costumes, they confer a mutual pleasure upon all by passing forth to see and to be seen. Here, from the humble pedestrian—the nursery-maid, with her children, walking within the railings—to the man-about-town, handsomely dressed, and who may either be taken for a member of the swell mob or a marquis,—the links sacred to celebrated statesmen, soldiers of renown, and lords and ladies, whose titles have figured for centuries in the pages of history, and who all appear to have no other object than the display of beautiful toilettes, and enjoying the beauty of the scenery. For in these places the leaves wave, and the flowers blow, and the waters run, as green, and sweet, and freshly as if the [illegible] with its millions of murmuring voices, had been removed miles away. Yet, all is London; only a wider space in that great unbroken chain of streets and houses, whose squares are but the openings in the links, that are locked together, in an out, and under and over, to the very smiling

St. James's Park, in the reign of Henry VIII., appears to have been nothing more than a wide space of open fields, formerly occupied by an hospital, on the site of wh ch Bluff Hal erected a palace, and formed a park, which he enclosed with brick walls. To this park he added a chase, which he threw out like a wide open noose, from his palace at Westminster, and where the line fell it formed the circle, which ran from St. Giles's-in-the-Fields, up by Islington, round Highgate and Hornsey, Hampstead Heath, and back again to St. Giles and Westminster; and all subjects of every degree were forbidden either to hawk or hunt within those boundaries. Only three centuries have passed away since this proclamation was issued. Old Death himself, with dart in hand, hunted down Henry soon after he had taken possession of his new chase; and after the headless form of the lord had fallen, the whole chase was soon disforested. Edward VI possessed not his father's organs of destructiveness; but, instead of forming parks, founded hospitals; one of which will carry the name of the Boy-King to be reverenced throughout all time. But few features of that old park now remain, although there are spots about it in which the spectator may stand on such a situation as to shut out every other object, excepting the grey old Abbey of Westminster, against which the trees seem to rest, half burying it, as they no doubt did three hundred years ago.

There are many "pretty bits" about St. James's Park, as you look up towards the pale marble arch, on which the Royal banner of England, that throws out its golden lions upon the breeze, used to float; when, seen through the trees, it appears to be dropped by fairy hands, and to be carried by the imagination into the land of old romance and chivalry. Nor is the Palace itself less pleasing; for although in many points deficient of architectural beauty, it throws out its dark, black-looking gloomy pile of St. James's altogether into the shade. But the most [illegible] with water-fowl, brought from almost every corner of the globe. Around the part there are many fine trees, which throw their green shadows into the water, broken at times by an hundred tiny ripples, which have been raised as the paddles of some strange-looking duck, or thrown up by the silver-breasted swans. We have seen little morse's mirrored in these "cool translucent waves," of the richest colour and beauty—the dazzling gold of the lion's mane, and the pearly white of the hawthorn, dangling amid moving shadows of green; while deep down, the blue sky lay sleeping, like another heaven, motionless and without a cloud. This is the favourite haunt of children and nursery-maids; and few fowls are fed better in summer-time than those which skim about the water in the Park, for the handfuls of bread and biscuit which are thrown by the "little dears" for their little diversion and often gobbled up by the larger ones—would almost feed a workhouse. It has been a celebrated spot for love-making ever since the days of Charles the Second, and is frequently mentioned in the works of the dramatists who wrote at that period. In this it has not degenerated up to the present day, for many a "Corydon and Phillis" may yet be seen breathing out gentle vows in the most secluded recess, some of the walks in particular being as beautiful as ever figured in that period of gracious Graces which formed the reign of the Merry Monarch. In that Park Prince Charles often amused himself by playing with his dogs, or seeding the ducks; or sometimes he rode away to have a gossip with Nell Gwynn, the Duchess of Cleveland, or Lady Castlemaine, all of whom resided under that roof. Here we first saw Queen Anne walking with the wife of the late Sydney Smith; and here, also, we have listened with "bated breath" to the music murmured by the lips of Moore. Within these walls we first saw that true poetess and brilliant Mrs. Norton; and from the host himself, in our early career as an author, received that encouragement and kindness, which which we might have fallen on days of gloom, and celebrated his house, all it contains, and the guests it has received, would require the hand of another Walpole to illustrate. The name of Samuel Rogers will alone save the Green Park from oblivion, and give it a popularity which it would never have had for him, have possessed.

No stranger would ever think of entering Hyde Park without first casting a look at Apsley House, the abode of "the" Duke, and the statue of Achilles, which seems stationed as if to point it out, would remind him where he was. This is the very nucze and centre of fashion; here the pride and beauty of England may be seen upon their own stage; and on a fine day, in what is called the "season" in town, no other spot in the world can out-rival in rich display and chaste grandeur that which is here presented. In far excels St. James' in pure rural scenery—there is less of art and more of nature in its appearance, and this is increased by the beauty of the Serpentine river. There, be we remembered, we are in the vicinity of "Tyburn Tree," the history of which has yet to be written. We have often pictured, while wandering here in the deepening twilight, the mouldering bodies of the stern Protector, Ireton, and Bradshaw, dangling upon their gibbets in the sunset of a winter's evening, after they had been dragged out of their graves in Westminster Abbey. This was, indeed, carrying revenge beyond the grave, and is one of the blackest deeds that stains the memory of the Merry Monarch. Evelyn has a savage and unfeeling note in his "Diary," on the revolting exhibition. "On the 30th of January," he says, "the carcasses of those rebels Cromwell, Bradshaw, the Judge who condemned his Majesty, and Pretor, (query—how to the Martyr?—were dragged out of their superb tombs in Westminster, among the Kings, to Tyburn, and hanged on the gallows there from nine in the morning till six at night, and then buried under that fatal and ignominious monument in a deep pit, thousands who had seen them in all their pride being spectators."

Hyde Park is mentioned as early as the reign of Edward VI., and was no doubt enclosed long before that period. During the time of the Commonwealth it was put up to auction and sold in lots, the deer alone being valued at near upon a thousand pounds. At that period it extended to the Acton-lane, and contained 300 acres, and to Knightsbridge the other; the boundary, citywards, being, as now, near Park-lane, while the distance it extended westward is at this day unknown. The consort of George II., we believe, enclosed the three hundred acres of this Park in her day, and early writers state that Queen Anne had enclosed thirty acres within Kensington Gardens.

Hyde Park was the sporting-ground for the May-day holidays in the olden time. Cleveland, who wrote and fought in the time of the first Charles, makes mention of it in a poem entitled "May day," which contains many beautiful lines. He speaks of "Delight in shape of silver wings," watching for the "dappled lawns;" of "snow-white milk-maids crowned with garlands," of the youths and maidens tumbling and rolling upon the grass, and of revelling in the heavens "cards and dice." Even Cromwell, with all his gloomy Puritanism, went to witness the wrestling in Hyde Park, little dreaming that after he had been long dead and buried, his body would be hanged on the neighbouring gallows, which must have been conspicuously above those merry-making.

The sing good-natured old Pepys regrets, in his "Diary," that he could not be in Hyde Park one May-day among the great gallants and fine ladies.

[illegible]'s Park [illegible] attractions [illegible] as scenery, although many portions of it are very beautiful. Here we find the Zoological Gardens and Colosseum, both important enough to deserve a separate notice in our Sketches of London. On entering the Gardens you see a beautiful terrace, which reaches from the royal lodges to some distance, while below are placed the cages where contain the noble animals, which are very common and very interesting. Beyond this terrace there is a pleasant rustic walk, hemmed in by luxuriant foliage, at the end of which there is an opening commanding an extensive view of the Park. To the right you see the Serpentine river, and the gardens of Kensington, with some fine specimens of the fowls of Peru and Mexico. To the left of the terrace there is a little morsel of real Watteau-like scenery, with its smooth lawn and clear pond, near to which is placed the cage appropriated to the feathered tribe of the colours of the rainbow. Further on there is another "green nestling spot," adjoining a sheet of water, which with its fountain and variety of aquatic fowls and beautiful beast-trees, tempt us to linger longer. Then there is the mossy work, where the otter is located, with its silent water, into which Eve fish by the town, when the monkeys, [illegible] above them, perpetrated his jacket before he can enjoy his dinner. But were we to describe the monkeys and parrots, and every variety of bird and beast which [illegible] which, we should require the whole space of our paper. The cages in the Gardens consists of nearly thirty cages, and to this we refer our readers when they visit Regent's Park.

[illegible] occupied by Regent's Park is not without its interest. The old monastic house of Marylebone stood within its boundaries in former days, and had in the time of Elizabeth its park and deer. Here also was a famous bowling-green, which the Duke of Buckingham in his day visited.

The new Parks which are now forming around the metropolis do great credit to Government, and will, like charity, cover a multitude of minor transgressions; for those who originate for the benefit of posterity, must be influenced by something more noble than narrow and selfish views—breathing-room has been sadly neglected of late around the metropolis. Let any one cross over London-bridge, and turn up by St. George's Church, in the Borough, along the Old Kent Road, and as far as New Cross, he will find it one continuous and unbroken chain of buildings. Yet here is space amply enough, and grounds of but little value, that might be formed into a spacious park. If this is not done, those who twenty years hence live in this neighbourhood of railways, will be compelled to wander [illegible] as Blackheath or Greenwich Park, to obtain a breathing of pure air. Kensington Common is but a name for a small patch of grass, surrounded with houses, and poisoned by the stench of vitriol-works, and bleach, open, sluggish ditche[illegible]

[illegible] spot in days of yore;
[illegible] now—the place to stare!

Walworth Common has vanished; and the little fairy Green has the Swan, at Bracknell, is now no more; while even Clapham Common is [illegible] to lessen every year. Wandsworth had set out in good earnest to [illegible] both, and would soon have been near the Royal Mint station, had not Government stepped in sooner, by stepping in between at Battersea Fields. Cross the water, and some of the micaulied Parks are like the one named Whetstone Park, just into the corner of a square. Some of the Islington omnibuses may please to set you down at; while Islington, Highbury, Pentonville, and King's Cross are all so jostled together, that you cannot tell much in the beginning or end of either of the one or the three. We have heard of a neighbourhood that stretches somewhere behind Houndsditch and Bishopsgate, and seen something of it while gazing from the dome of St. Paul's; but from the river this appeared of it, we should as soon hope to find our way out of the Cretan labyrinth, if once in it, as to extricate ourselves from this maze of streets and [illegible] We can imagine some stranger losing his way in this perplexing [illegible] morning on which he grew giddy without a hope of finding his way out again. The new Park in progress near the neighbourhood may, at last, be something like a healthful breathing which we can freely [illegible] an unbroken wilderness. Let the inhabitants of such localities as these [illegible] must plan for

> The populous solitude of bees and birds,
> And fairy-formed and many-coloured things,
> Who worship [illegible] such haunts more than words,
> Who [illegible] open their gold wings,
> [illegible] the gush of light,
> [illegible] and the bend
> [illegible] the but that lingers
> [illegible] beauty. BYRON

THE THEATRES.

HER MAJESTY'S.

Prematurely, Mdlle Lind, inimitable in the portraiture of the gentler heroines of the drama, is about to leave the stage. The mantle of the Queens of lyrical tragedy, which Pasta, Catalani, and Malibran wore, is about to be dropped by the last that maintained it. We need not, therefore, feel astonished at seeing how great a sensation was created by the announcement of a new claimant, who put forward the most pretentious claims to succeed to the throne of the [illegible] while to state that Mdlle. Parodi's appearance on Tuesday has made the most sceptical revoke their prophecy that the minute Queens of lyrical tragedy, like the Kings of the political world, were now about to disappear in the fluctuations of the hour. That intimate combination of words, notes, gestures, and attitudes—one in which genius finds its expression—has found its representative in a lady who can array in splendour all the conditions necessary, and with a dramatic passion as to speak it—this most difficult of all arts of the [illegible] where lofter conceptions are concerned, has found in Mdlle. Parodi another worthy exponent. In her bearing she is not ordinary sense, but young, with fine eyes, beautiful teeth, a Roman contour of countenance, and the true Italian complexion, high of stature and classical of form, with energy in her action, and graceful withal by a sense of dignity, and gesture palpably studied from the antique. Mademoiselle Parodi impressed the beholders from her first entrance upon the stage with the certainty that an actress of a lofty and original stamp was about to develop her resources [illegible] by full and the expectations raised, and maintained the pleasing surprise which she found its expression in, was hailed, lauded, and followed by loud and hearty applause, so characteristic of the opinion of an English audience. Her voice trembled with emotion as she uttered the first notes from the recitative of the Druidess, when she sang "Casta diva," immediately afterwards, there was no emotion left but that of the appropriate passion, displayed in all its phases, and with a loftiness of conception truly admirable [illegible] in this first scene, and the contrasts of dramatic intention which put to the test the most opposite gifts of the lyrical tragedian. The denunciation of the invaders was given with a force and breadth, power, and dignity which brought down all the house [illegible] her most glorious moments, to which was added certain sustained notes *à la Lind*—not so sweet, but of surpassing volume and duration, and peculiarly effective from the extraordinary profundity of the voice which called forth so great a comparison with the gentler Queen of Song; but this approbation immediately ceased. Comparison there could not be, and she rose to the height of her fame [illegible] in the [illegible] great by the due execution of chromatic passages, but a vocal expression of human feeling, of exquisite suavity and truth. The fiercer scenes that followed, and succeeded the first, displayed many high and dignified [illegible] in which

stupid, compared to the clever and elaborate pantomimes of more recent seasons. Mr Shepherd is setting about his new management with spirit. Mrs. Warner and Mr. Anderson are underlined to appear in "Macbeth." The lady will also play *Mrs. Beverley*, in the "The Gamester;" the *Queen*, in Hamlet;" and *Madame Deschapelles*, in the "Lady of Lyons." We have not heard who is to be *Pauline*—probably either Mrs. Nisbett or Miss Mordaunt, who commence their engagement on Whit-Monday. All the looks well.

ASHLEY'S

"The White Maiden of California; or, the Horse of the Ocean," is the title of the holiday equestrian spectacle at Astley's, the management opening it proper that, somehow or another, under every circumstance—and in this case it is a showrock a horse must make a principal figure. We expect it would be dangerous to form a notion of the appearance and customs of California rather from this spectacle than from Mr Tyrwhitt Brooke's book just published; but we glean from the piece that maidens abound in El Dorado, that the main action is lack of the necessaries of life, and that red and blue fireworks are as plentiful as gold. It was triumphantly successful, as was also the dashing equitation of young Hernandez, of whom we have before spoken. This extraordinary boy eclipses everything we have ever seen in the way of circus riding. If he goes on as he has begun, what he will do when a young man is difficult to be conceived.

Mdlle. Louise Tournaire—one of our most graceful equestrians—has returned to Astley's, and was warmly welcomed. See is also the only lady of the group of the *grand troupe* who have lately visited us; and we have still vivid recollections of the *Esmeralda*—one of the most charming "acts" ever performed on horseback Both these *artistes* were called for, and complimented with bouquets

A melodrama, called "The Dumb Driver," concluded the entertainments.

The ADELPHI and SADLER'S WELLS were the only theatres that produced no novelties, relying upon the attractions of their present bills. Robert-Houdin opened his temple of magic at the ST. JAMES'S; and Mr. H. Farren collected a company at the STRAND.

MUSIC.

GRAND CLASSICAL CONCERT AT HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.

On Thursday night the first grand Classical Concert of the series of Lind Concerts was given. The stage was arranged as for an oratorio, the chorus singers being seated on raised platforms, and the principal singers being placed in front of the foot-lights, on chairs. When Mdlle. Lind was conducted on the stage by Labiache, there was a general burst of cheering. The Concert then commenced with the overture of "Il Flauto Magico. In consequence of the death of Madame Gulian's father, that orchestra was unable to appear, and the music allotted to her was omitted. There was no regular distribution of parts. The singers sang alternately the various pieces; Mdlle. Lind taking the soprano portions, Viardot, in the opera, are assigned to Mdlle. Lind and the *Queen of Night*, the mother. Thus she sang, in the first part, the difficult air, "Non paventar;" and in the second, the air, "Ah! lo so più non ritornera;" and was rapturously encored in both compositions. In the former, she took the bravura passages with surprising skill, and ascended to the F in sit, for Mozart had actually, for a particular singer in his day, written up to that astonishing note in the upper octave of the soprano. The vocalisation of Mdlle. Lind in the last air was perfection: she articulated her shake *sotto voce* deliciously. The tenorines were sung by Mdlle. Lind and the Misses Lind and Mr Williams on the one side, Mdme. Grimaldi, Mdlle. Polenzi, and Mdlle. Castellan, in the other portions. Bordas and Bartolini, a new tenor, divided the tenor music and Labiache, Coletti, Belletti, and Arnoldi, the bass solos. Coletti was encored in "Qual sdegno." The want of dramatic action rendered the concert somewhat heavy, but the culminating point of attraction was Lind, and she delighted her audience as usual.

The sixth concert of the Choral Harmonists was given at the London Tavern on Monday night.——On Wednesday, Mr Lucas had his 4th chamber evening. The scheme comprised quartets in No. 1 by Spohr, op. 58; No. 3 of Beethoven, and Mozart's Carinone Quintet, op. 516; the executants were Blagrove and Goffris (first and second violins), Hill (tenor), Lucas (violoncello), Aylward (contrabass), and W. S. Bennett (piano). The twentieth concert of the London Wednesday Concerts took place in Hanover Hall, on Wednesday; Miller and Stoepel was the *pianiste*, and Misses Birch, Poole, Wells, A. and M. Williams, Mrs. A. Newton, Weiss, Leffler, T. Williams, Bage, and Reeves, the vocalists.——On Monday was the third Philharmonic Concert, at which Ernst, the celebrated violinist, will play, after an absence of five years from England, Miss Lucombe and Reeves are the vocalists.——The seventh meeting of the Musical Union will take place on Tuesday afternoon, when Allard, the violinist, the successor of Baillot and Habeneck at the Paris Conservatoire, will make his first appearance in this country; and Chopin, the pianist, will also perform.—— The fourth concert of the Amateur Musical Society will be given on Wednesday next; and on the same evening will be the 21st of the Ancient Harmonic Concerts, for the benefit of Mr Reeves. —— Mr. John Parry's new entertainment is to be given for the first time at Lord's on the 23rd inst., at Willis's Rooms.——Meyerbeer's "Prophète," which was to have been produced on the 11th at the Grand Opera in Paris, has been postponed to the 16th; but it is believed that the 18th will be the first night of performance.

LONDON INSTITUTION.

The last *soirée* of the season took place on Wednesday, when the Institution was attended by near eight hundred of the proprietors and Literary and scientific visitors. During the evening Mr. Alfred Smee delivered a lecture on "Electrobiology, or the relation of electricity to the functions of animal life." For animal life it is necessary to have a central portion or brain, a peripheral body, both supplied with bright arterial blood, and connected together by nervous fibres. Mr. Smee traced the analogy of this arrangement to that of a double voltaic circuit, and demonstrated that the communicating portion might be fluid, or, in other words, that tubes filled with fluid would serve as well for electric telegraphs as ordinary wires, and that the nerves perform a similar office in the body. Mr. Smee stated that there were great difficulties in the way of ascertaining the presence of a voltaic current in any fluid, but that he had succeeded in overcoming that difficulty by the use of what he termed the electric voltaic test, which was exhibited to the audience. In imitation of the action of light upon the eye, the lecturer stated that he had constructed numerous voltaic circuits, in which the current was solely determined by the action of the sun's rays In imitation of the other organs of sensation, Mr. Smee exhibited a contrivance in which the voltaic circuit was caused by odours; in another contrivance a similar current was produced by savours; in others the current was set in motion by heat or force. The effects in each case, notwithstanding the delicacy of the experiments, were extremely well marked, and excited much applause. Mr. Smee exhibited voltaic combinations in imitation of the commissures of the brain, and of the theoretical structure of that organ, which he stated is sufficient to account for all the varied effects of mental phenomena. The artificial electric eel deflected the galvanometer most powerfully, to the great delight of the audience; and the artificial muscular substance moved a long lever over the space of three or four feet. The functions of the blood corpuscles were illustrated by an analogical experiment, with artificial corpuscles made of membrane and penetrate of iron. The commissures of the brain exhibited under the microscope, in the human, were of surpassing beauty, and well illustrated "how fearfully and wonderfully we are made." The author summed up by showing that sensation, mind, thought, and all functions of animal life were entirely subject to voltaic action, and governed by physical laws; but, nevertheless, that science no less leads us to infer, than religion commands us to believe, that man is immortal, though that which is mortal should never be confounded with that which gives to man his immortality.

RAILWAY INTELLIGENCE.

OPENING OF THE LOOP LINE FROM LINCOLN TO GAINSBOROUGH.—On Monday this further portion of the Great Northern Railway was opened for public traffic. The line was certified by the Government Inspector last week, and on the arrival of the train from Boston at 9 15 A.M. on Monday, the first passenger train started for Gainsborough; it was well filled with passengers, gentlemen connected with the company. The line, after leaving Lincoln station, crosses the high street on the level and the Upper Witham on a drawbridge; it then runs through the south side of the Fossdyke, passing close under the cliffs of the cliff district, and of Doddington-hall and wood. At Saxilby the line crosses the Fossdyke on a handsome bridge, and proceeds direct to Gainsborough. Four miles from Saxilby there is a station for Marton and Gate Burton, by the side of the old Roman Fossway from the Trent to Ermine-street: near it is place a gateway of the old Castle of Torksey is obtained. Stow Church is one of the oldest in England, and is built on the foundation of a Saxon cathedral which was destroyed by the Danes in 778. About midway between Saxilby and Marton, the Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire line from East Retford joins the Great Northern. After leaving Marton station, the line passes near Gate Burton, the seat of W. Hutton, Esq., Knaith Park, and Lea, the seat of Sir Charles Anderson. At Gainsborough, a very handsome bridge with the Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire lines has been made, and the station of the company is used by the Great Northern. In consequence of legal disputes, the Great Northern do not intend to complete the loop from Gainsborough to Bawtry, but will use the line of the Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, from the junction near Torksey (above referred to), to their own grand junction line at East Retford. This will not increase the distance by two miles between Lincoln and York, and will save the company nearly £200,000. The opening of the line from Gainsborough to Lincoln will bring a large amount of new traffic on the Great Northern Line, and will tend to bind the Eastern Counties and North-western Lines of Peterborough. An extension of the line to the docks recently proposed seems to be made: engineers have also been employed to take levels, &c., from Lea or Gainsborough to Crowle, near Thorne, which are already obtained. The distance between Lincoln and Gainsborough by the railway is some three miles shorter than by the turnpike-road.

EXTENSION OF THE SOUTH-WESTERN INTO WINDSOR.—The Admiralty have given their assent to the proposed extension line from Richmond to Windsor, on condition that, with a view to prevent any obstruction to the navigation of the Thames, the navigable channel be crossed by bridges of one span, with as much headway as the limits of deviation will allow. This point in question is a spot about three-quarters of a mile below Windsor-bridge.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"*F. G. R.*"—*The Key move to Enigma* 398 *is*—1. *K Kt to K 4th. We must leave the rest to your own sagacity*

"*Ignoramus*," *Tunbridge Wells.*—*Obviously, because the Black Pawn would take the Pawn in passing*

"*J. W.*" *Morpeth.*—*See the early chapters of the* Chess-Player's Handbook.

"*Norah.*" *He can demand a Queen or any other Piece*

"*M. F. C.*" *We are sorry we have not room to repeat the solution. Address the editor of the newspaper.*

"*Precis*," *Chess-club.*—*For back volumes of the* Chess-Player's Chronicle, *application should be made to Hastings, or Caver-street.*

"*Jerusalem.*"—*Try No.* 395 *again, supposing you take* B *to* Q R 3d *(ch).*

"*Persse.*"—*Ingenious, but too easy*

"*G. P.*"—*Quite unpracticable, and full of losing errors.*

"*F. G. R.*"—*It shall be published next week; but you would greatly facilitate our references to back problems by giving the name of the authors.*

"*E. L. W.*" "*Omicron.*"—*They shall be examined. It is want of space, not want of material, which prevents the appearance of more games in our columns*

"*C. L.*"—*You can have two Bishops of the same colour on the board at the same time*

"*W. L., Jun.*"—*The Problem you previously sent was an easy mate in three, instead of four, moves. That received this week appears correct, but is very dull.*

"*Alpha.*"—*You will find the solution required in our notices to correspondents in the number for March 24th*

"*G. S. J.*" *Oxford.*—*The* Chess-Player's Companion, *now on the eve of publication, is by the author of the "Handbook." The publisher, R. G. Bohn.*

"*W. L.*" *Jun.*—*Easy in three moves. —Q to K B 6th, 2. K to R 4th; 3. Q to K B 8th, mate*

"*G. S. J.*" *Oxford.*—*Thanks for the information. You will see that the very beautiful Problem mentioned is quite correct*

"*Percy.*"—*Your subsequent letter came too late.*

"*J. W.*"—*Get the German "Handbuch" of Bilguer.*

"*H. C. F. S.*"—*is thanked for his acceptable selection of recently-played games.*

"*J. W. Peterborough.*"—*Parts can only take in passing on its first move.*

"*W. G.*" *York.*—*The mistake is in your diagram, which admits of no possible solution in four moves*

"*G. H. C.*"—*The next Chess work we are told, will be ready in a few days.*

"*W. D.*" *Jun.*—*The key move to Mr. Anderson's brilliant little Problem is*—1. *Q to K B 8th. Your other questions should be submitted to the authors or publishers of the books mentioned.*

"*Andrew T.*" *Your subscription, and that of your Club, to Mr. King's collection of Problems, may be sent to Mr. C. Kenny, King William-street, Strand.*

We beg to acknowledge the receipt of several beautiful Problems from "Minor," Madras, Delhi, and Allahabad, in India; from Hamburgh, Leipsic, and Magdeburg, in Germany; from Paris, Bordeaux, and Vincennes, in France; and from Troy, St. Louis, and Frankfort, in America.

"*A Member of a Chess-club.*"—*Pray look again attentively, remembering that White and Black each count the squares from their own sides of the board.*

"*Argent.*"—*Send your name and address, and the former shall be inserted in Mr. King's list of subscribers*

"*J. L. K.*" *Glasgow, is thanked*

"*Sath.*"—*A Piece cannot take a Pawn in passing. 2. The Key move to the Indian Problem is* 1. *B. Q to*

"*Andrew T.*"—*Your late note is received. Pleased Enigma No.* 427 *incorrectly. Try it again*

"*No Desperandum.*" *An old idea, ingeniously renewed. It shall appear.*

"*J. T.*" *Glasgow.*—*Enigma No.* 425 *is without flaw. Examine it again. The solution of No.* 423 *is also satisfactory, as a moment's consideration might have convinced you. If the Black King go, as you suggest, to his* 5*th, he is mated in one move as it is.*

"*H. W.*" "*P. A.*"—*Next week, if possible.*

"*Special Constable.*"—*Black can take the Pawn in passing, if he please, and thus give check by discovery.*

"*Tyro.*"—*Is right. There can be no stalemate when the King is checked.*

"*Herrick.*"—1. *Both books are useful compilations.* 2. *A good sound second-rate player*

"*Agatha.*"—*We shall feel obliged by the list, although the typographical errors, as the learned editors shrug, are very few*

"*B.*" *Scotland lost her Chess laws when "Hailie Donaldson" died. No one has yet risen there worthy to supply his place*

"*H.*" *You will find your discovery in the Hand-book to the Knight's march over the Chessboard anticipated in Dr. Angel's article in the* Philosophical Magazine, *Vol. VII., and in a paper of Mr. Beverley's, vol. IX., p.* 344.

Solutions by "*W. J.*," "*F. L.*," "*Philo-Ebor*," "*Caissa*," "*A. F. G. R.*," "*S. U.*," "*Otho*," "*H. E.*," "*H. V.*," "*H. K. A.*," "*J. B.*," "*L. L.*," "*Mary*," "*Ireland*," "*Phi*," "*H. E. A.*," "*Eboa*," "*W. P. B.*," "*Leo*," "*to B G.*," "*F. H. G.*" "*W. B.*," *Droitwich*, "*R. A. B.*," "*Dereon*," "*I. F.*' *Royal Artillery*, "*W. L.*," "*Mary*," "*T. B.*" *are correct. Those by* "*Sibh*," "*P. V.*," "*Amicus*," "*Tele.*" "*An Old Subscriber*," "*Stultus*," "*J. G. Jr.*", "*G. R.*," "*S. P. Q. R.*," "*E. G. B.*," *are wrong.*

*** Any amateur desirous of playing Chess by correspondence may meet with a competitor, by addressing "J. W. G." West Oxford-street Post-office.

Correspondents not replied to this week will understand that the cause is our want of space.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 272.

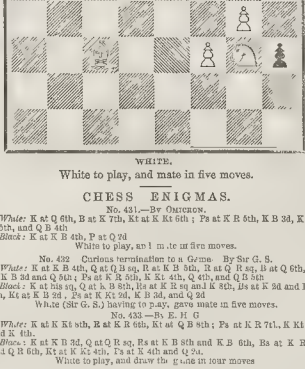
WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK
1. Kt to K 7th (ch)	K to K 5th	4. Q to K Kt 2d (ch)	K takes Kt
2. Kt to K B 5th	P takes P	5. Q to K Kt 4th	Mate.
3. K to R 4th	R to K 3d		

PROBLEM NO. 273.

By M. JULIUS BRÉDE, of Altona.

(From Mr. Staunton's forthcoming work, "The Chess-Player's Companion.")

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in five moves.

CHESS ENIGMAS.

No. 431.—By OMICRON.

White: K at Q 6th, B at K 7th, Kt at K Kt 6th; P s at K R 6th, K B 3d, K 5th, Q 6th, and Q B 4th

Black: K at K R 4th, P at Q 2d

White to play and mate in five moves.

No. 432 Curious termination to a Game By Sir G. S.

White: K at K B 4th, Q at Q B sq, R at K B 5th, R at Q R sq, B at Q 6th, Kt at K B 3d and Q 8th; P s at K R 5th, K Kt 4th, Q 4th, and Q B 5th

Black: K at his sq, Q at K B 8th, R s at K R sq and K 8th, B s at K 8d and K Kt 7th, Kt at K B 2d, P s at K Kt 2d, K B 3d, and Q 2d

White (Sir G. S.) having to play, gave mate in five moves.

No. 433.—By E. H. G

White: K at K Kt 8th, R at K R 6th, Kt at Q B 8th; P s at K R 7th, K Kt 6th, and K 4th.

Black: K at K B 3d, Q at Q R sq, P s at K B 8th and K B 6th, B s at K R 4th and Q R 6th, Kt at K Kt 4th, P s at K 4th and Q 2d.

White to play, and draw the game in four moves

MR. KLING'S CHESS PROBLEMS.—We have much pleasure in directing attention to a prospectus just issued, announcing that a collection of 'n sanlon's admirable problems, to be printed in colours, and published by subscription, is now preparing. In this delightful branch of the game, the ingenuity and originality of Mr. King's conceptions place him in the topmost rank of composers. No inventor of chess subtleties has ever done so much so well: there is scarcely a community of chess-players in the civilised world which has not derived delight and instruction from this artist's productions, as they have appeared during the last ten years in the various periodicals devoted to the game; and there are few amateurs, we hope, will be so unmindful of their own amusement and his interest, as to neglect the present opportunity of obtaining them in a collected form.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

THE past week, although not rife with important events, has been a busy one amongst the holiday-makers, who have entered into the various amusements incident to the season, with as much zest as the state of the weather would permit. Hunting is at an end, steeple-chasing is over, and cricketing and aquatics are as yet confined to training. All, therefore, that we have to touch upon is the Craven Meeting at Newmarket, a dull one as far as it has gone; but interesting, inasmuch as it brought into notice some prominent and highly favoured public performers. On Monday six races came off, but one only requires notice, viz. the stake in which a Derby outsider triumphed over Lord Stanley's flying mare, Escalade; a result that was altogether unexpected. Tuesday's racing was excellent, and not a little important, inasmuch as another Oaks favourite—Sister to Arkwright—was defeated. The Handicap was won, after a most exciting contest, by Lord Stanley's beautiful mare, Canezou. The only race of any significance on Wednesday was the Column Stakes, a nice little nibble of nearly £1000 for Colonel Peel, whose Derby nag, Tadmor, yclept "the Dumpling," had it all his own way. That terrible "dark" flyer, Nunnykirk, was expected to make mince-meat of his opponent on Thursday. The racing fall of fare for next week comprises the Bath and Catterick Meetings on Tuesday and Wednesday; and the Epsom Spring on Friday, when, besides many other stakes, the "Great Metropolitan Handicap" will come off. This will be a grand field-day for "pub icans and sinners." The Windsor Steeple-Chase will take place on Wednesday and Thursday; there will also be several in Ireland Altogether, a stirring week is expected.

LATEST BETTING AT NEWMARKET.

TWO THOUSAND GUINEA STAKES.

6 to 4 agst Nunnykirk | 7 to 2 agst Honeycomb

METROPOLITAN HANDICAP.

5 to 2 agst Canezou. | 9 to 1 agst Flatcatcher (t) | 14 to 1 agst Excentor
6 to 1 —— Pop-o'-day Boy | 16 to 1 —— Lizzy | 33 to 1 —— Cithara
13 to 1 —— Do the Boys
Cid-ma-for-a-Hero

15 to 1 agst Jessie Scott | 20 to 1 agst Lady Wildair | 25 to 1 agst Blucher
16 to 1 —— Chanticleer (t) | 20 to 1 —— Jealousy | 30 to 1 —— Pop-o'-day Boy
66 ditto

5 to 2 agst Flying Dutchman | 13 to 1 agst Honeycomb | 40 to 1 agst Fire King
6 to 1 —— Nunnykirk (t) | 20 to 1 —— Osmaston (t) | 2000 to 70 —— Velveteen (t)
11 to 2 —— Tadmor | | 1000 to 10 —— Normanton (t)

NEWMARKET CRAVEN MEETING. MONDAY.

THE HINCHINBROOK STAKES of 100 Sovs each, h ft

Col. Peel's Indus	.. .. ..	walked over
HANDICAP SWEEPSTAKES of 20 sov each, and only 5 if declared, &c.		
Mr. Batson's Beauclerc, 4 yrs 7st 9lb	.. ..	(J. Sharp) 1
Duke of Bedford's Retail, 3 yrs, 8st 6lb	.. ..	(G. Mann) 2
Run 1 mile 52 sec.		
HANDICAP SWEEPSTAKES of 25 Sovs each, 10 ft		
Lord Clifden's Sagacity, 5 yrs, 8st 3lb	.. ..	(Flatman) 1
Col. Peel's Francesca, 4 yrs, 8st 9lb	.. ..	(G. Brown) 2
SWEEPSTAKES of 100 Sovs each, h ft		
Duke of Bedford's Sobranie	.. ..	(F. Butler) 1
Lord W. Powlett's Fly Townshend	.. ..	(S. Rogers) 2
MATCH, 100, h ft. A. F. Mr. Verity's Diplomatist, 8st 12lb (F. Butler), beat Mr Gordon's Queen Mary, 7st 6lb (Flatman), by a head.		

TUESDAY.

SWEEPSTAKES of 100 Sovs each, h ft.		
Duke of Bedford's Quasimodo, 8st 7lb	.. ..	(Robinson) 1
Col. Anson's Knight Templar, 8st 10lb	.. ..	(F. Butler) 2
SWEEPSTAKES of 10 sovs each. The winner to be sold for 80 sovs if demanded.		
Mr. Bilson's Treacharous, 3 yrs	.. ..	(E. Sharpe) 1
Mr. Shelly's Pincushion, 3 yrs 7st	.. ..	(F. Butler) 2
SWEEPSTAKES of 50 Sovs each.		
Mr. R. N. Nevill's Lettitia, 8st 4lb	.. ..	(F. Butler) 1
Mr. Greville's Puffy	.. ..	(Flatman) 2
TUESDAY'S RIDDLESWORTH, of 200 Sovs each		
Duke of Bedford's Sobranie	.. ..	(F. Butler) 1
Lord Chesterfield's Sir. to Arkwright	.. ..	(F. Butler) 2
NEWMARKET STAKES of 25 sovs each, 10 ft, and 5 only if declared, &c., with 200 added; the second to receive 100 sovs out of the stakes.		
Lord Stanley's Canezou, 3 yrs 7st 7lb	.. ..	(F. Butler) 1
Sir J. Hawley's Fernhill, 4 yrs, 8st 10lb	.. ..	(Pearl) 2
WEDNESDAY.		
SWEEPSTAKES of 100 sovs each.		
Mr. S. Stanley's St. Ann, 4 yrs, 7st	.. ..	(Chapple) 1
Duke of Bedford's Saddle, 3 yrs, 8st 9lb	.. ..	(J. Butler) 2
DONCASTER CUP PLATE of £50		
Duke of Bedford's Saddle, 5 years	.. ..	(F. Butler) 1
Lord Exeter's Bishop of Romford's Cob, aged	.. ..	(Bartholomew) 2
SWEEPSTAKES of 50 Sovs each h ft.		
Duke of Bedford's Retail, 8st 12lb	.. ..	(Flatman) 1
Lord Exeter's Medea, 8st 10lb	.. ..	(Bartholomew) 2
CRAVEN STAKES of 50 Sovs each, h ft.		
Colonel Peel's Tadmor, 8st 4lb	.. ..	(Flatman) 1
Lord Exeter's Grace, 8st 4lb	.. ..	(Bartholomew) 2
THURSDAY.		
Fifty Pound Plate.		
Capt. Lowther's Peccadillo	.. ..	(Dockeray) 1
Lord Exeter's Ulysses	.. ..	.. 2
SWEEPSTAKES of 100 sovs. each. D.M. 15 Subs.		
Mr. A. Nichol's Nunnykirk, 8st 4lb	.. ..	(F. Butler) 1
Lord Orford's Fire King, 8st 7lb	.. ..	(Nat) 2
SWEEPSTAKES of 50 sovs each, h ft.		
Duke of Bedford's St. Rosalia, 8st 7lb	.. ..	(F. Butler) 1
Lord Exeter's Grace, 8st 7lb	.. ..	(Nat) 2
SWEEPSTAKES of 50 Sovs each, h ft		
Mr. Gratwicke's Rochester, 8st 11b	.. ..	.. 1
Colonel Anson's Bon Bon, 8st 11b	.. ..	.. 2
THE OPTIONAL SELLING STAKES of 10 sovs each.		
Mr. Gordon's Queen Mary, 5 yrs, 7st 7lb	.. ..	.. 1
Mr. Verity's Whitstone, 4 yrs, 7st 8lb	.. ..	.. 2

SOUTH STAFFORDSHIRE RAILWAY.

THIS, one of the most important railway communications in the midland counties, was commenced in the month of June, 1846, and traverses a district unparalleled in agricultural and mercantile importance. It commences in the Wolmer meadows, midway between the Oakley and Barton Stations of the Birmingham and Derby portion of the Midland Railway. Running by the villages of Alrewas and Fradley, it joins, by a loop line, the London and North-Western, at the Trent Valley Station, at Lichfield; and also crossing it about a mile from Lichfield, approaches that city through a magnificent cutting by St. Michael's Church, entering the station, at a most picturesque point, in the very heart of the town. Thence it proceeds, by means of a handsome bridge, of which we annex an illustration, over St. John's-street. The design of this work is by Thomas Johnson, Esq., architect, and is in the antique gothic style. It is of white stone, presented by the Earl of Lichfield, and emblazoned with the 3 Royal and city arms; together with shields, containing several bishops' and other crests, designed and handsomely given by Richard Greaves, Esq.

Leaving the town and Beaudesert Hills on the right, it passes on an embankment by the romantic and beautiful Aldershaw; it is through the Pipe Hill cutting, to the village of Hammerwich; and by Cyfley Hays, through the vast coal fields of Brown Hills and Pelsall, to the town of Walsall, where it enters under Park street a very commodious station. The line then proceeds to this latchboat a mile, where it again joins the London and North-Western line, by means of which the Birmingham and Gloucester traffic is conveyed; and at the same place crosses the line, entering into the many tracts of the "black country," running by Wednesbury, Tipton, Darlaston, &c., to Dudley and Wolverhampton, and joining at these latter towns all the great Western and Welch lines communicating therewith.

The whole portion of the line between the Midlands and the London and North-Western Junction beyond Walsall is completed, and was inspected by Captain Wynne on the 1st of March; and the remaining part will be completed in August. The stations were designed by Mr Adams, of George-street, Westminster, and are of pleasing character. The line has been constructed under the direction of J. R. Maclean, Esq., engineer; Thomas Earle, Esq., contractor, and the whole executed in a manner that reflects the highest credit upon all parties concerned. The personal assistance of Richard Chawner, Esq., the Vice-Chairman of the company, has contributed in no small degree to the progress and admirable position of the undertaking

The portion of the line between Walsall and Alrewas (joining the Midlands) was opened to the public on Monday last, and the occasion celebrated at Lichfield with much *éclat*. The directors traversed the line and were met at the Lichfield Station by the Mayor (J. F. Dyott, Jun., Esq.) and Corporation, their robes of office, the High Sheriff, and officers of the city, preceded by the mace-bearers, with their two silver-gilt maces, presented to the Corporation by Charles II., and his brother, King James. Thence the party proceeded to the George Hotel, where a banquet was provided, and upwards of 150 persons dined. The Mayor presided at the principal table; and John Mort, Esq., officiated as Vice-Chairman. Amongst the company were the Earl Talbot; Viscount Lewisham, M.P.; Viscount Anson, M.P.; Viscount Ingestre, C. S. Forster, Esq. (chairman of the Directors); R. Chawner, Esq. (Deputy-Chairman); R. Green, Esq., Walsall, Esq., P. Williams, Esq., Captain Dyott, and J. Foster, Esq (Directors); J. R. Maclean, Esq., and J. Scaleman Esq (Engineers); the High Sheriff; Major Mackenzie, Colonel Bowyer; W. Mott, Esq., T. Johnson, Esq., Aldermen Lowndes, Steadily, and Higgins.

After the customary loyal toasts had been drunk, the Chairman said—The next toast on his list was the toast of the evening. It was, "The health of the Directors of the South Staffordshire Railway, that of their chairman, C. S. Forster, Esq., the deputy-chairman, R. C. Chawner, Esq., and success to their undertaking." (Applause.) To-day the first journey upon the line had been accomplished, and he had to congratulate the city and the neighbourhood for miles round upon possessing this excellent means of communication, valuable alike to the rich man and the poorest labourer. (Applause.) By it the poorest artisan from the manufacturing districts of the county the "black country," as it was frequently called—might escape into the green fields and pure air, and

SIGNORA PARODI, AS "NORMA," AT HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.

recreate his exhausted strength by visiting its agricultural portion. Indeed, he hoped to see the miner of Bilston and the artisan of Wednesbury with as ruddy faces as the peasantry living upon Cannock Chase. (Applause.) Indeed, this county, where every article of iron was manufactured, from a cannon-ball to a half-inch nail, might be deemed the California of England—(applause)—and all it needed was the means of sending forth its productions, which this railway would greatly afford. However, he wished not to run his engine past the station of discretion (laughter)—and therefore he at once gave them the health of the Directors of the South Staffordshire Railway. (Applause.)

C. S. Forster, Esq., in acknowledging the toast, noticed that the line brought into communication the town of Burton, the city of Lichfield, and the town of Walsall, and adverted to the mutual advantages likely to arise. He also happily referred to the long-neglected but now well-known quotation from Dr. Darwin:—

> Soon shall thy arm, unconquer'd steam, afar
> Drag the slow barge, or drive the rapid car;
> Or on wide waving wings expanded bear
> The flying chariot through the fields of air;

and remarked, that, with a degree of prescience truly wonderful, the Lichfield poet had ventured upon a prediction which was now fulfilled, and that within the walls of his own city, to the very letter. (Applause.)

The Chairman then proposed the "Members for South Staffordshire;" for which Lord Lewisham returned thanks, and concluded by proposing the health of the excellent chairman, the Mayor of Lichfield, which was drunk with three times three. The "Member for the City of Lichfield," the "Health of Earl Talbot," and the "Corporation of the City of Lichfield," were the next toasts.

Captain Dyott, after rattling at some length the advantages likely to arise to the district through which the railway passed, and stating that, unlike the Trent Valley, which owed its parentage to Manchester, and was brought to a birth by a celebrated nurse at Tamworth, who turned the first sod, the present line owed its existence to local patronage and support, proposed the health of Messrs. Maclean and Stileman, the engineers, and the officers of the company. Applause.)

After several other toasts had been drunk, the Mayor quitted the chair, and the meeting, which seemed to afford much gratification to every one present, broke up about seven o'clock.

☞The festivities of the day terminated with a Ball in the Town-Hall.

SIGNORA PARODI.

THE following is an outline of the history of this young *artiste*, the pupil and adopted daughter of Pasta, who made her *début* at Her Majesty's Theatre on Tuesday. She was born at Genoa, in 1827: her father is a retired and pensioned *employé* of the Sardinian Government. So early did she display natural musical gifts, that at twelve years of age she was placed by her parents at the Musical Institute at Genoa, under Maestro Celli; from which she was removed to the tuition of a professor of some celebrity in the same city, Maestro Degola. In 1844 she had exhausted the lore of these masters, and was taken by her mother to Milan, to study under Felice Ronconi. She had not been many days in the capital of Lombardy, when she happened to be heard at a private concert by the husband of Pasta, who was so struck by the resemblance of her vocal gifts to those of his renowned consort, that the following morning he hurried back to his villa at Como, to tell La Pasta that he had heard a young singer, in whom her voice and dramatic spirit were revived. Pasta repaired to Milan, to gratify the curiosity her husband had excited. Such an impression did the young musical pupil produce upon her, that she employed every means to persuade Madame Parodi to leave her daughter under her care, and return to her family at Genoa. Madame Parodi consented: Pasta took her daughter with her to her villa at Como, and from that time she became her pupil and adopted daughter. Felice Ronconi, it is true, having complained of being deprived of a pupil, from whose success he expected to derive an addition to his fame, she having been so suddenly withdrawn from him, Pasta could not resist his entreaties; but she returned with Parodi to Milan, and gave her lessons at the same time as her professor, and soon withdrew her once more to Como, where she remained a whole year, without returning to Milan. The young Parodi, who has four brothers and three sisters, anxious to contribute as soon as possible to the support of her father and mother, with their numerous family, determined to appear on the stage at the first opportunity. The *Fiera di Bergamo*, one of those united festivals of commerce and of music so peculiar to Italy, presented her the first opportunity of *début*; and Pasta, finding she could not prevent the departure of her adopted daughter, and retained at home by her domestic duties, on her leaving, conferred upon her all the ornaments she had worn when acting the fictive queens of lyrical tragedy —the tiara, zone, and girdle of *Medea*; the crown, the mantle, and golden sickle of *Norma*. Thus armed and encouraged, and heralded by the old friends of Pasta, Parodi's success at Bergamo was one of those scenes of *fanatismo* only beheld in Italy. From all quarters of the fatherland of song she received offers of engagement, and appeared successively at La Spezzia, at the Teatro Nuovo at Florence, and at the Argentina at Rome. From thence she was engaged for the Grand Opera at Palermo. Once there, so much did the Palermitans delight in her talents, that they made every offer imaginable to prevent her leaving their city and there she still lingered when the insurrection broke out. Obliged to take refuge, with the French Consul and other official persons, on board a Sardinian man-of-war in the roads, she remained for twenty-two days in the bay, witness of the continuous scene of warfare and destruction. It is a singular fact, characteristic of the overruling love of music amongst the Sicilians, that the same evening the citadel and the last bastion were taken by the insurgents, they sent a deputation to fetch Mdlle. Parodi, who that night sang *Norma* to an immense crowd of auditors, who had assembled to hear their favourite singer, although the streets were scarcely passable with the ruins that had fallen. The advance of the Royal army soon dispelled all dreams of peace and all pursuits of pleasure.

Mdlle. Parodi left Palermo to join her family once more; and, on her way, paid a visit to her adoptive mother, Pasta, at Como. There she found innumerable engagements—one, twice renewed, from Covent Garden, others from Spain, San Carlo at Naples, &c. But Mdlle. Parodi refused every offer, at that time being betrothed to the Duke de S——, whose family had resisted the marriage, and whose consent reached her at that moment. Subsequently, however, the disasters of Charles Albert, and the devastation of Italy by intestine war, opposed a new obstacle to this marriage. Mdlle. Parodi determined, for a time, to return to the stage, and accepted her present engagement at Her Majesty's Theatre. Mdlle. Parodi is 22 years of age; of stature above the middle size, her form and features are adapted to dramatic effect. She is an energetic actress, and an impassioned singer; and, as to her voice, its resemblance to that of the never to be forgotten Pasta is singularly striking. As regards Pasta, the interest with which this resemblance inspired her, induced her to write to her pupil numerous letters, which all who have had access to them have read with the deepest interest. They show how profoundly the great *prima donna* had investigated the resources of her twofold art, and how admirably she has always reasoned on its philosophy. They are written in Italian: we subjoin translated extracts:—

"My dear child,—I am transported with pleasure by the description given me of your most fortunate *début*. What delicious commotion you must feel in thinking of the happiness you are shedding in the minds of your good father and your family; this is the real reward which is found in our career, and truly it is a balm which falls from heaven, and leaves a remembrance the sweeter as time cannot efface it. Your successes has spread far and wide, for I have here by me the offers of engagement from Maestro Costa, Director of Covent Garden Theatre, in London; from the *impresario* of Naples and Barcelona, &c., which I keep until you arrive. Thou mayest imagine how agitated I was, were it only with thinking that you were going to England—that country which is so dear to me, which I love as my own fatherland. Oh, why am I not permitted to visit it once more before I die, and in thy company, my child? Now, I beg of thee, in thy letter, when thou hast tendered me the proofs of thy affection, to speak to me of thy progress—since, under the fostering warmth of applause, like plants in their genial natural temperament, talent developes all its beautiful energy—at least, when the soul is sound, and the mind virtuous, like thine. Such influences in you has increased the love of study, after which the inspirations are not only more beautiful and more prompt, but more truthful, and do not allow the sincere lyrical votary to fall into triviality.

"How happy I am to find that in practice, in the duo trials of the stage, thou hast adopted my precepts; that thou hast remembered that nature and truth must be of all things studied; and that thou hast been a severe judge, despising sycophancy and treacherous praise of all thou hast executed, vocally and dramatically. With what pain I have seen other young singers of greatest hope, in the hour of their maturity, fall into vocal and dramatic exaggeration—a poison which introduces itself into the whole lyrical system under the cover of false and unmerited applause, which cheats actors more readily, as it awakens all their self-love, and upsets their caution. They forget that, on the stage, as in society, it is far more important to study personal dignity, than to excite passing admiration by trickery. They abuse energy by grimace—they employ abrupt gestures and physical resources, which, if they may sometimes attract questionable and unrefleeting applause, disturb the full and truthful evolvement of the vocal organ—forgetting that the strongest dramatic expression can be rendered by the look, the countenance, and the hand. How deeply I feel these circumstances must be obvious, when thou remembereest that I abandoned my career, although it had been so fortunate, a few years before its natural termination, because I could not attain and preserve those beauties and excellences which render our art truly divine. Not all the sounds and tones I could command would express the depth of sentiment, the truth of passion, which I felt. Thus many phrases remained imperfect. I suffered deeply from this, and it appeared to me as if each day I was getting more distant from perfection. Now I am consoled, for I live in your triumphs."

NOOKS AND CORNERS OF OLD ENGLAND.

MR. SPARROWE'S HOUSE, IPSWICH, SUFFOLK.

THIS fine old house, one of the most striking in its picturesque appearance to b met with perhaps in England, stands in the Butter Market, Ipswich. It seem

SPARROWE'S HOUSE, IPSWICH.

from documentary evidence, and from the date, 1567, which occurs in the interior, that the house was built in that year by George Copping, and it was purchased of him by one of the ancestors of the present occupier, in 1670. The front of the house is about seventy feet to the extreme ends; and, from the overhanging story supported by bold corbels, springing from richly ornamented pilasters, between which are sunken panels sculptured with flowers, fruit, &c., and windows, a great variety of light and shade and picturesqueness of effect are produced. The second story has four bay windows in its front, and one looking into St. Stephens-lane; and on the front panels under the windows are carved representations of Europe, Asia, Africa, and America, with their distinctive emblems; the side panels under the windows being also filled with sculptured work. The spaces between the windows are filled with carvings representing wreaths of roses, birds, animals, flowers, and other devices. On the side of the house in St. Stephen's-lane are wreaths of flowers, an Atlas supporting the globe, and a group representing a shepherd under a tree, surrounded by his flock, whilst another shepherd, hat in one hand and a crook in the other, and also having sheep around him, approaches the sitting figure. A wide projecting plasterm crowns the whole of the upper part of the front and ends, having a deeply moulded cornice, broken at intervals over the windows. Four attic windows, to correspond to the windows below, rise from the roof; and in their gables are bas-reliefs of Cupids playing. The rooms in the house are as richly decorated with carving and devices as the exterior. One room on the first floor extends the whole length of the building, and is lighted by the five bay windows. The ceiling is divided into compartments by massive beams of oak, the compartments being enriched by carvings of wreaths of flowers; and in the corners of the ceiling are shields, having the family crests. The dining-room has beautifully carved panelling of dark oak, the fire-place having wreaths of vine and fruits, with the arms of the Sparrowes in the centre. The beams of the ceiling, the doorway, &c., as well as the panels, are all richly carved. A bedchamber on the first floor also is in the same character of sculptured decoration. In the Church of St. Laurence is the family vault of the Sparrowes, on which is the quaint inscription over the door, "*Nidus passerum*"—"a nest of sparrows"! We are happy to add that the oak carving is in fine preservation.

THE SOUTH STAFFORDSHIRE RAILWAY.—BRIDGE ACROSS ST. JOHN'S-STREET, LICHFIELD.

HAYMARKET THEATRE.

THE Messrs. Brough—who can claim the somewhat novel honour of having two burlesques running together at two popular theatres have chosen "The Sphinx" as their subject; and by making the great propounder of "guns to crack" of antiquity a sort of Egyptian *Billy Black*, for ever asking riddles, and devouring the unhappy elves who fail to answer them, have thrown a capital burlesque air over the old story. It was a good notion, famously worked out; and the principal character, in the hands of Mr. Keeley, becomes a great fact. His is assisted by Mrs. Keeley, as *Mercury*, who acts, in some measure, as Chorus; and Miss P. Horton, as *Œdipus*; and the fun these great artists in burlesque, aided also by Mr. James Bland, make amongst them, is first-rate.

It required much ingenuity to concoct even a one-act burlesque from the materials; but nothing can go off with greater spirit. The mere absurdity of the *Sphinx's* riddles which are not of the elaborate school that puzzled the ancient Thebans, with respect to the animal that walked on four legs in the morning, three at noon, and two at night, but of the more homely class of "When is a door not a door?" provokes roars of laughter, and the quaint manner in which this idea is turned to account in the "tag" of the piece brings down the curtain with loud demonstrations of enjoyment and approval. Indeed, the piece was soundly applauded throughout.

The dresses are very classical and effective, the make-up of the hero (for the *Sphinx* is here a "he") being perfect; the scenery admirably painted; and the

SCENE FROM "THE HOP-PICKERS," AT THE ADELPHI THEATRE.

rapid hits at topics of the day, showers of puns, and selection of popular music, exceedingly clever. To say that it was performed to the top of the tree is scarcely necessary. The present cast at the Haymarket includes certainly the best burlesque performers we have upon the stage. The extravaganza was announced for repetition every evening amidst unqualified applause; and the authors, being loudly called for, had to appear before the curtain to acknowledge the compliment thus paid to them by a crowded audience. They can take their places amongst the first burlesque writers of the day.

Our Illustration portrays an incident in the fourth scene, where *Œdipus* enters at the head of a body of peasantry, whom he has armed against the *Sphinx*. The *King* is alarmed at the warlike "demonstration;" but *Œdipus* quiets his fears by assuring him that his "agitation" has been a peaceable one; and thus parodies in mock heroic style—such as Miss Horton alone can accomplish—the "Death of Nelson"—

> "'Twas in Trafalgar-square,
> (You've seen the fountains there,)
> This morn at half-past ten,
> I a meeting did convoke:
> For half an hour I spoke,
> Unto these gentlemen.
> I roused their pluck, and made them brave,
> Three cheers the gallant Thebans gave,
> And thought my speech a beauty.
> To fight the *Sphinx* then off we ran;
> And I expect that every man
> This day will do his duty."

This hit at one of the great events of 1849 was highly enjoyed by the audience and was re-demanded.

ADELPHI THEATRE.

The continued success of "The Hop-Pickers," and the farce of "Who Lives a No. 9?" rendered unnecessary the production of any Easter novelty; the manager, wisely resolving to let well alone. The only change is the reproduction of the "Enchanted Isle," the raciness of which is as heartily relished as ever.

"The Hop-Pickers" is a genuine Adelphi drama, with many excellent situations and incidents, very neatly put together; and its success is well merited by author, actors, and those concerned in producing the piece.

We have engraved the closing scene of the first act. In the centre of the picture, *Venus* (Madame Celeste), has recognised in *Hester Leyton* (Miss Woolgar) her long-lost sister; while *Brian Cullen* (Mr. O. Smith), a returned convict, discovers in *Maurice Caroline* (Mr. H. Hughes) the proprietor of the hop-grounds, and guardian of *Hester*, a former companion at the hulks, who, having escaped, has assumed respectability. On the opposite side, *Radius Wright* (Mr. Wright), who has joined the hop-picking party, is expressing his envy at the recognition, and wishing he also could find a sister as affectionate. The other characters are the party of hop-pickers, who are making merry on the occasion; some of the groupings, by the way, are very picturesque. The scene, painted by Pitt and Johnstone, is remarkably real and effective, reminding one of what appears but to have been of late years admitted by travellers that the hop-grounds of Kent exceed in luxuriant beauty the boasted vineyards of "the sunny South."

SCENE FROM THE NEW EXTRAVAGANZA OF "THE SPHINX," AT THE HAYMARKET THEATRE.

ROMAN ANTIQUITIES AT HEADINGTON, NEAR OXFORD

The remains of a Roman Villa, &c., which have recently been discovered near the above place, by Mr. Llewellyn Jewitt, local member of council of the British

ROMAN POTTERY FOUND AT HEADINGTON, NEAR OXFORD.

Archæological Association, are situated at a distance of about three-quarters of a mile to the west of the Roman road leading from Alcester to Dorchester; and the foundations at present excavated lie in the two parishes of Headington and

ROMAN POTTERY FOUND AT HEADINGTON.

Elsfield. From the earthworks and foundations the remains appear to be of considerable extent; and in the partial excavations which have at present been carried on, some massive walls of solid masonry, a small bath lined with a red-dish-coloured plaster, and a room measuring fourteen feet by ten feet six inches, likewise plastered, and having a concrete floor, have been laid bare, and many interesting relics brought to light. Amongst these are a beautiful little globular

bell of bronze, highly ornamented; the umbo of a shield, in an excellent state of preservation: two bone pins; some implements of iron; several iron nails of various forms and sizes; a few coins; fragments of glass vessels and window-glass; some horns and bones; flue, drain, and other tiles; stone roofing slates; pottery &c.

ments exhibit examples of most of the known varieties—from the fine red glazed ware, usually called Samian, down to the coarser description of the home manufactured vessels. Our Illustrations exhibit some of the forms restored from fragments in Mr. Jewitt's possession. In the large glazed ware the centre vessel is of a coarse red ware; and fragments of several other nearly similar pots have been found. The indented vase to the right is formed of a very thin, fine, light grey material, and is of an elegant shape. The one to the left is of a coarish

hand corner, is a Samian patera. The vessel lying down to the left is coarse, and but slightly baked

In the smaller engraving, the front vessel (No. 1) has the inside studded with fragments of quartz. Of this description of pottery, portions of upwards of forty vessels have already been found, of various forms and colours, ranging in sizes

found by Mr. Artis in the Durobrivæ Potteries; and several other interesting examples of early Settle art.

COUNTRY NEWS.

Connexion of Mr. Roebuck's Family with Sheffield.—The *Sheffield Times* says:—Mr. John Arthur Roebuck, our member elect, is connected with this town by a relationship both [illegible]

was a merchant and banker. He lived in the house now occupied as the Rotherham and Sheffield Bank, and he bought the farms at Meersbrook, and built the house for the residence of the Misses Shore. He afterwards sold this house to Mr. Shore, and went to live at Bath, where he continued to reside until his death. Dr. Roebuck had two sons and one daughter. The sons both died bachelors and

dentally fell off his chair, when his stock (which were then worn very thick and strong) got fast upon the corner of the fender, and he was strangled before his friend suspected that anything was wrong. He was the first person who brought an umbrella to Sheffield, and was hooted in the streets when he used it. The daughter was married to the late Colonel Fenton, who afterwards carried on the business in Sheffield under him of Roebuck and Fenton, although there was no Roebuck in the house at the time Dr. Roebuck, who in 1790 had established iron-works in Sheffield, left this town, and undertook the superintendence of the Carron Iron-Works, on the Clyde. He had two sons. One of them went out to Canada, married a Canadian, and Mr John Arthur Roebuck is his son. Mr. J. A. Roebuck was sent over to England by the French Canadians. [illegible] Falconer, of that place, whose mother was a sister of Mr. Edmunds, of Worsbrough, near Barnsley.

Financial and Parliamentary Reform.—On Tuesday, a meeting of gentlemen took place in the Leaguo Rooms, Manchester, to hear a report of the proceedings which had been taken by the executive since the great meeting in the Free Trade Hall, at the commencement of the year. Mr. G. Wilson took the chair, and in opening the proceedings addressed the meeting at some length, stating that since the meeting, which was held on the 1st of February, a committee had been sent through most of the English counties, the replies to which had brought a great number of addresses to the objects of the proposed association. He stated also, that, from the correspondences which had already taken place, it had been found that a large number of associations had been established, having [illegible] financial and parliamentary reform. He alluded to the Provincial [illegible] throughout the country, the representation of the counties would speedily be in other hands. The meeting was subsequently addressed by Mr Bright, M.P., Mr Ashworth, Mr Prentice, Mr Walker, Mr [illegible] Esq., all of whom expressed approval of the proceedings so far, and urged further action. It was moved by Mr. Bright, seconded by Mr. Kershaw, and carried unanimously, "That the report which has been made be approved by the meeting, and that steps be immediately taken to promote the objects of the association, and that this meeting be adjourned for one month." The meeting was private.

The Boston Corporation and their Debts.—The Lords of the Treasury have agreed to the memorial of the Boston Corporation, and given them permission to sell such of their property as they deem necessary to pay off a debt of £20,000 contracted by the old corporation, and which falls due in June, 1850. The corporation have chosen a quantity of property they hold in the [illegible] returning about 2 per cent. on the actual value, and which, owing to the state of their funds, they are debarred from improving. As they can [illegible] pay a 4 per cent. for the borrowed money, it will be at once seen that the sale will effect a great relief to the borough funds, and the corporation anticipate, as soon as the matter is settled, that they will be able to do without any further borough rate.

Church and State.—After a long discussion on the union of church and state, the town-council of Dundee have resolved, by a majority, to appoint a committee to [illegible]

[illegible] magistrates of the West Riding of Yorkshire, and gentlemen connected with the management of the turnpike roads thereon, was held at the Court House, Wakefield, pursuant to a resolution or understanding come to last week at the General [illegible]

[illegible] bill, was submitted by the Rev. J. A. Rhodes, moved by Henry Wickham Wickham, Esq., seconded by Col. Plumbe Tempest, and adopted with only one dissentient—Randall Hatfield, Esq. The petition was then signed by most of the gentlemen present, and ordered to be forwarded to Edmund Denison, Esq., for presentation to the House of Commons, the other representatives of the riding and its township being requested to support the prayer thereof.

[illegible] P. Osborne, Esq., cost from £11,000 to £13,000; and a large sum is now being laid out in fitting it for the present purpose. Its original title, "The Victoria," has been changed to "Essex Hall."

Unexpected Banking Bank.—Under this title the *Liverpool Mercury* says:—[illegible] already held was entitled to £150 a year by the scale as to population. The circular replied that he had never received more than £100. Whereupon the noble patron wrote to the rector to know the reason how he ought to proceed, and ordered the paying up of all arrears, £950, with interest, the whole amounting to above £1400—a handsome fortune to the poor clergyman, who is also to receive his full salary in future. It has therefore occasion to rejoice in having unconsciously saved a pretty little property, which, if received during the whole time, might have gaded out of his possession almost imperceptibly.

Highway Robbery at Cambridge.—The inhabitants of Cambridge have of late been frequently startled by audacious highway robberies, and another occurred on Friday night week, characterised by great brutality. As Mr. Josephus Glover, B.A., of St. John's College, was returning from Grantchester, about 10 o'clock, a tall ruffian, standing by a gate, struck him with great violence with a tremendous bludgeon across the forehead, which laid it open; he seized the fellow by the throat, but another one, as yet unseen, [illegible] by the collar behind, forced his knee in his back, and pulled him [illegible] state position, while the first one beat their victim with the bludgeon. He guarded the blows with his arm, which is now for a time rendered useless, and one blow laid his eye open; they then threw him wholly on the ground, tore his watch from his [illegible] [illegible] as were taken into custody, and Mr. Glover immediately [illegible] they live at Grantchester. Their names are Hayes and Wilson known [illegible] well as them standing near the place where the robbery was committed a few minutes before it took place. Committed for trial.

Turn-out of Factory Hands at Stalybridge.—The agitation which has been going on for many weeks past at Stalybridge, amongst the [illegible] those left behind attending to their frames in their absence. The shifts are so [illegible] managed, however, that the extra minding of frames does not extend to more than an hour per day for each person; and the hands are, by this system, enabled to make twelve hours' wages. Against this system the hands of the two mills above named—two of the largest mills in the neighbourhood—[illegible] more decisive step, on Wednesday week, of leaving off at eight, so soon as ten hours from the opening of the mill to the morning had expired. The consequence was, that, on Thursday morning, when the workpeople presented themselves to resume labour, they found the doors closed against them. On seeing the managers, they were informed that the mills would be opened on the following Tuesday morning to the hands, if they chose to resume work, but, if not, they would be again closed. They are to have the option, however, each six [illegible] on the ensuing Monday to work with relays, went to the mill in the morning, but refused to commence the relay system. They were again at breakfast time, and found the mill locked up.

The Murderous Rush.—The following particulars have been published:—The prisoner, on being conducted to his cell after the trial soon re[illegible] [illegible] and I suppose I must do; but should the man who really committed the murders come forward and avow it himself, do you think that I shall be released?" Again he remarked, "Well, upon such evidence, had I been the jury, I should certain y have returned the same verdict." Remaining silent for a few minutes, he added "But am I really to be buried within the prison? Will they not allow my friends to have a [illegible]

[illegible] the gaol, the prisoner retired to rest, and slept soundly, or, as it is said, "pretended to do so," during the whole of the night. In the morning he resumed his remarks upon the trial, arguing in favour of his innocence, and, as the reporters were informed, "seemed fully prepared to leave it out." So great was the desire in this country to obtain particulars of the trial, that no less than four "extraordinary" numbers of the *Norwich Mercury* were sold in great numbers.

The Liverpool Murders.—The inquiry into the circumstances connected with the death of Mary Parr, who died at the Southern Hospital on Thursday, was held on Saturday morning last, at the Court-house, Kirk laid. The inquest took place in the room in consequence of the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

NEW BOOKS, &c.

TRIAL and CONVICTION of RUSH.—This Day is published, price Sixpence, a FULL REPORT of TRIAL of RUSH, and every Particular relative to the Shrubhill Hall Murders. With many E

Publis' 47, Ware

This day is published, price [illegible], post free, Sixpence,

THE SCIENCE of LIFE; or, How to Live, and What to Live For. With ample rules for the

[illegible]

WHAT to OBSERVE; or, the Traveller's Remembrancer. By COLONEL JACKSON. "This volume may be declared a library in itself."—Literary Gazette. "For all persons [illegible] how to qualify himself to be an intelligent tra-

[illegible]

Now ready, pri

THE ANNUAL MISCELLANY for 1849

Contains a Poem of the Year

[illegible]

THE DRAWING-ROOM QUADRILLES, as

[illegible]

THE ROYAL ENGINEER POLKA. Price 3s. By a YOUNG LADY. To be had at Mr

[illegible]

MASANIELLO. Solo Flute. The FAVORITE

[illegible]

Boosey, Norton, and 10 other [illegible] 30 stamps. Catalog [illegible] one door from Cheapside.

MDLLE. JENNY LIND'S TWO BALLADS, "The Lonely Rose," composed by M. W. Balfe, and "Take this Lute," composed by J. Benedict, written by E. Fitzball. These ar

[illegible] Mdlle. Lind. Also, New Duets and [illegible] Maria Hawes," composed by M. W.

[illegible]

NEW WORK FOR LADIES' [illegible]

[illegible] lished, price [illegible] description of

[illegible] by commencing with the Fashions [illegible] This day is pub[illegible]ed, a Striking Novelty in Crochet price Sixpence

[illegible] edition, price [illegible] with [illegible]

A SCHOOL GEOGRAPHY. By JAMES CORNWELL, PH.D

[illegible]

[illegible] its details, so comprehe[illegible] the [illegible] of Mr C[illegible]

[illegible]

A SCHOOL ATLAS, consisting of 30 beautifully executed maps on sixteen imperial sheets, each of several hundred places, with their latitude and longitude, and the accentuation and pronunciation of all different names.

London: SIMPKIN, MARSHALL, and Co.; HAMILTON, ADAMS, and Co.

[illegible]

THE HAND-BOOK of HYDROPATHY. [illegible] Practical [illegible] Priessnitz. By Dr. J. [illegible]

[illegible]

HOMŒOPATHY in ACUTE DISEASES, [illegible] M.R.C.S. [illegible] to the New S[illegible]

[illegible]

DU BARRY on INDIGESTION, a Popular Treatise, with numerous cases pro[illegible]

[illegible]

READING and BOOK-[illegible] Now ready—Part [illegible]

A NEW PLAN for READING and BOOK SOCIETIES THROUGHOUT [illegible]

[illegible]

TO BOOKBUYERS, &c.—SAVILL'S [illegible] Theology, Classics, and General Literature, at very [illegible] which may be had postage free, on application. A Catalogue of 2000 Greek and Latin Classics Translations, &c., on receipt of two stamps.—39, High Holborn

READING and BOOK SOCIETIES must [illegible] that they can purchase but a very small proportion of the New Works that appear; they are, therefore, very generally adopting the plan detailed in a Hand-book recently Published, entitled, "Hints for the Formation of Read[illegible]

[illegible]

CHEAP MUSIC.—[illegible] Music bound and classed in [illegible]

[illegible] Catalogues, 2d., on receipt of two s[illegible]

JUST ARRIVED, a large importation of very [illegible] MARQUETERIE LOO TABLES, of the choicest design; also occasionals, and ball work-tables, for beauty unsurpassed, and the quality most reasonable. To be seen in the show Rooms of RICHARD A. C. LOADER, 24, Pavement, Finsbury, London. An [illegible] is most respectfully solicited.—Note the address

IRON BEDSTEADS and CHILDREN'S [illegible] Iron Bedsteads, with dove-tail joints, without screws

[illegible]

PATENT GALVANIC PENS.—The steel [illegible] makes them soon useless by [illegible]

[illegible] Sold by all Stationers, Rockseller-[illegible] and at the patentees RICHARD MOSE[illegible]

GOLD PENS.—RICHARD MOSELEY and Co.'s Gold Pens still maintain their character as the [illegible] that have yet been introduced. Their lasting qualities are no[illegible] The wri[illegible] gained with a Pen which n[illegible] ease as of the qui[illegible] and pleasantly [illegible] the ordinary pe[illegible] possibly or the [illegible] Sold by all Statio[illegible] Manu[illegible]

THE NEW UMBRELLA-[illegible] [illegible] guinea the [illegible] width, warranted [illegible] either to wash or clean. Patterns free to all parts [illegible] and M. WOOD, 108 to 110, Whitechapel-road.

MR. EDWARD GAVAN, Surgeon Dentist, [illegible] to his patrons and friends and the public [illegible]

NATURALIZATION [illegible] ALIENS [illegible] nations [illegible]

HATHERSICH, [illegible]

THE CONCERTINA LASTLY PERFECTED, [illegible] have a guinea or six months' trial may [illegible] £4 4s to £10 10s. Instruments Ex[illegible]

FRAUDULENT IMITATION [illegible] MORtality Pre[illegible]

[illegible]

JOHNSON and CO.'S SILVER LEVER [illegible] Watches [illegible] and are w[illegible]

[illegible]

ELECTRO SILVER PLATED SPOONS and FORKS, of the [illegible] doubt [illegible] Gracechurch-street, London.

THE BEST ENGLISH WATCHES, A. B. SAVORY and SONS, Watchmakers, 9, Cornhill, Lond[illegible] 5 th [illegible] and shou[illegible]

[illegible] and the prices are Fou[illegible] or, in Gold Ca[illegible]

MUSICAL BOXES, A[illegible] [illegible] 8 airs, a no[illegible] or prices, is [illegible] ble, on application [illegible] J. Cornhill, next d[illegible]

ORNAMENTAL CLOCKS.—Recently [illegible] a number of FOURTEEN-DAY [illegible] Marble, and [illegible] a fine [illegible]

HANDSOME GOLD WATCHES, jewelled [illegible] with substantial power, and all the modern im[illegible]rovements, at elegantly engraved cases, for £5 15s. Also, highly finished Silver Watches, engraved dials &c., with movements equal to the above, for £2 5s. A written warranty given. Old gold, plate, and watches purchased or taken in exchange.—[illegible] 224, High Holborn, one of the oldest [illegible] houses in the [illegible] serve. The only Watchmakers and Jewellers in London of that name.

ELEGANT PRESENTS.—SARL and SONS, [illegible] fitted cases [illegible] a beautiful Morocco [illegible] dial, and the extremely [illegible] and other presents

SARL'S ARGENTINE SILVER PLATE.—SARL and SONS, 18, Cornhill, opposite the Royal Exchange, have finished a large and splendid [illegible] of SPOONS and FORKS to every variety of pattern. The [illegible] extensive premises for the [illegible] enable them to afford a constant supply impossible, S. and Sons take this [illegible]

A HANDSOME PRESENT.—A [illegible] [illegible] gold Dial, [illegible]

ATKINS and COMPANY, Cutlers, Manufacturers, and [illegible] 11, Ludgate-hill, [illegible]

COUNTY FIRE OFFICE, 50, Regent-street, and No. 2, [illegible] Cornhill. It is respectfully notified to parties holding policies in this Office, the renewals of which fall due at Lady-Day, that the same should be [illegible] before the 5th of April. The receipts are lying at the head [illegible]

Insured, and the security to a large sum of [illegible] Annuities. All claims are settled with promptitude and liberality. Full particulars will be immediately furnished to parties applying personally, or by post, to the head office, or to any of its agents who are appointed in all the principal towns of the United Kingdom.

JOHN A. BEAUMONT, Man[illegible]

EDUCATION.—To INVALIDS [illegible] GENTLEMAN wishes to take [illegible] hire, and thoroughly study of the [illegible] and would [illegible] side, as it is in a most healthy and respectable part of London, [illegible] some Boarding scholars. The best masters amongst the faculty are always to be called in at a few minutes' notice. The highest references will be given. Terms, 80 guineas per annum. Apply, personally or by letter, to Mr. CHARLES MONTAGUE, 3, Gay advertiser would have no objection to accommodate a gentleman.—Terms, £100 per annum.

WHARFEDALE HYDROPATHIC ESTABLISHMENT and HOTEL, at BEN RHYDDING, [illegible] near Leeds.

[illegible] the comf[illegible]

[illegible] The Rooms [illegible] tastefully laid out, [illegible] of the Establish[illegible] and offer an [illegible] CHARGE [illegible] Introductory [illegible]

[illegible]

The above ch[illegible]

TO LADIES, INVALIDS, & SEA [illegible]

[illegible] and [illegible] New bond street, London.

PIANOFORTES, the best of every description, English and Foreign, for SALE and HIRE, at CRAMER, [illegible]

PIANOFORTE [illegible] A Boudoir Grand, Rose[illegible]

PIANOFORTES [illegible]

LONDON PIANOFORTE MART, 76, [illegible]

SPARKLING CHAMPAGNE [illegible] from [illegible]

THE NEW PATENT CALISTHENIC CHEST EXPANDER, invented b[illegible] [illegible] observes that each instrument is [illegible] on the inventor

GIBBINS'S CREAM of ROSES and FROST [illegible] on it falling

SATIN SHOES, Black or White, [illegible]

KING and SHEATH, 264, Regent-street. Patterns sent (postage free) to any part of the Kingdom.

PARASOLS, Wholesale and Retail, SANGSTER [illegible]

The New Registered

BROCADED POULT DE SOIES, at 37s 6d and £2 12s 6d the full dress.

THE QUEEN'S MOURNING.—Our Gracious Queen has given her immediate patronage to [illegible]S LACE, and has constantly worn it. It would therefore be a courtly compliment in those ladies attending her Majesty's concerts to appear in it at the approaching Presentations. It can only be procured of her Majesty's principal Lacemen, who is the sole possessor of it, that [illegible] less than half the original prices, at No. [illegible] Oxford-street.

LADIES' RIDING HABITS.—The Nobility [illegible] and [illegible] are supplied with [illegible] secure a perfect fitting Habit [illegible] Very Rich Glacé and Fancy Poult de Soies, at 25s the full dress. The Richest Quality, at 35s the full dress. Address [illegible]

KING and SHEATH, 264, Regent-street. Patterns sent (postage free) to any part of the Kingdom. [illegible] Regent-street.

LADIES' RIDING HABITS.—W. FORD [illegible]

BONNETS, PARISIAN MILLINERY, To [illegible] [illegible] price, and the largest [illegible] ever [illegible] from Paris [illegible] unstitchable White Straws, the most [illegible] [illegible] Bonnet [illegible] and equally [illegible] 30 Cranbourn [illegible]

WEDDING and GENERAL OUTFITS. JOHN CAPPER and SON, 69, Gracechurch-street, [illegible] have added, a SANATORIUM for LADIES' READY-MADE LINEN, [illegible] under female superintendence. Ball [illegible] [illegible] Immediately ready-made Linen, of acknowledged taste. Parcels above £5 sent carriage free, per rail, throughout England. LISTS, with PRICES, sent to ladies on application.

OPENING of BEECH and BERRALL'S [illegible] 63 and 64, EDWARD [illegible] [illegible] at no other estab[illegible]

[illegible] and Spain-fields [illegible] Upwards of a thousand ready-made Silk Shirts, with three to five Scarves and purple cashmere, all for the season, commencing at 27s 9d, 30s Paisley and Prince's Plaid Shawls, at 12s 9d—nothing was ever [illegible] and equal to these goods under 21s to 25s

It [illegible] impossible to detail the many [illegible] closed this spring; it is to say, we have an unlimited Stock of all that is elegant and useful [illegible]

1700 pieces of the riche[illegible] [illegible] 42d and 63d per yard. Purple [illegible] [illegible] 54d per pair, Good [illegible]

THE REGISTERED PALETOT is Now Ready for the Spring [illegible] with all improvements enabled, in [illegible] bears the name [illegible]

IT is impossible to detail in an ordinary Advertisement the many advantages appertaining to MOSS'S MORNING CO[illegible]

HOMŒOPATHIC PATIENTS [illegible] DI[illegible] [illegible] grocers and tea dealers in the neighbourhood, and [illegible] by TAYLOR BROTHERS, at their Mills, Brick-lane and Wentworth street, London.

ORNAMENTS for the DRAWING-ROOM, LIBRARY, and DINI[illegible] [illegible]

SHEETS WHITE [illegible] SONS [illegible]

FOLDS LINEN SHEETS, [illegible] which will fit [illegible] all their perfect

SIX VERY STRONG SHEETS [illegible] 24s.

HEMS MARKING INK, [illegible] Lettering [illegible] in this [illegible] Inks gradua[illegible]

GOOD FEMALE SERVANTS are [illegible] obtained [illegible]

HOUSEKEEPERS may avoid [illegible] by [illegible]

CHEAP WASHING, [illegible] and Linen.—[illegible] wash can be done in [illegible]

CHILDREN'S CARRIAGES [illegible] for [illegible]

LADIES [illegible] to [illegible]

VARICOSE VEINS.—SURGICAL [illegible] [illegible]

RUPTURES.—TO MECHANICS.—PATENT LEVER TRUSS is the best invented. The pad is small and exactly to fit the [illegible] the finest steel spring, a soft bandage is [illegible] so to avoid detection. Upwards of 400 of th[illegible]

NO SUFFOCATION!—Had one of AR[illegible] NOTT'S PATENT VENTILATING VALVES been fixed at [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

SUPPOSED APPEARANCE OF THE GREAT SEA-SERPENT, FROM H. M. S. "PLUMPER," SKETCHED BY AN OFFICER ON BOARD.

THE GREAT SEA SERPENT.

(To the Editor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.*)*

H.M.S. *Plumper*, Portsmouth Harbour, April 10, 1849.

NOT having seen a sketch of the extraordinary creature we passed between England and Lisbon, and being requested by several gentlemen to send you the rough one I made at the time, I shall feel much obliged by your giving it publicity in your instructive and amusing columns.

On the morning of the 31st December, 1848, in lat. 41° 13′ N., and long. 12° 31′ W., being nearly due west of Oporto, I saw a long black creature with a sharp head, moving slowly, I should think about two knots, through the water, in the north-westerly direction, there being a fresh breeze at the time, and some sea on. I could not ascertain its exact length, but its back was about twenty feet if not more above water; and its head, as near as I could judge, from six to eight. I had not time to make a closer observation, as the ship was going six knots through the water, her head E. half S., and wind S.S.E. The creature moved across our wake towards a merchant barque on our lee-quarter, and on the port tack. I was in hopes she would have seen it also. The officers and men who saw it, and who have served in parts of the world adjacent to whale and seal fisheries, and have seen them in the water, declare they have neither seen nor heard of any creature bearing the slightest resemblance to the one we saw. There was something on its back that appeared like a mane, and, as it moved through the water, kept washing about; but before I could examine it more closely, it was too far astern.—I remain, yours very truly,

A NAVAL OFFICER.

[We have engraved our Correspondent's sketch, which coincides with one forwarded to the Lords of the Admiralty previous to the return of H.M.S. *Plumper*.—ED.]

ELIZA CHESTNEY.

THE excellent conduct of Eliza Chestney in aiding the ends of justice at the trial of Rush, the murderer, has called forth a simultaneous expression of sympathy for her suffering, and admiration of her heroic fidelity, from many of our contemporaries, and more emphatically by the Norwich journals.

The *Norwich Mercury* says:—"This most faithful and courageous woman, an example to all classes, and particularly to those of her own class, had, we understand, felt a proper desire to give her testimony without regard to her own personal safety. However this feeling could not be otherwise than respected, its indulgence of course depended upon her state. Fortunately, that state was sufficiently satisfactory to enable her medical attendant to permit her to give evidence, and a bed was constructed, to be carried by men in a manner similar to that of a sedan chair, with a canopy and curtains. On Wednesday afternoon the wounded girl left that hall, the scene of so much guilt and so much mourning, for Norwich. In this palanquin she was carried by two men, with relays at certain places, and at every forty yards a slight stop was made, for the double purpose of rest to the carriers and for the convenience of the patient. A body of county police accompanied the invalid, and at Hartford-bridge the *cortège* was met by a large body of city police, under the direction of Mr. Yarrington, in case any rush of persons should have collected. These formed a line ahead and behind the county police, who marched at the side and directly across the road at a distance from the main body, and thus prevented any evil from eager curiosity or improper conduct. Thus did Eliza Chestney enter Norwich to aid in the great purposes of legal and moral justice. Its effect upon those who saw this particularly interesting procession—and we have heard several speak of it, women both of high and low position—was the same; a sensation of faintness, but also of deep feeling, almost amounting to silent prayer for the safety of one whose devotedness to her mistress more than amply compensates for, if it cannot hide, the shame which attaches to the county for the great guilt of the perpetrator. Thus passed the procession to the house of Mrs. Watson, opposite the Shire-hall, where rooms had been secured—a procession which long will be remembered, and would be no uninteresting and certainly a worthy subject for the pencil of the artist, as the 'entry of the good and faithful servant.'"

A Norwich artist has sketched for our Journal this touching scene.

We are gratified to learn from the *Norfolk Chronicle* that it is proposed by several of the inhabitants of the county to mark their respect for Eliza Chestney by raising for her a subscription, to be opened at Messrs. Gurneys and Co.'s, and Messrs. Harveys and Hudson's, bankers, Norwich. The money will be invested in the names of the Earl of Leicester, Lord Wodehouse, and Mr. T. B. Proctor, who have consented to act as trustees. The following are among the names already received:—Earl of Leicester, £10; Hon. Edward Coke, £5; Mr. W. Bagge, M.P., £5; Lord Huntingfield, £5; the Bishop of Norwich, £10, the Dean, £5; Lord Hastings, £5; Mr. Berney Petre, £5; Sir W. B. Proctor, Bart., £5; Lord Wodehouse, £5; Earl of Orford, £5; Earl Cadogan, £5; Mr. William Burroughes, £2; Colonel H. Fitzroy, £5; Sir M. Dunnah, £2; Rev Canon Wodehouse, £2; Sir John Boileau, £5; the Mayor of Norwich, £2, Mr. T. B. Proctor, £3; Sir Jacob Preston, £4. Her Majesty has intimated her intention of lending her assistance to the unfortunate girl, and has directed a communication to be forwarded to the county magistrates, requesting to be informed how her Majesty's pleasure may be most effectually carried into operation.

ELIZA CHESTNEY CARRIED ON A LITTER TO THE COURT-HOUSE AT NORWICH, AT THE RECENT TRIAL OF RUSH.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

CAMBRIDGE.

Frederick Hayes Whymper, of Trinity College, has been elected to one of the Classical Scholarships founded by Lord Craven. The electors stated that William Owen, of St. John's College, acquitted himself in such a manner as to be deserving of special commendation.

THE ADAMS PRIZE.—The fund raised by several members of St. John's College, for the purpose of founding a prize, to be called the Adams' Prize, has been accepted by the University. The prize is to be given for an Essay on some subject of Pure Mathematics, Astronomy, or other branch of Natural Philosophy. It will be given once in two years, and is open to the competition of all persons who have at any time been admitted to a degree in this University. The Examiners give notice that the subject for the first Prize is—"The theory of the long inequality of Uranus and Neptune, depending on the near commensurability of their mean motions." The essays must be sent in to the Vice-Chancellor on or before the 1st of July, 1850. The successful candidate will receive about £130. He is required to print the Essay at his own expense, and to present a copy to the University Library, to the Library of St. John's College, and to each of the four Examiners.

B.A. EXAMINATION, 1851.—Notice has been given, that, in addition to the fixed subjects for examination for the degree of B.A., the following are selected for the year 1851:—1. The last fourteen chapters of the Acts of the Apostles. 2. St. Paul's Second Epistle to the Corinthians. 3. "Medea" of Euripides. 4. Forty-fourth book of Livy. 5. The first and second books, and the first and second parts of the third book of Paley's "Moral Philosophy."

TYRWHITT'S HEBREW SCHOLARSHIPS.—The examination for these Scholarships will take place on the second Wednesday in May next.

SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING CHRISTIAN KNOWLEDGE.—The next general meeting of the society will be held on Tuesday, the 17th inst.

SOCIETY FOR THE PROPAGATION OF THE GOSPEL IN FOREIGN PARTS.—The one hundred and forty-eighth anniversary of the society will be celebrated in St. Paul's Cathedral, on Monday, the 21st of May. Divine service will commence at half-past three o'clock. The sermon will be preached by the Bishop of Lichfield.

ETON.—The following is the result of the examination for the Newcastle Scholarship:—1. Lewis (Scholar); 2. Freemantle, ma. (Medallist); 3. Herbert.

BISHOP OF PRINCE RUPERT'S LAND.—The Rev. David Anderson, formerly Vice-Principal of St. Bees' College, has been appointed to the newly created Bishopric of Prince Rupert's Land, including the whole territory of the Hudson's Bay Company.

The Reverend Richard H. Podmore, M.A., of Trinity College, Cambridge, has been appointed Chaplain Priest in the church at Ottery St. Mary, Devon.

THE ROYAL HOSPITALS.—On Monday, the Lord Bishop of Lichfield preached the first Spital sermon at Christ Church, Newgate-street; and on Tuesday last, the Rev. S. R. Catley, Chaplain to the Lord Mayor, preached the second sermon before the right Hon. the Lord Mayor, the Aldermen, and Sheriffs of London and Middlesex. A beautiful Easter anthem was sung on both occasions by the boys of Christ Hospital.

THE PRUSSIANS AND THE DANES AT LEITH.—On Thursday evening (last week) a skirmish took place between the Danish and Prussian sailors connected with the vessels at present in Leith Docks belonging to those two countries. The colours were pulled down from one of the Prussian vessels, and, but for the prompt and effectual interference of the police, it is probable that a serious encounter would have taken place between the belligerents, in their absurd zeal to participate in the quarrels which unhappily exist between Denmark and Prussia. Some of the most active promoters of the disturbance, says the *Scotsman* of Saturday, were taken into custody, and brought up before Bailie Ford, and fined in sums varying from 5s. to 20s. each. On the following night an attempt was made to renew the hostilities of the previous evening, but, by the intervention of the police and special constables, this was fortunately prevented.

THE STATE PRISONS AND NEW BARRACKS AT THE TOWER.—The celebrated Beauchamp Tower, which has for a long period been used as a messhouse for the officers of the garrison, will shortly be thrown open to the public. The Beauchamp Tower was the prison-house of the unfortunate Lady Jane Grey, the Earl of Essex, Sir William Wallace, the hero of Scotland; and at one period contained two Sovereigns as prisoner, viz. James of Scotland and the King of France. The new and splendid barracks, which have been erected upon the site of the disastrous fire which took place some years ago, are now occupied by the men of the 2nd battalion of the Coldstream Guards. The officers' quarters are not yet completed.

AN UNFORTUNATE FAMILY.—The family of Mary Ann Staight, the poor girl for whose murder Pulley suffered the last penalty of the law, on Monday week, at Worcester gaol, has (says the *Gloucester Journal*) been almost destroyed by fatalities. Sarah Staight, the mother of the girl, was tossed by a cow over a hedge near the spot where her daughter was murdered, and died of the injuries she sustained. This woman had two brothers, one of whom, a gamewatcher on the estates of the late Earl of Coventry, was killed at Pirton by a gang of poachers some years since. Richard Staight, the other brother, was killed by a wall falling on him. The murdered girl's grandmother died three days before Pulley's execution.

LONDON: Printed and Published at the Office, 198, Strand, in the Parish of St. Clement Danes, in the County of Middlesex, by WILLIAM LITTLE, 198, Strand, aforesaid.—SATURDAY, APRIL 14, 1849.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

No. 367.—Vol. XIV.] FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, APRIL 21, 1849. [Sixpence.

PRINCE ALBERT'S VISIT TO LINCOLNSHIRE.

France, Germany, Italy, Spain, Russia—almost the whole of Continental Europe—is either involved in popular commotions, or engaged in the unwelcome, but needful, task of defending order against the excesses of the Revolutionary tornado. Their mobs or their soldiers, their insurrections or their armaments, occupy the thoughts and employ the energies both of rulers and people. In the endeavour to establish new, or to maintain old, systems of Government, the ordinary pursuits of life, though not abandoned, are greatly neglected. The danger that menaces them is imminent, and requires great sacrifices to confront it. In our happier position, in this country, the case is different. We, also, have our social problems to solve; our political *questiones vexatæ* to debate; the demands of ultra-Democracy to argue, to postpone, to deny, or to repress; our difficulties to meet and overcome; and our high position to hold among the great nations of the world. But the steady character of our people, the invincible common-sense of all classes, our industrious habits, our enterprising and speculative turn of mind, and our conviction that, bad as our system of Government may be in some respects, it is infinitely superior to any other that exists around us for the blessings of real liberty which it confers upon the people generally, have secured tranquillity for us, whilst all around us has been disturbed. We have continued our daily work, while the rest of the world has been busy with street or field fighting; we have traded as usual, while fears of social commotion or foreign warfare have cramped the energies of commerce everywhere else; and have produced wealth, while less fortunate nations have been compelled not only to cease accumulating, but to dissipate it. Europe may well look on with admiration, and take lessons from us, both in the patient enjoyment of the constitutional freedom, of which we were the first to make successful trial; and in the homely virtues of industry and commercial enterprise, which form, in combination, the only sources of the material advancement of nations.

The laying of the foundation-stone of the Great Grimsby Docks, which has suggested these remarks, is an event both of national and European interest. The ceremonial was appropriately performed by the Consort of the Sovereign, who, having no armies to command, as he might have had, if his lot had been cast in another country, lent his presence to grace the inauguration of a splendid commercial enterprise. Well might his Royal Highness remark that the circumstance made a deep impression upon his mind. His name became associated with an undertaking of great public utility—the foundation of a dock; not only, as his Royal Highness observed, as a place of safety, refuge, and refitment for our mercantile marine, and for the largest steam-vessels of the navy, but the nucleus of a great commercial city—a new centre of life, an important link in the connection of the east and west, and a mart for the vast and increasing commerce of the world. The work, continued his Royal Highness, had been undertaken, like almost all great enterprises in this great country, by private enterprise, with private capital, and at private risk; and it shared, also, that other feature so peculiar to the enterprises of Englishmen, that, strongly attached as they were to the institutions of this country, and gratefully acknowledging the protection of those laws under which those enterprises commenced and prospered, they loved to connect them in some manner with the authority of the Crown and the person of the Sovereign. It was the persuasion of this circumstance which brought his Royal Highness to Great Grimsby, as the readiest mode of testifying how strongly her Majesty appreciated and reciprocated these feelings. We can but hope that the undertaking thus inaugurated may meet with all the success which is anticipated.

The enterprise, indeed, reflects high credit both upon Englishmen generally, and upon the county of Lincoln in particular. That county, which has been transformed from an unwholesome swamp into a smiling farm or garden by the industry of its people, needed but the crowning work of constructing a large dock in the very jaws of the ocean to prove that no difficulties either by land or sea can repress the energies of men who have wisely conceived a great scheme and carefully calculated its cost. The banquet in celebration of the ceremony was actually held in a spot, as Lord Yarborough reminded the guests, nineteen feet under the level of the sea. The first pile was driven in 1846; and since that time the coffer-dam has been extended to the length of 1600 feet: 7000 pieces of Baltic timber, averaging fifty feet in length, have been employed; the sea has been effectually excluded; and an area of no less than 135 acres has been gained for the purposes of a vivifying and reproductive commerce. It was a great national as well as local want which the proprietors of the Great Grimsby Docks undertook to supply. The rapid improvement of Lincolnshire in agricultural wealth, no less than the inconveniences attendant upon the position, size, and distance of Hull, the only great port upon the eastern coast, alike suggested the establishment of the Great Grimsby Docks as the supplement and completion of the Railway system that traverses England from west to east. When the Great Grimsby Docks are opened to receive the mercantile marine that trades with the north of Europe, these vessels will not only be spared the intricacies of the Humber navigation, but will be enabled to enter a harbour to the very edge of which the lines of railway will be laid down. The Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire line will run into the docks, and the cargoes will be discharged, with an immense saving to merchants, and distributed without either the delays or the expenses attendant upon the ordinary carrier system. As a harbour of refuge for our ships of war, its position is equally advantageous; and there is every reason to believe that Great Grimsby is destined to rank hereafter among the most important of the commercial towns and thriving

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS PRINCE ALBERT LAYING THE FIRST STONE OF THE DOCKS AT GREAT GRIMSBY, ON WEDNESDAY.—(SEE PAGE 256.)

COUNTRY EDITION.

communities of Great Britain. We may not, perhaps, share all the sanguine anticipations of its founders. Speculators are usually sanguine. We remember the acclamations that were raised and the aspirations that were formed when a ceremony very similar to that just performed at Great Grimsby took place at Birkenhead. It was to be the new city of the west, as Great Grimsby is to be of the east. It was either to rise upon the decay of Liverpool or to run a race of prosperity and splendour with that town just in the same manner as Great Grimsby is to rival if not to eclipse the more venerable greatness of Hull. The elements of prosperity seem to encircle and to be concentrated in the new harbour of the east—all the obscure fishing village of a few years ago bids fair to become, in a few years hence, what its projectors have imagined it. We trust that it will be so; and that the far-seeing enterprise of all concerned will meet its due reward.

WEEKLY SUMMARY OF FOREIGN NEWS.

FRANCE.

The expedition to Italy, meditated some months ago by General Cavaignac and having for its object the restoration of the Pope, has been ordered to Civita Vecchia by Prince Louis Napoleon and his advisers. It consists of 14,000 men, and will be commanded by General Oudinot. A credit of 1,200,000 francs has been opened to defray its expenses, on the motion of M. Odillon Barrot. Though not as yet stated, it is believed that this movement has been made by France with the concurrence of all the Roman Catholic powers of Europe, and that Austria especially will give its not countenance merely, but aid if need be.

M. Guizot having been requested by some of his friends in France to become a candidate for a seat in the next Assembly, has addressed, from his retreat in Brompton, a long letter to the electors of Lisieux. The letter has excited much attention, though, as regards M. Guizot's real sentiments upon the present position, and future prospects of his country, it conveys but little information. M. Guizot does not express himself in favour of the existing Government. It was not to be expected that he would; but something more was expected from him. In breaking silence for the first time since the Revolution of 1848, than the vague generalities with which his letter is principally filled. He expresses himself strongly in favour of the party of "ORDER." A party to which the Bonapartists, the Legitimists, the Orleanists, and the sincere Republicans are all quite as firmly attached as he can be, so that his avowal of adherence to that party signifies little or nothing. M. Guizot is of opinion that society in France has a difficult task before it, if it would combat the Communists. He represents this faction as composed of Revolutionists, peasants, unbridled, intelligible, and insatiable, who attack order in its foundation, everywhere and at all times, in the Government, in society, at the family, hearth, and in the hearts of men. M. Guizot, we think, would find few to agree with him in the estimate of the power of this faction, or of the difficulty of preserving society against a total overthrow at its hands. The Socialists are by no means so formidable as his fears have depicted them. M. Guizot is of opinion that nothing but a stable government can rescue France from the abyss in which she is now sunk. He does not consider apparently that the Republic offers any chance of the stability he so much desires. He says that the forms of Government which have existed and have fallen in France during the last sixty years, have left after them by the side of the Republic, three hopes, or, rather, three "prospectives" of Government. By these, he means—though he does not say so in direct terms—a Monarchy, either under the sceptre of Henry V., the Count of Paris, or a Bonaparte. The difficulty is to choose between them; but, says M. Guizot, "it is for France to reserve it, for it alone can do so." He, himself, gives no advice upon the matter, but will accept a seat in the new legislature if his friends think fit to elect him. We take it, therefore, that M. GUIZOT is open for election, and that he will not object to serve any party in France that may come uppermost, except the Republic. At present, the Republic is not in the very best of repute, as that M. Guizot runs but little risk, either of increased unpopularity or of prolonged exile, in giving it a kick. M. Guizot, however, is not likely to gain much by his letter. Though a very honest man, he was, to say the least, a most unfortunate minister. All parties would like to see him in the legislature, but no party, we think, would like to see him in office

The visit of the National Guards to London last year has been returned by a heterogeneous party of Englishmen, got together by public advertisement, and as the speculation of an individual. The [illegible] nevertheless, been productive of very gratifying results. However the [illegible] may have been, its cordiality not to say the enthusiasm—of the French was strongly exhibited to do them honour. Some surprise was at first expressed that the crews of the cab-men were not in uniform, and that they could not muster a sword or epaulette among them; but when this was explained, the honest Frenchmen reconciled themselves to our peaceful way, and doffed their own uniforms for the plain clothes of perhaps, the more appropriately to fraternise with the friendly slan era. All the exhibitions of the capital were thrown open to them, they were invited by Prince Louis in a grand sortie of the fleet of the military bands at their approach struck up "God Save the Queen," and, *marshal dans*, "Rule Britannia!" Altogether the proceedings have been of a kind that, although they might be somewhat ridiculous, have yet on the whole left a grateful impression However ludicrous some of the details may be, the result shows good fee ing on both sides, and especially on that of the French. The simple but remarked fact, that the majority of Frenchmen on set out so far forgot the foo lish animosities of the past as to join in the chorus of that nitra-patriotic—and, to a Frenchman, that arrogant—anthem of "God save the Queen," is itself a proof of a more good humour, the most gratifying and unlooked for.

At a dinner given to a select party of twenty-four of the English, at the Salle Valentino, by a party of the National Guard of Paris, M. Bouvet, the spokesman of the National Guard, read a neat speech on the ties of feelings of peace, and the necessity for a cordial and standing and firm alliance between Great Britain and France. He [illegible] the power of the middle class, with no pretension of any kind, to being unfashionable, unaffectedly, fearlessly, and frankly, among their French friends, and expressed his hope that many such visits would be mutually paid. General Cubières his speech by proposing as a toast the perpetual friendship of the two countries Mr. Lloyd, who acted as spokesman for the English on this occasion, and who seems to have been placed by his fellow-Britons in the respectable position of their representative or chairman, and who performed the part with great good taste, correct feeling, and distinction, returned thanks. Whenever, in the course of the speech, he adverted to the absence of the two great nations, and dandestine war between them as the greatest of follies, as well as the greatest of calamities, he was repeatedly interrupted by deafening cheers.

In the evening, an alignment of the meeting took place. The whole party moved in procession and marched to the Hôtel de Ville, to the Boulevards, the Italiens. An immense concourse of people followed, chiefly of the working classes, who made the streets ring with cries of "*Vive l'Angleterre!*" "*Vivent les Anglais!*" "*Vive la Reine Victoria!*" A number of well-dressed young women, on the Boulevards, as the procession passed, threw nosegays into the carriages of any exceptional—strewed flowers in their path. About 1000 persons congregated around Torton's, and repeatedly uttered shouts, which were heard distinctly as far off as the Madeleine, of "Hurrah to the English!" "The English for ever!" "God save the Queen!" Several large bouquets of flowers were sent in to the guests at Torton's from the crowd outside, as testimonials of respect from the citizens of Paris; and when the party broke up, unable to express their satisfaction in any more emphatic manner, shouted with all their powers of lungs the national "Hurrah!" It was taken up by the people outside, and repeated along the streets as far as the Porte St. Denis.

The Parisians are renowned for their medals in commemoration of public events. The event has not been suffered to pass without being commemorated in this manner. A medal has been struck at the Mint, and has already found its way into the shops. Two models of it have been presented, one in gold, to the President of the French Republic, and one in silver, to General Bedeau, commanding the —— Visit of the French to England, and of the English to France."

Altogether the proceedings have been highly characteristic and gratifying, the more so from the total absence of preparation, and from the incongruousness of the English party, including no known names, and being invested with no authority or official character whatever. The English took care to impress this fact upon their entertainers; but the full knowledge of it did not in the slightest degree damp the enthusiasm of the French. That was at it should be; and all sensible men in England, whatever their political principles may be, will look with satisfaction on this little episode in international history. We trust that many similar holiday trips will be taken by both parties, and that the French and the English will learn to know each other better than they have ever done before. Nothing but good can result from their cordiality.

ITALY

The proclamation of a Republic at Genoa has not aided the cause of the Italian Independents. It was a treacherous proceeding. Charles Albert, whatever may be thought of his conduct, did not deserve to be betrayed by the party for whom he was fighting so desperate a battle. But no sooner did fortune frown upon him on the disastrous field of Novara, than the "patriots" who should have aided him began the work of disorganising the kingdom and of proclaiming Genoa a Republic, and established a triumvirate to govern it. General Marmora, who commanded a large detachment of the army of Charles Albert, and who remained firm in his allegiance to Victor Emanuel, the new King, was within an easy march of Genoa at the head of 10,000 men, when the revolutionary party in that city, in obedience to the commands of the republican Government of Rome, endeavoured to throw off the yoke of the Sardinian Monarchy. In consequence of the events in Genoa, he marched to that city; an from the block in the morning of the 5th, he bombarded it with the utmost fusion, doing immense damage to the beautiful public and private buildings. On the morning of the 6th an armistice of three days was agreed upon, in order that General Marmora might refer to the Government at Turin for the terms of an amicable arrangement. [illegible] received to Genoa recommenced the struggle, and again the city was bombarded with destructive effect. The chief leaders of the revolutionary party were, it is said, the conspirators, but the respectable inhabitants, who, in their terror and consolation, had submitted to the populace, determined to make an effort to throw off the yoke when they saw that the total destruction of Genoa [illegible] would, in all probability, be the penalty of their ungracious or cowardice. By means of the representations made by them to General Marmora, a new armistice [illegible] was agreed upon. The Republican triumvirate then fled, with the exception of their chief, Avezzana; and the minor orders of the insurgents embarked for the south, and chasing Republic of Leghorn. General Marmora now occupies the city, and there is an end, at all events for the present, of the short-lived Republic of the Genoese.

The Venetian Republic displays spirit and energy, but a still harder task is before it than that which was late spited by the triumvirate of Genoa. It is true that the Genoese struggle was a civil war, and that the effort which will most assuredly be made by Austria to bring Venice to obedience will partake more of the character of a foreign invasion; but, for that very reason, the inevitable conflict will, in all probability, be more desperate and protracted. In Genoa it was Italian again Italian; in Venice it will be Italian against Austrian. On the 2nd instant, the news of the defeat of Charles Albert, at Novara, was announced to the Venetian Assembly by the President Manin, one of the most extraordinary men of these extraordinary times. He said that the circumstances were grave in the extreme, and asked the Assembly for instructions as to the course to be pursued. A member having replied that the Executive Government ought to take the lead, Manin demanded of the Assembly if it were prepared to resist under all circumstances and at any cost? A loud and unanimous shout of "We are!" was the reply "Will you grant me unlimited powers, that I may do what is useful and necessary for the purpose, without calling upon me for explanation?" A similar shout of acquiescence was the reply to this question. The representatives flocked round Manin and embraced him, and he was formally proclaimed irresponsible dictator. In the evening a decree was issued, "In the name of God and the people," stating that Venice would resist the Austrians at any cost, and that President Manin was invested with unlimited powers.

A letter of the 4th instant, in the Austrian Lloyd's, states that the Austrian fleet, under the command of the new Admiral Dahlerup, will immediately sail from Trieste to blockade Venice.

A telegraphic despatch received by the French Government announces a fact which may be considered the precursor of the fall of the Republic at Florence. It is stated, under date of the 12th instant, that a reaction has taken place at Pisa in favour of the Grand Duke of Tuscany; that the people have pronounced enthusiastically in his favour; that the Assembly is dissolved; that the Dictator Guerrazzi is kept a prisoner in his own house; and that a deputation has proceeded to the Pope at Gaeta.

The news from Rome and Gaeta is of equal interest. The celebrated Mazzini, hitherto one of the triumvirs of the Roman Republic, has fallen from a height equal to that of Manin at Venice, and Guerrazzi at Florence—that is to say, to the Dictatorship. The crisis of his fate seems approaching, as well as that of the Roman and other Republics of Italy. The conference opened at Gaeta to settle the affairs of Rome, has already produced its results. The parties to the conference were the plenipotentiaries of the four Roman Catholic Powers, France, Spain, Austria, and Naples. The conference began on the [illegible] March, and still continued on the 4th of April, when the last advices left. The plenipotentiaries first examined whether the re-establishment of the Papal power should be settled by pacific means. This was decided in the negative. The next question was as to the armed intervention of the Powers, and the part which each of the should take in it. No definitive agreement had been come to when the packet left; but it will be seen that the French Government has taken the initiative, and determined upon landing a considerable force at Civita Vecchia. M. Odillon Barrot, in the National Assembly, has demanded and obtained a credit of 1,200,000 francs for the expense of the expedition; and, unless all Italy be determined as the man to resist the re-establishment of the Papacy, we may expect to hear of the arrest of M. Mazzini and his colleagues, and the entry of Pius IX. and his Cardinals to the Palace of the Quirinal.

GERMANY.

At the opening of the Frankfort Assembly after the Easter Holidays, the report of the Deputation to Berlin, charged to offer the Imperial Crown of Germany to the King of Prussia, was read, together with the King's answer. The result was, of course, known before, but considerable agitation took place when the formal documents were communicated. Several motions were instantly made. The first was to the effect that there should be no Emperor of Germany, but a President or Stadtholder of the Empire, with a Council of six members; the dignity to be borne every alternate three years by the Emperor of Austria and the King of Prussia: the next was a simple declaration that the Assembly would adhere scrupulously to the Constitution: the third proposed an adjournment of the question for a month: the fourth proposed a committee to consider the propriety of a removal of the Parliament thence; and, after the qualified refusal of the King of Prussia, be best solved: the fifth proposed an Imperial President, to be elected by the universal suffrage of the German people, for a period of six years: the sixth proposed to make overtures to consider all these motions and report on them: the seventh proposed to stigmatise the answer of the King of Prussia as a declaration of war against the Frankfort Parliament, and to call upon the people to resist the forcible dispersion of the present body until the new one could be brought together: the eighth declared it beneath the dignity of the Sovereign Assembly to treat with Independent Princes, and proposed to vote itself *en permanence*; and at the same time to elect an Executive Committee of five members, which should govern the Germanic Union for the time being with full powers: and Jellachich, Ban of Croatia, was not a man to be lightly alienated in the present grave [illegible] of [illegible] affairs. The Austrian journals print a letter from his Imperial Majesty to the Ban, dated the 31st of March. In the document the charter or constitution of Croatia is essentially modified, and Jellachich is invested to state fu ly and freely the wish of the Croats on such other points as may not have been already considered. The object of this concession is apparent, and it is thought it will be successful in securing the wavering loyalty of Croatia, and in preventing any sympathy on its part with the Hungarians.

In spite of letters from Vienna to Hungary, the Hungarian army under the command of General Semi has defeated the Austrians under Prince Windischgrätz and Baron Jellachich, at a place called Waitzen. Having taken this town after some resistance, and leaving a strong force in charge to occupy it, General Bem advanced to Pesth, which he entered on the 12th; and the Hungarians are now stated to be in full possession of that ancient capital. By this event the road to Komorn is opened; and General Georgy has advanced to the relief of that fortress. All the Austrian Ministers were summoned to Olmütz on the 13th; and it is believed that, alarmed by the events in Hungary, the Cabinet is desirous of effecting the Magyars the constitution of 1848. "The battle of Komorn," says the *Allgemeine Zeitung*, "will decide the fate of Hungary."

SPAIN.

The Conde de Montemolin has been arrested on the French frontiers in an attempt to penetrate into Spain. His Royal Highness, however, was speedily liberated, and has now arrived in England.

RUSSIA.

That some great movement is at present meditated by Russia, is beyond doubt. There seems to be no truth in a rumour current during the week that the Emperor had actually declared war against Turkey; but Turkey, it is well known, is preparing herself for that contingency. Russian troops continue to pour into the provinces of Moldavia and Wallachia, which, though under the protection of Russia, are part of the Turkish Empire, have been ordered by the [illegible] to occupy, and to include the name of the Emperor Nicholas in their [illegible] prayers, says a recent letter, "which amounts to an assumption of sovereignty."

INDIA.—THE BATTLE OF GOOJERAT.

The Overland Mail of the 17th of March brings full particulars of the victory of Goojerat, obtained by Lord Gough over the Sirdars of the Punjaub, of which some details reached this country by the previous mail of the 6th of March. Lord Gough's army, which amounted to 25,000 men, with 100 guns, encamped on the 20th within four miles of the enemy, whose force was estimated by some at 60,000 men, and by others at 50,000 men, at the very least. Their artillery, however, was deficient in comparison with their numerical strength, and amounted to but sixty guns. Shere Sing chose his own position around the village of Goojerat, and the British army moved to attack him early on the morning of the 21st. The British line extended nearly three miles right and left. The action began with a heavy cannonade, in which the British artillery did much admirable execution, that the enemy's guns were speedily silenced. The infantry then advanced and the Sikhs gave way on all points, and fled in the utmost confusion. The cavalry division were then sent in pursuit, and hung upon the skirts of the flying enemy until night prevented further operation. The Sikhs took away only seven out of their sixty guns; and left behind them, in addition to this splendid park of artillery, very large quantity of ammunition and camp stores. The victory was obtained at a loss of life comparatively small; namely, of five officers and ninety-two men. The wounded amounted to 24 officers and 682 men. The loss on the part of the Sikhs is not stated; but it is believed to have been enormous. Both Chuttur Singh and Shere Singh are said to have been wounded, but not seriously.

On the day after this decisive battle, General Gilbert, with a force of 12,000 men, was despatched towards the Jhelum, to seize and occupy Rhotas, Attock, and Peshawur, and the whole frontier up to the passes of Afghanistan. He crossed the Jhelum on the 26th of February, and took possession of the town of that name, where he found some mortars and a considerable quantity of ammunition, which had been abandoned by the flying Sikhs. The last direct advices from General Gilbert's camp are to the 2d of March, when they had been compelled by the inclemency of the weather to halt on their advance. A report, however, had reached the camp of Lord Gough that the General had [illegible] and established himself temporarily at Rhotas. This report has since been found to be correct. The latest advices from Lord Gough's camp are to the 3d of March, on which day his Lordship reviewed and inspected the whole of the troops. He was received with the utmost enthusiasm.

No decision has yet been come to with regard to the ultimate government of the Punjaub. The Sikh chieftains are anxious to be represented as quite dispirited. Shere Sing is willing to surrender, and the other chiefs are ready to imitate his example. The present terms of the Governor-General are simply unconditional surrender, and even to these it is expected that the Sikh leaders will accede. India generally, is quiet. The small garrison left at Moolan has remained unmolested; and Scinde is free from any apprehension of renewed disturbance.

The news from China extends to the 27th of February, but it is altogether unimportant.

INTERVIEW OF IRISH MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT WITH LORD JOHN RUSSELL.

An interview of the Irish members with Lord John Russell took place on Wednesday, in Downing-street, according to the circular invitation, which had been addressed to all the Irish members by Lord John Russell, &c.

The following members were present:—Lord E. A. Herbert, Captain Jones, J. H. Moore, Sir E. M'Naughten, J. Follett, J. O'Connell, R. M. Power, Colonel Dunne, Colonel Brown, Sir J. Young, Viscount Castlereagh, Sir W. Somerville, Sir E. Han. M. Alexander, Sir Lucius O'Brien, F. French, C. St. George, the Hon. J. F. Maxwell, R. Dillon Browne, the Marquis of Kildare, T. Meagher, J. T. Devereux, Lord J. Chichester, J. Sadleir, Dr. Keating, R. M. Bellew, M. Sullivan, Sir A. Armstrong, P. S. Butler, F. Scully, Viscount Milton, W. H. Magan, A. O'Flaherty, Sir T. Burke, Hon. H. A. Cole, Captain Archdall, C. F. Lentle, R. Shaw, Colonel Chatterton, Sir R. Norreys, T. Barnard, R. S. Bourke, E. K. Tenison, W. Monsell, R. M. Fox, Major Blackall, Right Hon. R. L. Shell, Colonel Rawdon, Hon. T. V. Dawson, M. J. O'Connell, Sir R. Howard, Hon. C. Lawless.

It proposed by Lord J. Russell in calling the meeting was to obtain the sense of the Irish members, or their majority, upon the motion of which notice has been given by Mr. Hume, for the country of Kerry, for extending the property and income-tax to Ireland, as a substitute for the proposed rate in aid

Previous to entering upon the subject of the interview, Mr. John O'Connell called the attention of Lord J. Russell to a statement which had been published [illegible] authorised," relative to a late interview of some Irish M.P.'s with Lord Clarendon on the case of Mr. Duffy, and which statement those hon. gentlemen regarded in the light of an insult, as imputing to them a wilful misrepresentation of what had occurred at the interview with Lord Clarendon. Mr. O'Connell wished to know if Lord John Russell approved of such an imputation being cast on them

Lord J. Russell declined saying anything as to that particular occasion, as he had not been present, but his experience of deputations generally (Irish, English, and Scotch) showed him that their members usually in their reports of the interviews with members of the Government, made their own case appear in the most favourable light, while the answers of the Ministers to their arguments were passed over in a few words. He had known in the case of deputations from North Britain, from Liverpool, and other places, answers to be given of what passed, in which the Minister was made either to say, or to appear to acknowledge, that he had been completely overwhelmed by the arguments, when certainly his impression upon the subject had been very different

The noble Lord then proceeded to address the hon. gentlemen assembled on the subject respecting which he had invited their attendance. After referring to what the Legislature had already done for the relief of the destitute districts in Ireland, to the feeling generally prevalent that the other parts of Ireland which were better off should contribute somewhat in aid of the distressed localities, and to the two modes in which had been indicated of effecting the latter object, viz. either a rate in aid (which was that proposed by the Government), or the imposition upon Ireland of the income-tax which that country was at present exempt, and which were paid in Great Britain, and then the payment of grants out of the Imperial Exchequer to meet exigences of the present kind, whether they occurred in Ireland or elsewhere, the noble gentleman stated by some of the Irish representatives), the noble Lord pointed out the obstacles in the way of the extension of the assessed taxes to Ireland, and then went on to state, in reference to the proposition made by Mr. Hume. Now, if this were a general tax affecting the United Kingdom, supposing the exigences of the public service required that there should be either a new tax imposed, or an income tax and property tax, it might be a question. Now, if the Irish members were generally of opinion that the present exigency was one which they could meet by a rate in aid

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—Monday.

The House re-assembled to-day after the Easter recess.

NOTICES OF MOTION

Lord J. Russell gave notice that on the 24th instant he would move for leave to bring in a bill to amend and extend the Irish Poor Law Act. The noble Lord also gave notice, on the part of the Attorney-General, that he would, on the same day, move for leave to bring in a bill to facilitate the sale of encumbered estates in Ireland.

Mr. H. Berkeley gave notice, for the 2d of May, to move for leave to bring in a bill to carry into effect the resolution passed last year with respect to the vote by ballot.

Mr. B. Drummond gave notice, for the 26th inst., of a motion for a committee of the whole House to consider our revenue and expenditure, with the view to an equalisation of taxation.

Mr. Disraeli gave notice that he would, on an early day, bring the whole question of our foreign relations in Europe under the consideration of the House.

THE COLONIES.

Mr F. Scott moved for a select committee to inquire into the political and financial relations between Great Britain and her dependencies, with a view to reduce the charges on the British Treasury, and to enlarge the functions of the Colonial Legislatures. The hon. member described the extent and importance of our numerous Colonies, and entered into a review of their government, political and local. He charged this country with keeping them without the pale of her constitution, although she kept them within the pale of her empire. The colonial system had been condemned loudly enough by Lord Grey when in opposition; but now, when he was in office, he was the loudest defender of the system. The two causes which had led to the disruption of our American colonies from this country—the altering of their constitution without their consent, and the taxing of them against their will—were still maintained towards those colonies that remained to us. The hon. member at considerable length adduced instances of the uncertainty, the despotism, the perpetual change of mind that distinguished our colonial administration, and exposed the injustice that arose from our mode of land sales and of dealing generally with the colonial finances; and pointed out a variety of improvements which might be effected in the administration of our colonial affairs; after which he dwelt, in considerable length, upon what might be done, both for the colonies, the mother country, and the emigrants themselves, by a judiciously-conducted system of emigration. Emigration, as at present conducted, was of the most faulty description. There was, in fact, more expatriation than emigration from this country. Foreign countries, particularly the United States, benefited more from this state of things than did England or her colonies. His next topic was the convict system, which, he said, unless judiciously conducted, would work the greatest mischief to our penal colonies. The whole state of the colonies wanted revision; and it was because he thought that investigation should precede revision, that he now moved for the appointment of a select committee

Mr. Hawes objected to the committee, because he believed it would be practically impossible for a committee of the House of Commons to discharge functions so great and so various as the motion of the hon. member embraced. He had no objection to enter into a discussion on our colonial policy; on the contrary, he desired to do so, because he regretted to say that there was an apathy on the part of some, and misapprehension on the part of others, on this subject. The hon. Under-Secretary proceeded to take a glance at our colonial system, and to describe it in its different phases. Out of our 43 colonies, he said, 27 had, or were about to have, representative institutions. In these 27 he included those Australian Colonies and the Cape of Good Hope to which he proposed to grant representative institutions by a bill which would be shortly laid on the table of the House. There then remained only 16 which had not representative Government, and these were not in a condition to receive such government. Besides, our Colonies had a free press, trial by jury, and control over their own purses. He, therefore, fearlessly asserted that our colonial government was most honourable to this country. But he could not deny that collisions and differences had arisen between this country and the Colonies in consequence of the course taken by Parliament on the questions of Slavery, of Sugar Duties, and of Free Trade. The colonists attributed their depression to these acts of the Imperial Parliament, and no doubt what was called Free Trade had sensibly affected some of them; but the Colonial Office, which was merely an administrative instrument, ought not to be made to bear the brunt of all these collisions and differences caused by the enactments of Parliament. The hon. member proceeded to defend the colonial administration, declaring that Lord Grey was anxious, in every possible way, to exercise his patronage for the benefit of the Colonies, to reduce the expense of colonial administration as far as possible, and to confer representative institutions on all those Colonies which had them not, as soon as they should be fitted to receive them.

Mr. Gladstone agreed with Mr. Hawes, that no good could arise from the granting of the proposed committee; and therefore he could not support any description of inquiry which would not lead to a searching inquiry or to a practical result. He agreed also with Mr. Hawes, that there was an opportunity which fell to the Colonies. Office attached to it for no views of its own, but because it had been made the organ of Parliament. Whenever the cases of particular colonies could be brought before the House, there would be the time to show that they were governed on sound and just principles. An opportunity for granting free institutions occurred last year in the case of Vancouver's Island, but that opportunity had been thrown away by the Government.

Mr. Mangles suggested the propriety of giving to the Colonial Secretary a council of retired governors to assist him in his administration. It was impossible for any man to understand the wants and interests of the numerous colonies

Mr. Hume hoped the honourable member would press either for a committee or for a commission. Two-thirds of our whole military force were wanted for our colonies on account of our present system of government, whereas, by a new system, the colonies should be made to defend themselves. There would be an end to all quarrelling with the Colonial Office if the colonies were made to maintain their own expenses, because then the patronage of the Colonial Office would entirely cease.

Mr. Anstey supported the motion. He designated the Colonial Office a public nuisance.

Sir W. Molesworth said the two questions for consideration were—should an inquiry into our colonial policy take place, and, if so, by whom. He thought inquiry was imperatively called for; but that a commission of three or five would be the best plan. However, he should vote for Mr Scott's motion, should it be pressed to a division

After a few observations from Major Blackall, the House divided—For Mr Scott's motion, 34; against it, 81: majority against the motion, 47.

Smithfield. On the motion of Mr. Mackinnon, the Select Committee on the removal of Smithfield Market was nominated.

SUPPLY.

On the motion for going into Committee of Supply,

Mr. Anstey moved an address to the Crown on the subject of certain illegal ordinances and acts of Council for the taxation of the people of New Zealand Land—the attempts of Lieutenant-Governor Sir William Denison to intimidate the Judges of the Supreme Court of that island into declaring such ordinances or acts to be legal, and the grievances complained of by the colonists of that island in their petition presented last year to her Majesty, and printed by order of the House; and that her Majesty may be pleased to direct the local authorities in future to respect the independence of the judicial functions of that Court, and also to signify her disallowance of any ordinance or act subsequently passed by the said Lieutenant-Governor in council, for giving to such illegal ordinances or acts the force of law.

No hon. member having been found to second the motion, it consequently fell to the ground.

The House went into Committee of Supply *pro forma*.

The House adjourned at two o'clock

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Tuesday.

Sir J. Farington gave notice of his intention to move, on the motion for the second reading of Mr. Hume's bill for the establishment of county boards, that the bill be read a second time that day six months.

Sale of Land in Ireland.—Mr. Sadleir called attention to the legal circumstances which unduly impede the sale of landed property in Ireland, and to those facilities which may be safely afforded for its free transfer. The hon. member cited an array of cases to show the impediments that lay in the way of the transfer of estates in Ireland in consequence of the absurd technicalities and rules of the Court of Chancery, and gave a description of the various and anomalous kinds of tenure by which land is held in that country. He suggested the appointment of local boards, on whom great powers should be conferred by Parliament, as the best means of providing a direct, speedy, and safe remedy for the social evils of Ireland. The hon. member concluded his speech by moving for a Select Committee to inquire into the legal and other hindrances that impede the transfer of property in Ireland.—The Solicitor-General declined to go into the details of the forms of conveyancing, and of the rules of the Court of Chancery, contenting himself with expressing his desire that those forms and rules should be reformed. With respect to the facilitation of the sale and transfer of estates in Ireland, he observed that objections might be should move for leave to bring in the bill, for that purpose of which he had given notice. Having referred to the altered state of feeling observable in the House now, from what it was when the Encumbered Estates Act was passed, he gave utterance to a hope that all parties would unite in framing an effective and practical measure. In his opinion the evils of Ireland were not to be remedied by any large and comprehensive plan, but by the operation of numerous measures, devised and amended after experience.—Mr. J. O'Connell was proceeding to address the House, when it was counted out.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Wednesday.

The House sat from noon to six o'clock

PUBLIC ROADS BILL.

A great many petitions having been presented against the bill,

Mr. C. Lewis moved its second reading. It is the second bill introduced this session, the first having been withdrawn.

Mr. Denison opposed the bill, and moved, as an amendment, that it be read a second time that day six months. After some discussion for and against its measure,

Mr. C. Lewis defended the bill, and contended that a combined management of all roads would be the most economical and efficient. He admitted that the present was not a very favourable moment for obtaining a calm consideration of the measure, because the rate-payers in agricultural districts were just now peculiarly sensitive to all questions of taxation, although he was ready to maintain that this bill would not increase their burdens. Considering the difficulties in the next his subject, and the unfavourable state of public feeling at this moment he would consent, should the second reading be assented to by the House, to move for the bill to a Select Committee, the understanding that the management of turnpike trusts and highways should be intimately confined to the combined [illegible] Board

Sir R. Peel could not, in assenting to the second [illegible] reference of the bill to a select committee, agree to the principle that turnpike trusts and highways should be placed under one management. [illegible] ben. Bannot pointed out many objections to the [illegible]

Mr. Hume advised the withdrawal of the bill

Sir G. Grey, seeing that the opinion of the House was decided opposed to the principle of the bill that of a combined management—would advise the withdrawal of the bill, at the same time that he felt bound to say that the government could give out no hope that they would introduce a measure during the present session.

The motion for the second reading was in consequence discharged, and the bill was withdrawn

Mr P Wood moved the third reading of the Affirmation Bill

Mr. Goulburn opposed the bill, and moved, as an amendment, that it be read a third time that day six months

Mr. Henley also opposed the bill.

The House then divided a few minutes before six o'clock—For the third reading, 70; against it, 46; majority, 24

On the question that the bill do pass,

Captain Harris rose and spoke in opposition to the bill until the hand of the clock pointed to six, when the Speaker vacated the chair, and the House, amid some laughter, adjourned without disposing of the question.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—Thursday.

Their Lordships re-assembled to-day after the Easter recess.

The Petty Sessions Bill was read a third time and passed.

The Army of the Punjaub.—The Marquis of Lansdowne gave notice that on Tuesday next he would move that the Papers of the Legislative Council in the Governor-General of India, the Commander-in-Chief, and the officers and soldiers of the army in India, for their services in the Punjaub. (Hear, hear.)

In answer to Lord Brougham, the Marquis of Lansdowne stated that the papers relative to our intervention in Sicily would be presented to the House forthwith. He had hoped to be able to produce them that evening, but they were not yet ready. Meanwhile he had to state that our squadron in the Mediterranean confined its exertions to the protection of the lives and property of British subjects.

NORTH WALES RAILWAY COMPANY.

Lord Montegle moved that Mr. Chadwick and Mr. Marriner be called to the bar. The noble Lord having repeated the history of the proceedings which their Lordships had taken in relation to the North Wales Railway Company, obtained the Queen's Attorney-General to direct the Usher of the Black Rod to call in Messrs. Chadwick and Marriner.

Lord Campbell said that all the parties had to answer for was not obeying the order of the House

Messrs. Chadwick and Marriner having been called to the bar, and asked what they had to say,

Mr Chadwick said, that, had he received the order to attend, nothing should have prevented him from obeying it, and he read the evidence of the messengers of their Lordships, to prove that the order had not been served upon him till the month of October, 1848. Had he had the least idea that his presence would have been required in September, he would have been in the way.

Mr. Marriner, on being called on, said he had done all in his power to comply with the orders of their Lordships' House, and proceeded to explain the steps he had taken to procure and supply to their Lordships the information required; and it was not until after the prorogation of Parliament that he had received any intimation that his presence was required at their Lordships' bar. From the moment he had received that intimation, he had held himself entirely at the orders of their Lordships.

Lord Montegle considered the explanations unsatisfactory, and that there had been a deliberate intention, on the part of those persons, to delay the ends of justice, to prove that the contempt was improper intention; and, in order to show that their Lordships would not permit their privileges to be trampled on, moved that William Cubitt and John Hawkesley, having been guilty of a breach of the privileges of the House, by a disobedience to the orders of the House, have been guilty of a contempt of the House, and that they be therefore taken into custody.

The motion having been agreed to, Messrs. Chadwick and Marriner were removed in custody.—Adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Thursday.

Mr. Bromley took the oaths and his seat for South Nottingham, in the room of Colonel Sibthorp.

Vote of Thanks to the Army in India.—Sir J. Hobhouse gave notice of his intention on the 24th instant to propose a vote of thanks to the Governor-General, the Commander-in-Chief, and the officers and men of the army of India, for their late eminent services in the East. (Hear, hear.)

Turkish Intervention.—Mr. Anstey—Sir, I wish to ask the noble Lord, the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, whether he received any information from Constantinople on the subject of an alleged demand made on the Sultan by the Government of the Czar, that the Turkish troops from the Moldavia and Wallachia, under the menace that if the troops were not withdrawn, the Russian Ambassador would be instructed to ask for his passport, and, if so, whether the honour and interests of the country in question when the no-quarrelsome and learned gentlemen has put, I beg to say that I do not believe that any such demand has been made by the Russian Government; on the contrary, I have every reason to believe the reverse, which is that the no-quarrelsome and learned gentleman refers to totally unfounded. In fact, the presence of the Ottoman troops in the Danubian Provinces was invited by Russia, and by that Power in possession of the most recently Russia sent General Soltzgan, an officer of great distinction, to Constantinople, with the view, as I am informed, of endeavouring to effect a friendly arrangement of the matter in dispute.

Mr. Disraeli to have an interview with Irish members.

On the motion that the orders of the day be now read,

Lord Castlereagh threw himself on the indulgence of the House while he introduced to its notice matters referring personally to himself, and having reference to a correspondence which had passed between himself and the noble Lord the First Minister of the Crown, bearing upon the interview of Irish members with that noble Lord. At that meeting the hon. gentleman the member for Limerick introduced business of an extraneous nature, and gentlemen present were unable to come to any conclusion as to who should be elected spokesman of the body He (Lord C.) was requested by many of the gentlemen present to state their views, but he was unable to catch the noble Lord's attention. He therefore addressed a letter to the noble Lord, which, with the permission of the House, he would read It was as follows:—"My Lord, I beg to state to your Lordship, not only for myself, but on behalf of a numerous and influential body of Irish members, that, whilst in deference to your position as a Minister of the Crown, we attended the meeting in Downing-street, we were not prepared to pledge ourselves to adopt any particular measure as a Minister of the Crown may propose for the consideration of the two branches of the Legislature; but without hearing the arguments which may be produced in the discussion of such a question, we could not put ourselves in the position of answering for our constituents, and therefore we beg to state that in offering any advice to Government on the course they may think proper to pursue,—I am, &c." In answer to that letter he received a note to the following effect: "I should have waited to hear your Lordship, but it does not appear to be the wish of the members present that I should do so, and I thought it best to retire; otherwise, I must have heard other members who did not belong to that numerous and influential body to which your Lordship alludes, and I must have assisted at a debate instead of receiving a decision." He had thought it his duty to refer to the [illegible] and he would now leave the matter in the hands of the House [illegible] and submit it. He would only make one other remark with reference to the numerous and influential body which the noble Lord had alluded to in his letter. He held in his hand the names of the gentlemen who constituted it, and, if the noble Lord chose to see them, he would find that they were numerous and influential. In conclusion, he had to state that the whole body of Irish Members had come to the conclusion, in conformity with the letter which he had the honour to address to the noble Lord. (Hear, hear.)

Lord J. Russell rose and said, as the noble Lord had thought it necessary to make that statement, he might be allowed to make a few observations in reply. He begged to state that, after having obtained what the views of the Government were, he intimated that he thought it would be better if the gentlemen then present should take some further time to consider their decision, and expressed a hope that they would favour him with a reply in the course of this morning. The noble Lord (Lord Castlereagh), as he understood, then began to state that he was prepared then to say what the opinion of the meeting was.

Lord Castlereagh: No, not the meeting.

Lord J. Russell: Then, said that he was prepared to state the opinion of several persons. He (Lord J. Russell) was ready to receive the answer—he stopped to hear it, upon which several gentlemen called out "No, no." He thought that if he received the answer of the noble Lord, he should not be receiving the answer of the meeting, and that he should be involved in a debate with respect to what the intention of the meeting was. He, therefore, adopted his original intention, and retired into the next room and expressed his willingness to come back again and make any other explanation that might be required of him. He could assure the noble Lord that he was very sorry that any misunderstanding should have arisen, but he begged to say that he wished to cast no disparagement upon any one, and was ready to make any apology which might be considered necessary (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Disraeli—I think it highly unconstitutional to call a meeting in the way in which the noble Lord has called one; and I am surprised that a Minister who is so well known for his knowledge of the constitution should have recourse to such meetings. (Hear, hear.)

Lord J Russell said that the hon member was out of order.

The Speaker said he had allowed the noble Lord (Lord Castlereagh) to proceed with his statements, although he was out of order, seeing that it was the general opinion of the House that he should do so; but the House would now see the inconvenience of the discussion proceeding further, and he trusted that he would now be supported in enforcing the rule of the House. (Hear)

Mr. Disraeli said—I rose to move the adjournment of the House, and I concluded that I was in order. I shall, however, take the first opportunity of bringing forward this subject again, and then a Minister of the Crown will not have it in his power to say that I had prepared my observations. (Laughter and cheers)

NAVIGATION BILL

The report on this bill, as amended, was considered and agreed to, and the bill ordered to be read a third time on Monday next

RATE IN AID (ADVANCE OF MONEY)

On the motion of Lord J. Russell, the House went into committee of the whole House on the question of the relief of the distressed unions in Ireland, when

The Chancellor of the Exchequer proposed that a sum of £100,000 be advanced from the Consolidated Fund on the security of the Rate in Aid, for the relief of those unions. The advance was to be conditional on the passing of the Rate in Aid; the sum required for immediate use would be but £6000.

Mr. Herbert moved, as an amendment, that the security should be, not a Rate in Aid, but an Income and Property Tax, levied in Ireland.

After a lengthened discussion, Colonel Dunne moved the adjournment of the debate, which, on a division, was negatived by a majority of 207 to 56

Mr. Sadleir then moved that the Chairman report progress, which was agreed to, the Chairman obtaining leave to sit again on next day (Friday).

The House shortly afterwards rose, at one o'clock.

RAILWAY INTELLIGENCE.

MIDLAND RAILWAY COMPANY.—RESIGNATION OF MR. HUDSON.

A special meeting of the shareholders of this company was held at the Derby station on Thursday, to take into consideration the propriety of appointing a committee to inquire into the affairs of the company; Mr. James Ellis, the Deputy-Chairman, presiding, in the absence of Mr Hudson, M.P.

Mr Bell, the Secretary of the company, having read the requisition and advertisement convening the meeting,

The Chairman read the following letter from Mr. Hudson:—

York, 17th April, 1849

To the Directors of the Midland Railway Company

Gentlemen,—The approaching meeting of the shareholders renders it necessary for me to address you on the subject of the office which I have the honour to hold, as Chairman of your Company. Forming parts of one great line of communication, the Midland, the York and North Midland, and the York, Newcastle, and Berwick Railway Company on have hitherto had one common interest to promote; and, in watching over the development of them, it has always been to me a pleasing reflection that I was contributing to the prosperity of each of the other companies. It was this which enabled me to discharge the duties of Chairman confided to me by the shareholders of these different lines; and it is because I have apprehensions that circumstances have now arisen which may render it impracticable for any one person to preside over all these companies, that I feel it requisite to make the present communication.

I must have been obvious to the public that the Great Northern Railway, when opened, must of necessity materially affect the existing line of railway in the districts through which it passes. To the formation of that railway I gave my strenuous and most uncompromising opposition. I believed its formation to be unnecessary, and I felt that the benefits to be derived from it were not sufficient to justify an expenditure of the immense capital requisite for its construction. It pleased the Legislature to view the question otherwise, and the consequence is, that this line will very shortly be brought into active operation. The extension of that company cannot now be disregarded; and it may be that the interests of these different railways may not be found to be identical. Therefore it is, that, after due deliberation, I have thought it might be more satisfactory to the shareholders of the Midland Company that I should resign the office of their Chairman. I could not consent to hold the office without devoting every energy that I possess to the furtherance of their interests regardless of that of any other company; neither could I consent to preside over the other two companies without being prepared to exert myself for the promotion of the interests of their property, irrespective of the consequences which might result to any other company from the policy which they might decide on pursuing.

Under these circumstances I feel that I best perform my duty to the shareholders by tendering my resignation of the office of chairman. It is impossible for me to do this without expressing the deep sense which I entertain of the generous confidence which has been reposed in me by my brother shareholders, and the high satisfaction which I have derived from the cordiality which has prevailed among the directors with whom it has been my good fortune to be associated, and of the unanimity which has characterised all our proceedings. This it is which has enabled the capabilities of your line to be brought into full activity.

I take my leave of you, gratefully acknowledging your past kindness, and anxiously desirous for the continued prosperity of the undertaking with which I have been identified.—I have the honour to be, gentlemen, your faithfully,

Geo. Hudson.

The Chairman said that the letter of Mr. Hudson only spoke of resigning the chairmanship of the Directors, but the directorship it is assuming to assign his seat at the Board, and accepted it accordingly. At the last meeting of the company a proposition had been made to appoint a committee to investigate the affairs of the company, which was opposed by the directors, and overruled by the shareholders. A few days afterwards, at a meeting of the York and North Midland Company, held at York, Mr. Hudson stated that arrangements had been entered into with the Great Northern Company; and there a friend of the Midland at once saw the necessity of an opportun being given to the shareholders to inquire into the affairs of the compa. In the meantime, the [illegible] (Mr. Ellis) made inquiries of Mr. Hudson, the Chairman of the Great Northern Company, and Mr. Hudson, and was assured that the only arrangement entered into was for the purpose of saving an outlay of capital by the Great Northern Company on the line beyond Doncaster, the one becoming connected with the York and North Midland at Burton Salmon. (Hear.) The chairman then proceeded to deprecate the pol. of entering into warfare with any other company, and expressed the wish of the directors to enter into amicable arrangements with the Great Northern and other lines, though he could not conceal from himself the fact that the Great Northern line would tend to injure the Midland. At the same time that they were willing to enter into such arrangements, he would not hesitate to say that he believed the junction of the North Western Company to be the natural ally of the Midland (Cheers.) Knowing the anxiety the shareholders must feel relative to the position of their company, the directors, immediately after the meeting held at York on the 28th February, resolved on calling a meeting of the shareholders, but deferred the period for its being held until they could receive the report of a committee appointed to another object. (Hear.) In the meantime, the directors received a requisition from some of the Liverpool shareholders on the subject, which caused the meeting to be he d some ten days earlier than it would otherwise have been. The directors were anxious that the fullest inquiry should be made into the affairs of the company, but he (the chairman) hoped that nothing would be said to excite acrimonious feelings in the minds of any one until the report of the committee was made. He was satisfied that the time has arrived when an inquiry must take place into the affairs of all, or of almost all, railway companies, in order that the real value of the property might be ascertained. No charges had been made against the directors, and therefore he would not enter into a statement of the affairs of the company until the committee which it was proposed to appoint should make their report, when he had no doubt that the directory would be able to defend any of their acts, if necessary. (Cheers.)

Mr. Wylie, of Liverpool, in an extremely moderate speech, deprecating the prejudging the question of the affairs of the company, proposed the appointment of the following gentlemen as a committee to inquire into these affairs:—Charles Arkwright, Esq., Dunstall, Staffordshire; Wm. M'Cracken, Liverpool; Wm. Smith, Esq., of Shelfield; Jno Cartwright, Loughborough, Esq.; Wm. Ham Watson, of Ayr, esq; John Starling, of Huddersfield, Esq.; and Jno. Mercer, junior, of Bristol, Esq.; with full power to call for all necessary books and documents. The committee had been framed with a view of fairly representing the shareholders in the various districts; and an interview having been had with the directors on the subject, he was happy to say that they also approved of the gentlemen named.

Mr. Elias Morley seconded the motion, and, in doing so, strongly urged the shareholders not to part with their property at the present depressed prices, as he believed they would only have to grieve in vain.

After a short, uninteresting conversation, the committee was appointed; and thanks given to the Liverpool Committee, and Mr. Ellis, the chairman of the day. The meeting then adjourned till the 31st of May, to receive the report of the committee.

The meeting was very densely crowded, not less than 1000 or 1200 shareholders being present.

RATING OF RAILWAYS.—A petition has been got up in Liverpool to the House of Lords, praying that railways be more equitably assessed in respect to poor's rates; that a share be taken in the government of parishes through which railways pass; and that they be allowed to appeal to a high court against the decisions of the local magistrates. The petition has been already numerously signed.

THE POST-OFFICE ROBBERIES AT EXETER.—Harrap, who was convicted at the late assizes for Exeter of having purloined valuables passing through the Exeter post-office, has made a confession, exonerating the young man (Hyett) who was dismissed from the post-office some time since on suspicion of having abstracted a letter containing sixty £5 notes. It appears, from Harrap's statement, that he himself abstracted the letter, cashed twelve of the notes, and burnt the remaining forty-eight. "It is to be hoped," says a correspondent, "that justice, though tardy, as it must be, will be done to the young man Hyett, so long suffering under such a suspicion—a suspicion which, unfortunately, resulted in the suicide of a father, and which caused deep grief in a respectable family.

FOREIGN ARMS FOR CALIFORNIA.—A quantity of arms, of different descriptions, were recently imported into one of the ports on the coast, for the ostensible and expressed purpose of being exported to California; but, as arms of foreign manufacture of every description are prohibited from being imported into this country, they were not allowed admission for exportation. Cutlasses and rapiers, but were permitted, as the only privilege that could be granted, to be put to the foreign port from which the importation of them had taken

THE FORT OF RHOTAS, IN THE PUNJAUB.

PART OF THE FORT OF RHOTAS.—FROM A SKETCH BY A CORRESPONDENT.

THE WAR IN INDIA.

WITH reference to the intelligence just received by the Overland Mail, it will be seen that Rhotas promises to be a point of considerable interest in the campaign of the British troops in the Punjaub. From the *Bombay Courier*, dated Rhotas, March 3, we learn that, "on the 1st of the month, more troops crossed the main stream, while others moved to the right bank of the Jhelum; and, on the 2nd, marched to Rhotas, which is a very large, picturesque-looking place, and might have been strong before the day of gunpowder, but with artillery opposed to it could not resist two hours, being built of brick, and commanded by several hills near it. The road from the fort to Rhotas lies through a very finely cultivated country and pretty scenery, but nothing that could have stopped the advance of our army."

In Thornton's excellent "Gazetteer," Rhotas is described as an extensive fort, six miles west of the right or western bank of the river Jhelum. The interior is two miles and a half long, and is of an oblong, narrow form, having its two sides and eastern end resting upon the edge of ravines, which divide it from a table-land of elevation equal to that of the hill on which the fort stands. The western face of the plateau is washed by the small river Gham, running at its base. Its works consist of massive walls, thirty feet thick, cemented with mortar and strengthened with bastions, all crenated throughout, and provided with a double row of loopholes. Connected with the fortress is an immense well, lined with masonry, and having passages down to the water, so numerous that fifty to a hundred persons may draw water at once.

The present fortress (continues Mr. Thornton) was built about the year 1540, by Shuher Shah, the Patan Emperor of Dehly, who had driven Humaioon into exile, and he is said to have expended a million and a half in its construction. When Humaioon returned, at the head of an army, to reclaim his empire, the fortress was given up to him without resistance. He demolished the palace raised within the fort by his rival and enemy, but found the massive defences too strong for the limited time and means which he could allow for their destruction. The fortress is at present in a ruinous state; and in one place a huge mass of the wall has tumbled down the precipice, and rendered the interior accessible. It is considered by military men indefensible against modern modes of attack.

The upper of the two accompanying Engravings is from a sketch just received from a Correspondent in India. The companion Illustration is from a sketch from the portfolio of Mr. Vigne, the traveller.

THE BATTLE OF GOOJERAT.

WE extract the following details of this engagement from a private letter of John Dunlop, M.D., Assistant-Surgeon, H.M. 32nd Regiment; whose sketches from Moultan appeared in our Number for March 10:—

CAMP, GOOJERAT, 27th Feb., 1849.

The Sikhs had proved themselves such formidable foes, that a hard and bloody fight was looked for; now we have to record a great and satisfactory victory gained on the field of Goojerat (where we are now encamped), with a comparatively small loss on our part, the enemy cut up, most of their guns captured, and we trust the campaign nearly over. I shall now give you a short account of *our* participation in the affair. When we arrived from Moultan at Ramnuggur, two days' march from Lord Gough's camp, we heard that the Sikh army had changed their position their strong and well-defended position—and it was supposed they had crossed the Jhelum. Luckily for us, this was not the case: they had merely moved eastward towards Goojerat, and out of the broken, jungly country around Chillianwalla, puffed up in their pride to the belief that they could meet us in a fair pitched battle in the open country. Encamped around the city of Goojerat, they awaited us.

On the 19th of February we forded the river Chenab without any accident bivouacked on the right bank during a cold, wet night, and joined Lord Gough's camp on the 20th. The old white-headed commander rode down our lines, and told us that an attack on the enemy was to be made on the morrow After spending two hours in preparation, we marched in order of battle towards Goojerat, the 32d being nearly on the extreme right of the line. At five P.M. we halted, in the same order, pitched our tents, and arranged our affairs the tall towers of Goojerat being now seen about three miles in front of us. We had but a grave dinner party that evening; it was hardly to be expected that we should all meet again—we hoped the best.

At daybreak I was made aware by my bearer that things were being put in preparation; and, as it was my turn to go out with the regiment, I got all my surgical apparatus in order, and with the bandsmen, as if my body-guard, followed my regiment. Onward we moved, through a beautiful, richly-cultivated country, covered with short green crops and groups of picturesque trees; a clear blue sky above; a cool, refreshing wind playing around; the regular masses of infantry moving on in the greatest order, diversified by the blue-coated artillerymen and the picturesque troops of cavalry which protected our flanks; the whole scene being closed by the magnificent Himalayas, capped with snow, towering in the distance. Not a sound reached us, save the heavy tread of the soldiers; and nothing did we see to tell of the neighbourhood of the Sikhs. An occasional halt took place, then onward still we moved.

At length a clear white vapour, shooting up from behind a distant grove, followed by the sullen sound of a gun, told us that our work was about to begin. Flash after flash succeeded in quick succession as the Sikhs opened their fire from their extended line, but the balls fell short. Still onward we went, now sitting down for a brief space to rest on the green grass, or to drink a cooling draught from a well as we passed. At last we halted, and the heavy artillery

RUINS OF THE FORT OF RHOTAS, ON THE GREAT ROAD FROM ATTOK TO LAHORE.—FROM A SKETCH BY G. T. VIGNE, ESQ.

moved to the front, and in a short time our fire began to open. The horse artillery galloped through our opened lines, *cheering* as they went, and taking up their advanced position, began to ply their guns. For miles on our left the clouds of smoke, the flashes from the guns, and the incessant roar of artillery, made the scene one of great excitement. The infantry were ordered to lie down, and little damage was received; the balls generally fell short, a few went over our heads, and some rolled in among the troops harmlessly. For nearly three hours the cannonading continued, when one by one the enemies guns ceased to fire. Then the order was given for the infantry to advance, and the roll of musquetry began: rattle, rattle, rattle, with an occasional boom from a large gun, was all that was heard. I followed with my "dhoolies" for carrying the sick, and picking up the wounded as we advanced, and sending them to the rear. On still our troops went, cheering and firing, and firing and cheering, and driving the enemy's regular infantry right before them. At this time I fell in with ——, who had joined his regiment again, having quite recovered from his slight wound. He was covered with dust and smoke. We shook each other by the hand, and went our different ways. At length, we halted; and the enemy being in full flight, on dashed the cavalry and horse artillery in pursuit, cutting up mercilessly the flying foe. For fifteen miles they chased the Sikhs. When night came on it was found that we had captured fifty-three pieces of cannon, and that our loss did not exceed 1000 men. Thus ended the battle of Goojerat; satisfactorily proving to the Sikhs, that, in an open and fair field, they are no match for us.

THE FORTRESS OF RENDSBURG.

We have been favoured by a Hamburgh artist with the accompanying scene of the arrival of the prisoners of the vessels *Christian VIII.* and *Gefion* in the fortress of Rendsburg. The hostilities were described in our Journal of last week. The locality presents the market-place and town-house.

Rendsburg is a fortified town of Denmark, in the duchy of Holstein, and is situated partly on a heath, partly on an island, at the mouth of the Eyder, at its junction with the Holstein canal. It consists of three parts: the Old Town, built on the above-mentioned island; the New Town, on the Holstein bank of the river; and the crown-work, with the last sluice of the canal; and some warehouses, all on the Schleswig side. It has two churches, an hospital, a house of correction, military academy, &c. It is the residence of the Superintendant-General (a high dignitary of the Lutheran Church); and the military chest of the duchies of Schleswig, Holstein, and Luneburg is in the town.

RUSSIAN FUR COMPANY.—The Emperor of Russia, by a recent ukase, has renewed the privilege of the Russian American Company, founded in 1797. This Company, the principal office of which is at Archangel, on the north-west extremity of North America, carries on an immense commerce in furs, skins, and other articles, with all parts of the world. In this renewed charter, the Russian Government has introduced a clause, expressly stipulating that the Company shall establish factories in both the Americas, to meet the wants of the commerce of Russia. It also imposes upon the company the establishment of a line of transatlantic steamers, towards which it is to receive a subvention of 4,000,000 roubles.

FALL OF BRESCIA.

THE bombardment and sacking of this fine city of Lombardy was detailed in our Journal of last week.

Brescia, the Roman Brixia, is the capital of the province of that name, and is situated in a plain between the river Mella and a navigilo or canal which comes out of the river Chiese, and joins the Oglio; the hills from the north being close to the town. It is nearly square in plan, surrounded by walls, and has a castle on a hill. It is described as a bustling, lively, well-built town, a bishop's see, and the residence of the delegate or governor of the province.

Brescia has many fine churches, with numerous paintings by the great masters, principally of the Venetian school. The rotunda of the old *duomo*, or cathedral, is a structure of the Lombards of the seventh century; and the new cathedral is a splendid building. Some of the churches abound with paintings by native artists, among others by Marietto, whose works alone (Lanzi says) it is worth a journey to Brescia to see. The town, too, has many noble palaces, enriched with works of art; and the public library has 28,000 volumes

Brescia, next to Rome, has most fountains of any town in Italy. There are 72 public fountains in the streets, besides some hundreds of private ones; the water being supplied from the hills in the neighbourhood. There is a handsome theatre, a casino or assembly-room, and a new *camposanto*, or cemetery, in which the tombs are placed in rows one above the other against the walls, after the manner of the ancient *columbaria*.

Of the modern history of the place, it may be sufficient to state that the league of Cambrai took it from Venice in 1509, when it passed under the French, from whom having revolted in 1512, it was retaken by storm by Gaston de Foix, who gave it up to all the horrors of pillage and massacre. It was on this occasion that Bayard was severely wounded. Soon after, by the retreat of the French, Venice recovered its possessions, and Brescia among them. From that time it remained under the Republic till 1797, when a party of nobles and citizens, dissatisfied with the Senate, and encouraged and assisted by the French and the Milanese, revolted against Venice. Bonaparte annexed Brescia and Bergamo to the Cisalpine Republic. By the peace of 1814, Brescia, with the rest of Lombardy, passed under the dominion of Austria, against which it has just revolted, and become reduced to almost a heap of ruins. The Illustration shows the hot conflict in one of the streets, and gives some idea of the architectural character of the town, which has thus been sacrificed to devastating war.

THE FORTRESS OF RENDSBURG.—ENTRY OF THE DANISH PRISONERS.—FROM A SKETCH BY A CORRESPONDENT.

THE CONFLICT AT BRESCIA.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK

SUNDAY April 22 Second Sunday after Easter New Moon, 11th. 54m. P.M
MONDAY, 23 — St. George. Sir J. N. Hickens, Sculptor, died, 1803.
TUESDAY 24 — Sun rises 4h. 49m.; sets 7h. 10m.
WEDNESDAY 25 — St. Mark. Princess Alice Maud born, 1843
THURSDAY, 26 — Sun rises 4h. 45m.; sets 7h. 13m.
FRIDAY, 27 Length of day 14h. 33m
SATURDAY 28 — Lyndhurst imprisoned at the Gatehouse, at West-
minster, 1742.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE,
FOR THE WEEK ENDING APRIL 28.

So day	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
M. h. m.	A. h. m.	A. h. m.	A. h. m.	A. h. m.	A. h. m.	A. h. m.
1 20	1 46	2 13	2 45	3 20	3 59	4 43
P. h. m.	P. h. m.	P. h. m.	P. h. m.	P. h. m.	P. h. m.	P. h. m.
1 40	2 6	2 33	3 5	3 40	4 19	5 3

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.—The Nobility, Gentry, and the Public, that a GRAND EXTRA NIGHT will take place on THIS [illegible] Additions for Boxes, Stalls, and Tickets to be made at the Opera Box-Office [illegible]

ROYAL MISSISSIPPI PICTURE, Egyptian Hall.—BANVARD'S GREAT PAINTING has re-opened from Windsor Castle, where it was exhibited by command to her Majesty the Queen, Prince Albert, and the Royal Family, is NOW OPEN to the public, at the Egyptian Hall, Piccadilly. Morning, Half-past Two; Evening, Half-past Seven.—Admission: Lower Seats, 2s.; Gallery, 1s

THE EXHIBITION of the Association for Promoting the Free Exhibition of MODERN ART is NOW OPEN at the Gallery, Hyde Park-corner, daily from 9 till dusk. Admission, 1s. Catalogues, 6d BELL SMITH, Hon. Secretary.

EGYPTIAN HALL, Piccadilly.—MARIE, the Infant Pianiste and Vocalist, (Sanctioned and Gentle), Six Years of Age, EVERY DAY, Morning, 3 o'clock; Evening, 8. To appreciate the powers of this highly gifted and interesting little [illegible] is necessary to see her performance, which is fixed in a style of elegance and ease. Reserved Seats, 2s.; Balcony, 1s. Children and Schools, half-price

HERR STRAUSS (of Vienna) has the honour to announce to the Nobility, Gentry, and the Public, that he will give a GRAND CONCERT (assisted by a celebrated Pianist and Vocalist) on EVENING NEXT, at the QUEEN'S CONCERT ROOMS, Hanover-square, on which occasion he will perform Eight o'Clock PROGRAMME Part I. Overture to [illegible] Waltz, "Wiener Carneval," by Herr Strauss. Set Cotillon Waltz, "Les Sirènes." Quadrille "Les Masques." Waltz, "Pluyende Blatter," Grand Pot-pourri of Spanish Airs. Galop "Die Marketenderin." Part II. Grand Selection of Russian Airs, by Herr Strauss. Part III. Overture [illegible] Waltz, "Sinngedichte." Quadrille "Nordische Tandelyeen for Orchester." Waltz, "Kathinka Polka." Grand Galop, "Sehnsucht." Quadrille "Les Sirènes

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

GREAT SOUTHERN WHALE FISHERIES.

A public testimonial, in the shape of a grand entertainment, was given on Wednesday, at the London Tavern, to Mr. Charles Enderby, F.R.S., by the merchants and citizens of London, the occasion being the departure of that enterprising gentleman to his newly-founded colony at the Auckland Islands. In explaining this, it should be mentioned that Mr. Enderby has obtained a grant of the Auckland Islands, a position in the South Pacific preferable to all others for the prosecution of the object in question—which he and his two brothers above were interested. This grant they have ceded to the Southern Whale Fishery Company, allowing the company a site for the business of the fishery free of charge, and making no other reservation respecting the islands, or the waters for then that they shall share, in equa. proportions with the company, any net profits which may be derived from the sale or lease of the land, after a suitable and sufficient site for the whaling establishment of the company at the Islands of the Aucklands, with descriptive details, appeared in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, No 339.)

The chair, on Wednesday evening, was taken by Admiral Dundas, M.P., one of the Lords of the Admiralty, supported by Mr. Labouchere, M.P., President of the Board of Trade, Lord Colchester, Mr. Thomas Baring, M.P., the Hon. F. Scott, M.P., Sir W. Clay, M.P., &c.

In the course of the evening, Mr. Enderby, in responding to the toast of his health, observed that, according to a paper which he held in his hand, the cases of whaling (including Arctic) were 696 American whalers in the Southern Pacific Ocean, to 14 British ships. (Hear, hear.) His instructions were, to restore the balance. (Hear.) He had no feelings or enmity towards the Americans, but he did wish to see British skill and British enterprise assert their own position. As for the Auckland Islands, he must say he should welcome the American whaler, and he wished them success, whilst he should make every endeavour to compete with them.

Mr. Enderby then proposed the health of Mr. Labouchere and of her Majesty's Ministers.

Mr. Labouchere, in acknowledging the compliment, said it was matter of great gratification to him to be present on an occasion like the present, when all the principal merchants of the City of London were at the table. (Hear, hear.) But more especially did he feel pleasure in the circumstance that he had a warm sympathy with the objects of the enterprise contented by their worthy guest, Mr. Enderby. (Hear.) The presence of so many of the greatest merchants of London proved the value of the enterprise: it was deeply to be regretted that the fisheries of the deep sea had been left by English seamen to the United States. He trusted, however, that it would be found possible to restore the influence which England once possessed in the whale fisheries. (Hear.) He hailed, therefore, with satisfaction the meeting; and as to the thanks which Mr. Enderby had offered to the Government for their promotion of his views, he could only say that Government had done their duty in so acting. (Hear.)

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

CONDUCT OF MR. D'EYNCOURT, M.P., ON MR. COBDEN'S MOTION.—At a meeting of the Lambeth Electoral Association, held on Tuesday evening, at the Horns Tavern, Kennington Common, to take into consideration the resolutions assigned by the Right Hon. C. T. D'Eyncourt, for the absence of his name from the division list upon Mr. Cobden's motion for financial reform, and upon the general business of the Association, the following resolutions were carried, to :—1. "That the reasons assigned by the Right Hon. C. T. D'Eyncourt, in his letter of the 19th of March, for the absence of his name from the division list, upon the important question of financial reform, brought forward by Mr. Cobden on the 26th of February, are deemed by this meeting most unsatisfactory." 2. "That, in the opinion of this meeting, no member of the House of Commons deserves the confidence of the people who fails to record his vote in favour of such a measure as that brought forward by Mr. Cobden, and that Mr. D'Eyncourt has, by his conduct on that occasion, forfeited all claim to the support of the electors of this borough." On the general business of the Association the secretary read the report of the committee, in which, after referring to the establishment of the association, they regretted that their operations had been hampered for want of pecuniary support, only about 125 members having been enrolled, and £70 subscribed. This they attributed to the want of a more active canvass Nevertheless, they had convened various public meetings in favour of their leading measures; and hoped to be able to commence operations in the registration courts next year. If the electors only responded to the call of the committee, the objects of the association might be accomplished by a very small effort from each. The financial statement showed a balance of £6 8s. 6d. now due to the treasurer. The committee earnestly appealed to the meeting for increased support; £20 or 30 sub-scribers of 2s. annually would be sufficient to carry out the objects of the association. The report was adopted, and the retiring members committee re-appointed.

CAMDEN-TOWN RAGGED SCHOOLS.—On Tuesday afternoon the annual meeting of the supporters of these schools was held at the Hanover square Rooms; Lord Ashley in the chair. The report of the committee stated that since the foundation of these schools, in July, 1846, 1,200 destitute children had received, and seventy or eighty more had applied for admission, but had been refused from the want of proper accommodation. The progress made by the children was in the highest degree satisfactory, both as regarded the ordinary religious and moral education and the industrial occupations taught to them. From eight to ten adults had been admitted to the schools at their own request; their ages varying from nineteen to thirty-eight. They were all in a most lamentable state of destitution, but seemed very anxious to improve. An infant school and a Sunday school had been opened in connexion with the original foundation, both with encouraging success; but there were unfortunately outstanding bill-lities to the amount of £74 1s. 9d. This report was received and adopted, and several gentlemen then addressed the meeting in support of the resolutions for the support of Ragged Schools to the support of the public, and pledging the meeting to do all in their power to promote them. After a vote of thanks to the chairman, the meeting, which was rather numerously attended, separated, after perusal of the articles manufactured by the industrial classes in these schools were exhibited to the meeting.

DEPUTATIONS OF THE LATE REGISTRAR-GENERAL OF CALCUTTA.—A meeting of gentlemen representing the interests of parties injured by the defalcations of the late Registrar-General in Calcutta, Sir T. Turton, was on Monday at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street, for the purpose of organising upon the best means to be adopted for obtaining compensation for their losses. The chair was taken by Mr. R. Alexander, who briefly detailed the incidents connected with the defalcation of the late Registrar-General, and expressed his opinion that compensation could only be expected through the intervention of an Act of the Imperial Parliament. He admitted, as a parallel case, the act of the 3d of William IV., cap. 74, which was passed awarding compensation to the sufferers from the defalcation of Mr. Gilbert Rickets, who was Registrar-General of the Court of Judicature in Madras, in 1817. The claims in Calcutta had, in the present case, ordered commissioners to prepare a report on the defalcations of the late Registrar, which report had, as it was understood, been received in London, but had not yet been made public, and he recommended that, in the first place, and as a preliminary step, some member of the House of Commons should be requested to move for a return of that report, and upon that being obtained, it might be followed up by a bill similar to that to which he had referred. After some discussion, a committee, consisting of Mr. Alexander, Mr. Fry, and Mr. Shuttleworth, was appointed to wait upon certain members of Parliament for the purpose of soliciting their co-operation in carrying out this view of the meeting.

MASTER MARINERS' BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.—On Tuesday night the fourteenth annual meeting of the committee and members of the Master Mariners' Benevolent Society was held at the Bridge house Hotel, London-bridge, to receive the report of the committee, and for the election of officers for the year ensuing. From the report it appeared that the funds of the society were £7547 6s. 6d., and the expenditure £1305 18s. 9d., leaving the total funds in hand, up to the 31st of March, 1849, £6,36 7s. 7d., of which £3,000 is invested in the National Debt Office, and £747 3s. 9d. in the hands of the treasurer; there being due from 123 members £174 9s. That notwithstanding the almost unprecedented number of casualties at sea during the last twelve months, the state of the funds was highly satisfactory. That since the first establishment of the society up to the present time there had been paid to the representatives of deceased members £6,027 10s. 6d., making a total of £13,567 3s. 9d. The committee, however, regret that there had not been a greater accession of new members than 14 during the past year, the number of subscribing members being 559, the highest registered number of masters being 1,555; out of this number 396 names are erased by death and other causes from the muster roll. Some of the gentlemen present took occasion to notice the merits of the master mariners. The society was established for their express benefit; and although there were hundreds in the port of London, none of them would attend it: it was too bad to expect those who had no interest in the society to attend the monthly and annual meetings, and the masters to absent themselves: and it was suggested that unless the masters made it a point to attend that the committee would dissolve themselves, and thus force the masters themselves to attend to their own interests. The committee was re-elected, and a new secretary appointed.

HEALTH OF TOWNS ASSOCIATION.—On Tuesday, the annual general meeting of this Association was held at the house of the Statistical Society, St. James's-square; the Hon. F. Byng in the chair. Amongst the individuals present were Mackinnon, M.P., Pr. B. Hollond, of Mansfield, to attend them, J. W. Tottie, Doctors Gavin, Oliver, Addis, &

that while the metropolis, and Ireland, and Scotland remained unbenefited by sanitary measures, it shou d be held, not only that the Association had not fulfilled its mission, but that the most important portion of its allotted work remained undone. (Hear, hear.) At the same time it was gratifying to have let how much had been achieved with the small amount of means which had been placed at their disposal, and he had no doubt whatever, that, if supported a little longer, the Association would accomplish in their entirety all the objects which it had in view. (Hear, hear.) Dr. Guy read the report of the Association for the past year, which minutely detailed all the steps taken during that period, and embraced a statement of the receipts and expenditure since its commencement in 1845, from which it appeared that the sum of £1865 18s. 8d had been received, chiefly in subscriptions, of which the sum of £1858 19s. 1d. had been expended; leaving a balance of £46 19s. 4d. on hand. Mr. Mackinnon, M.P., begged to state, in reference to Smithfield-market, that he had the good fortune to get a Committee of the House of Commons on the subject on the previous night. He had experienced much opposition from Alderman Sidney and other gentlemen connected with the city; but he believed that if the call for a division had been persisted in, these gentlemen would have walked out alone, and he should have had the remainder of the House with him (Hear, hear.) As the Chairman of the Committee, he did not like to pronounce any opinion on the matters which were likely to come before it, but this he would say, that he would keep steadily in view the main object of endeavouring to obtain the most correct information, and the most respectable evidence on the subject. He trusted that if there were any gentleman present who had it in the power to offer information on the subject, he would send in their communications to give them the benefit of their evidence.—The Chairman said that the step taken by Mr Mackinnon would undoubtedly produce much good, and he trusted that the public would be induced to support the present system of intramural interments, for he believed his medical friends who were present would say that, in the event of a hot summer, the present system of the grave-yards in the metropolis was likely to produce pestilence. Mr Mackinnon begged to state that he had privately applied to Lord John Russell, to the chairman of the Commissioners of Woods and Forests, and to Sir George Grey, and stated that he intended to put a question to them regarding their intentions in the matter; but the answer which he had received was that it would accelerate the object which he had in view by not pressing them then on this subject. A question, however, regarding the intentions of government, with respect to any interference with burials in towns, was asked of Lord John Russell by Lord Ingestre lately, and the answer which he got was, that a bill was in course of preparation for the purpose of preventing interments within the bills or mortality. Lord John Russell, however, had not mentioned any time for the introduction of the measure, and he trusted that some one would take care to force him to be explicit on that important point. Lord Dudley Stuart was chairman of a meeting on the subject lately held at the Crown and Anchor, and he had informed him (Mr. Mackinnon) that it was his intention to put the question in a very few days. (Hear, hear.) The report was adopted, and a numerous committee for the present year was appointed. The proceedings closed with the adoption of resolutions expressive of the imperative necessity of the extension of effective sanitary measures to Scotland and Ireland, and calling upon the friends of the association to come forward with subscriptions.

THE ROYAL HUMANE SOCIETY DINNER.—At the seventy-fifth anniversary festival of this institution, which took place, on Wednesday, at the Freemasons' Tavern, R. Hanby Cr., M.P., presiding, medals were presented to General Millman, for transmission to his son, Captain Bryan Millman, of the 6th Fusiliers, who had by the most intrepid conduct saved the lives of five of his brother officers; Dr. M. Oberon and his son, for the part they had taken in the same transaction; to Mr. Samuel Sims, the captain of the *Waterman* steamboat, No. 16, for saving the present Duke of Norfolk and his two sons from drowning in the water at Aberdeen; to Mr. T. Austin, for saving the life of John Holme, at Lancaster; and to Lieutenant Smith, for saving the life of Mr. West, near Vera Cruz. One of the most interesting presentations was that to Miss Julia [illegible] of Wight, on the 24th of June, 1848. The medal was presented to the lady through her brother. She herself was, however, in the gallery, and, on rising, was received with deafening and long-continued applause. [illegible] Lumley, M.P., Sheriff Pearman, Mr. Josiah Wilson, Mr. C. Rodenby, Mr. J. D. Powles, Mr. George Ingleton, Mr. C. Graham, Captain Halsted, R.N., of Lloyd's, Mr. Brookes, Mr. Chester, &c. The Chairman of Lloyd's was prevented joining the party through indisposition. The Lord Mayor and the Lady Mayoress have issued cards of invitation to a distinguished circle to meet Sir Robert and Lady Peel on Wednesday, the 9 h of May.

THE DEPUTY-CORONERSHIP FOR MIDDLESEX.—The office of Deputy-Coroner for Middlesex has been temporarily filled by Mr. J. Mills, in consequence of his health requiring a few months' relaxation from his duties, which, owing to the continuance of the recent indisposition of Mr. Wakley, have latter y been especially arduous. The duties of the office will, therefore, be undertaken for the next six months by Mr H. M. Wakley, son of the Coroner, on the expiration of which time it is hoped that Mr. Mills' health will be restored.

THE ROYAL SOCIETY.—The Earl of Rosse, the president, will, on Thursday evening, commence a series of four *conversazioni*, on Saturday (this evening), at Somer-set House. The other evenings appointed for these receptions are the 5th and 26th of next month, and the 6th of June.

FORGED BANK OF ENGLAND NOTES.—On Monday forged Bank of England notes which had been taken in business were exhibited in the shop windows of Mr. Heath, Poultry; at a tailor's, in Tavistock-row, Covent-garden-bridge; and at two other shops in the Commercial-road. So many of these forgeries have lately been passed, that the middle class and petty tradesmen absolutely refuse to take notes at all.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS, &c.—By the Registrar-General's report, for the week ending April 14, we find that the deaths registered in the week were 1059, which shows an excess of 103 on the spring average. Of these, 79 were from measles, which increase is one, hooping-cough, which was fatal in 69 cases, while the average is only 26 bronchitis and pneumonia, which severally count for 79, while the respective averages are 37 and 31, re found in the metropolis. Under the class of diseases which affect the respiratory gans, exclusive of phthisis, 198 deaths are enumerated, making 67 more than the average. Of small-pox, which died of inflamma in the week, 9 in the last four weeks. Cholera was fatal to only two persons. The whole number of lives which it has destroyed during a comparatively mild visitation of 30 weeks is 1,000. Diarrhœa, which generally proves fatal to a still greater extent, for it continues to maintain a population a little above the average. With reference to a fatal case of this disease, which occurred in Cambridge-heath, the Registrar-General observes that it is the second which has occurred in the same house; and that the medical attendant believes that they had their origin in an open sewer which runs at the back of the premises, and emits a very offensive smell. A boy, a year old, died in the week of "synanche parotidea maligna." The case is reckoned for convenience among those from scarlatina, that the list of causes of death might not be to much extended by introducing into it diseases which are rarely fatal. The births during the week numbered 1349.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.—The mean daily height of the barometer was greater on Tuesday, when it was 29.603 ; the mean of the week was 29.385. The temperature of the air fell gradually from the beginning of the week till Friday, when it began to rise. The highest daily mean was 47.1 on Sunday; the mean of the week was 41.8

THE WEATHER.—At about four o'clock on Tuesday afternoon last, the sky became suddenly overcast, and a heavy fall of snow took places. At first it came down in small flakes, which were soon succeeded by large and thick ones. In about a quarter of an hour the flakes increased in size and intensity, present ing all the appearances of a regular snow storm. The streets and houses were soon covered with the snow. Along the Strand, it was rather amusing to see the numerous vehicles in this unlooked-for garb. In the course of the evening the sky cleared up, and the snow ceased, but the weather remained intensely cold. The thermometer went down to 26. The barometer showed no change. In the course of the night there was another heavy fall of snow, accompanied with a drifting, piercing wind; and on Wednesday morning the streets were covered with snow, which, however, quickly disappeared before the sun's rays, which shone brightly. The day continued unseasonably cold, and in the afternoon there was some sleet. On Thursday there was a slight fall of snow, but it was not much to notice, which lasted from an early hour in the morning until four o'clock in the afternoon.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS RECENTLY DECEASED.

SIR ANDREW AGNEW, BART., OF LOCHNAW.

THE death of Sir Andrew occurred on Thursday, the 12th inst., at his residence, Rinland square, Edinburgh. The deceased was the representative of a very ancient Scottish family, which had been many generations the hereditary Constables and Sheriff of Wigtonshire. His father, Andrew Agnew, Esq., a military officer, married the Hon. Martha de Courcy, eldest daughter of John Lord Kingsale, and died in the year of his marriage, leaving a posthumous son, who succeeded his grandfather, the late Sir Stair Agnew, and was the Baronet whose death we record.

Sir Andrew was born March 21, 1. 3, and married June 11, 1816, Madeleine, daughter of Sir David Carnegie, Bart., by whom he leaves a large family. The eldest son, the present Sir Andrew Agnew, Bart., is married to Lady Mary Arabella Louisa Nicol, daughter of the Earl of Galloway.

"The character and labours" (we quote from a northern contemporary) "of the deceased Baronet are so well known, and in this country only, that all over Christendom, that it is needless for us to dwell upon them. He had devoted himself to one great and holy cause, the sabbath. For this only did he live whatever faculty he possessed, whatever influence he wielded, whatever office he filled, whatever rank he held, was made subservient to the furtherance of the sacred cause to which he had devoted his life. He was most unwearied in seeking out opportunities of keeping the question before the public eye, and of promoting the national observance of that holy day, both in his place in Parliament, where at one time represented his native county, and in the meetings of railway companies. He stood undaunted before opposition which would have daunted ordinary men. His temper was never ruffled, his exertions were never remitted, nor did he suffer his hopes ever to flag; and though he had many [illegible] to encounter, he lived to see the majority of his motions unfeasible integrity and consistency of his character."

WALTER BENTINCK, ESQ.

THIS gentleman, who died at his house, 81, Gloucester-place, Portman-square, aged 68, on the 10th inst., was the chief of the elder branch of the Bentinck family, some of which are still residents in Holland, in which country he was Baron by inheritance, although he never assumed the title in England. Mr. Bentinck married Adelaide, daughter of J. H. Stracey, Esq. (brother of Sir E. Stracey), and has left a daughter and one son, Walter, aged ten years, who succeeds his father as chief of the house.

COUNTRY NEWS.

SOUTH NOTTINGHAMSHIRE ELECTION.—The election of a member, in the place of Colonel Rolleston, took place at Newark on Tuesday. Little interest was excited. Mr. Mee, the Under-Sheriff, having opened the proceedings, Mr. R. Holden, of Lowe park, came forward, and, after regretful mention of the retirement of Colonel Rolleston, nominated Mr. R. Bromley, jun., as his successor. The nomination was seconded by Mr. H. P. Sherbrook, of Oxton; and, there being no other candidate, Mr. R. Bromley, jun., was declared duly elected. That gentleman then addressed the constituency, and expressed his intention to exert himself to the utmost of his ability to perform the duties of his new position. He stood on the present Government as a weak, irresolute, and incapable of grappling with the existing difficulties. He charged Mr. Cobden and the Free Traders with attempting to dissolve the landowner and tenant farmers, and he was sorry to say in one county they had succeeded their object. He would not enter into the arguments in favour of protection, as they had been so often reiterated. Mr. R. Bromley then spoke in favour of reduction of taxation, and the advantages of the colonies to England, and concluded by returning thanks for the honour conferred upon him. Three cheers having been given for the Queen, the business terminated.

MONUMENT TO THE LATE GENERAL SIR THOMAS ARBUTHNOT.—A neat mural tablet was last week erected in St. Philip's Church, Salford, to the memory of the late in itary commander of these districts. The tablet is of statuary marble on black ground, in the Grecian order, with circles of stars in the [illegible] diment, and flambeaux on each pilaster. It has been executed by Messrs. Patterson, of Manchester. The inscription is as follows :—"Sacred to the memory of Lieutenant-General Sir Thomas Arbuthnot, K.C.B., who died at Manchester, when in command of the northern and midland districts, on the 26th day of January, 1849, aged 78 years. Reconcaest in part."

STOWE PARK.—The work of demolition has again commenced on the extensive and still beautiful domains of Stowe. Hundreds or thousands of trees of all kinds are doomed to the axe, though not, as before, to the auctioneer's hammer. Already the roads and walks are intercepted with prostrate trees in the gardens, of which they have been the pride and glory for generations; and it is painful to witness the havoc made by timber-fellers on the once well-kept lawns and glades. The only trees that have any mercy shown them at present are the oaks, but their doom will come before a month has passed, when the sap having risen, the bark may be torn from their stems. It will require a series of years to extirpate all the useful timber from the estate, as it can only be cut down when purchasers can be found for it. Another symptom of decline in the good old town of Buckingham, during the past week, has shown itself in dismantling the well-known inn, the Cobham Arms, which has been the scene of political and municipal feasts for about a century, and a pesting and coaching office as long. It is now to be converted into a bank, under the auspices of the London and County Banking Company, whose agent will open his commission there as soon as the necessary alterations are completed.

FEARFUL OCCURRENCE.—The Perth papers mention a dreadful accident which happened on Tuesday week on the farm of Fingask, in the parish of Rhynd, to a man named M'Donald, the son of a widow residing at Town's Muir. When leaving the field where he and others had been ploughing, for dinner, he, against the orders of the foreman, tried to mount one of his horses which bore a dangerous character, when the animal instantly set off at full gallop, and one of the chains unfortunately getting twisted around M'Donald's right leg, he was dragged at the heels of the maddened beast till the limb was actually [illegible] on the body at the hip joint, and the latter at the knee; the mare then continued to trundle at the horse's heels until it reached the stable door, when his companions rescued the poor lad he still lived, but his body presented a shocking spectacle—too shocking indeed to narrate. In ten minutes afterwards, however, death kindly interposed, and terminated his suffering.

INCENDIARY FIRE.—On Sunday morning, a wheat barn, the property of Mr. Stephen Lefever, Marden (Kent), was discovered to be on fire. The engine of the Kent Fire-office was quickly on the spot, but the fire was already nearly extinguished by the prompt and spontaneous exertions of the labourers of the district, who, both men and women, with the utmost zeal came flocking to the spot to render assistance the instant the alarm was given, bringing with them buckets, tubs handbowls, and any utensil they could lay their hands on. A fellow having the appearance of a gipsy has been apprehended on suspicion.

THEFT OF FIVE HUNDRED POUNDS.—A robbery of £500, it may be recollected, was effected on the 13th of January last, in the firm of Messrs. Graham-street, Glasgow, with such audacious address as eventually to baffle all attempts at discovery at the time. Last week the guilty parties were apprehended and the money recovered. The porter of the bank had been sent to get change for £500 quoted in the Clydesdale Bank, and had received five £100 notes in the latter establishment, which he carefully put into a pocket-book, and placed on the counter of the bank for the cash. While the book was getting ready he left the counter for some time, but when the teller took it up there was no money in it. Among the plans adopted for the recovery of the £500, the managers of the Clydesdale Bank called in all their £100 notes, and the notes of that denomination were returned to the directors, except six, so that if any person was found with £100 notes belonging to the Clydesdale Bank, he would be obliged to give a satisfactory account to the officials. On Saturday last a waterman, residing in Hamilton-street, Greenock, lodged a £100 note of the Clydesdale Bank in the Greenock savings bank. The manager of the savings bank sent a clerk over to the Greenock branch of the Union Bank, at once gave information of the circumstance to the authorities; but they did not think it [illegible] evidence, because, as six different individuals were apprehended with £100 notes, it was determined that the note in question was really stolen. Information having been sent to the police establishment in Glasgow, a different view of the case was taken of it. Superintendent Kay and Inspector Lamont proceeded to Greenock, where he searched the premises of Walker; but he was unable to discover anything except several tickets bearing the name of a man named Gregory, of Govanhill, Glasgow, which were seized as likely to throw some light on the matter. He returned, and, without losing a moment's time, took Holmes by surprise, searched his house minutely, and found three £100 notes concealed in the grounds. Holmes was taken into custody; and Superintendent M'Kay went back again to Greenock, made a closer search of Walker's shop, and in the ceiling discovered another £100 note. This, with the one in the hands of the bank, left three taken in Holmes's house, made the entire of the money so mysteriously taken from the counting-house of the Union Bank

THE STANFIELD HALL MURDERS.

On Monday afternoon the condemned convict Rush was visited by the whole of his family of nine children. They were accompanied by Mr James Rush, of Wymondham, brother to the convict, and Mr. Simms, the brother of the late Mrs. Rush. The scene is described by those who witnessed it as being most heartrending, both parent and children giving way to the wildest paroxysms of grief. They spoke little upon family affairs; the convict, with intense meekness, relied upon God to witness his innocence of the foul crimes imputed to him, and with many prayers recommended his children, especially the younger ones, to the kind and loving care of the Almighty. The interview lasted for two hours, and as it was understood that this was to be the parting visit, its close was most harrowing. Parent and children embraced each other, and gave vent to the most heartrending lamentations; even the gaolers and others present seemed to such scenes were greatly affected. At length the children of the unhappy man left him, and, after indulging for some moments in grief, he fell upon his knees and was engaged for a few minutes in prayer. A large number of persons congregated on the outside of the Castle walls, to witness the departure of the convict's family.

The house for £40 has been given up by Rush to Mr. Pinson, the governor of the castle, under very curious circumstances. It will be recollected that, in the course of the trial, Mr. Calthorpe, the solicitor, had a desk in the witness-box at Wymondham, produced certain papers and books which he found at Potash Farm, on going there after the apprehension of Rush. Amongst these was a book containing memoranda relative to the murder, with Rush's handwriting, a few memoranda, &c., and a cheque drawn in favour of Rush for £40. Rush asked permission to inspect it: the request was complied with. On the following Mr Nathan Cann Calthorpe had been abstracted. His suspicions immediately fell upon the prisoner Rush, who, however, strongly denied all knowledge of it. At length, however, when much pressed, and on being told that, in all probability, the instrument would give it his family, he said, "Well, Mr. Pinson, if you really think it will be given to my children, perhaps I might be able to tell you something about it." You will find it in the [illegible] of my bed, although every eye was turned upon him.

The family of the convict have been ejected from Folmingham farms under the notice of quit which expired some time since served. They still remain at Potash, but only upon sufferance. There is some talk of pulling down Potash Farm and building another house upon its site, to be called of course by a different name.

[illegible]

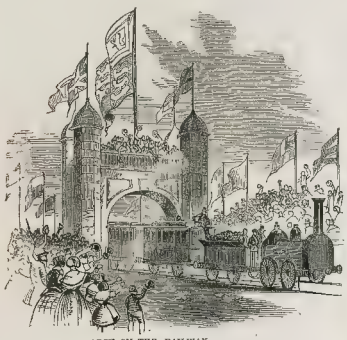
EMILY SANDFORD.—Subscription lists have been opened at Norwich and Swaffham, for the purpose of raising a fund for the relief of Emily Sandford. The subscribers say, "We, the undersigned, participating in the general feeling of commiseration for the unprotected and destitute state in which the unfortunate Emily Sandford has been plunged by the crimes of the convict James Blomfield Rush, have resolved to testify our desire to alleviate her misfortunes by private contributions, and have consented to be administered to her necessities under proper direction and management. We therefore invite the charitable and humane to contribute to further this intention, by benevolently forwarding their donations to [illegible] any amount they may deem proper." Messrs. Hanbury, [illegible] have also kindly consented to receive any donations not less than £1 each. Lord Leicester, Lord Hastings, and Mr. Beckwith

[illegible] Es each, the subscriptions amount to £2.0 10s.

MRS. JERMY AND ELIZA CHESTNEY.—In some of the papers it had been stated that Mrs. Jermy is entirely deprived of her reason; for medical attendants state that this is not the case. Although Mrs. Jermy has been suffering from much mental excitement, yet those unpleasant symptoms are fast passing away, and there is every reason to hope that, ere long, we shall have the satisfaction of being able to announce her perfect recovery. We need but say, that the wound in the arm has progressed most favourably. Of Eliza Chestney, we also happy to add, that she has not suffered in any way from being brought to Norwich, and her return to Stanfield; her present condition is considered most satisfactory. The subscription for her already amounts to a considerable sum.

VISIT OF HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS PRINCE ALBERT TO LINCOLNSHIRE.

THE visit of his Royal Highness the Prince Consort to the important county of Lincolnshire has proved an event of so interesting a character, as to have induced us to devote a prominent portion of the present Number of our Journal to its illustration. The object of the Royal Visit, it will be recollected, was the laying of the foundation-stone of the New Dock and Wharfs constructing at Great Grimsby for the Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire Railway Company: and part of a vast system of communication which has much of the importance of a great national undertaking. The progress of the works has already been illustrated in our Journal. Thus, about a year since (No. 312, April 15, 1848), we engraved views of the New Holland Ferry, on the Humber; of the Railway at Great Grimsby; and of Thornton College, a picturesque anti-



ARCH ON THE RAILWAY.

quarian pile adjoining the line. In No. 344, Nov. 18, 1848, the Dock Works at Grimsby were illustrated in two Engravings; and in No. 341 and 343, the Opening of the Great Northern Railway was similarly recorded. At each of these dates we gave some account of the great scheme of communication by Railway and Sea, which the Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire Company are now carrying out; and, by reference to these details, it will be seen that the vast extent and importance of the Docks, both in a commercial and national point of view, were altogether worthy of Royal patronage, such as has been shown by Prince Albert consenting to lay the first stone of the works.

We shall now proceed to detail

THE ROYAL JOURNEY.—TUESDAY.

Although the Eastern Counties and Great Northern railways would have afforded a somewhat more direct route to Lincoln, than traversing the North-Western and Midland lines, the convenient proximity of the Watford station to Windsor decided the Prince on availing himself of the latter route, and a special train was accordingly engaged to convey his Royal Highness from Watford to Lincoln. This train left the Euston Station at a quarter past eight o'clock

GENERAL VIEW OF THE DOCK WOR

and arrived at Watford at ten minutes before nine on Tuesday morning. His Royal Highness was accompanied by the Marquis of Abercorn, Hon. Colonel E. Phipps, and Colonel Seymour.

On alighting, the Prince was received by Mr. Smith, Mr. Creed, and Mr. Pitman, directors of the company, with Captain Huish, the general manager of the railway. His Royal Highness at once entered the saloon carriage, and Mr. McConnell, the locomotive superintendent of the company, having taken the direction of the engine, the Royal train was immediately set in motion, and in a few minutes lost sight of in the Watford tunnel.

The train ran to Wolverton at a very rapid speed, where a few minutes' delay took place to take in water and coke. Hence to Rugby was run in little more than an hour, the train drawing up alongside the platform at the latter place at five minutes to eleven o'clock.

Here the Directors and officials of the London and North-Western Railway took leave of the Prince, his Royal Highness having first expressed his thanks for the admirable manner in which the journey so far had been performed.

From Rugby the Royal train moved on without any other change, except the substitution of a Midland Company's engine, and ran through Leicester and past Syston without stopping, arriving at Nottingham at five minutes past twelve. Here the townspeople were out in thousands, and loudly cheered the Prince. After replenishing the boiler, the train again set forward, and passing Newark, where the station was thronged with persons, arrived at Lincoln at five minutes past one, thus performing nearly 150 miles in rather less than four hours.

The weather, until the train reached Leicester, was fine, but after passing that place a sharp storm of snow and sleet came on.

THE BROCKLESBY STATION.—ARRIVAL OF THE PRINCE.

ARRIVAL AT LINCOLN.

At the Lincoln station the Prince was received on the platform by the Earl of Yarborough, as Chairman of the Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire Railway, and by the Mayor and Recorder of Lincoln, who were presented to his Royal Highness by the noble Earl. The civic authorities were waiting in open car-

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THE LODGE AT BROCKLESBY.—TENANTRY MEETING THE PRINCE.

PRINCE ALBERT'S CARRIAGE DRAW

ESBY, LINCOLNSHIRE.

e seat in the Earl of Yarborough's landau, ion, which made its way to the Corn Ex- and banners, the profuse display of ever- ng of handkerchiefs from open windows, ined the streets able inhabitants of Lincoln and its neigh- e ceremony of presenting a loyal address ess read a reply. s then presented to his Royal Highness in o occupied a gallery over the entrance, e many of the gentlemen and ladies below m immediately after descended from the been standing, and where the address was cheers and every demonstration of loyalty escorted as on his arrival at the station, re the Bishop introduced the Dean and delivered an address, to which his Royal

e Prince was conducted up the aisle to the icularly directed to the stained circular roceeded up the choir and through the etired through the chancel to the south dmired. Before re-entering his carriage gratified by his visit to Mr. Archdeacon h the cathedral, and drew his attention to

Highness re-entered his carriage, and pro- ople, to the station of the Lincolnshire, ere he was received by the Earl of Yarbo- , Esq., the deputy chairman; J. Whitaker, , Esq., directors; and Captain Humfrey the secretary, who conducted his Royal Highness to a special train, and pre cisely at half-past two was conveyed from Lincoln towards Brocklesby, the seat of the Earl of Yarborough

The festivities at Lincoln were kept up throughout the day, there being a grand dinner at the Great Northern Hotel, a ball in the evening, and a variety of entertainments for the people.

ARRIVAL AT BROCKLESBY.

At each station along the line to Brocklesby crowds of healthy sturdy peasants and yeomen had assembled, who greeted the special train as it swept along with loud cheers and the waving of hats. Arriving at its destination, his Royal Highness and suite alighted amidst every demonstration of loyalty, and the firing of a Royal salute; and having entered Lord Yarborough's carriage, they were rapidly conveyed to the Earl of Yarborough's residence, which is about two miles distant from the railway. The park was thrown open to the long stream of visitors. It is of considerable extent, and is ornamented at different points with small lakes, and is well clothed with timber; but the beauties of the landscape are dependent more upon natural than artificial effects, and consist of the broad, homely, and unadorned features of English woodland scenery. The Hall is a substantial building entirely in keeping with all around it, and totally divested of everything like architectural embellishment or display. On the lawn in front of it were drawn up the Earl of Yarborough's tenantry, to the number of 500 or 600, all mounted, and presenting, as may be imagined, a very striking appearance. Many of them, firmly seated on their hunters, revealed at a glance the favourite pastime of the North Lincolnshire farmers. The Prince was greatly struck with their appearance, for, after receiving the graceful welcome of the Countess of Yarborough at the entrance to the Hall, he stepped out upon the lawn and reviewed this regiment of mounted yeomen, expressing as he did so the high admiration with which they inspired him. Another important feature in "the high state" o our great nobility then presented itself; and the fox-hounds, which the hunts man vouches are the oldest and best in England, were seen hastening from their kennels to the centre of attraction. These came in also for a fair share of the Prince's attention.

We have engraved one of the arches on the line of railway; the Brocklesby Station, with the arrival of the Prince; and the tenantry meeting his Royal Highness at Brocklesby. We have likewise given a view of

BROCKLESBY.

The lodge is entered within a very short distance of the railway station, but the mansion is situate more than a mile distant from the spot, pleasantly sheltered among fine branching oaks and other ornamental trees. The house itself is a plain brick structure. The interior had been specially re-decorated for th Royal visit.

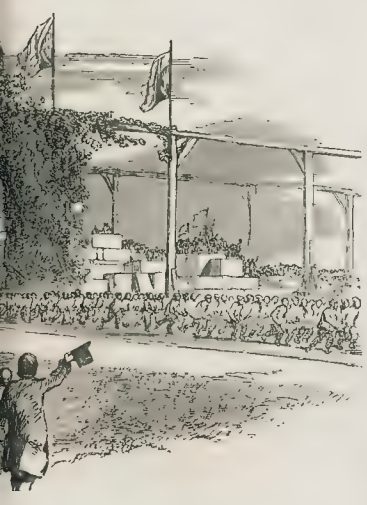
The Picture Gallery has been superbly painted under the superintendence of Mr. Moxon, of High-street, Marylebone, whose exquisite taste in producing the richness, transparency, and variety of tints observable in marbles is marvel

ARCH AT THE ENTRANCE TO THE DOCK WORKS.

lous; and the imitations of various marbles, which have been skilfully arranged as to harmony of colour, in the new decorations in Brocklesby, are proofs of his skill. The columns and pilasters are of sienna marble, whilst verde antique, giallo antico, and Egyptian green marbles, and breccia traccagnus, in the panels and skirting round the room under the pictures, give richness of colour and beauty of effect, without garishness, a point of great importance in interior decorations. The furniture and fittings to this elegant room are of magnificent character, and have been supplied by Messrs. Snell, of Albemarle-street; and with the pictorial treasures on the walls, give an air of princely richness to the whole. The suite of sleeping apartments for Prince Albert were also furnished by Messrs. Snell, and the fittings do infinite credit to their taste. The furniture is of satin-wood; the draperies to the bed are of delicate chints, lined with blue silk, and having a white figured muslin over all. The cornices of the bed and windows are of Italian design, covered with blue silk, and the effect is peculiarly chaste and beautiful. We may remark, no gilding has been employed in the ornamentation of these rooms.

On arriving at the Hall, the Mayor and Corporation of Boston, headed by Sir

SILVER TROWEL USED IN LAYING THE FIRST STONE.



TO THE ENTRANCE OF THE DOCK WORKS.

EARL OF YARBOROUGH'S SEAT, BROCKLESBY.

James Duke, read and presented an address to his Royal Highness, in the grand picture gallery; to which the Prince replied.

The Mayor and Aldermen were presented to his Royal Highness, and then retired into one of the ante-rooms.

The interval between the arrival of his Royal Highness and dinner-hour, eight o'clock, was usefully filled up by a reconnoitre around the park and the farm, extending over an area of between six and seven thousand acres; and this was effected by the Prince and suite in an open barouche, and on horseback, in spite of a pelting snow-drift. The visit of his Royal Highness to the kennels, said to be the best in the county, occupied a considerable period. Having completed the tour of the park, the cavalcade, under visiting the splendid mausoleum erected to the memory of the late Lord Yarborough, and the lofty column to the memory of the Pelhams, returned to the mansion to dinner, which was laid out in the most sumptuous style by his Lordship's *artistes* and Messrs. Batson and Breach of London.

The following is a list of the company invited to meet the Prince:—The Earl of Carlisle, the High Sheriff of the county of Lincoln, Charles Chaplin, Esq., the Viscount Hawarden, the Lord Bishop of Lincoln, Sir Montagu and the Lady Georgiana Cholmeley, the Lady Mary Corbet, Mr. Christopher, M.P., and the Lady Christopher, the Lady Adela Capel, Sir Charles and Lady Anderson, Captain the Hon. Dudley Pelham, the Hon. J. Monson, the Lord Mayor of London, Mr. J. Parker (M.P for Sheffield, and the new Secretary for the Admiralty), Mr. E. Heneage, M.P., Mr. G. P. Heneage, and Mr. Chapman (deputy-chairman of the Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire Railway).

Dinner was served in the banqueting room, a fine apartment, with a magnificent organ, and several fine oil pictures. The table presented a rich display of plate, conspicuous among which was a centre-piece, consisting of a magnificent testimonial presented to the present Earl of Yarborough, when Lord Worsley, by his constituents, the electors of North Lincolnshire.

The guests invited to the dinner, exclusive of the party staying in the house, were Mr J. M. Rendel, the engineer-in-chief of the Great Grimsby Dock; Mr. Fowler, engineer-in-chief of the Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire Railway; the Hon. Robert Curr Brackenbury, rector of Brocklesby; and the Mayor of Great Grimsby (Mr. W. H. Dashwood). Lord Worsley, the youthful son of the Earl of Yarborough, joined the party at dinner. Covers were laid for thirty guests.

While the great and filled were thus receiving the splendid hospitalities of Lord Yarborough, his Lordship had not forgotten the claims of the poor. Two oxen were slaughtered for their especial benefit, and an abundant supply of the home-brewed ale was added to complete the cheer.

WEDNESDAY.

This morning the Prince left the Hall on horseback, accompanied by his noble host and several gentlemen of the party, for the purpose of further inspecting the Yarborough estate. His Royal Highness first visited the very superb family mausoleum, which stands about a mile from the mansion, and is one of the great features of Brocklesby. After inspecting this, the Prince accompanied the noble Earl over several farms occupied by his Lordship's tenantry, to each of whom his Royal Highness was introduced.

At twelve o'clock, Prince Albert, accompanied by the Earl and Countess of Yarborough, and nearly the whole of the guests staying at the mansion, left the Hall, and, escorted by the tenantry on horseback, proceeded to the Brocklesby station, *en route* for Great Grimsby. The Prince rode in a landau with his host and hostess, and on reaching Brocklesby entered the saloon carriage, which had been brought from New Holland under conduct of Mr. Wright, of the North-Western Railway. The train passed under the triumphal arch thrown over the railway at the entrance of the station precisely at one o'clock.

THE DOCK WORKS AT GREAT GRIMSBY

The corporation of Grimsby was then received by his Royal Highness in the reception room of the station, when the Mayor, Mr H Dudbery, Mr Heneage M.P. for the borough, Messrs Bell, Bennet, Brooks, Woods, Nicholson, magistrates, and others, presented an address, to which his Royal Highness read the following reply:—

"I return you my best thanks for the address you have just presented to me, and particularly for your attachment to the Queen, laws, and constitution. It has given me much pleasure to visit this part of the country, for the purpose of laying the foundation stone of a great work, which promises not only to be the means of increasing the wealth and prosperity of the borough, but may prove of considerable national importance."

The usual trade then proceeded, amid the waving of handkerchiefs, shouts and salvos, to the entrance of the dock way, under two splendid Egyptian arches, with the mottoes, "Vivat anor patriæ," "Welcome to Prince Albert," "God save the Queen," "Prosperity to Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire Railway, and Great Grimsby Dock" This was the gone al feature of all the flags and loyal demonstrations at the station and thre ghout the town. At the entrance to the dock-gates, the aldermanic procession was halted, and a choice array of m vigators, in white smock frocks and with blue favours, were hauled sed to the Royal convoy, and in this fashion the Prince was escorted to the scene of action, amid strains of martial music, hearded with hurras of artillery from surrounding eminences. The yachts and oreign vessels had their colours rung up to the topmost masts, and literally bristled with human beings. The men of war, under the flag of Admiral Elliot, were the *Lightning*, *Wildfire*, and *Dasher*, with sevens. ravenue cutters

The procession consisted of a train of carriages conveying the Prince, the directors and officers of the Dock Company, the corporation of Great Grimsby, the visitors at Brocklesby, and military band to the docks Upon their arrival, the Prince's carriage stopped immediately in sight of the vista of masonry; and the procession advanced along the outer line of railway, in sight of the flood under the command of Admiral Elliot, C.B., and of the dock works.

We have expressed the entrance to the dock works; and the characteristic scene of the "marvies" drawing the Royal carriage

We may now describe the preparations for the ceremony. Within the docks, nothing but a vast space of enclosed sea strewed with mud met the eye; but immense quantities of stone and timber collected for the completion of the works. As, however, we advanced, an immense amphitheatre opened up, the basement of which was considerably below the surface of low water, and in the centre of which rested the enormous foundation-stone. Close at hand stood a handsome pavilion, within the well-stored recesses of which Messrs. Baths and Breach, of the London Tavern, had provided a sumptuous repast. Immediately around the other parts of the amphitheatre seats had been prepared for spectators.

The Royal procession, on entering the docks, took the outer line of railway, which was ornamented with flags and banners of all descriptions, and met the one coming from the eastward, and which commanded a view not only of the docks, but also of the Sheerness squadron anchored without. Upon arriving at the amphitheatre the Prince and suite alighted from their carriages; and the procession descending amidst the booming of a Royal salute and the enthusiastic cheers of the spectators,

THE CEREMONY OF LAYING THE FOUNDATION-STONE

commenced. Colonel Humphrey, the Secretary of the Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire Railway Company, took charge of the inscription or depositum plate; Mr. Fowler, of the plate vessel to hold the coins; Mr. Cole, of the [illegible] and coins; Mr. Adam Smith, of the trowel, which was an extremely handsome and elaborate piece of workmanship. The plan of the docks was appropriately entrusted to Mr. Rendell. The Prince placed a collection of new current coins of the realm in a glass vessel, and having closed the stopper of it, the Earl of Yarborough handed to him the trowel, and briefly explained the object of the works The Prince then laid the stone in due form, and placed the glass vessel in the place of deposit assigned for it. The following was the commemorative inscription:—"This first stone of the Great Grimsby Docks was laid by his Royal Highness Prince Albert, on the 18th day of April, in the year of our Lord 1849, and in the 12th year of the reign of her Majesty Queen Victoria. May God protect these works! The Prince Albert Dock, the first." Amen. Salvos of artillery were then fired for a prolonged period from the squadron in the roadstead; and, on the cessation, the Lord Bishop of Lincoln delivered an impressive prayer, beseeching that no harm might befall the port, for mariners in storm and tempest, they might always find a safe refuge from the winds, and waves, and perils of the deep, in their occupation on the great waters

The foundation-stone weighs 11 tons, and there are deposited in it the current coins of the realm, from a five-pound piece to the fraction of a farthing—the whole sunk in a recess thirty-five feet below low water.

We have engraved the Trowel, a tasteful work, designed by Mr. F. Spencer, and beautifully executed in silver by Messrs Barnard, of the Haymarket. In his design the artist has applied the subjects chiefly connected with the occasion on which it is used. The handle is of a spiral form, encircled by a cable, which winds round it, and is terminated by the model of a splendid modern vessel, whose figure-head, representing the town of Grimsby, is surmounted by a mural crown, and supports a shield with the armorial bearings of the town. Beneath the vessel is the figure of a Triton, supposed to be waiting it to a haven of safety. On either side of that part of the trowel where the handle unites with the blade, is the figure of a boy—one with the attributes of navigation and commerce, the other with the implements of dockyard labour. Between these figures is a shield, with the arms of England quartered with those of Prince Albert, the Prince's crown being placed immediately above the shield. The trowel, which is party-gilt, measures 14½ inches, and bears an inscription stating:

THE LUNCH.

The ceremony of laying the foundation-stone being concluded, the bands now played the National Anthem. Salutes were again fired. The processions then formed, and conducted the Prince to his tent, constructed by Mr. Edginton. Meanwhile, the company with tickets took their seats in the pavilion, 90 feet in circumference, and the Prince entered when the company were nearly seated after two o'clock.

The lunch was served in admirable style, and on a scale of profusion by the proprietors of the London Tavern. There were 1000 guests.

His Royal Highness Prince Albert sat on the right hand of the Earl of Yarborough, who presided; and among the eminent persons present were, Lady Mary Christopher, the Bishop of Lincoln, Colonel Phipps, Lord Worsley, Admiral Elliot, the Mayor of Manchester, the Mayor of Grimsby, the Marquis of Abercorn, Countess of Yarborough, Viscount Hawarden, Lady Sophia Pelham, Colonel Seymour, Mr. Christopher, General Thorne, Captain Maitland, Mr. Yorke, Mr. Hussey Packe, Mr. E. Heneage, Sir C. Anderson, the Rev. Mr. Attwood, Dr. Barnicott, the Master Cutler of Sheffield, Lieutenant-Colonel Artaur, Sir John Nethercote, Lieutenant Parker, Captain Elliott, Colonel Walkesley, the Hon. Captain Pelham, Lieutenant-Colonel Martin, Lady Nethercote, Mr. Adam Smith, the Mayor of Sheffield, Mr. A. S. Gee, Mr. J. M Rendell, Mr. Turner, Mr. Hutton, Mrs. Hutton, Sir M. Cholmeley, the Lord Mayor, Lady Georgina Cholmeley, Mr. Chapman, Lady Anderson, Earl of Mulgrave, and the Earl of Scarborough.

At the close of lunch, thanks having been returned by the Bishop of Lincoln, The Chairman rose and said: Your Royal Highness, my Lords, Ladies, and Gentlemen, the first toast I have now the honour to propose to your notice is "The Health of her Majesty the Queen, and may God bless her!" (Loud cheers)

The toast having been drunk with great enthusiasm and amidst every possible demonstration of loyalty,

The Chairman rose again and said, I have now the honour to offer to your notice the toast of "His Royal Highness Prince Albert." (Cheers.) His Royal Highness has been very graciously pleased to come to this place for the purpose of sanction at a ceremony which we hope will go forth, not only in England, but in all parts of the world with which the manufacturing interests of this country can be at all connected, as a most important undertaking. We have always entertained the most favourable sentiments, and his Royal Highness having been pleased to come here on the present occasion, shows that we have not been mistaken. His Royal Highness has been pleased to consider it an undertaking worthy of his Royal presence, and we have consider him as one with which he has associated himself with objects of national importance and [illegible] to this country, I am sure we must all feel highly honoured at having him here to-day, peculiar as he so deservedly is by the example he has always shown His Royal Highness is now visiting a part of the country which, until the introduction of railways, was scarcely known. Some people used to suppose we could not move about in this country except on boats. It was, therefore, not surprising, that when it was understood his Royal Highness was coming among us, that great curiosity should be evinced to know whether the report was true. But I am sure his Royal Highness will admit that in no part of England has more heavy work been executed than

on Tuesday afternoon. Allard, the famed violinist of the Paris Conservatoire, and Charles Halle, the pianist, performed, being the first appearance of the former in this country. We are unavoidably compelled to postpone our notice of these great artists.——Bohrer, the violoncellist and composer, has arrived in London for the season.——Mr. Sims Reeves's benefit took place at Exeter Hall, on Wednesday, being the 21st of the London Wednesday Concerts. The 22nd will be for Mr. Willy's benefit.——Madame Dulcken commenced, on the 16th instant, a series of three pianoforte *matinées* at her residence.——Ernst, Benedict, and Lindsay Sloper are invited to the meeting of the Melodists on the 26th inst., the Duke of Cambridge in the chair.——At the last meeting of the sixty-second season of the Glee Club, Sir Felix Booth's prize of twenty guineas for the best glee will be awarded.——The forty-ninth anniversary festival of the Western Madrigal Society was celebrated at the Freemasons' Hall, last Saturday, J. Evans, the president of the club, in the chair. There were about 100 anniversary presents. The madrigals were sung by a choir of twelve canons, fourteen altos, thirty tenors, and twenty basses, conducted by Mr. Turle, of Westminster Abbey.——The health of the president, Mr. G. Budd the secretary and treasurer, and of Mr. Hullah, conductor to the society, were drunk in succession.——Lodge occupied the chair to-night at the Exeter Hall concert to Mdlle Lind, in order to fill up the 6th part, and to lead Handel's "Acis and Galatea," in order that the four concerts, the proceeds of which are to be given to the Queen, may be completed.——The Council of the Royal Society of Musicians, the Central Fund, the Female Society of Musicians, and the Governesses' Fund may have a stretched was the weather, was most unpreitably small. The Great Metropolitan Handicap had not the "come off" which it first calculated to create. Peep o' Day Boy was all the "go." The only meeting of any note for the remainder week is the first Spring meeting. Much interest is excited by it, inasmuch as the 2000 Guinea Stakes on Tuesday, and the 1000 Guinea Stakes on Thursday, are likely to throw some further light on the Derby and Oaks. Steeple-chasing and hunting are at an end, and summer amusements are "just a-going to begin."

NATIONAL SPORTS.

TATTERSALL'S.

MONDAY.—The Metropolitan betting was remarkable for the total disappearance of Canezon and Excenter, both of whom are reputed to be lame or otherwise amiss. Peep-o'-day Boy, in consequence, was backed at 2 to 1 for the Derby, and two or three others were backed with some spirit. Nunnykirk was backed at even for the 2000 Guineas, and the Flying Dutchman at 2 to 1 for the Derby. The other quotations did not show any change of moment.

SOMERSETSHIRE STAKES.

2 to 1 agst Leap-garon
5 to 1 — Brandylass

7 to 1 agst Hawkhamdun
10 to 1 — Canbier

TWO THOUSAND GUINEAS STAKES.

Even on No. 6 mark.

METROPOLITAN HANDICAP.

3 to 1 agst Peep-o'-day Boy
6 to 1 — Lugar

7 to 1 agst [illegible]
17 to 1 — Flatcatcher

10 to 1 agst Fogi. man
10 to 1 — Do-the-Boys

CHESTER CUP.

14 to 1 agst Joe-o'-Noll
16 to 1 — Chanticleer

36 to 1 agst Lady Wildair
50 to 1 — Cast-off

DERBY.

2 to 1 agst Flying Dutchman (5)

11 to 2 agst Tedmor (5)
13 to 2 — Nunnykirk (5)
50 to 1 agst Honeysuch (5)

12 to 1 agst Vanguard (5)
33 to 1 — Chanticleer

DERBY, 1850.

55 to 1 agst Compass (5)

50 to 1 agst Skiff (5)

TATTERSALL'S, THURSDAY. The Metropolitan Handicap was the only race speculated on to any extent, and only four horses were in anything like force, viz. Peep o' Day Boy, Lugar, Flatcatcher, and Cast-off. The first mentioned of these "selects" received nearly two points from the odds quoted at Bath, but left off with several powerful friends. Canezon was declared not to start. No change of consequence on the Chester Cup or Derby.

METROPOLITAN HANDICAP.

7 to 2 agst Peep-o'-day Boy
4 to 1 — Lugar
5 to 1 — Flatcatcher (1)

7 to 1 agst Fernhill
15 to 1 — Paganism
15 to 1 — Do-the-Boys
20 to 1 — Magnolier

25 to 1 agst Gleelle
30 to 1 — Hayley
33 to 1 — Tuscus

TWO THOUSAND GUINEAS STAKES.

Even on Nunnykirk.

ONE THOUSAND GUINEAS STAKES.

2 to 1 agst Sc. Rosalia.

CHESTER CUP.

12 to 1 agst Joe-o'-Nol
18 to 1 — Minister

33 to 1 agst John Cesor
40 to 1 — Peep-o'-Day Boy

100 to 1 agst Impostor

DERBY.

2 to 1 agst Flying Dutchman
5 to 1 — Tedmor
10 to 1 — Vanguard

40 to 1 agst Vedetta (1)
50 to 1 — Cast-off
Alice Hawthorn'dan

66 to 1 agst Belus
100 to 1 — Hotspur

BATH RACES.—TUESDAY.

The LANSDOWNE TRIAL STAKES of 15 sovs each, 10 ft, and 50 added. One mile.

Mr. Blenkiron's Tyrrhina 1st Fly, 9st 2lb .. ..(A. Day) 1
Mr. Godwin's Hotspur, 3 yrs, 7st .. .. ..(Pearl) 2

The WESTERN STAKES of 10 sovs each, and 51 added.

Duke of Richmond's Officious, 4 yrs .. .. ..(Flatman) 1
Captain Arundell's Rose Pompon, 8st 4lb .. .. ..(Wakefield) 2

The SOMERSETSHIRE STAKES, of 25 sovs each, 15 ft, and 5 only if declared, with 100 added.

Sir R. Pigott's Escadarina, 3 yrs .. .. ..(A. Cowley, jun.) 1
Mr. Gregory's Loup-garon, 3 yrs, 8st .. .. ..(Treen, jun.) 2

SWEEPSTAKES of 10 sovs each, and 50 added. Heats, one round.

Mr. Harrison's Miss Burns, aged, 8st 4lb .. .. ..(A. Day) 1
Mr. Isaac Day's Mildmer, 5 yrs, 8st .. .. ..(Wakefield) 2

The CITY CUP of 100 sovs, added to a Sweepstakes of 20 sovs each.

Duke of Richmond's Jelly Roll, 4 yrs, 6st 2lb .. .. ..(Treen) 1
Mr. J. Eyke's Model, 3 yrs, 6st 2lb .. .. ..(W. Sharp) 2

CATTERICK BRIDGE RACES.—TUESDAY.

The YORKSHIRE CLUB STAKES of 100 sovs each.

Mr. Jacques's Chanirey .. ..(Holmes) 1
Mr Bell's Velox .. ..(Bumby) 2

The REVIVAL STAKES of 20 sovs each, with 20 added.

Mr. Humphries's Lesape, 4 yrs, 7st 13 lb .. .. ..(Holmes) 1
Lord Eglinton's Eagle's Plume, 4 yrs, 8st 7lb .. .. ..(Marlow) 2

The FILLY STAKES of 15 sovs each.

Lord Zealand's Ellen Middleton .. ..(J. Marson) 1
Mr. T. Dawson's Priestess .. ..(Cartwright) 2

The CHAMPAGNE STAKES of 20 sovs each.

Mr. Meiklam's Thalia .. ..(Templeman) 1
Mr. Jaques's Mildew .. ..(Cartwright) 2

The SENIOR STAKES of 10 sovs each.

Mr. Meiklam's br c by Lanercost .. .. ..(Templeman) 1
Mr. Standish's Gaudy .. ..(Clarke) 2

THE INCOME TAX.—On Wednesday the following notice was issued from the office of the Commissioners of the Income-Tax, in the City.—"That all persons are required by the Property and Income Tax Act to make returns of their profits from trades, professions, &c., within 21 days after the assessment made in the year 1849, under schedules A and B, in respect to lands, tenements, &c., remains in force for three years from the 5th of April, and that four returns are required to be made for the present year under these schedules, except in cases where lands, tenements, &c. have not been charged in the assessment already made, or where any buildings have been since erected."

MOSES ATTORNEYS.—On Monday notice was given in the Court of Queen's Bench by the articled clerks, of intended application during Trinity Term next to be admitted attorneys without court, and on a motion, by order of the Judge, rule added to the list. The number to be examined for admission during the present Easter Term is 140. The examiners will hold their court at the Law Institution, Chancery lane, for that purpose, on the 1st of May. There were 81 application to renew certificates, making a grand total of 237. Solicitors will be sworn in before the Master of the Rolls on the 8th of May.

GREAT COST OF THE LONDON POLICE.—MEETING OF METROPOLITAN DELEGATES.—On Wednesday a numerous meeting of the delegates appointed by the metropolitan parishes, in reference to the increased demand for police in the parishes in Middlesex, took place at the Court-house, Mary-bone, for the purpose of determining what steps should be taken in reference to that matter, consequent on the indisposition of Sir George Grey to re-introduce his bill of last session for reducing the police rate of the metropolis to a penny in the pound. The following resolutions were agreed to:—"1. That, in consequence of the application to the Home Secretary requesting him to re-introduce his bill for the reduction of the police rate of the county of Middlesex, not having been attended with success, this meeting is of opinion that application should be made to Parliament for redress forthwith." 2. "That Lord Dudley Stuart, M.P., be requested to move the House of Commons for the appointment of a committee to inquire into the amount levied for police rate, and into the manner of its expenditure, particularly with reference to the recent enormous increase in the county of Middlesex, and that the members for the metropolitan boroughs and the county be requested to support such motion." 3. "That the metropolitan parishes be requested immediately to prepare petitions to Parliament praying for the appointment of the select committee."

HOSPITAL FOR CONSUMPTION, BROMPTON.—The list of stewards for the forthcoming anniversary festival of this most excellent charity is filling up rapidly. Lord Ashley has long been early in May next, when it is expected a very strong muster of the friends of the institution will take place, over whom Benjamin Disraeli, Esq., M.P., will preside. After the usual loyal and [illegible] toasts, the noble Auxiliary Vice-President will [illegible] the health of the [illegible] Mr. Walker, the secretary, will [illegible] the internal arrangements. The system of ventilation (Dr. Arnott's) afforded the greatest satisfaction to the Prince.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"*Hon. Secretary.*"—*The Chess prints from Frank Stone's charming subjects,* "*The Impending Mate*" *and* "*Mated,*" *are published by Gambard and Co., printsellers, of Berner's-street, Oxford-street.*

"*R. H.*"—*Much too easy.*

"*Traveller,*" *Saugatore, is thanked. His solution is the correct one.*

"*Glasford.*"—*They have not only quoted a Pawn, but have the better position.*

"*M. Kisseritzky.*" *The Number for April has not yet reached us.*

"*Jarsph.*"—*Received, with best thanks*

"*John M.*" *will see, by our solution of Mr. Dalton's Problem, No 271, that he is quite wrong.*

"*J. H.*"—1. *Von H. der Lasa is alive.* 2. *La Bourdonnais won a majority of the games between him and M'Donnell.* 3. *The Enigmas are too a mple.*

"*C. F.*" *Cambridge.*—1. *How is it possible we can tell, by so vague a description as* "*a new move at a great number,*" *to what Problem you allude?* 2. *Easy; but we have not also*

"*H. A.*"—*Many thanks.*

"*Pawn.*"—*Your communication is not only a most important one to Chess. He must no longer be left to wander about the world, the unprotected object of such hands as yours, but must be at once secured and placed in the custody of some one of the Chess Societies, who will undertake to conduct his future career with the greatest possible care and attention. Your own claims to be entrusted with this office are, we admit, of the highest order, but we cannot, under the circumstances, allow you the honour of the appointment. We therefore have no alternative but to recommend you to the Committee of the Westminster Chess Club, who will, we are sure, duly appreciate your services to the cause of Chess, and will, we have no doubt, be happy to avail themselves of your valuable assistance in the management of their affairs. We have written to the Secretary of the Club, and have no doubt that you will receive a favourable answer to your application. We shall be happy to hear that you have been elected, and to see you in the Club-room.*

"*Leeds.*"—*Your Problem is unsound. Black can play* 1. K to Q 4th (ch), *and mate next move.*

"*Brighton.*"—1. *Of any bookseller.* 2. *The position shall be examined.*

"*E. P. W.*" *The Chess diagrams are not printed from wood-cuts. In the Problem and original? If so, you must send the column before we can look to it.*

"*H. V.*"—*Please to draw the diagram correctly.*

"*J. B. K.*" *Glasgow.*—*It has surely been published by us before.*

"*D. B. C.*"—*A good suggestion. It shall not be forgotten.*

"*Dunrun.*"—*The answers remain shall be examined.*

"*C. H. R.*"—*The key to Enigma No.* 433 *is*:—1. F to K R 8th, *becoming* Bishop (ch), &c.

"*A. H.*" *Cheltenham.*—1. *The price will be as.* 2. *Your Enigma is discoverable at a glance.*

"*W. L.*"—*You are quite right. See the notice above to* "*C. W. R.*"

"*Query*" *Hull.*—*Query, because, if the Queen take the Bishop, White checks both King and Queen, and has a Queen to move to a vacant square, and consequently can choose which he will take.*

"*P. S.*" *York.*—*Quite right now. See the last Number of the* Chess-Player's Chronicle.

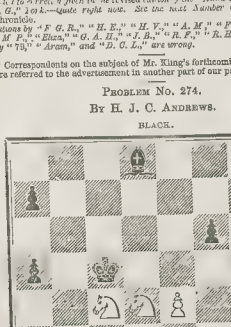
Solutions by "*F. G. R.*," "*H. E.*," "*H. V.*," "*A. M.*," "*P. R. S.*" "*Trivindle,*" "*M. P.*," "*Ebza,*" "*G. A. H.*," "*J. B.*," "*H. F.*," "*R. H.*," *are correct. Those by* "*Tu*," "*Aram,*" *and* "*D. C. L.*" *are wrong.*

*** Correspondents on the subject of Mr. King's forthcoming book of Problems are referred to the advertisement in another part of our paper.

PROBLEM No. 274.

By H. J. C. ANDREWS.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White, moving first, to check-mate in six moves.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 273.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. Kt to K 8th (ch)	P takes Kt (best)	3. P takes P (ch)	K takes K
2. B to Q 5th (discovering check)	K to his 3d	4. R to K 4th sq 5. R to Q sq—Mate.	What he can

CHESS IN THE METROPOLIS.

GAME AT ODDS, BETWEEN MESSRS. COCHRANE AND STAUNTON.

(HITHERTO UNPUBLISHED.)

[Of the seven games played between Messrs. C. and S., at odds, three only have been published, the remainder it was supposed, not being preserved. Through the politeness of a Correspondent, we are enabled, however, to present one more of those scarce games, which, though not remarkable from its intrinsic merit, will be of interest from its novelty.]

(Mr. Staunton gives the Pawn and Move to Mr. Cochrane.)

(Remove Black's K B's Pawn from the board.)

WHITE (Mr. C.)	BLACK (Mr. S.)	WHITE (Mr. C.)	BLACK (Mr. S.)
1. P to K 4th	P to Q 3d	14. B takes B	Q takes B
2. P to B 4th	K Kt to B 3d	15. Q to K 2d	Q R to Q sq
3. K B to Q B 4th (a)	Q B to K Kt 5th (b)	16. K Kt to B 3d	P to Q Kt 4th (e)
4. K B to K 2d (c)	Q B to Q 2d	17. Q to K 3d	B to K 2d
5. P to Q 3d	Q Kt to B 3d	18. Q R to K B sq	R takes R
6. K Kt to B 3d	P to K 4th	19. K takes R	P to Q R 4th
7. Castles (d)	P takes P	20. Q to Q Kt 6th	P to Q R 5th
8. Q B takes P	B to K 2d	21. P to Q R 3d	B to Q 3d (f)
9. Q Kt to B 3d	Castles	22. Q to K 3d	Q to K 2d
10. B to K Kt 5th	Kt to K 4th	23. P to Q 3d	B to Q B 4th
11. Kt takes Kt	P takes Kt	24. Q to K sq	R to Q 3d
12. Q B takes Kt	B takes B	25. Kt to K 3d	R to K R 3d
13. K P to K Kt 4th	P to Q B 3d	26. P to Q B 3d	P to K 4th
		27. P to K R 3d (g)	Q to K 2d

The remaining moves were not taken down, but the game was finally won by White

(a) P to K 4th would have been improved, from its giving the much freedom to Black's game

(b) If Black had taken the K P, he would have subjected himself to an embarrassing attack; for suppose—

3	Kt takes K P
4 (ch) Q to K R 5th	P to K Kt 3d (best)
5 Q to Kt 5th	&c.

(c) Interposing but to little purpose, as we have soon at portion

(d) Better than at once taking the P or playing P to K B 5th.

(e) Threatening to dislodge the Kt and probably gain a Pawn by checking with his Q.

(f) Preparing to play the Rook to Q Kt sq, and then advance the Q Kt Pawn

(g) This was indeed a little before playing the K to Kt 3d (or)

27. Kt to Kt 4th	R takes B (ch)
28. B takes R	Q mat s.

MATCH BY CORRESPONDENCE,

BETWEEN THE CHESS CLUBS OF LONDON AND AMSTERDAM.

WHITE (Amsterdam).	BLACK (London).
29. R takes Q	R to Q R
30. R to Q B 2nd	

London to play.

CHESS ENIGMAS.

No. 434.—By W. L., Jun.

White: K at his sq, B at K 4th, Kt at K B 3d, P at K 2d

Black: K at his 5th

White to play, and mate in four moves.

No. 435. By M. PERTZ.—From "La Régence."

White: K at his K 5th, Q at her sq, Rs at Q 2d and Q Kt 4th, Kt at Q 8th.
Black: K at Q 3d, Q at K R 6th, R at Q B sq, Kt at K 5th, P at Q 4th.

White to play, and mate in three moves.

No. 436.—By E. H. G.

White: K at Q Kt 8th, R at Q R 7th, B at K Kt 4th, Kts at K R 6th and K Kt 5th.
Black: K at Q Kt 3d, Q at h 8th, Rs at K Kt 3d and Q B 8th, Bs at K R 7th and Q Kt sq, Kt at K B 8th, P at K R 4th.

White to play, and mate in five moves.

EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

The Conde de Montemolin, whose arrest on the French frontier while endeavouring to effect an entrance into Spain we noticed last week, arrived in London on Sunday morning last. The Prince was escorted from Perpignan to Calais by two French military officers.

Mr. Drouet, the proprietor of the Pauper Asylum, Tooting, whose trial at the Central Criminal Court on a charge of manslaughter was begun on Friday week, was on Saturday acquitted, the jury unanimously returning a verdict of "not guilty."

Mr. Duffy's fourth trial before a Dublin jury has terminated like all the preceding cases of prosecution against him: the jury could not agree, and they were accordingly discharged on Saturday last. Mr. Duffy, who is to be tried again, has been let out on bail of two sureties of £500 each and himself £1000.

Rush's executions is to take place this day (Saturday) at Norwich.

On Saturday afternoon, about half-past eleven o'clock, a fire broke out in the premises, consisting of warehouses, &c., belonging to Messrs. Gardner and Son, Manchester, which, so rapid was the progress of the flames, the entire building, together with its contents, which consisted of about 600 bales of cotton, was destroyed.

On Saturday last, an aged Swiss lady, named Forester, residing at Bayswater, accidentally set fire to her clothes, and was so much burnt before assistance could be had that she died shortly afterwards.

A very untoward mishap will deprive the Edinburgh artists of the opportunity of exhibiting their pictures at the forthcoming exhibition of the Royal Academy of Arts in the metropolis. The steamer on board which many cases of their productions were embarked could not land them in London until Wednesday morning week, and Tuesday night was the latest period appointed by the Royal Academicians for the reception of all works intended for exhibition. Application for indulgence, under the peculiar circumstance, was made to Mr. Knight, R.A., secretary, and that gentleman submitted the question to the Council, who, however, declared the regulation to be imprescriptible.

A return laid on the table of the House of Commons, on the motion of Sir H. Winston Barron, shows that the total amount of loans applied for and granted under the Land Improvement Act, and refused for want of adequate funds, was £240,—. Besides the above applications, on which no loans were made in consequence of insufficient funds, many other applications were only partially complied with from the same cause.

Workmen have been engaged during the week in boring near the centre of Mansfield Market-place, with a view to ascertain the nature of the proposed foundation for the Bentinck Testimonial in that town. The depth is an elaborate specimen of an early English market-cross, richly decorated.

On Saturday, the contract for the building of the new city prison at Holloway was formally signed by the contracting parties, and on Monday operations commenced on the ground. The first stone will be laid at Midsummer, and it is believed that the whole structure will, under the direction of Mr. Bunning, the city architect, be completed in the summer of 1852.

In consequence of a dispute in the National Assembly between MM. Ledru-Rollin and Denjoy, a duel took place between these gentlemen, on Friday (yesterday). The combatants were withdrawn by their seconds after an exchange of shots, neither party being hurt.

M. Proudhon has addressed a letter of seven columns to the *People*, to vindicate himself against the charge of having embezzled 8000 francs of the 17,000 francs subscribed towards the establishment of the Bank of the People. Several charges of fraud are to be brought against Proudhon before the Police Correctionnelle, for he has defrauded from the money raised for his bank nearly one-half for expenses, which by the law he alone is bound to bear, that company not having been incorporated.

The Inspector-General of Imports and Exports has laid before Parliament, in compliance with the motion of Mr. Ricardo, an account of the quantities, in tons, of the produce of Europe imported into the United Kingdom during the years 1845, 1846, and 1847, showing the proportion imported in British ships and that imported in foreign ships. The following is the result:—In 1845 there were imported in British ships, 731,834 tons; in foreign ships, 70,369 tons. In 1846, British ships, 947,174 tons; foreign ships, 110,948 tons. In 1847, British ships, 1,259,878 tons; foreign ships, 1,176,372 tons.

M. Eugène Raspail, who was to be tried before the tribunal of the Police Correctionnelle at Paris, for the assault on M. Point, another representative, has not, it would seem, have been assaulted for his apprehension. The highest punishment for such an offence is five years' imprisonment.

Richard Leder, who on Friday week pleaded guilty to stealing, in May last, £750 from the *Justice* hulk, at Woolwich, has been sentenced to be transported for seven years. On hearing this sentence pronounced, the prisoner fainted, and he was carried out of the dock in a state of insensibility. He was at one time governor of Horsham Gaol, and at the time of committing the offence overseer of the *Justice* hulk.

On Tuesday morning, the 10th instant, as a little boy, named Flowerdew, aged four years and a half, was playing on some sacks in the Wandford mills, Norfolk, where his father was at work, it is supposed he fell into the hopper and was suffocated, as his father, on emptying the hopper, was horrified at discovering his child, literally drowned in flour, grasping a sack in one of his hands; life was quite extinct when he was found.

The health of Mr. T. S. Duncombe, M.P., has so far improved that it is his intention to resume his parliamentary duties within a very short period. The disease under which Mr. Duncombe has suffered so severely for a protracted period has yielded to the skill and unremitting care of the medical attendants who are of opinion that, with proper precautions, the hon. member for Finsbury has yet many years of public usefulness before him.

The Great Western Railway Company intend making a reduction of 200 men in their establishment at Swindon, on the 1st of May next.

The mania of gold hunting has extended to the usually unspeculating isle of Jersey. An English brig, the *Lord Stewart*, Captain Cook, is now advertised for passengers for San Francisco, in Upper California, some forty persons are about to start with a fair cargo of wines, oil, &c., on the 26th inst.

The governor of the county jail at Hereford, Mr. Riddle, has been dismissed by the justices on the ground of incapacity or neglect of duty.

Lord Clarina has been elected for the vacancy in the Irish representative peerage caused by the death of Lord Dunsany. Lord Dunsandle and Clanconal are candidates for the Irish representative peerage vacant by the death of Lord Gosford.

At the meeting of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, held recently at Stamford, the chairman (the Marquis of Exeter) gave a donation of £100.

Importations of horses are at present taking place, not only from Holland and Belgium, but also from France and the Hanseatic States. The vessel *Venerable*, just arrived from Havre, has brought 12 horses, individually selected, of French production, the *Procès Verbaux*, from Antwerp, has brought 18 horses, of Belgian growth, consigned to order, besides the large number of 64 calves; and an arrival of horses has also just taken place by a steamer from Hamburgh, consigned to a dealer in the metropolis.

M. Salvandy, former Minister of Public Instruction under Louis Philippe, had returned to Paris. He intends to present himself as a candidate in the department of Eure et Loire at the approaching election.

Two miserably poor young men, residing in an obscure village, in the department of the Isere, in France, have succeeded, it is said, after ten years' labour, in completing a calculating machine declared to be superior to any yet invented. The Academy of Sciences have issued a most "eulogistic report" on it.

The Spanish Progresista Chief Ametler has been arrested near Toulon, and conducted to Fort Lamalgue.

The aggregate quantity of grain, meal, and flour, of all sorts, entered for home consumption in the United Kingdom, from the 2d of March, 1848, to the 2d of March, 1849 (both days inclusive), was 5,953,958 quarters. Of this there were entered with duty 5,938,958 quarters, and admitted duty free 15,000 quarters. The amount of duty received was £8,1985 19s. 4d. The total quantity of grain, meal, and flour remaining in warehouse under bond, on the 31st of January, 1849, was 1,045,772 quarters

Letters from the relatives and friends of the officers and seamen serving in the Arctic Seas in her Majesty's ships *Arrobus* and *Terror*, *Enterprise* and *Investigator*, will be transmitted by Her Majesty's ship *North Star*, sent out for the discovery of the Admiralty on or before the 1st of May

The total number of county constables of all classes employed in England and Wales in the year 1848 was 6716, viz. 2857 in England, and 159 in Wales. The total charge for maintenance amounted to £.58,944 9s 8d; and of this sum £31,.02 1d was for pay and allowances, and £23,741 for incidental expenses. The amount paid to the county police rate in the year was £111,367 6s. 2d.

Notwithstanding the difficulty his Grace the Duke of Buckingham's trustees have in disposing of the late Duke's large estates to their mind, it is a fact that the whole [illegible] were ready disposed of at some amounting to 30 years' purchase on good rentals.

Mr. Bartholomew O'Brien, a native of Clonmel, who emigrated to Canada over thirty years ago, died at Montreal last month, and bequeathed £1000 to build an asylum for the destitute Irish orphans, and a similar sum to the poor of Clonmel.

Eighty men, mechanics and labourers, employed in her Majesty's Dockyard, Holyhead, have received notice that their services will not be required any longer.

As Prince Metternich has not paid his taxes, about 177,000f., on his château in the Duchy of Nassau, his wines have been seized, and will be shortly sold. Some of the wines are 200 years old.

The farmers of Ulster are laying down a greater quantity of flax than usual this season, and the increased demand has caused an advance in the price of seed in Belfast and Londonderry.

A respite during her Majesty's pleasure was received in the course of the week by the Governor of Huntingdon gaol for Charles Jarvis, by whom sentence of death was passed at the summer assizes for the murder of his wife at St. Ives, but who was at the last session tried for the murder of his child a [illegible], and acquitted [illegible] and discharged.

The Emperor of Russia has conferred upon General [illegible] the dignity of Marshal of the Russian army, and has appointed him chief of the hussars of White Russia

DISTRICT CHURCH OF ST. STEPHEN THE MARTYR, AVENUR-ROAD, PORTLAND TOWN.

CHURCH OF ST. STEPHEN THE MARTYR.

THE noble-looking Church of which we this week give an Illustration, is rapidly approaching completion, and is to supply the spiritual destitution of the district of Portland-town, comprehending the numerous streets between Circus-road and St. John's Wood-terrace, on the north; South-bank and Regent's-park on the south; Cavendish-road and Grove-road on the west; and the boundary line between the parishes of St. Marylebone and St. Pancras, on the east, containing a population of at least 6000, two-thirds of whom are poor. It is included in the district, rectory of Christ Church, St. Marylebone; but the inhabitants are, on account of the distance, practically prevented from attending the public services, and precluded from the private ministrations of the clergy of that church.

The view we give shows the eastern end of the Church, and, as may be inferred, it forms a pile of building of good character and proportion. The tower and spire, when completed, will be 136 feet in height; but at present, for want of funds, the tower alone is not carried up so high as the belfry. The body of the Church consists of nave, side aisles, transepts, and chancel. The nave is 75 feet in length, and the chancel 21 feet, and the height 43 feet. The width of the Church is 62 feet. The tower rises from the south side of the chancel, and is open to the latter and the transept; a part of it is used as a vestry, over which the organ is placed. The tracery of the windows is good, particularly the western windows, and we hope to see them richly dight with stained glass. The circular windows in the clerestory, are all filled with varied tracery. The pulpit, which is of stone, is placed against the last pier in the nave, near to the vestry. Stone from Swanage, near Poole, has been used for the rubble-work of the exterior, with dressings of Bath stone.

St. Stephen the Martyr is the largest church which has been built of late years in the neighbourhood of the Regent's Park, and is, as we observed before, a very effective and elegant pile. The style, we should remark, is that known as the Decorated, and will add to the already well-known fame of its architect, S. W. Daukes, Esq. Mr. Myers was the contractor for the building. The Church will give accommodation to 1000 persons, one-half of the sittings being free; and to further the important object of erecting the Church, two individuals generously contributed £1000 each for the purchase of a site selected between the Avenue-road and Primrose-hill, the freehold of which, in addition to a donation of £900, was munificently given by his Grace the Duke of Portland. Application was then made to the Church-building Societies, with much success; her Majesty's Commissioners granting £500, the Incorporated Society £900, and the Metropolis Churches Fund Society £1500; but the amount collected is not, as yet, sufficient for the *complete* finishing and furnishing the Church, though we trust the deficiency will soon be made up.

The Rev. Edward H. Nelson has been appointed incumbent of the new Church, and the future patronage will be vested in the Lord Bishop of the diocese.

FALL OF CHIT CLIFF, SIDMOUTH.

FALL OF A CLIFF AT SIDMOUTH, DEVON.

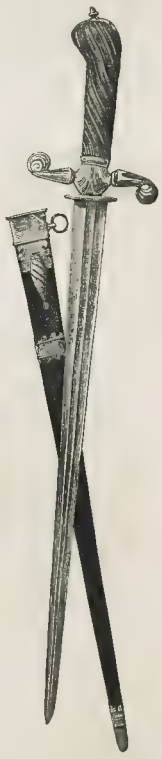
ON the morning of the 7th inst. great alarm was occasioned to the inmates of Clifton Cottage, Sidmouth, by a violent motion given to the house, accompanied by a peculiar noise, which led the inmates to fear an earthquake. This was soon discovered to be produced by a fall of part of the cliff at the rear of the cottage. This cliff, which is of red sandstone, scarcely hard enough to resist the action of the waves of the sea had been somewhat undermined, and the late rains filling its chinks, the mass became loosened, and fell. The weight of the earth thus suddenly started probably exceeds a thousand tons.

The View shews the rear of the cottage, which is the residence of Frederick Callaghan, Esq.; and the mass of sandstone that fell, carrying with it numerous trees and shrubs.

EASTER TERM.—A SCENE IN COURT.—Easter Term opened on Monday. In the Court of Queen's Bench, Mr. Serjeant Kinglake, having obtained a patent of precedence, was called within the bar; as was also Messrs. Lloyd, Malins, Walpole, Keating, and Hope, who have recently been raised to the degree of Queen's Counsel. A ludicrous circumstance occurred just as Mr. Hope was about to take his seat in the Court of Queen's Bench, which disturbed the gravity of the Court. A person of colour, whose shining jet black skin had attracted general notice, appeared to pay considerable attention to the addresses delivered by Mr. Justice Patteson to each of the gentlemen called within the bar; and after the learned Judge had said, "Mr. Hope, her Majesty having been pleased to appoint you one of her counsel learned in the law, you will take your place within the bar," &c., the person alluded to, who seemed to answer to the name of Hope, hastily pushed himself before that learned gentleman, and was about to occupy the seat intended for him within the bar, when the usher informed him of his mistake amidst the loud laughter of the Court.

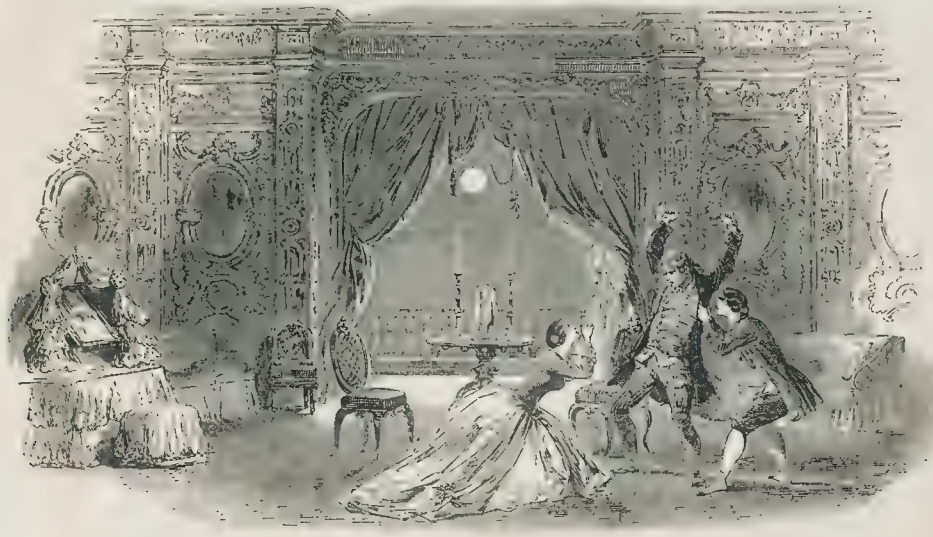
CURIOSITIES.—I.

[WE this day commence a series of Illustrations, under the above title, which, we are persuaded, will prove very attractive to our readers. The objects intended to be comprised in this series will be, in the main, of historic interest, such as the memorial engraved below. Others will be of artistic as well as historic interest, combining rare beauty of form and material with elaborate workmanship, so as to present very interesting specimens of the arts of design in a bygone age. We shall, in adding to this little gallery of *rarities*, be happy to receive from Correspondents drawings of such articles as may adorn their cabinets, accompanied by well-authenticated historical particulars; subject to our estimate of their eligibility for representation.—ED.]



SWORD OF GENERAL WOLFE, IN THE UNITED SERVICE MUSEUM.

The accompanying Engraving represents the Sword worn by General Wolfe on the memorable day of his victory and death at Quebec, the 13th September, 1759. This relic of the gallant warrior is silver-mounted; the grip being of horn, spirally fluted. The sword-blade has evidently been ground down to its present length from a longer weapon; probably, the blade was a favourite one; at all events, it is of excellent quality, for the maker's name stamped on it shows it was fabricated by Heinrich Keil, at Solingen, a place long celebrated for the excellence of its sword-blades. The scabbard of the Sword is of black leather, the chape and lockets being of silver. This Sword is in the interesting collection of weapons in the United Service Museum; to which establishment it was presented by George Warde, of Beechmont Seven Oaks, Esq. Mr Warde inherited this sword from his great uncle, General the Hon. George Warde, Colonel of the 4th Dragoon Guards, who became possessor of it as executor to General Wolfe's mother, Mrs. Henrietta Wolfe.



MISS. CATHERINE HAYES. SIG. TAMBURINI. MDLLE. MERIC.

SCENE FROM "LINDA DI CHAMOUNT," AT THE ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.—THE MALEDICTION, ACT. 2.

NEW STRAND THEATRE.

The only feature of importance in the week has been the appearance of Mr. W. Farren at this theatre, which is now opened by his son, Mr. Henry Farren, for the representation of vaudevilles and short dramas. He has collected a good company together, the veteran's name being a tower of strength by itself. Mr. W Farren is seen to great advantage in this little theatre. The last time he appeared in a London minor house was at the Olympic, during the management of Madame Vestris. We have engraved a portrait of this great artist, as *Michael Perrin*, in the admirable drama of "Secret Service." His impersonation of the *Curé* is one of the most touching and finished performances on our stage. Should there be any who have not seen Mr. Farren's fine acting as *Perrin*, the piece is being performed every night, and we advise them to drop in and look at it. They will pass a couple of hours very agreeably. *Fouché* is cleverly played by Mr. Leigh Murray; and *Desonnais*, very effectively by Mr. H. Farren.

MR. W. FARREN, AS "MICHAEL," IN "THE SECRET SERVICE," AT THE STRAND THEATRE.

Mr. W. Farren has likewise appeared in the popular farce of "Petticoat Government."

LYCEUM.

We have engraved a scene from the costly burlesque of "The Seven Champions of Christendom," now performing at the Lyceum. It has, as we predicted, proved very attractive, and Charles Matthews' song is a mighty "hit." The piece will have a run, no less from its clever writing than from the beautiful manner in which it has been put upon the stage. Stage artists are now beginning to take as much care that the colours of the costumes harmonize with the scenery, as though they were painting a picture. The Grotto Scene is the subject of our Illustration: it is a remarkably artistic, as well as superb scene.

We understand that Mr. W. J. Hurlstone, who distinguished himself at the amateur performances of the Whittington Club, has been engaged at this theatre, and will make his first appearance shortly in a new farce.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.

The first appearance of Grisi, this season, as *Semiramide*, and the *début* of a new contralto Mdlle. Angri, as *Arsace*, about whom the public expectation had been raised to a high pitch, as might be imagined, drew together a crowded and brilliant audience on Tuesday evening.

Grisi's inimitable performance of the Assyrian Queen is well known to the public. She stands unapproachably alone in her impersonation and conception of the character; and she was never in better voice than on Tuesday, her long repose having allowed her voice to regain all its power and beauty. Her reception was tremendous; and she was continuously cheered throughout the opera, more especially after the performance of the famous "Bel raggio," and the "Dolce pensiero," which were magnificently rendered. There was only one drawback to the great gratification derived from her performance—the reflection that we lose this great *artiste* at the conclusion of the present season.

Some interest, apart from that of a first appearance, was attached to the *début* of Mademoiselle Angri, inasmuch as she had chosen the character in which the great Alboni made so wonderful an impression, for her ordeal. That she succeeded, and most triumphantly, is by this time generally known; the audience being literally taken by storm, this *furore* commencing with her first appearance in the recitative "Eccomi alfine in Babilonia," and gradually increasing until the end of the opera. The only piece which did not rouse her hearers to the same pitch of enthusiasm was the duet, "Giorno d' orrore;" and this is somewhat difficult to account for, as it was admirably sung, both by Grisi and herself. Mademoiselle Angri's voice, we should say, is rather a mezzo-soprano than a pure contralto; and its upper notes are the most mellow and resonant. The lower ones are not so rich in that full thrilling quality which distinguishes those of Alboni; at the same time she excels her great rival in power of vivid expression, dramatically speaking, and energetic truthfulness. Her eyes are remarkably fine—dark and lustrous, and flashing with great effect in the more impassioned scenes. All her stage business had an air of confident intelligence; and it was evident, from the first, that she knew her power, and felt perfectly at home in the character. In a word, Mademoiselle Angri is a great artist; and lond as was the applause thundered down upon her on Tuesday evening, she will achieve a yet greater success, we are certain, and take yet higher ground on the boards of the Royal Italian Opera.

Tamburini was, of course, the *Assur*, and shared in the honours of the evening. He was in admirable voice, and played the character as he alone can. His reception was also enthusiastic; and he had to appear with Grisi and Angri after the acts, to acknowledge the renewed acclamations of the house Signor Lavia was excellent in the up-hill part of *Idreno*.

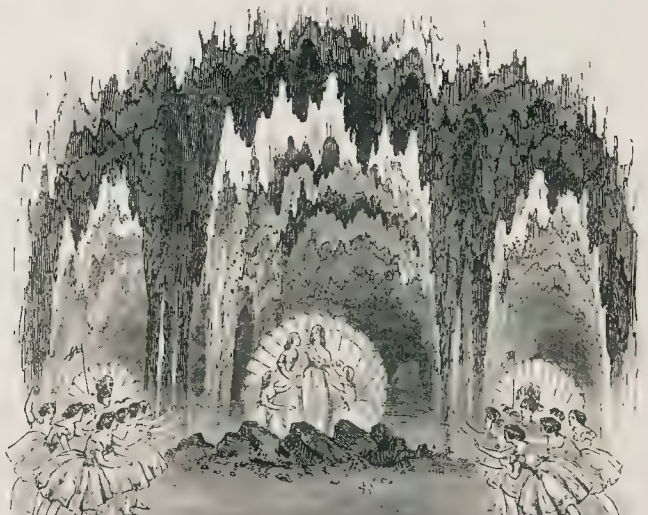
On Thursday, the second act of "Linda di Chamount" was given, with "Masaniello," commencing with the overture and second act. We have engraved from "Linda," the Malediction Scene in the second act, in which Miss Catherine Hayes has achieved such great success. Of the entire performance a copious notice appeared in our Journal of last week.

Miss Catherine Hayes is a native of Limerick; and from an early period her genius for music was manifested. She commenced her studies in Dublin, her master being Signor Sapio. She was then sent to Paris to cultivate her talents, and her master was Manuel Garcia, the brother of Malibran and Viardot, and the master of Jenny Lind. At the end of nearly two years, M. Garcia recommended that she should proceed to Italy, to acquire the language and to reap the fruits of her indefatigable labours. She, however, continued her studies under Signor Felice Ronconi, brother of the artist Giorgio Ronconi, at Milan

Her first engagement was for the Italian Opera in Marseilles, for three months. On the 10th of May, 1845, she made her *début* as *Elvira* in Bellini's "Puritani." She then sang in "Lucia," and next in Rossini's "Mose in Egitto." She had large offers made to her to appear on the French lyric stage, but she declined them, and returned to Milan to pursue her studies. It was at one of the concerts of Ricordi, the musical publisher, that she was heard by the managers of the Imperial theatres of Milan and Vienna, who immediately engaged her to make her *début* at the Scala. It was in Donizetti's "Linda di Chamouni" that she passed through the trying ordeal, and raised the enthusiasm of the Milanese to the highest pitch. Her next character was *Desdemona*, in Rossini's "Otello."

In the spring of 1846 she appeared at Vienna, with signal success; and in the autumn returned to Milan, appearing with unprecedented success in "Lucia." At the Scala she sang in the "Mose" and Mercadante's "Giorniments," and also in "Mortede," an opera composed expressly for her. During the Carnival of 1846-47, she was at Venice, where two new operas were composed for her—"Griselda," by Frederico Ricci; and "Albergo de Romano," by Malaspero. In the spring of 1847 she passed a second season in Venice, Ricci writing "Estella" expressly for her. She also added *Norina*, in "Don Pasquale," to her *répertoire*. After the Viennese season she returned to Italy, and sang at Bergamo and Verona, where Donizetti's "Maria de Rohan" was one of her new parts, as well as the "Due Foscari" and "Masnadieri" of Verdi.

From Verona she went to Florence, and went the round of her characters. Madame Catalani was much struck with her vocal powers, and prognosticated her success in London. The final season of Miss Hayes was passed at the Carlo Fe-



SCENE FROM "THE SEVEN CHAMPIONS OF CHRISTENDOM," AT THE LYCEUM THEATRE.

lics, in Genoa, this winter, where she remained until her engagement at the Royal Italian Opera called her to London. Miss Catherine Hayes's gentle and captivating manner has secured for her the sympathies of the *élite* of society in every city she has visited on the Continent; and she came to this country with recommendatory letters to the most distinguished circles in London—a proof of the personal estimation in which she is he

HER MAJESTY'S

To any person of taste or judgment no second-rate dancing can be acceptable. Not only is this assertion a principle of faith, but a conviction which impregnates itself more than any will or art requires: but likewise because here is absolutely indispensable, to veil every defect, *Fearre*, sustained by pictorial effects, combined with structures and a variety of dances, described with great distinctive, which, with mute gesture, speaks the plot; the salutatory; and no less that dreamy vague species which, melines the minds of the hearers to illusion. The new grand ballet, produced at her Majesty's Theatre on Thursday presented these *elements* in the most fascinating forms. The chief female dancers, unsurpassed in their profession, execute new and astonishing feats of execution grace; while the male dancers are judiciously confined to minute action. The pictorial effects are true to nature, but highly imaginative; while all the colours of the costumes are adapted to the scenery, and the attitudes and poses in harmony, with correct design—even the per-pective effects being preserved, by placing children as dancers in the background. Independent of the sprightly

dances, there are some most morally and artistically constructed

harmony, as tied to the imaginative mythology of this ballet, which partakes on the one side of the mystic spirit of Scandinavian legends, and on the other of those erratic metamorphoses Ovid has described

A Norwegian shepherd has been betrothed to a village maiden, but in his solitary wanderings and contemplations of the heavens, his imagi... has become ... led into a sort of adoration for "a bright particular star" ... which is happening to be a pretty woman, is not insensible to his fame. *Modern* (so is the star named) comes down from the firmament to meet him in the wood, and a great deal of lively flattering conversation ensues between them, in the midst of which, unfortunately, the pair are surprised by a whole bevy of stars, with their Queen at their head. The poor star, as a punishment for her *vagaries*, is degraded from her starry state, and condemned to remain on earth. Thus reduced to the condition of a mere village maiden, she accompanies her lover home; but she proves a most unwelcome guest. For her sake the faithless swain deserts his betrothed, who straight runs mad and dies.

To pity by this catastrophe, restore the ... of the dead maiden to life. The shepherd returns to his old love, and the stars shed their brightest rays, and join in the rejoicings, which conclude an ideal of the splendour of the Empyrean. Carlotta Grisi is the star, Paul Taglioni is the shepherd, and Marie Taglioni his betrothed.

Amongst the concerted dances there are but two particularly eliciting attention: the first derives its charm from being led by an exquisitely lovely young dancer, Hollin, Marie—a pupil of the establishment. The second is the dance of the stars in the forest, where the solitudes, the perspective, and even the hues of the dancers' dresses, are admirably managed to create the most pleasing effect. As the pas, they surpass every thing ... e us to this ... We can only afford space to mention two. The one is the Pas de Zoria," in which the attitudes of Carlotta Grisi, as she pursues the star her lover has taken from her, are full of classic beauty.

Another pas is that entitled "La Lutte" (the struggle), which is a scene of contention for supremacy between Carlotta Grisi and Marie Taglioni: the exertions displayed, the sprightly twinkling movements, and the daring ... almost flying steps elicited by this contest, baffle description.

In conclusion of the ballet when has the immense advantage of being shorter by an hour than any previous grand choreographic composition—is worthy of the work. The stars are soon incarnated in the forms we behold in heavenly scenes in Raphael and Andrea del Sarto, although here nothing is painted but the finely transparent azure sky, and the figures are rendered effulgent by the aid of electric light. The audience were mute with astonishment at this startling sight. The London applause followed, amidst which Paul and Marie Taglioni, and Carlotta Grisi, were recalled before the curtain.

The HAYMARKET is at present rich in comic actors. Mr. and Mrs Keeley, Mr. Buckstone, and Mrs. Fitzwilliam are playing every evening. A new play by Mr. Lovell, the author of "The Wife's Secret," is in preparation. The principal characters will be supported by Mr. and Mrs. Charles Kean.

The "Lady of Lyons" has been carefully produced, for Mrs. Mowatt and Mr Davenport, at the MARYLEBONE. Mr. George Ellis, who ... formances at Windsor, has succeeded Mr Webb as stage-manager, in consequence of the late *fracas*, a report of which appeared in the papers.

The OLYMPIC Theatre has undergone a complete repair, and contained below for its opening on Boxing Night. The front will face Newcastle-street instead of Wych-street, as before. We believe some of the adjoining property will be included.

Mr Lowes has brought out a new and original three-act drama, entitled he "Noble Heart," at the Theatre Royal, Manchester, with signal success—the author playing the principal character. A local journal says of it—of "The 'Noble Heart' is an excellent piece. It is free from the hackneyed sensation, and highly tragic, without any morbid tampering with forbidden passions. The main ideas has been used by Schiller in his "Don Carlos," but Mr. Lowes handles the subject in a manner totally dissimilar. In both, the father and the son are in love with the same woman; but, in the 'Noble Heart,' they are unwitting rivals; and it is in the collision between these two natural affections and his love for his son that the father's lofty nature is brought out, and he well earns his title of the 'Noble Heart.'"

ROBERT-HERPIN's farewell performances at the St. James's Theatre will conclude on Saturday next. Previous to his departure for Brussels, he will have the honour of performing, for the second time, before her Majesty.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

NAVIGATING THE ARCTIC REGIONS.—Commander Joseph West, an officer of long standing, has proposed a plan of fitting a steam-vessel with ice mumper and ice saws, to be worked by the force of the engine, for the purpose of navigating the Polar regions. The projection is applicable to either screw or paddle-wheel steamers, and is thus explained:—A semi-circular cogged plate is fixed on the stern, which connects itself with an elevating bar, fixed to the end of a sway beam, the fulcrum being in a crank on the bow of the vessel, at the fore-end of the sway-beam, where the ice hammer is hung, which, by the connection of the cogs, is raised with the least power revolution. It is thrown out of gear when they disconnect, the hammer then falls, and is again raised when the cogs connect. The hammers are from fifteen to twenty hundredweights, working alternately over each side of the stern, and are capable of breaking through ice four or five feet thick, this enabling a vessel so fitted to approximate much nearer to the supposed position of Sir John Ross's ships than can be done by the present means. The above application can be fitted to any steam vessel at a trifling expense compared with the object to be attained. The invention is as simple as it appears to be practicable

The new Military School at Sandhurst, the building was opened on Tuesday last, for the study of tactics and the art of war. It is under the superintendence of Captain Walker, of the 68th Regiment. The pupils, in addition to military instruction, receive lessons in the languages of the East, in order to fit them for the Indian army.

SUPERNUMERARIES.—A Circular Memorandum, dated Horse Guards, 4th inst., has just been issued, which is to have the effect of cancelling a former one, dated March, 1838, respecting the raising of supernumerary men for regiments on foreign service. To avoid the expenses and misapprehensions which have arisen in carrying out the former memorandum, it is stated that the following rules are to be strictly adhered to by the recruiting authorities. Regiments serving at home are to enlist only men attested for supernumerary to the home establishments, unless in some special case, an explanation of the case to be forwarded to the Secretary at War. Regiments serving in India and at Hong Kong are to have each 50 supernumerary men. Regiments serving at the Cape, at the West Indies, 20 supernumerary men. Reg ments serving at the Cape, at the Mauritius, and in Australia, 10 supernumerary men. Regiments serving in North America, 6 supernumerary men. Regiments serving in the Mediterranean, take those at home, are to have no supernumerary men.

ROYAL NAVAL SCHOOL, NEW CROSS.—Sir Francis Baring, the First Lord of the Admiralty, has expressed as a matter of gratification to give annually for competition amongst the pupils of this institution, the naval and marine cadetships which were granted by his predecessors in office.

RECRUITING.—The artillery have again commenced recruiting. On Tuesday morning seven non-commissioned officers and nine gunners left Woolwich for Southampton, to be employed on the recruiting service at that place and neighbourhood, under the command of Captain Dundas. Arrangements are making for sending also a recruiting party of the 1st battalion to the south of England, and an increase of batchlors is again anticipated in the Royal Artillery Branch of the service. Brigade Major Bingham has been appointed to have charge of the recruiting establishment at Woolwich for the home establishments, and, in some special cases

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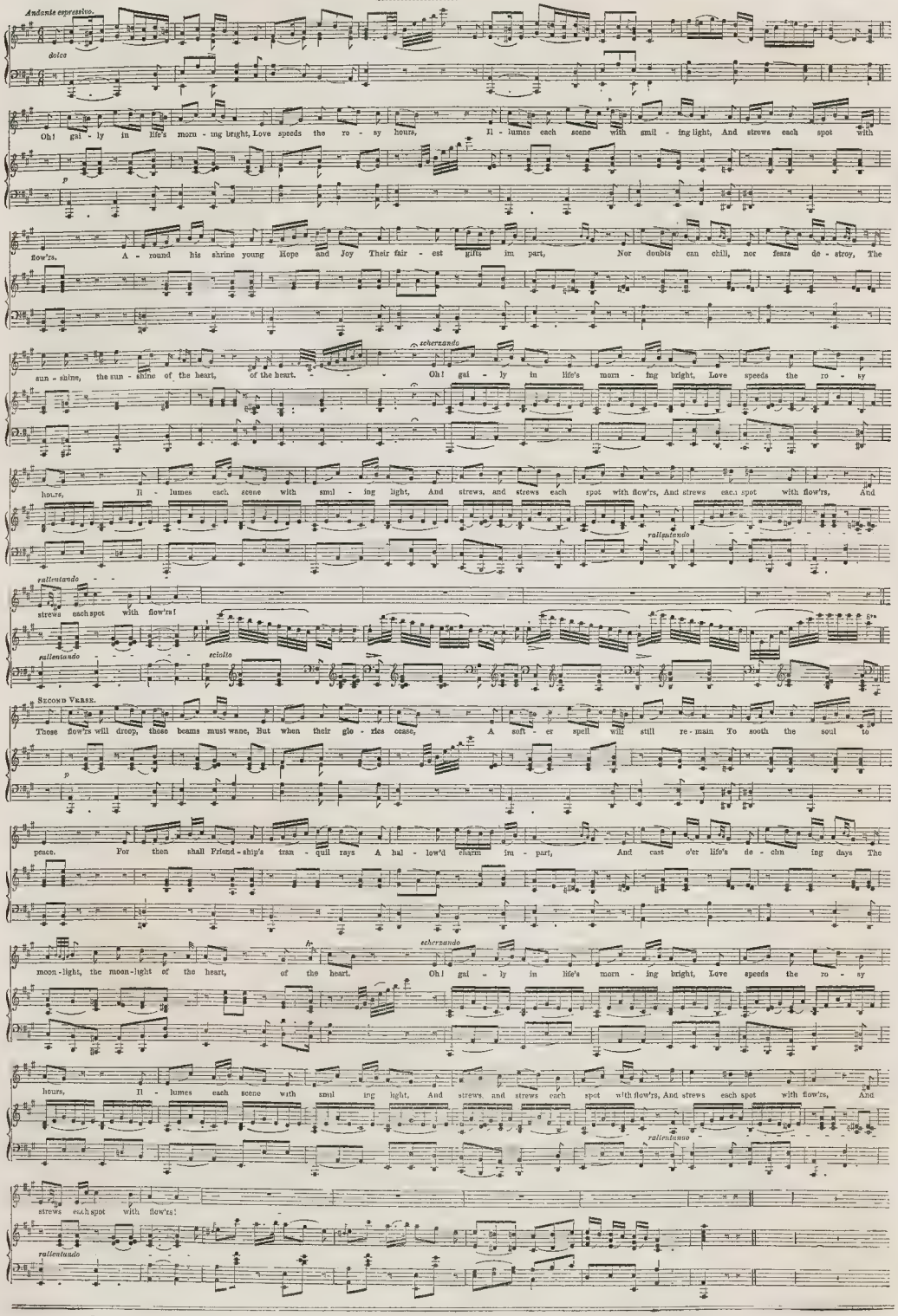
The Words by Mrs. Abdy; the Music by Mrs. Octavius Freire Owen

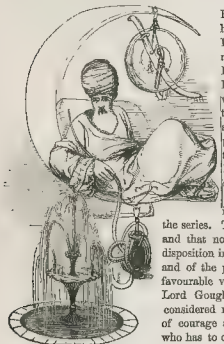

Andante expressivo.
dolce
Oh! gai - ly in life's morn - ing bright, Love speeds the ro - sy hours, Il - lumes each scene with smil - ing light, And strews each spot with
p
flow'rs. A - round his shrine young Hope and Joy Their fair - est gifts im part, Nor doubts can chill, nor fears de - stroy, The
scherzando
sun - shine, the sun - shine of the heart, of the heart. Oh! gai - ly in life's morn - ing bright, Love speeds the ro - sy
hours, Il - lumes each scene with smil - ing light, And strews, and strews each spot with flow'rs, And strews each spot with flow'rs, And
rallentando
rallentando
strews each spot with flow'rs!
ritardando
rallentando
SECOND VERSE.
Those flow'rs will droop, those beams must wane, But when their glo - ries cease, A soft - er spell will still re - main To sooth the soul to
p
peace. For then shall Friend - ship's tran - quil rays A hal - low'd charm im - part, And cast o'er life's de - clin ing days The
scherzando
moon - light, the moon - light of the heart, of the heart. Oh! gai - ly in life's morn - ing bright, Love speeds the ro - sy
hours, Il - lumes each scene with smil ing light, And strews and strews each spot with flow'rs, And strews each spot with flow'rs, And
rallentando
strews each spot with flow'rs!
rallentando

LONDON: Printed and Published at the Office, 196, Strand, in the Parish of St. Clement Danes, in the County of Middlesex, by WILLIAM LITTLE, 196, Strand, aforesaid.—SATURDAY APRIL 21, 1849.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

No. 368.—Vol. XIV.] FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, APRIL 28, 1849. [Sixpence.

THE VICTORIES IN THE PUNJAUB.



HILLIANWALLAH has been avenged. Both Houses of Parliament, and the Court of Directors of the East India Company, have voted their unanimous thanks to Lord Gough and his brave companions in arms, for their victories in the Punjaub, of which that at Goojerat is only the most splendid because it is the completion of the series. There was at one time, and that not very far distant, a disposition in a portion of the press and of the public to take an unfavourable view of the talents of Lord Gough. His bravery was considered rashness, or that kind of courage admirable in a man who has to obey, but mischievous in him who has to give orders. If praised at all, it only received homage at the expense of his skill. It must be confessed, even now, in the hour of victory, that there was some occasion for this mistrust. The slightest real defeat of our arms, or even a victory which had the appearance of defeat, was a diminution of our moral power over the population of India. In the faith of our invincibility, almost as much as in the physical force at our command, lay the source of our power. Lord Gough, we are certain, has generosity enough to forgive his countrymen for their temporary alarm, and for the severe criticism of his operations with which it was accompanied, and good sense enough to know that, under all the circumstances, it was not unnatural. The tide has now turned; to unwilling dispraise has succeeded the willing and enthusiastic applause of the nation. His crowning success at Goojerat has been splendid enough to wipe out the recollection of the high price at which the previous victory of Chillianwallah was purchased, though not perhaps to make the country forget that there was good fortune as well as good management in the result; and that General Whish, by his rapid march from Mooltan to the Jhelum, was a special interposition which he could scarcely have calculated upon.

After fifty-four years of active service, Lord Gough retires from command, amid acclamations as loud as they are universal; at a period, too, when there is no further work to be done, except that of turning to account, for the prevention of future wars, the victory consummated by his courage, and by that of the brave officers and army by whom he was supported. Lord Gough, as the country was reminded by Sir Robert Peel, has now received the thanks of Parliament five times for his brilliant services: first in China, and during the later period of his life, at the decisive battles of Ferozeshah, Sobraon, and Goojerat. And we learn from the statement of Sir James Weir Hogg, that the veteran, in the course of his long and brilliant career, has fought fifteen pitched battles, and that every one has been a victory. To such a career, the total defeat of the Sikh force at Goojerat is an appropriate termination. By that battle a great and costly war has been brought to an end. Our moral as well as physical supremacy has been vindicated. The ambitious, able, and restless enemies of our power have been taught, in the school of a sanguinary experience, that neither treachery nor force can prevail against us. Their pride has been humbled, their self-confidence abased, their means of offensive operations against us effectually crippled, and our future intercourse with them placed upon a footing which will secure us for a long time, if not in perpetuity, against any renewal of the treacherous hostility which has been so effectually punished.

The Marquis of Lansdowne in the House of Lords, and Sir John Cam Hobhouse in the House of Commons, in introducing the vote of thanks to Lord Gough and the general officers under his command, as well as to the whole British and native army engaged in these operations, recapitulated the history of this last attempt of the Sikh nation to overthrow our power. But it was left to the Duke of Wellington to give the most succinct account of the war. The illustrious Duke, who spoke with great energy and earnestness, traced it from its origin, in the dishonour, perfidy, and faithlessness of the servants and officers of the native Government of Lahore, through all the complications of its incidents, to its termination at Goojerat. His Grace showed that the Governor-General, under the treaty, which succeeded the victories of Ferozeshah and Sobraon, was guardian of the infant Maharajah of the Punjaub, and, in that character, was bound to control the acts of the Government, and to assist in carrying on its operations. He showed that all the servants of that Government betrayed their trust; that the first open offender was Dewan Moolraj, the Governor of Mooltan, who not only refused to obey an order by which he was superseded in command, but caused the murder of Mr. Vans Agnew and Lieutenant Anderson, the two gentlemen sent by the British resident to superintend the delivery of the fortress to the officers appointed by the Maharajah to succeed him. The consequences of this act of rebellion were the revolt of the whole country in the neighbourhood of Mooltan, and of three fortresses in succession, and the desertion of Shere Singh, an ally always suspected by the British, with whom he served, and who ultimately proved to be the very soul of the attempted revolution. With great clearness and precision, the noble Duke traced one event to another, and bestowed the high reward of his approval upon the whole of the operations. There can be no doubt that approbation so complete and so cordial, from such an authority as the Duke of Wellington, will more than make amends to Lord Gough for the adverse criticism to which he was once subjected; and that on the parts of Generals Thackwell, Whish, Gilbert, and the other leaders, as well as on that of Major Edwardes, and the other young officers who shared the glory and the dangers of the war, it will long be treasured as a reward only second in value to the unanimous thanks of Parliament, and enhancing even that by its spontaneity and completeness.

On occasions when all have deserved well it is commonly considered invidious to make selections; but, though the selection was not made in Parliament, the country cannot help remembering how much is due to Major Edwardes and to General Whish. The first-mentioned, alone, and without authority, made head against Moolraj, until the real character of the revolt was known at Lahore and at Calcutta, and until the arrival of reinforcements. General Whish, after the capture of Mooltan—of itself an achievement quite brilliant enough to make him famous—marched from that fortress to the Jhelum, a distance of 238 miles, in 17 days. The march was generally considered a 21 days' business, but it was accomplished in 17 days, and the army arrived in time to prevent the passage of the Jhelum by the Sikhs, and to secure the passage for the British army.

[COUNTRY EDITION.]

GENERAL THE RIGHT HON. LORD GOUGH, K.G.C.B., COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF THE FORCES IN INDIA.

This veteran soldier (who has just been honoured with the thanks of both Houses of Parliament for his recent brilliant services in India), was born November 3, 1779; and is the fourth son of George Gough, Esq., of Woodstown, county Limerick, and Letitia, daughter of the late Thomas Bunbury, Esq., of Lisnevah and Moyle, county Carlow. Lord Gough entered the army as Ensign, August 7, 1794, the same year with Sir Charles Napier; and his Lordship is but seven years the junior of the Duke of Wellington, who has been nearly sixty-two years in commission.

Lord Gough's other commissions bear date as follows:—Lieutenant, 11th October, 1794; Captain, 25th June, 1803; Major, 8th August, 1805; Lieutenant-Colonel, 29th July, 1809; Colonel, 12th August, 1819; Major-General, 22d July, 1830; Lieutenant-General, 23d November, 1841.

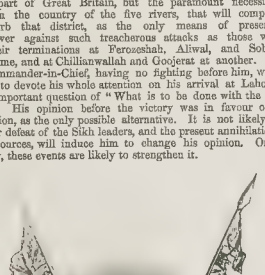
Lord Gough served at the capture of the Cape of Good Hope and the Dutch fleet in Saldanha Bay, 1795. He served afterwards in the West Indies, including the attack on Porto Rico, the brigand war in St. Lucia, and capture of Surinam. He proceeded to the Peninsula in 1809, and commanded the 87th at the battles of Talavera, Barossa, Vittoria, and Nivelle, for which engagements he has received a Cross. He also commanded this regiment at the sieges of Cadiz and Tarifa, where he was wounded in the head. At the battle of Talavera, his horse was shot under him; and he himself was severely wounded afterwards in the side by a shell: for his conduct in this action, the Duke of Wellington subsequently recommended that his Lieutenant-Colonelcy should be antedated to the date of his despatch, *thus making him the first officer who ever received Brevet rank for services performed in the field at the head of a regiment.* At Barossa, his regiment captured the eagle of the 8th French Regiment, and at Vittoria they captured the *bâton* of Marshal Jourdan. At Nivelle, he was again severely wounded. He commanded the land forces at Canton (for which he was made a G.C.B.), and during nearly the whole of the operations in China—for which service he was made a Baronet. On the 29th December, 1843, with the right wing of the army of Gwalior, he defeated a Mahratta force at Maharajpore, and captured 56 guns, &c. In 1845 and 1846, the army under his personal command defeated the Sikh army at Mooltee, Ferozeshah, and Sobraon; for which services he received the thanks of both Houses of Parliament, and was raised to the Peerage. Lord Gough is Colonel of his old and gallant regiment, the 87th Royal Irish Fusileers. His Lordship has held the office of Commander-in-Chief in India for six years, having been appointed the 15th March, 1843.

Lord Gough married, in 1807, Frances-Maria, daughter of the late General Edward Stephens, Governor of Plymouth, and has issue one son and four daughters.

The accompanying Portrait is copied (by permission) from a print published by Messrs. Graves and Co., Pall Mall, and bearing the following *fac simile* of Lord Gough's handwriting:—"A Portrait taken of me by a Chinese.—H. Gough."

plished in the shorter period, without a day's halt, over a country where there are no roads. By means of this extra speed, the gallant General and his division arrived at the banks of the Jhelum at the very moment when he was wanted, and just in time to stop the advance of Shere Singh upon the capital of the Punjaub. Had the Sikh leader accomplished this object, the war might, at this moment, have been raging; and Sir Charles Napier might have been left to complete the work of Lord Gough. These things are not lost sight of even in the blaze of splendour that surrounds the battle of Goojerat. To use the words of Sir Robert Peel, "great exploits have been performed, not only by veterans inured to the service, but by young men assuming great responsibilities and giving examples worthy of the name of Englishmen. When such things are done by the aged, and such examples are set by the young, we need never despair of the security of our empire in India."

But, after the victory, the great question remains how shall it be turned to account for the good government of the Punjaub and the security of our own frontier? The annexation or non-annexation of the Punjaub is the great question to be decided. Opinions, we know, differ both upon the policy and upon the necessity of any extension of our already unwieldy empire in the East. But if we shall hereafter annex the Punjaub, as Sir Charles Napier and many other high authorities are of opinion that we must, the great enemies of our power will not be able to say with truth that we sought any such extension of our empire. We desired no increase of territory. We would have been contented with the line of the Sutlej for our boundary. We had no wish to extend it to the Indus. If we are forced to do so, it will not be any ambition of conquest on the part of Great Britain, but the paramount necessity of peace in the country of the five rivers, that will compel us to absorb that district, as the only means of preserving our power against such treacherous attacks as those which had their terminations at Ferozeshah, Aliwal, and Sobraon at one time, and at Chillianwallah and Goojerat at another. The new Commander-in-Chief, having no fighting before him, will be enabled to devote his whole attention on his arrival at Lahore to the all-important question of "What is to be done with the Punjaub?" His opinion before the victory was in favour of its annexation, as the only possible alternative. It is not likely that the utter defeat of the Sikh leaders, and the present annihilation of their resources, will induce him to change his opinion. On the contrary, these events are likely to strengthen it.



CHINESE STANDARDS CAPTURED BY LORD GOUGH.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ADMIRALTY VISIT TO PORTSMOUTH.—Captain the Hon. M. F. F. Berkeley, Captain Milne (Lords of the Admiralty), and Captain Sir Baldwin Walker (surveyor of the navy), attended by Isaac Watts, Esq. (assistant ditto), proceeded from town to Portsmouth on Tuesday, relative to the steam (screw) vessels, fitting and refitting at that port, as stated in our naval report of that day. It is understood that the board found fault with the circumscribed quarter of the *Arrogant*, which did not admit of the proper working of the guns in the bow ports; and also condemned the screw-shaft as defective, ordering a new one. They also ordered the armaments of the *Rapaard* and *Picager*, screw schooners, to be altered. Their broadside 32-pounder guns, of 3c cwt. each, are to be changed for 32-pounder carronades, and the long 58-pounder pivot gun aft is to be landed.

THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE SQUADRON.—The *Southampton*, 1, flag of Rear-Admiral B. Reynolds, C.B., with the *Geyser* and *Ira* steam-vessels, were in St. Simon's Bay, on the 20th of February. The *Brilliant*, 36, Captain R. H. Watson, C.B., sailed from St. Simon's Bay for the Mozambique Channel on the 10th of February. The *Orontes*, 14, Commander Hawker, had not arrived from England.

THE SECRETARY TO THE ADMIRALTY.—John Abel Smith, Esq., M.P. for Chichester, is appointed Secretary to the Admiralty, vice R. Ward Esq., who goes as High Commissioner to the Ionian Islands, vice Lord Seaton, coming home.

THE "AVENGER" SUBSCRIPTION FUND.—The last allotment to the sufferers by the loss of the *Avenger* steam-frigate took place at the Royal Naval College, Portsmouth, on this (Saturday) morning, commencing at half-past ten.

THE NORTH POLAR DISCOVERY SHIPS.—The *North Star*, 26-gun frigate, fitting as a store-ship, under the command of Mr. Saunders, master, R.N., in the Thames, to carry provisions to the expedition under Sir James Ross, will be towed to the edge of the ice by her Majesty's steam-sloop *Stromboli*.

SECOND ACCIDENT IN PORTSMOUTH DOCKYARD.—A shocking accident occurred on Tuesday at the contract works of Mr. Bramble, in this dockyard. Some of Mr. Bramble's men were employed in clearing a schooner of some heavy stones, weighing seven tons each, in executing which they used, instead of a crane, what is called a traveller, which is a strong scaffolding of wood, having a tramway on its upper surface, on which works a moveable gin or crab for hoisting. The outer part of this scaffolding projects over the jetty, but, in the present case, not sufficiently to plumb the stone in the vessel's hold. The strain was consequently much greater than it would otherwise have been, and it resulted in the detaching the crab from its fastenings, and precipitating it with the labourers on it over the scaffolding into the vessel below. Of the men who were on it, five were more or less injured. One (Weddington) had one of his legs amputated the same night, both so seriously injured otherwise that he is not expected to live; another (Hatch, aet.) had his ribs broken; Hatch, jun., son of the former, both legs broken; Davis and Pierce severely cut about the head; Sullaway, who has escaped injury, jumped at the moment from the scaffolding into the water. The other sufferers are said to be in a fair way of recovery. The men had been previously warned of the consequences of persisting in the course which has had such a lamentable result.

DANISH CAPTURE IN THE BRITISH CHANNEL.—The Danish brig-of-war, Lougen, Lieutenant Commander Hansen, arrived at Cowes, from St. Jean-de-Luz, on Wednesday, and proceeded to London for inspection of Board of Trade, and, having returned, the *Orana* got under weigh on the 21st, and, instead of proceeding to Copenhagen, sailed for the westward, with the view of intercepting and capturing German and Prussian ships in the shops of the Channel homeward bound from foreign ports. Such vessels being, in all probability, ignorant of the resumption of hostilities, will fall an easy prey to the Danish brig. On the appearance of the *Orana* in Cowes roads on Wednesday (last week), all the German vessels congregated there for safety hoisted their national flags out of bravado—a measure they would doubtless have hesitated to adopt a few leagues from the coast.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY.

ROMAN WORKS OF ART.

Lord BROUGHAM inquired of the Government whether the rumour was true relative to the sale of works of art by the "good for nothing persons" who had seized the reins of power in Rome and Florence? He warned buyers against such fraudulent purchases.

The MARQUIS of LANSDOWNE said he had had no official information on the subject.

Lord REDESDALE remarked that the Government at Rome was a *de facto* Government as good as others that had been recognised by us. If speculators should buy those works of art referred to, and bring them to this country, he apprehended that purchasers would be found for them here.

NORTH WALES RAILWAY.

On the motion of Lord BEAUMONT, the petitions of the chairman and secretary of the North Wales Railway were taken into consideration, and the allotments having been called to the bar, they were reprimanded by the LORD CHANCELLOR, and ordered to be discharged from custody on payment of the usual fees.

THE RIVER PLATE.

The Earl of HARROWBY moved for copies of, or extracts from, all instructions given to her Majesty's Envoy at the River Plate, for their guidance in the intervention of Great Britain for the pacification of affairs in that river. He complained of the failure of all our negotiations, and of the sacrifice of our trade with Monte Video.

The Marquis of LANSDOWNE said that, though compelled to object to the motion, he was disposed to give every possible information relative to the intervention of the Rio de la Plata. Negotiations were pending; they rested essentially on the basis of instructions given to Mr. Hood, and they lately assumed a most promising aspect. If we did not go hand in hand with France in these arrangements, France would have the same object in view as we had. There was no foundation for saying that the Government disapproved of the conduct of Lord Howden with respect to the raising of the blockade of Buenos Ayres. At no time had the trade of this country been so beneficially carried on with that part of the world, under the Government of General Rosas, as it was at this time; and the General had given every assurance of his desire to encourage our commercial relations.

Lord BEAUMONT condemned our negotiations as an error from the beginning, and a gross job in the continuance.

After a few remarks from Lord COLCHESTER, the motion was withdrawn.

On the motion of the Marquis of CLANRICARDE, the Prisoners Removal (Ireland) Bill passed through committee, and the Spirits (Ireland) Bill was read a third time and passed. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

Sir G. GREY stated, in reply to Lord DUNCAN, that a bill to prevent burials in the metropolitan districts was in preparation, but it would require much consideration.

To a question from Mr. HUME, Sir G. GREY stated that Mr. Duffy, of Dublin, was out on bail to appear at the next commission. That was the only answer he could give to the query, if the Government intended to institute a fourth prosecution of Mr. Duffy.

In answer to Sir H. BARRON, Lord J. RUSSELL said that he hoped ere long to be able to lay before the House the intentions of the Government relative to the public assistance they would recommend for the encouragement of arterial drainage and railway construction in Ireland. He should, however, proceed first with the Rate in Aid Bill, which he proposed to go on with on Thursday.

THE NAVIGATION LAWS.

A great many petitions having been presented against the alteration of the Navigation Laws,

Mr. LABOUCHERE moved, without any observation, the third reading of the Navigation Bill.

Mr. HERRIES moved, as an amendment, that the bill be read a third time that day six months. The right honourable gentleman said that they had arrived at that period of the debate on the measure when it was necessary to examine it on the broad and high principle of national policy, and on that view should the House determine whether to accept or reject it. For himself, he had done with statistical details—they had been ably discussed, and filled several folio volumes of blue books. His reason for not attempting to amend the bill during its progress was, that he believed it to be so framed as to render it impossible, by any change of details, to render it at all comfortable to his opinions. He would not then insist on the necessity of giving a preference to our own mercantile marine, nor contend that in a country like this—the most civilised, most wealthy, most heavily taxed in the world it was impossible that ships could be built as cheap as in other poorer and less burdensome countries; but he would show the chief reasons why the Government had resisted to the measure had, since the discussion began, entirely given way. That delusion which had for some time been endeavoured to be palmed off, that public opinion in England was favourable to repeal of the Navigation Laws had completely vanished. It was now quite evident that the current of the public mind had set strongly against the bill, which was not an attempt to amend, but to abrogate the Navigation Laws. The Government had likewise attempted to persuade the House that we had nothing to surrender. But it was obvious that the Government themselves were convinced that their measure was not an unimportant one, The advocates of the bill likewise had likewise attempted to persuade the colonies were in favour of it. But time had proved that this was not the case, and had shown that what the colonies really wanted was not the repeal of the Navigation Laws as an abstract proposition which was withdrawn from them, but a return to a protective policy itself. It had been assumed that foreign powers were willing to unite with us in this cause; but neither from the continent of Europe nor from America had any tidings arrived to justify that assumption. All the golden promises had in fact vanished into air. In his opinion, the consideration we should have to expect from the present Government, if not to abandon, to postpone the bill for the present. The adoption of the measure would alienate masses of the population from the Government, and strengthen the hands of the Manchester demagogues. The right hon. gentleman concluded his speech by imploring the House not, without reason or necessity, to venture on so dangerous an experiment as the repeal of the Navigation Laws.

Mr. ROBINSON seconded the amendment. He contended that foreign countries were looking at the conduct of this country in order to take advantage of our errors. It was vain for ever our cotton manufacturers to hope for ever to maintain their superiority over the manufacturers of all other countries. Every year, by experience, by the export of our machinery, and by the seduction of our artisans, other countries were becoming better able to rival us. In sacrificing our Navigation Laws for the benefit of our cotton manufactures, we were sacrificing the substantial advantages of our home and colonial trade to a vain hope that was unattainable.

Mr. H. GRADON did not apprehend any distressing consequences would result to the British shipowners from passing the bill, but, at the same time, could have wished that every restriction on British shipping had been removed, more particularly those restrictions which prevented the owners manning them when and where it was most convenient for them to do so. He could also have wished to have seen the customs on marine assurance and bills of lading done away with, the law relating to victualling altered, and British lighthouses put on the same footing as those of France and America, which would reduce the expense of those establishments one-half. If those restrictions were done away with, he feared no competition whatever. In proportion as the restrictions on navigation were relaxed, in common fairness Parliament was bound to do away with the burdens which pressed on the British shipowner and British shipping.

Mr. WALPOLE examined the question in its historical, economical, and national points of view. He contended that, whatever advantage the foreign merchants, the importers, or the consumers might derive from the reduction in freights that would be the consequence of this measure, the consumers would obtain no benefit from it. Our commercial marine was the foundation of our naval supremacy, and, therefore, to discourage the former, would be to injure the latter. Instead of repealing the Navigation Laws, and giving a power of retaliation to the Crown, he would advise the House to retain the laws with a power of relaxation. These laws had been a wise and safe defence to home, protection to our colonies, and that supremacy on the ocean which enabled us to find assistance in the world when our honour or our interest required it; and he, for one, was not prepared to hazard our national greatness for any trifling economical consideration.

Sir JAMES GRAHAM argued that the votes of gentlemen who represented great commercial and maritime communities were the best tests that the opinion of the commercial interests was favourable to the measure before the House. He proceeded to reply to Mr. Walpole's arguments, relative to the first principles of the Navigation Laws, and to the conclusions the Honourable and learned member had come to on the historical, economical, and national aspect of the question. He (Sir James Graham) contended that the repeal of the Navigation Laws would increase our shipping, would increase the number of our commercial seamen, and, consequently, would maintain our naval supremacy. It would be most difficult to carry further our principles of free trade; but the repeal of the Navigation Laws would simplify our arrangements with foreign states, and remove our difficulties. The right hon. gentleman cited a number of interests upon which the Navigation Laws, he said, pressed unthoroughly. As to the colonies, he fully maintained that they were not opposed to free trade. With regard to Canada, he declared that, unless the distress should either repeal the Navigation Laws or go back to the former policy respecting the Corn Laws, the loss of this colony was inevitable. The right hon. gentleman concluded by quoting a passage from a speech lately made by Lord Stanley—in which the noble Lord announced his profound conviction that a statement would have to retract its steps, and come back to the sound and rational principle of Protection, and taunted those hon. members in that House who condemned the policy of the repeal of the Corn Laws for not at once resuming their position boldly, and testing the opinion of the Legislature upon it. For his part, he (Sir James Graham) regarded the Navigation Repeal Bill as the capital stone which crowned the edifice of those measures of free trade that had been done by Parliament. Without which what would be the edifice? It would be incomplete. He considered this question as the battle-field on which the great struggle would take place, and he confidently called on the House to make a great effort to secure the victory.

Mr. T. BARING declared that the colonies had demanded the repeal of the Navigation Laws; or, at least, the representatives of some of the great commercial towns at home might with fair the opinion of the commercial interest in England was favourable to it. He believed the real principle of the bill to be the removal of all restrictions from foreigners, and the maintenance of preferential rights on Englishmen. The measure was a fresh forward in the dark. They were told that they must go forward, and for that they could not go back. Certainly, Englishmen did not like to retreat. But, if reaction was taking place, it had been produced by national distress. The reaction that was going on was one that might not be felt in that House, that could not be excited by party out of doors; it was a reaction caused by the intolerable suffering of all our national interests. Whatever might be the fate of the bill that night, he trusted, and the country trusted, that means would yet be found to prevent it from becoming the law of the land.

Lord J. RUSSELL adopted Sir J. Graham's defence of the measure. The noble Lord asserted that, economic ally, all these regulations had been injurious to trade, and that protect on of all sorts was reproductive to energy and destructive to exertion. Referring to the declaration made by Lord Stanley, and to the cry of protection that was being raised throughout the country, Lord J. Russell called on the House to consider the probable consequences of renewing the duties on articles of food. Masses of the people who were, he said, now contented and quiet, and who silently rejoiced that they were enabled to purchase their necessaries, would be driven to agitate by a return to protection. Three years ago, he added, they had abled us to go through the past year of disorder, and these were—the abundant harvests of the last three years, the cheaper advices of the repeal of the Corn Laws, and the enlargement of provisions. Should this last provision be removed, it would be the signal for fresh agitation.

Mr. DISRAELI thought Sir J. Graham had aptly illustrated this measure when he called it the necessary capital to the previous works. But he (Mr Disraeli) was not inclined to raise a costly capital on an ill-designed column. This measure had been brought forward to realise a theory that had utterly failed, and it had been propped up by assertions that had broken down. The House had been told by a high authority that night, that unless the 5s. protection duty on corn should be restored to Canada, or unless the Navigation Laws should be repealed, that colony would soon cease to belong to the British Crown. It was not likely that any paltry change in the Navigation Laws could compensate the Canadians for the 5s. protective duty taken from them; therefore it was well the people of England should know what, on the authority of Sir J. Graham, they would have to pay for the repeal of the Corn Laws. Mr. Disraeli glanced at the indications given by the nations of the Continent and by America to demonstrate that all the fine promises made to induce the House to pass this measure had all dissolved. The Government had that night, happily found a great ally (Sir J. Graham), and they were evidently delighted at getting such a disciple to aid them in their progress. But the public would like to know where they were to progress. Was it progress to paradise or progress to hell? He (Mr. Disraeli) wished to avail himself of the experience of the last three years—it was a magical term—and he could venture to promise Sir J. Graham that he should have ample opportunity for vindicating that policy for which he was responsible. Within the last three years the non-rates had increased 17 per cent., the capital of England had diminished to the amount of one hundred millions, and the average investments in the savings banks had diminished one-half. Their vote that night would break down that great statistical conspiracy which had trampled on the destinies of this great country.

Mr. CHARLES and Mr. MOFFATT ineffectually attempted to address the House. Their voices were drowned in cries of "Divide."

The House then divided.

For the third reading of the bill	..	273
Against it	..	214
Majority for the third reading	..	61

The bill was read a third time and passed.

The Indictable Offences (Ireland) Bill, and the Summary Convictions (Ireland) Bill, were severally read a third time and passed.

Adjourned at two o'clock.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—TUESDAY.

NAVIGATION LAWS.

The Marquis of LANSDOWNE moved the first reading of the Navigation Bill, and gave notice that he would move the second reading on Monday week, when he proposed to have their Lordships summoned and to take the discussion on its principle.

Lord STANLEY acquiesced in this arrangement, and the bill was read a first time.

On the motion of Lord REDESDALE, the Smoke Prohibition Bill was read a second time.

THANKS TO THE ARMY OF THE PUNJAUB

The Marquis of LANSDOWNE moved, in a series of resolutions, distinct votes of thanks to the Governor-General of India, to the Commander-in-Chief, the officers, and men engaged in the late military operations in India. The noble Marquis traced the war in the Punjaub from its first breaking out to its successful termination in the victory of Goojerat. The war had, he said, its origin in acts of rebellion and treachery; it had been carried on with some celerity, it had cost us some bloodshed, but it had been closed by a triumph of the most brilliant and complete description. This was the first occasion in which the two most warlike nations in India—the Sikhs and the Afghans had been united in arms against us; but, thanks to the ability, the courage, the military skill displayed by our officers and army, British and native, these our combined enemies had been entirely dispersed, and nothing was wanting to render our victory perfect. The noble Marquis pointed out the gallant services rendered by the several general officers, and more particularly lamented the untimely fate of Major Edwardes and other young officers who had signalised themselves during the late operations. He expressed his conviction that their Lordships would unanimously assent to the proposed votes of thanks.

Lord STANLEY seconded the motion, and said that, however widely their Lordships might differ with one another on party politics, when the honour of the country and the glory of our arms were under discussion, party differences would ever be forgotten, and they would all equally feel pride and honour in giving their unanimous tribute of gratitude to those gallant men who fought our battles and sustained the greatness of the British name. He believed that in this instance no could congratulate their Lordships that as the cause of the war was one of the justest, and the success was of the most signal description, so the result of the success seemed likely to be of a most permanent character; for he trusted that by it we had laid the foundation of a long and lasting peace, fraught with the welfare of even that very enemy with whom we had been engaged.

The Earl of GALLOWAY, while willing to give his cordial assent to the vote of thanks to our army, thought the present night to adopt her Majesty to order a day of thanksgiving to the God of battles for this critical victory.

The Duke of WELLINGTON would not object to the Earl of Galloway's proposal at a fitting time, but that was not the time to discuss it. The noble Duke proceeded to give a succinct and most interesting narrative of all the operations during the late campaign, which he characterised as one that especially called for their Lordships' approbation. His Grace took occasion to vindicate the conduct of the 14th Light Dragoons, into which he said he had inquired, and the inquiry had satisfied him that their retirement was in consequence of a mistaken order.

The Duke of RICHMOND thanked the noble Duke for speaking so handsomely in favour of the 14th, whose was as gallant a regiment as any in the service, and which had distinguished itself on many occasions. He also expressed his gratification at seeing so large a concourse of their Lordships then present; that large attendance could not but enhance the value of their vote of thanks to the army in India.

Viscount HARDINGE could not avoid avowing his hearty admiration of the conduct of Lord Gough and his gallant companions in arms for their achievements in the late campaign, the result of which he, for one, never doubted. This was the fourth time that Lord Gough had received the thanks of Parliament as a general commanding our troops in India, and he moved a warm compliment to our artillery, and advised the Government to take good care not to suffer this invaluable arm of our service to be impaired through notions of unwise economy.

After a few remarks from the Duke of WELLINGTON and the Earl WALDEGRAVE, the votes of thanks were agreed to *nem. con.*

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY.

Mr. HAWES stated, in reply to Mr. Gladstone, that the papers relative to rebellion losses in Canada would be laid on the table in the course of the week.

ARMY OF THE PUNJAUB.

Sir JOHN HOBHOUSE moved votes of thanks to the Governor-General of India, to the Commander-in-Chief, to the officers, and men, British and native, engaged in the late operations in the Punjaub—similar to those moved in the House of Peers.

Mr. HUME of GRANBY seconded the motion.

Sir R. PEEL, Sir James W. HOGG, Sir R. INGLIS, Mr. HUME, Mr. GLADSTONE, Mr. MANGLES, Mr. GRATTAN, and Colonel DUNNE spoke in approval of the motion, which was agreed to *nem. con.*

THE BRAZILS.

Mr. MILNER GIBSON called attention to the state of our relations with the empire of Brazil, and moved for leave to bring in a bill to repeal the Brazilian Act, 8th and 9th Victoria, c. 122. The hon. member admitted that there were circumstances which rendered the war of a good understanding between this country and Brazil, but considered that those difficulties were attributable not so much to any aversion on the part of Brazil to the abolition of the slave trade as to the fact that this country, in endeavouring to suppress it, was violating the rights of an independent state. The treaty entered into some time ago between Great Britain and Brazil was temporary in all of its articles except one, and that one had since operated against article enacted that the prosecution of the slave trade by Brazil should be deemed and treated as piracy. Upon the meaning of this clause of the treaty the question between us and Brazil mainly turned. Brazil insisted that it was only meant that the Government of Brazil would endeavour to get a law passed by the Brazilian Legislature; while, on the other hand, the construction put upon it by Lord Aberdeen was, that Great Britain had the right to treat as pirates all Brazilian subjects taken in the act of carrying on the slave trade, and on this construction he had called on Parliament to legislate. By international law, Brazilian subjects engaged in the slave trade could not be deemed guilty of piracy, and, in treating such parties as pirates, we were extending our criminal jurisdiction over those who were certainly not amenable to it. Our conduct in this matter naturally excited jealousy and irritation in Brazil, and to obviate such a state of things he was induced to make this motion.

Mr. HAMILTON HAMILTON seconded the motion.

Sir F. THESIGER, feeling perfectly satisfied that the act of the 8th and 9th Vict was the only security we had that the Brazilian Government would carry out its friendly the important stipulations in the treaty of 1826, was decidedly opposed to the repeal of that act. The effect of the treaty of 1826 was Brazil did place us in a position in which we were entitled to legislate and substitute another tribunal for the mixed commission courts that had ceased to exist. The act now

sought to be repealed was the only means we possessed of enforcing that clause of the treaty which stipulated, on the part of Brazil, that the slave trade should be permanently abolished after 1830.

Mr Barclay and Mr. Anstey supported the motion

Sir E Buxton regretted that such a proposal should be made to the House, especially at a time when a committee on the slave trade was pursuing its inquiry. He also regretted that the right honorable mover should have made this proposition at the dictation of the men of Manchester, who were so far interested in the slave trade that their manufactures went in a very large proportion to pay for the slaves. The repeal of the Act of the 5th Victoria would take away the whole efficiency of our cruisers, and the next thing they would be called on to do would be to take away the cruisers themselves.

Mr. Hume said he might, with equal reason, charge all the distillers and brewers in the country with the encouragement of intemperance, as the hon Baronet had charged the manufacturers of Manchester with encouraging the slave-trade.

Mr. O'Connell thought the House ought to take its stand in resisting this retrograde movement towards slavery. The Slave Act of 1845 had given a great stimulus to the slave trade, and this motion, if carried, would have a similar effect; he therefore advised the House to resist it.

Sir R. Peel regretted to see the House inclined to apply to the Slave Trade the general commercial principles. The question of the Slave Trade would, he understood, be brought under regular discussion so soon as the committee then sitting should make its report, and therefore he thought it better not then to debate it. With respect to the proposal before the House, he thought it a most extraordinary one. The act of 8th and 9th Vict. was passed by the Legislature Commons unanimously, and without division, yet the House was asked to repeal it on the ground that it was a manifest violation of international [illegible] them (said the right hon. Baronet) repeal the bill as suggested by hon. gentlemen, and he believed by doing so they would substantially proclaim to the world that all their efforts to prevent the Slave Trade and to mitigate its horrors were at an end; and, having done that, his advice to them would be, to determine how they could encourage it.

Mr W. P. Wood referred to the peculiar circumstances under which the act in question had passed, and thought it might be reconsidered. At the same time he did not apprehend that any member of that House could believe that England would ever retrace the steps which she had taken in the great cause of humanity, and certainly if he thought such could be the consequence of supporting the present motion he should say nothing in its favour.

Lord Palmerston refrained from entering into the general question, and contented himself with exposing his hope that the majority of the House would adhere to those principles to which the honour of the country was pledged.

After speeches from Mr. Cobden and Col. Thompson, and some observations from Mr. Bright and Mr. M. Gibson in reply, the House divided, when the motion was negatived by a majority of 103—the numbers being 34 to 137.

Mr Wyld moved for leave to bring in a bill on the subject of Fire Inquests; but an objection being raised by the Attorney-General, on the ground that to make such inquests general over the whole country would make the measure an important addition to the county rates, the motion was negatived without a division; and, after the Report of Ways and Means had been received, the House adjourned at a quarter past one o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—WEDNESDAY.

The House met at noon, and sat till six o'clock

BRIBERY AT ELECTIONS

Sir J. Pakington moved the committal of the Bribery at Elections Bill, which had been amended by the Select Committee.

Colonel Sibthorp opposed the Speaker's leaving the chair, and hoped that the bill would meet the same fate as its predecessors.

Sir G. Grey appealed to the gallant Colonel not to insist upon dividing on the question of going into committee.

Colonel Sibthorp consented, and the House went into committee on the bill.

On the first clause, which enacted that a declaration should be taken by members, at the table of the House, that they had not, by themselves or their agents, been directly or indirectly guilty of bribery or corruption, a lengthened discussion took place, in which a general opinion was given adverse to the clause, and the committee divided—

For the clause	.. .. ..	54
Against it	.. .. ..	146
Majority against the clause	.. ..	—92

Sir J. Pakington then moved that the Chairman leave the chair, as he thought it would require time, after the decision of the committee, to amend the bill.

Progress was accordingly reported, and the Chairman obtained leave to sit again.

SUNDAY TRADING

Mr. Locke moved the second reading of the Sunday Travelling on Railways Bill, the simple object of which was to compel railway companies to attach a few passenger carriages to mail trains on Sundays, without interfering with the number of trains. The hon member entered into a variety of details to establish that the rule adopted by some of the Scottish railway companies, of refusing to take passengers under any circumstances on Sundays, was productive of much public inconvenience, was in no way conducive to the proper observance of the Sabbath, and was, in fact, injurious to the education, health, and morals of the people.

Mr. Cowan opposed the motion, and moved, as an amendment, that the bill be read a second time that day six months.

Mr. M'Gregor seconded the amendment.

Mr. Labouchere, having drawn a distinction between the practical inconvenience caused by the closing of some few railways to passengers in Scotland on Sunday, and the shock that would be given by this measure to the conscientious feelings of a large class of the people of Scotland, said, not without difficulty, to the conclusion of voting against the bill. He gave this opinion, however, in his individual character, and not as the opinion of Government.

Mr Fitzroy Kelly opposed the bill

Mr. Hume, Mr. A. B. Cochrane, Mr. Peto, Mr. Moore, and Mr. Reynolds spoke in support of the bill; Mr. Heald, Mr. Mackenzie, Mr. F. Maule, Mr. Cumming Bruce, the Lord Advocate, Mr. Charteris, and Mr. Scott against it.

The House then divided

For the second reading	.. .. ..	122
Against it	.. .. ..	111
Majority against the bill	..	11

The bill was consequently lost.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—THURSDAY.

On the motion of Earl Grey, the New South Wales Land Bill was read a third time

The Smoke Prohibition Bill passed through Committee

LEASEHOLD TENURE (IRELAND) BILL

The Lord Chancellor moved the second reading of this bill. This bill was intended to remedy many evils which existed with regard to leasehold tenure in Ireland, and it would raise the value of landed property in that country.

After a short discussion, the bill was read a second time.—Adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY.

On the motion of Mr. Henley, a Select Committee was appointed to inquire into the Contract Packet Service.

POOR RELIEF (IRELAND)

Lord J. Russell then rose to move, pursuant to notice, for leave to bring in a bill to amend the act for the more effectual relief of the destitute poor in Ireland. He had stated on a former occasion the nature of the amendments he had intended to introduce himself. What he had now to propose, he proposed on the responsibility of the Government. The first and most important alteration was the introduction of a maximum both with regard to the rates upon each separate electoral division and the rates upon all electoral divisions. Its provision, whatever the amount might be, he admitted was contrary to the general principles of the Poor-Law of that country; but it must be remembered that in Ireland the attempt to carry out the principle of the Poor-Law as in this country that of relieving pauperism by a rate in support of the poor, and by a rate setting to work the able-bodied poor—had been found to be productive of great distress, and great scarcity, and such oppression on the tenant-farmer of the country and the property of the country, as to create great alarm. Such being the case, the Poor-Law Commissioners had considered whether it would not be desirable to propose a maximum rate. That question had been considered by the Government, and it was thought by them that a maximum rate ought to be enforced. What he, therefore, proposed by this bill was, that, supposing there was one electoral division that had incurred expenses to the amount of 7s., and that electoral division could only pay 5s., the other electoral division should pay 2s., in addition to their ordinary rates. He proposed, further, that the Poor-Law Commissioners should have the power of settling and determining the past liabilities of certain electoral divisions, in consequence of a new division of unions. Upon this part of the subject a report had been made by a commission appointed last year. It was, however, impossible to adopt all the recommendations contained in that report, but he might state generally that he was disposed to adopt the views contained in the report from time to time as the Poor-Law Commissioners should think fit. At the same time he thought the question relating to the workhouses might be disposed of now, and so far as they were concerned he was prepared at once to adopt the opinion of the report, that it would not be safe to make a further division of unions, without accompanying such a measure with a proposal for increasing the number of workhouses. (Hear, hear.) He proposed to introduce a clause, the effect of which he had alluded to on a former occasion, namely, that the owners of land should have power of declaring a portion of the rate on account of his rent charges (Hear, hear.) He proposed to make an important alteration in the provisions of the Poor-Law, with respect to the extinction which a tenant might have in his rent for the purpose of paying the poor-rate. He intended, for the future, that the tenant should have the power of deducting half the rate to which he was liable from the rent. He also proposed to introduce a provision with reference to the improvements which might be made upon the land—viz. that, in order to prevent any disputes and litigation, a valuation should be made of the improvements, and that there should be an increased valuation for a period of seven years

After some discussion, leave was given to bring in the bill.

The Solicitor-General obtained leave to introduce a bill to facilitate the sale of encumbered estates in Ireland.—Adjourned.

EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

It is understood, says the *Sun*, that Mr. Kyan, the discoverer of the means of preserving timber from the destructive influence of the "dry rot," has made application to the Government for participation in the benefits derived from what is commonly called the Royal Bounty Fund—a fund created for distribution among those who may be regarded as having deserved such assistance by their exertions for the public welfare, or by their own individual misfortune.

The staple industry of Paris is gradually improving. An English house last week made purchases in a Paris establishment of silk lace to such an extent as to raise the price of the article not less than 40 per cent. Another English house made similarly large purchases in ribband and silk manufactories.

The new dock at Gloucester was opened for the admission of vessels last week

Mrs. Wolfe Tone, the widow of the celebrated United Irishman, lately died at Georgetown, Pennsylvania, in the 80th year of her age.

A coil of gutta percha (nothing, 240 feet in length, has just been manufactured by the Gutta Percha Company for a gentleman in Warwickshire, to convey the supply of water from the park reservoirs to his mansion-house.

The Countess of Blessington, accompanied by her nieces, has left London for Paris, where it is her intention to reside in future.

During the last three months thirty large vessels have left Plymouth for the Australian colonies, taking with them 3650 passengers; and within the next week the following ships, bound to Quebec for timber, have also left that port, with upwards of 1058 passengers: *the Cromwell, Prince Regent, Princess, Emperor, Dahlia,* and *Lucinda.*

Government free passages are at an end for some time to come. [illegible] years from a circular just issued by the Colonial Land and Emi[illegible]

[illegible] agents for emigration in the [illegible]

Mr Commissioner Holroyd has appointed Mr. J. Johnston the younger to the responsible office of messenger to the Court of Bankruptcy, in the room of his father who for 28 years held that office

On Friday week Mrs. William Teil, who had for many years held the situation of secretary to his Grace the Duke of Devonshire, in addition to an office in the Board of Green Cloth, drowned himself in an iron tank sunk in the garden. The tank was 6 feet 6 inches in depth, and eighteen inches in depth, and was filled with water.

The Holyhead mail steamers having regularly reduced the time of transit of the mail bag by the route of Holyhead to Dublin, it is contemplated to make those steamers perform all the service of carrying the mails between London and Dublin, and to take off the Liverpool line of mail packets.

C. Macaulay, Esq., has received the appointment of Colonial Secretary at the Mauritius. Patrick Augustus Boyle, Esq., is appointed Colonial Surgeon at the Gold Coast

At the City of Hereford sessions, last week, the Mayor presented the Recorder with a pair of white gloves, in consequence of there not being a single prisoner for trial. A "maiden sessions" has not occurred there for 17 years.

It appears by the bills of mortality in Paris that the deaths in that city have increased in a progressive proportion since the year 1845. In that year the deaths amounted to 33,704, being one in 45. In 1846, 36,625, or one in 42; in 1847, 39,189, or one in 38. The returns for the year 1848 have not yet been published, but it is believed that the deaths amounted to one in 32.

The list of candidates at the approaching election for the Legislative Assembly of France for eight departments, prepared by the electoral committee of the rue de Poitiers, contains the names of one prince, twelve marquises, eight counts, six generals, and the remainder viscounts or barons

A correct p'an of the battle of Goojerat, showing the respective positions of the British and Sikh divisions before and after the battle, has just been published by Mr. Wyld, of Charing-cross

Last Sunday being the first in Easter Term, the Rev. S. R. Cattley, Chaplain to the Lord Mayor, preached at St. Paul's Cathedral in the morning, and in the afternoon the Lord Mayor and the Lady Mayoress, with the City officers, attended, according to ancient custom, to mark Her Majesty's Judges. The sermon was preached by the Lord Bishop of London.

A luggage train on Thursday afternoon ran into some sheep which had strayed on to the Midland line at Wigston, and killed two or three of them On the arrival of the train at the next station (Leicester), it was found that in some means a sheep had been forced into the fire-box, and was still alive, although the wool was burnt off its back, its ears from its head, and even holes burnt through the nails. It was immediately killed and put out of its torture.

The committee of the Coventry Freehold Society have effected another purchase of land to the extent of nearly 80 acres, in the vicinity of that city. The estate, which is situated at Stoke, near the residence of T. S. Morris, Esq., has been purchased of the Coventry and Warwickshire Bank for £4400.

A return obtained by Mr. Cocks, M.P., shows the duty paid on bricks in the several Excise collections of England in the year 1848 "or have amounted to £448,310, of which £.9,886 was paid in the metropolis alone.

At a Court of Compensation, on Saturday, before the Recorder and a special jury of the city of London, £800 were awarded as compensation to the trustees of the Merchant Seamen's Society, for the loss of certain apartments, held on lease from the corporation, on the north side of the Royal Exchange, which was destroyed by fire a few years since. Fourteen years of the lease were unexpired at the time of the fire, and no terms could be agreed upon for granting a fresh lease of rooms in the new edifice.

John Awkright, Esq., of Hampton Court, Herefordshire, has returned ten per cent. to his tenants on rents due in August last. This is in addition to a permanent reduction of twelve per cent. made by the same gentleman a few years ago.

Joseph Martineau, Esq., of Basing Park, in consequence of the deficiency in the produce of the last year's crop, and the unfavourable weather for harvesting it, has signified to his tenants his intention to allow, at his two next half-yearly audits, an abatement of twenty-five per cent. on his rents.

Last week, Mr. Irvine, of Micklegate, York, tea dealer, left home, there being then in a closet in one of the rooms a tea-box, containing between £90 and £100 in gold. On his return in the evening Mr. Irvine found the door of his room fastened, and, on forcing it open, he discovered the cash box had been broken open, and the money gone

It is reported that Rear-Admiral Sir Lucius Curtis, Bart., C.B., at present residing at Malta, has become a Roman Catholic.

It has been ascertained that no less than 14,000 British seamen have deserted the merchant service during the past year, 8000 of whom have left their vessels on the American coasts

The total number of county parliamentary electors, whose names appeared on the register in Ireland on the 1st of January, 1849, was 34,107. The number entitled to vote for counties within the next six months is [illegible] a decrease as compared with the number entitled to vote in June [illegible] The number of names on the registries of counties of cities and towns and boroughs amount to 38,109. This number, added to the number of those entitled to vote in counties, shows a parliamentary constituency for the whole of Ireland of only 72,2.6.

Messrs. Sanford and Owen, of the Phœnix Foundry, Masborough, have recently completed their contract for 60 tons of main castings for gun carriages. These underwent the most minute ordeal of a Government Inspector, and not one was rejected! a circumstance, we believe, rarely to be met with. These immense castings have been furnished to Woolwich to be fitted up.

A singularly-grown violet was plucked a few days since near Truro, its stems, instead of being of the usual form, were flattened and winged, its leaves were suspended on a kind of stalk, while one of the flowers grew upside, as it were, in a state of transition between a leaf and corolla, and was illustrative of the botanic theory that flowers are but further developed leaves.

The branches of British industry have greater (if so much) cause to complain of the war system as the monopoly prevailing in Europe than the actual manufacturers: the blockade of Sicily depriving them of their supply of brimstone, while the blockade of the German rivers and ports precludes the means of their manufactures.

A considerable number of vessels belonging to the German ports are lying in the Tyne and the Wear, being deterred from sailing in fear of the Danish cruisers which are scouring the North Sea. The effects of the [illegible] the Danes and Germans begin to be severely felt in all the ports on the eastern coast.

The Viscount Ebrington, following the example of his father, Earl Fortescue, has enclosed a cheque in a letter of condolence to the Rev. James Shore.

The Lord Bishop of Bath and Wells administered the rite of confirmation last week, at the Abbey Church, Bath, to 464 candidates 352 females and 142 males.

The Rev. William O'Donnell, P.P. of Clonmany, in the diocese of Derry, lately received a war medal from the Horse Guards. He was formerly an officer in the 20th regiment, having served in the army from 1809 to 1817, and afterwards entered into holy orders as a Catholic priest.

A petition to Parliament in favour of the reform movement, namely, for retrenchment and direct taxation, is being got up in Liverpool, and has already been signed by great numbers

On Monday afternoon about three o'clock, a convict named Stradwick, under sentence of transportation, contrived to effect his escape from Newgate by climbing over the wall of the court-yard and descending into the street, by passing through the house of Mr. Macdonald, No. 7, Newgate-street.

A petition, signed by 520 tradesmen and manufacturers of Paris, has been presented to the National Assembly of France, praying that iron, a may be sent to Monte Video to protect French [illegible]

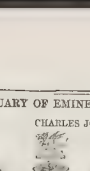
Colonel Frapolli, Envoy Extraordinary from the Roman Republic to the Government of the French Republic, has protested against the occupation of any portion of the territory of the Roman Republic by the French troops.

About 200 young Irish females leave Plymouth this week for Australia. They are a fine set of young women, and will be a valuable addition to the colony of Port Phillip, where females are much wanted They are sent out by the Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners in the *New Liverpool*, 587 tons burden, Captain Beckerson.

M. Eugène Raspail, representative of the people, has been sentenced by default, by the Court of Correction, Police, Paris, to two years' imprisonment, and 5000 francs fine, for striking [illegible] on [illegible]

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS RECENTLY DECEASED.

CHARLES JOSEPH, 2ND VISCOUNT MONCK.



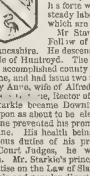
This Nobleman, who succeeded to the Peerage on the decease of his elder brother, the late Earl of Rathdown, on the 30th of last September, died a few days since at his residence in Dublin, after a long and painful illness. At the period of his decease, he was in the 68th year of his age. Early in life his Lordship, who held a military commission, fought with distinguished bravery throughout the whole of the Peninsular campaigns, and received, in consequence, many of the war medals and clasps recently bestowed on the officers who had survived those glorious services.

Viscount Monck married, 29th November, 1817, Bridget, daughter of the late John Wilmerton [illegible], of Killoskehane, county Tipperary, and by her (who died 22d of January, [illegible]) had a large family, the eldest son of which, Charles Stanley (who [illegible] elected at the last election the representative [illegible] He is married to his cousin, Lady [illegible], fourth daughter of the Earl of Rathdown. The Marquis of Drogheda claim descent from a branch of the Devonshire house, so illustrious by [illegible] of the famous General Monck, Duke of Albemarle.

THE LADY CARINGTON.

Charlotte, third daughter of John Hudson, Esq., of Ecrigny, county York, was born 1st May, 1770, and married, in 1787, the Rev. Walter Trevelyan, Rector of Benbury, near Brasted, brother of Sir John Trevelyan, Bart., of Nettcombe, Somersetshire, by whom she had issue two children, five sons and five daughters. She was secondly married, 19th January, 1808, to Robert Lee Carington, born 3rd February, 1752, her Lordship being then in his 56th year.

THOMAS STARKIE, ESQ., Q.C.



Thomas Starkie, a distinguished scholar of the University of Cambridge, was called to the bar by the Hon. Society of Lincoln's Inn on the 23rd May, 1810, and practised on the Northern Circuit. His profound learning and untiring industry soon led him into very large business, and he also became eminent as a conductor of a series of law reports. Fame and fortune attended him through all his career as a junior, but his success was far less marked after taking a silk gown. Those essential elements of a leader, eloquence and display, were not the main attributes of Mr Starkie; he [illegible] was solid erudition, which, combined with slow but steady labour, enabled him to produce those sterling works which are of essential utility to the lawyer

Mr Starkie was the eldest son of the Rev Thomas Starkie, Fellow of St. John's College, and sometime Vicar of Blackburn, Lancashire. He descended from the Twiston branch of the ancient family of Starkie of Huntroyd. The learned gentleman married Lucy, daughter of the able and accomplished county historian, the Rev Thomas Dunham Whitaker, of the Holme, and had issue two sons, both deceased, and two surviving daughters, viz Lucy Anne, wife of Alfred Power, Esq., and Katherine Blanche, wife of the Rev [illegible], Rector of Crawley.

Mr Starkie became Downing Professor of Cambridge, and was at one time looked upon as about to be elevated to the judicial bench. Some political move at the time prevented his promotion, though no one had stronger claims to wear the ermine. His health being latterly delicate, he partially gave up the more complicated duties of his profession. On the appointment, however, of the County Court Judges, he was nominated to preside over the Court at Islington. Mr. Starkie's principal works, besides the Reports alluded to, were "A Treatise on the Law of Slander," "A Treatise on Criminal Pleading," and a very able and popular digest of the Law of Evidence.

In private life, Mr. Starkie was greatly esteemed. He was a man of the highest honour, and of much amiability of disposition; and his death will be deeply and sincerely regretted by the profession, and by a wide circle of friends. Mr. Starkie died at Cambridge, on the 15th instant

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

PRUSSIA

The difficulty created by the refusal of the King to accept, except on certain conditions, the Imperial Crown of the proposed German Federal Empire, which was offered to him by the deputation from the Frankfort National Assembly, has become more entangled and remote from solution by the course taken by the Legislative Chamber in Berlin The case at present stands thus: The Prussian Cabinet protests that it will not recognise the Frankfort constitution as it now stands; whilst the Chamber as peremptorily declares that constitution to be legally voted, and on a responsible ministry throughout the future assent of the future legislative German representation. The one demands modification as the preliminary; the other repudiates all modification, unless it be consequent.

The matter was brought to this dead lock on the 21st, when M. Rodbertus' motion on the Frankfort constitution of the whole was discussed. The report of the committee to which the motion had been referred recommended its acceptance by the Chamber. Count Brandenburg, in the name of the Ministry, strongly opposed the resolution, alleging that the alteration made in the constitution in the second reading at Frankfort rendered it impossible for Prussia to accept it unconditionally, though he acknowledged the efforts made to procure a modification of the present form of the constitution, in concert with the other powers, had failed

On the division, the third paragraph of the resolution of M. Rodbertus, pledging the Chamber to the unconditional recognition of the constitution, was carried by 179 to 150.

Up to the present time, twenty-eight principality houses and free towns have given their unreserved adhesion to the Frankfort constitution; but the kingdom houses continue to hold out.

AUSTRIA AND HUNGARY.

The accounts from the seat of war are very justly characterised as "doubtful and contradictory." The Austrian papers regarding any result being favourable not to be relied on.

The principal theatre of operations at present is the vicinity of Pesth (the Hungarian capital) and the road leading from it by Waitzen and Gran to the important fortress of Comorn, which is still ineffectually besieged by the Imperial troops; skirmishes and engagements of more or less consequence are of daily occurrence, the Magyars seeking to open the road to Comorn, which they have, up to the latest accounts, succeeded to a very great extent in accomplishing. Baron Wohlgemuth, who has succeeded Jellachich in the command of Croatia, from Gallicia and the northern frontier, it is stated that orders have at length been given at St. Petersburg, in reply to the demand of Austria, that the Russian troops shall act against the Magyars according to treaty stipulations. Russia has promised the assistance of 20,000 infantry, 4000 cavalry, and 24 pieces of artillery.

DENMARK AND SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN.

No event of particular interest marks the intelligence from the seat of war, except the entrance, on the 20th inst., of a body of the Duchy troops into Jutland, thus carrying the war into the interior of the Danish kingdom. On the same day, the 5th sswig troops, under General Bonin, took the town of Kolding, which lies about one mile and a half from the limits of Schleswig, and nearly five miles from the fortress of Fredericia. Preparations for storming the island of Alsen are still going on. Some heavy battering trains have been brought to Hoper, and among them some 84-pounders.

The Danish blockade of the northern ports is vigorously maintained, to the great detriment of both English and German commerce.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

Accounts to the 15th of February state that the country was quiet.

WEST INDIES.

We have intelligence this week from the various islands; but it is not of much interest

At Jamaica the Government had further prorogued the Legislature to the 1st of May. It was believed that it would be further adjourned till instructions had been received from the Colonial-office. Meetings continued to be held advocating a reduction of the expenditure and reforming the council of the island. Rain was much wanted in this island

From St. Lucia we learn that the ferment occasioned by the recent riots had quite subsided, and detachments of troops had left the island for Port Royal. At the assembly of the Legislative Council, the Lieutenant-Governor announced that he had received a despatch from the Governor-in-Chief, stating that approved of the establishment of a municipal body in the town of Castries.

In Grenada retrenchment occupied the public mind, and a committee of the House of Assembly had reported in favour of reducing the salaries of office

ITALIAN STATES.

Piedmont. The accounts from this quarter of the Peninsula partake more of the nature of rumours than of absolute statements, and are, therefore, to be accepted with caution, the more so as they are of a very unsatisfactory character, viz. that General Radetzsky intends renouncing the armistice, and resuming hostilities against Piedmont, because the latter state refuses to admit an Austrian garrison into Alessandria, and to pay the required war contribution; and also because Abbé Lambruschini from Venice; while Count Ricci, a partisan of Gioberti, has been appointed to treat for peace, instead of Count Revel, who was favourable to Austria.

Tuscany. The advance towards the restoration of order, which was com-

EMBARKATION OF THE FRENCH TROOPS IN THE OUTER HARBOUR, MARSEILLES.

menced in Florence on the 11th, progresses satisfactorily, and the return of the Grand Duke may be shortly expected. On the 16th a deputation of the municipality and nobility, at the head of which was Count Serristori, formerly Minister for Foreign Affairs, and a man very popular in Florence, proceeded to Gaëta to entreat the return of the Grand Duke.

Of all the cities and towns of Tuscany, Leghorn alone favours the Republicans; but that place, it is expected, will not long hold out against the strongly expressed will of the rest of the country.

One of the most satisfactory of the consequences of the change in the aspect of affairs, is the probable arrest of the progress of the Austrian troops in their march towards Tuscany.

ROME.—The annihilation of the vague hopes of the Republicans in Tuscany has opened the eyes of Mazzini and his colleagues in the usurpation of the Roman Government to their desperate position. On the 14th inst., in the Constituent Assembly, the following proclamation was agreed to. Whether the spirit that it breathes will be manifested in presence of the French bayonets which have gone to aid in the restoration of the Pope, remains to be seen:—"In consequence of the late events which have taken place in Italy, the Roman Constituent Assembly declares as follows:—The Roman Republic, the asylum and bulwark of Italian liberty, will neither give way nor consent to a compromise. The representatives and the triumvirs swear it in the name of God and the people. The country shall be saved."

NAPLES AND SICILY. The results of the sanguinary contest between the Neapolitans and Sicilians have, up to the date of the latest accounts, been unsuccessful for the brave islanders. Intelligence vid Turin states that the Provisional Government at Palermo had proposed to the Neapolitan General to capitulate.

FRANCE.

The preparations of the respective political parties to secure the triumph of their candidates at the approaching elections for the Legislative Assembly, assume greater animation as the period of the struggle approaches. Not the least energetic of the various sections of the electoral agitators are the Socialist clubs and committees. The agents of the police on more than one occasion during the week dispersed their meetings, as they refused to allow any officer to be present during their deliberations, which have been shrewdly suspected by the authorities to be of a character that would not bear the light of publicity. Those meetings were generally convened under the pretence of being held for election purposes. In one instance, a secret society, called the Friends of Equality, was discovered in the Rue St. le Banquis, and twenty-one of its members arrested and committed to prison. A quantity of balls and cartridges was found in their place of meeting. Among the persons arrested were several of the insurgents of June who had been transported and subsequently set at liberty.

The *Moniteur* announces, that, in order to give persons in the provinces who are interested in the public funds the most prompt information of the state of the money market, the prices of the Five per Cents and Three per Cents, and the Shares of the Bank of France, will be transmitted by the Government every day, after the close of the Bourse, by the electric telegraph established on the line of the Northern Railroad, for publication at Amiens, Arras, Lille, and Valenciennes, by the Prefects and sub-Prefects.

According to the latest official returns, the number of cholera cases in Paris amounted to 2250, and the deaths to 1744.

The Abbé Cazenove, late editor of the *Gazette de France*, recently died at Hyères, after a long illness.

In matters partaking more of a foreign than of a domestic character, announcements were made in political circles during the week on the vexed question of Piedmont, which, if true, would be much to be deplored. It is said for instance, with apparent *vraisemblance*, that the Austrian Government demands an indemnity for the late war of 200,000,000f. from Piedmont; that they insist on the occupation of the fortress of Alessandria, and that these harsh terms are proposed as a pretext for the occupation of the Piedmontese province of Lomellina; and it is added, that, as the French Government has pledged itself to the National Assembly to guarantee the integrity of Piedmont, an interference may become necessary.

Our latest accounts on the subject mention that it is positively asserted in well-informed circles that the French Government has notified to that of Austria that the occupation of Alessandria by the Austrians will be considered as a *casus belli*, and that, in such an event, a French army will forthwith enter Piedmont.

EMBARKATION OF TROOPS AT MARSEILLES.

THE *Sémaphore de Marseilles*, of the 21st inst., announces the arrival of General Oudinot in that city on the preceding day. The embarkation of the troops, to proceed to the Islands of the Hyères, where they were to meet the troops embarked at Toulon, and to proceed thence to Italy, commenced at six o'clock A M on the 20th, and was terminated in the evening, with a smooth sea and light winds. They were six fine battalions of the 33rd, 36th, and 66th Regiments of the Line, together with detachments of artillery and engineers, with their commanders. Generals Levaillant and Molière were on board the flotilla, which was to weigh anchor on the 21st for Toulon, if the weather permitted. A portion of the brigade of General Molière, composed of battalions of the 20th and 22nd Regiments, and a battalion of riflemen, had been embarked at Toulon. General Carrelet directed the preparations for the expedition with extraordinary activity. The troops embarked at Marseilles amounted to 7300 men, and it was reported that orders had been received to form a second convoy.

The 13th and 68th Regiments of the Line arrived at Marseilles on the 20th, and two others, the 16th and 29th, had been ordered to that city from Lyons.

Our Illustrations, sketched by M. Moral Fatio, show the embarkation of the expeditionary fleet. In the first is seen the outer harbour of Marseilles, with the troops embarking. In the second Engraving is the inner harbour, with the fortifications, the lighthouse, &c., and the steam-frigates *Albatros*, *Labrador*, &c.

THE FRENCH SQUADRON LEAVING MARSEILLES.

BOMBARDMENT OF CATANIA.—SKETCHED ON BOARD H.M. SLOOP "BULLDOG."

BOMBARDMENT OF CATANIA.

IN our Journal of last week we announced the destruction of the fine city of Catania by the Neapolitan troops, on Good Friday, (!) April 6. We are now enabled, by an obliging Correspondent on board H.M. sloop *Bulldog*, to illustrate the sad spectacle, as well as to subjoin a few descriptive details :—

"The beautiful city of Catania, situated at the foot of Mount Etna, on the eastern shore of Sicily, has, after a short but sharp resistance, been subjected to the control of the King of Naples. The Neapolitan fleet, consisting of three frigates and twelve steamers, sailed from Messina on Monday, 2nd April, for Catania, taking in its route Taormina.

On Thursday, the 5th, at half-past nine, A.M., six Neapolitan steamers were seen rounding the Cyclops Rocks, and standing in towards the town, about gunshot off the land. As soon as they were within range, the northernmost fort opened her fire, which was quickly returned by the steamers. After an hour and a half's hard firing the steamers sheered off, and stood away to rejoin their squadron. The Sicilians, during the attack, seemed in high spirits. At every shot they fired, they raised cries of '*Guerra Guerra!*' &c. Next day (Good Friday) the whole squadron was seen, at half-past eleven, A.M., rounding the Cyclops—the Admiral leading. The Sicilians commenced action, and the Neapolitans, keeping well out, fired their shell at the town. The Sicilians had no shell, and the Neapolitans kept so far out, that most of their shot fell short. At one o'clock the troops were perceived about ten miles off rapidly approaching, driving the people before them, and firing every house as they advanced. All the houses were barricaded the people firing from the windows on the advancing troops At half-past two, the three frigates beat up under single-reefed topsails, with an ensign at each mast-head, the Commodore leading. When within range, she put her helm up, and fired her broadside, which, however, fell short; she received only one shot, and that about her water-line. The next frigate fired hers with the same ill-luck. The other could not beat up in time. The firing continued till sunset, when the steamers got out of range. The troops had advanced into the suburbs, and the whole country, for miles behind them, was on fire. However, as the evening advanced, they were forced to retreat behind the town, where they bivouacked for the night. Early next morning they entered without much opposition, and gained the town. At half-past 8 A.M. the forts hauled down their colours, and the place was taken possession of.

"The town is a second Messina. On Sunday, when we saw it, it was in a dreadful state. The dead Sicilians still lay about the streets. In and about the Strada Etnea, along which the troops entered, we ourselves counted nine corpses. The streets were full of soldiers, and blocked up with spiked guns, ammunition-waggons, burnt beams, dead horses, &c.; the houses mostly burnt.

"On Monday following, Augusta and Syracuse surrendered on the approach of the squadron, without firing a shot.

"The loss at Catania on both sides must have been severe; but the Neapolitans will not admit that on their side."

The following letter from a Neapolitan officer has appeared in the *Debats*:—

"On the morning of the 6th, near the Baltati, on one of the slopes of Mount Etna, our vanguard was briskly attacked by the enemy, who had taken up a position with two field-pieces. Our artillery soon dismounted them. The first brigade advanced and gained the village after a bloody battle. Thence we advanced on the heights which crown the eastern gate of Catania, and which were defended by a battery. Here the Sicilians made a firm stand, but our howitzers dislodged them, and our chasseurs turned their battery, and made themselves masters of it, and at the same time a squadron of lancers charged their front in the high-road. From this point to the entrance into Catania our troops went down in double quick time, passing the first barricades. But in the town a desperate conflict commenced. The main street, called the Stesicorea, was intercepted by barricades defended in great part by foreigners; the houses were filled with men firing upon us in every direction, and the Sicilians had, it was said, undermined several houses, with the intent of blowing us up when we should have taken them. We advanced, therefore, step by step through their fire, burning the houses before us, in order to explode the mines, before going any further, and at the same time dislodging the enemy. In this advance along the main street, we took three pieces of cannon. From some unknown cause one of the ammunition waggons caught fire, and a tremendous explosion ensued, throwing up clouds of red smoke. At first it was believed to be an explosion of a mine, and our soldiers were for a moment so much astonished by it, that they faltered, and were thrown into disorder, till the Commander-in-Chief came up and reassured them. Upon this they resumed the advance. Houses and palaces continued to keep up a well-sustained firing upon us from both sides of the street, while at the end of it a battery of four guns thundered away upon our front. At last, at eight in the evening, after a whole day of most horrible fighting, the enemy gave up the possession of this unfortunate city. We had 300 men put *hors de combat*, of whom about 60 were killed. The enemy left 182 dead in the streets, besides the wounded, the number of whom is not known. We took 200 prisoners. Such is the summary of the attack upon this city of 25,000 souls, fortified by enormous barricades, and armed with 48 pieces of cannon. The town suffered severely, and many of its palaces are in ashes. May these dreadful consequences fall upon the heads of those who lighted up the fratricidal war."

DUNDURN CASTLE.

THE handsome structure, which Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Richard Bonnycastle refers to as "one of the few attempts at castle building in Canada," is beautifully situated at the upper end of Burlington Bay, at the head of Lake Ontario. It was built for the residence of Sir Allan Macnab, Speaker of the House of Assembly of Canada: the mansion is a great ornament to the vicinity of Hamilton, embowered as it is in the natural forest. Near it, however, is a vast swamp, in which is Coot's Paradise; so named, it is said, from a gentleman who was fond of duck-shooting, or, perhaps, from the coot or water-hen being there in bliss.

Hamilton is a thriving town, exhibiting the rapid progress which a good location ensures. The other day it was in the forest; to-day it is advancing to a city. The voyage across Burlington Bay is very pleasant and picturesque, the land being more broken, elevated, and diversified than in the lower portions of Canada West; and the Burlington Heights, so important a position in the war of 1812, show to great advantage.

The news just received from Canada, and noticed in our Journal of last week, is of an important character; the commotion which prevails through the country seeming to denote some great change to be at hand. The New York correspondent of the *Standard* states:—

"The Governor-General has become most unpopular. As yet he has not signed the Indemnity Bill: it is believed that he intends submitting it to the powers that be at home, although there is little doubt that his first intent was to sanction the odious and unjust measure; he has, however, taken the alarm at the determined front of the British population, who formerly rejoiced in the names of Loyalists of Canada, but who now seem to be goaded and driven by the colonial government of Lord Grey to become open advocates of annexation to the United States. The larger towns of Canada are said to present the appearance of armed citadels. Military officers are busily employed in reviewing and putting all things in order; the streets are crowded with the police, which, within a few days has been greatly increased. The bowie knife and revolver are as common, and are considered as indispensible as they would be in California. Meetings are nightly held, in which the public feeling and indignation is as loudly and openly proclaimed as it would be in the United States. All business seems to have come to a stand-still, awaiting the final decision of that fatal bill. It is evident that a dreadful storm is fast gathering, and ere long will break forth in one mighty torrent. Already we have open outbreak On the 22nd the Ministerial measure for the payment of the rebels of 1837 and 1838 resulted in a serious riot in Toronto. Messrs. Baldwin, Blake, and Mackenzie were burned in effigy."

DUNDURN CASTLE, HAMILTON, CANADA WEST.

PARLIAMENTARY PORTRAITS.

THE RIGHT HON. J. C. HERRIES.

THE last struggle in the House of Commons in behalf of the doomed doctrine of Protection (in the politico-commercial sense of the word) was decided on Monday night. The occasion was the third reading of the bill introduced by

THE RIGHT HON. J. C. HERRIES, M.P. FOR STAMFORD.

Mr. Labouchere for the abolition (in all but a few exceptional respects) of that code of regulations which have now, for two centuries, so vexatiously fettered the free action of our mercantile marine, and which are popularly known as the Navigation Laws. It would not be easy to point out, in full operation, in any one country pretending to the same political and commercial enlightenment that we deem ourselves justified in laying claim to, a system more absurdly mischievous, more directly at variance with the true sources of commercial prosperity, than that which, after much deliberation and lengthened discussion, the Lower House, by a considerable majority, condemned as no longer tenable, on the occasion referred to. And yet, there were not wanting voices which have heretofore commanded attention in the high places of power and of dignity, to advocate its maintenance—foremost amongst which was that of the Right Hon. gentleman whose portrait we present this week. Mr. Herries commenced the debate by moving the amendment of "that day six months," the customary mode in parliamentary tactics of dealing a death-blow at a proposed measure of legislation; but the speech with which he followed up his motion was tame and even feeble, and fell wholly pointless on the House. He did not venture into the arguments for or against, bearing upon the subject, contenting himself merely with the enunciation of vague generalities, and the indication of the organised

opposition which had been got up against the bill in some of the leading ports and commercial towns of the kingdom. Never very forcible in his harangues, even on the most popular occasions, the financier of the Protectionists was on Monday evening more than usually unimpressive; and not even the knowledge that he had the ready aid of the brilliant eloquence and epigrammatic point of the right honourable member for Buckinghamshire, could impart vigour to his address. He appeared what he then was, the minister of a fallen faith, which even its former votaries had abandoned; and the measure he opposed, and which forms the complement of free trade, was carried by a majority large enough to usher it into the Upper House with the *prestige* of undeniable success in the people's chamber.

Mr. Herries was brought up in the very lap of Protection, having been at an early period of his political career Private Secretary for many years to Mr. Perceval, and he has the merit certainly, *quantum valeat*, of unswerving consistency in his political tenets. He is the eldest son of the late Colonel Herries, who, at the time of the late war, when it was thought "the country was in danger," was one of the first of those patriotic gentlemen who bethought themselves of raising an volunteer corps for the defence of our sea-girt land. The right hon. gentleman received his education in the university of Leipsic. He has a pension of £1350 a-year, given as compensation on the abolition of an office which he held as Commissary-in-Chief, that sum being equivalent to half the emoluments of the situation. He has also been auditor of the Civil List, from the year 1823 to 1827, he was Secretary to the Treasury, then Chancellor of the Exchequer for a short time, and subsequently (from 1828 to 1830) he was Master of the Mint, from which office he was transferred to the Presidency of the Board of Trade for a few months in the latter year. In the brief Conservative administration during the winter of 1834-35, he was Secretary at War. It is thus seen that his tenure of office, "in the good old times," was pretty lengthy.

The right hon. gentleman has a brother who is a distinguished officer in the army, viz. Major-General Sir William Lewis Herries, K.C.H., &c., who holds the important situation of Chairman of the Audit Board.

Mr. Herries (Right Hon. John Charles) represented the borough of Harwich in Parliament from the year 1823 until the general elections in 1841, when he was unsuccessful at the hustings. He continued out of Parliament until 1847, when he was returned for Stamford. He married the daughter of John Dorrington, Esq., principal Commitee Clerk to the House of Commons.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, April 29.—3rd Sunday after Easter. Moon's First Quarter, 3h. 17m. P.M.
MONDAY, 30.—Sun rises 5h. 57m., sets 7h. 19m.
TUESDAY, May 1.—St. Philip and St. James.
WEDNESDAY, 2. Mrs. Piozzi died, aged 82, 1821.
THURSDAY, 3. Invention of the Cross.
FRIDAY, 4.—Jenny Lind's first appearance in England, 1847.
SATURDAY, 5.—Sun rises 5h. 28m, sets 7h. 27m.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE
FOR THE WEEK ENDING MAY 5.

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
M. h. m. 0 7	A. h. m. 10 7	M. h. m. 0 48	A. h. m. 11 20	M. h. m. 1 30	A. h. m. 11 52	M. h. m. 2 12
A. h. m. 0 29	M. h. m. 10 48	A. h. m. 11 2	M. h. m. 11 42	A. h. m. midnight	M. h. m. Tide	A. h. m. 12 34

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.—MDLLE. JENNY LIND.—The Nobility, Patrons of the Opera, and the Public are respectfully informed that a Grand Extra Night will take place on THURSDAY NEXT, MAY 3, 1849, when will be presented DONIZETTI'S Opera, entitled, LA FIGLIA DEL REGGIMENTO. Maria, Mdlle Jenny Lind; La Marchesa, Mdlle Grisi; Sulpizio Bourgeois, Sig Lablache; Ortensio, Sig Aldebolini; and Tonio, Sig Gardoni.

To conclude with the highly-successful comedietta new Grand Ballet, by M Paul Taglioni, if M. Sig Pagni, entitled ELECTRA, or the Lost Pleiad. Principal Characters by Mdlle Carlotta Grisi, Mdlle Marie Taglioni, Lauretta, Amendola, Albert Rosati, Desplaces, and Mdlle Marie Taglioni; MM. Gouriet, Vernitte, Di Matteis, and P. Taglioni.

Applications for Boxes, Stalls, and Tickets to be made at the Box-office of the Theatre, where the Tickets may be obtained on usual prices 10s 6d each.

ASTLEY'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE.—Proprietor, Mr. WM BATTY. Continued success of the new Grand Easter Spectacle.—On MONDAY, APRIL 30th, the Performances will commence with Tilbrill's Great Romantic Equestrian spectacle THE WHITE MAIDEN OF CALIFORNIA; or, the Horse of the Ocean; with new scenery, &c. To a succession of Scenes of the Arena, illustrative of the remarkable feats of the British and Foreign Artistes. To conclude with the LONDON CABBIES.—Business upon Sam Hicken's Pet Pony.—Stage Manager, Mr. C. Tilbrill.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY. - The Subscribers and the Public are respectfully informed, the FOURTH CONCERT will take place at the HANOVER-SQUARE ROOMS, on MONDAY EVENING, APRIL 30. Vocalists—Madame Sontzeni, Lotter 7, Haydn Concerto in D minor Pianoforte Mrs Anderson, Mendelssohn. Overture, Beethoven. New Symphony, No 8 Beethoven. To conclude with Weber's Mass in E flat. Vocalists—Madame Caradori Allan, Lindpaintner. Vocal Performers—Mdlle De Treffry and Miss Rainforth; MM Sims Reeves, Hobbs, Phillips, Lawrence, Alexander, Albert Rosati, and Mdlle Marie Taglioni; MM. Gouriet, Vernitte, Di Matteis, and P. Taglioni.

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MUSICAL UNION, WILLIS'S ROOMS, TUESDAY, MAY 1, at Half past Three o Clock. MADAY will perform with Dulcffre, Tolbecque, Hill, and Hallé. Quartet, No 5, E flat, Mendelssohn, Sonata, in G, Op 96, Piano and Violin, and Quartet, No 8, B minor, Beethoven.—Single admissions, half-a guinea, to be had at CRAMER and Co.'s, 201, Regent-street. Members can pay for visitors at the Rooms. No artist will be admitted without tickets.

48, Wellbeck-street. J. ELLA, Director.

EXETER HALL.—WEDNESDAY CONCERTS.—The Directors of the London Wednesday Concerts beg to announce that the LAST CONCERT of this season will be held on WEDNESDAY EVENING NEXT, MAY 2, and will be for the BENEFIT of Mr. STAMMERS, Managing Director, when will appear Misses Dolby, Lascelles, & Williams, A. Taylor, Reimers, and Tedder; Messrs Wilkinson, Bodda, Lawler, Lazarus, Weiss, Williams, Phillips, Collins, Harper, Hoare Pischek (his First Appearance for England), and Mr. Sims Reeves. Upon this occasion the whole of the Music will be executed from the works of English Musicians with the exception of Herr Pischek's songs.—Stalls, 5s and 3s; Reserved Seats, 6s; Stalls, 7s; may be had of all musicsellers; and of Mr STAMMERS, 2, Exeter Hall.

EXETER HALL.—Mr. S. J. NOBLE will make his FIRST APPEARANCE on WEDNESDAY EVENING NEXT, MAY 2nd, at the LAST of the WEDNESDAY EVENING CONCERTS (which will be for the BENEFIT of Mr. STAMMERS, Managing Director), when he will perform an Adagio and Rondo from Moscheles' Concerto, and introducing the "British Grenadiers March." Tickets to be had of Mr STAMMERS, 2, Exeter Hall

HERR STRAUSS (of Vienna) respectfully informs the Nobility, Gentry, and the Public that he will give, on MONDAY, the 30th of APRIL, a GRAND CONCERT at the HANOVER-SQUARE ROOMS, to commence at Two o'Clock, and on alternate Evenings. Lecture on Chemistry, daily, at Half-past Two and Seven o'Clock, and on alternate Evenings. The Museum, Diorama, Cosmorama, Panorama, Van Diemen's Land, from Sketches made on the Spot by Mr. ANTHONY, and the MISSISSIPPI painted by J. H. SMITH Esq., the celebrated American artist, extending over four miles of canvass, and depicting scenery for Two thousand miles of American scenery, showing on these and miles more of the Mississippi than any other moving Panorama in the World. Hours of Exhibition, Morning, Half-past Two; Evening, Eight. Admission, Back Seats, 1s.; Reserved Seats, 2s.; Stalls, 3s.

THE EXHIBITION of the Association for Promoting the Free Admission of MODERN ART is NOW OPEN at the Gallery, Hyde Park-corner, daily from 9 till dusk. Admission, 1s. Catalogue, 6d. BELL SMITH, Hon. Secretary.

SOCIETY of PAINTERS in WATER-COLOURS.—The FORTY-FIFTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION WILL OPEN at their GALLERY, 5, PALL MALL EAST, on MONDAY, APRIL 30th.—Admittance, One Shilling. Catalogue, Sixpence. GEORGE FRIPP, Sec.

THE NEW SOCIETY of PAINTERS in WATER-COLOURS.—The Fifteenth Annual Exhibition of the Society is Now Open at their Gallery, FIFTY-THREE, PALL-MALL, near St. James's Palace, from Nine o'clock till Dusk. Admission 1s. Catalogue 6d. JAMES FALEN, Secretary.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"*A Subscriber.*"—*The Border Marriage Engravings are in No.* 334 *of our Journal.*

"*A Town Subscriber.*"—*To the Lord Chamberlain's office.*

"*Alfred.*"—"*The Royal Calendar*" *is an accredited work for the purpose in question. The "Traits of the Reform Association," now publishing, profess to give such details.*

"*E. C.*" *Newcastle.*—*Buy "The Shilling Manual of Oil-Painting." We have not room for recipes.*

"*G. A. B.*"—*We cannot reply to your indefinite inquiries.*

"*H. P. P. W.*" *Pimlico.*—*In the first line named the verb should be singular; in the second, plural, as written by you.*

"*Cater.*"—*Received.*

"*H. S. S.*" *Dudley-hill.*—*The fullest account of Labuan will be found in the journals of Rajah Brooke, lately published by Murray.*

"*T. O.*"—*Eye of Horus*

"*B. W.*"—*There are in the Royal Mews black Hanoverian horses, eight of which are sometimes harnessed to the Queen's state carriage.*

"*A Lieutenant of Thirty-two Years' Standing.*"—*Received.*

"*Theodore.*"—*There is no one work that we know of.*

"*J. P.*"—*Chancery-lane.*—*Apply to Newton and Son, patent agents, Chancery-lane.*

"*An Old Subscriber,*" *Lynn.*—*See the "Penciluood Papers," for some excellent remarks on capital punishment.*

"*W. N.*" *&c.*—*Your plan of illustration is impracticable.*

"*Contror.*"—*St. George's Hall, Liverpool, has only just been roofed in.*

"*D. E. F.*" *should apply to the publishers.*

"*A. B.*"—*It would afford us much pleasure to supply genealogical particulars of the family in question, but we have not the means of doing so. All we know of the name is, that Sir Thomas Byard held the rank of Post-Captain in the Royal Navy, and was a distinguished officer. He resided at Mount Tamar, Devon, and left daughters and co-heirs, one of whom, Mary Ann Stuart, married George Sheppard, Esq., of Broomfield House, county of Somerset. A pedigree of the Sheppards appears in Burke's "Landed Gentry."*

"*C. B. S.*"—*See Fielding's "Treatise on Painting in Oil and Water Colours."*

"*A Correspondent,*" *Bromley.*—*No record of any kind has been offered for a Queen Anne's farthing, seeing that the coinage is not rare.* (*Vide "Popular Errors Explained,*" p. 181.)

"*P. L.*" *Cambridge.*—"*A Subscriber,*" *Sunderland;* "*W. D.*" "*W. S. D.,*" *Kelso;* "*Junius*"—*We cannot inform you.*

"*A.*"—*See the article Boston, in the "Penny Cyclopædia," p.* 238, *vol.* 5.

"*J. W. C.*" *Woodbridge.*—*Apply for tickets to Ackermann and Co., Strand.*

"*G. B.*" *Tedworth.*—"*Lewis Arms*"

"*W. J. S.*" *Hull.*—*Apply to Mr. Wyld, geographer, Charing-cross.*

"*A Subscriber.*"—*Saint Pancras New Church was built by Messrs. Inwoods, 1819-22.*

"*Dago.*" *Miss O'Neill was married in* 1819 *to Wm. Becher, Esq., created a baronet in* 1831. *Lady Becher is living.*

"*A Country Subscriber,*" *Walton.*—*The address is No.* 19, *Montpelier-square, Brompton.*

"*H. M.*" *and* "*C. T. R.*"—*A clicker is a person who cuts out boots and shoes.*

"*Emigrant,*" *Dublin.*—*We cannot inform you.*

"*Tooting.*"—*See Thornton's "Family Herbal."*

"*Lorenzo.*"—"*Le Spectateur du Nord*" *was attributed to Mirabeau, is known to have been written by the Baron D'Holbach. Voltaire condemned it as absurd, illogical, and abominable.*

"*Dramaticus.*"—*We do not think the song is published.*

"*Lah,*" *Kensington.*—*Mr. Ward's great exhibition picture may be heard of at his residence,* 6, *Newman-street, Oxford-street.*

"*Undine*" *will find accommodation for bathing at Ostend.*

"*Delia,*" *Plymouth.*—*Apply to Messrs. Hoopir,* 45, *Fleet-street.*

"*M.*" *Manchester.*—*We cannot aid you.*

"*E. B. C.*"—*Fanny Elsler was the original* Esmeralda, *at Her Majesty's Theatre.*

"*An Invalid,*" *Rathkeay.*—*The city of Cork lies upon high ground, on both sides of the river Lee, four miles from its entrance into Cork harbour.*

"*A Correspondent at Ferrycarrig*" *is thanked for the Sketch, though we have not room to engrave it.*

"*J. D.,*" *Dublin,*" *is thanked. Should the plan be carried out, the illustrations would be of interest.*

"*J. P.*" *Sydenham;* "*Ancient History,*" *and* "*N. L. C.*"—*Declined.*

"*M. S.*" *Garstang.*—*We have not room for the anecdote.*

"*A Subscriber.*" *Four R. H.*

"*Megarbear.*"—*Of a music-seller in London.*

"*F. W. B.*" *Ipswich.*—*Declined.*

"*P. L.*" *should consult a surgeon.*

"*R. H.*," *Aberdeen, can remit by Post-Office order.*

"*T. E. A.*"—*Hemphrey's Lessons on Cases, recently published.*

"*An Old Subscriber,*" *Pentonville.*—*In Bronchitis the middle syllable is long.*

"*F. W. R.*," *Halton.*—*Evans's "Sketch of all Denominations,*" *&c. Mrs. Hemans' works are published by Blackwood.*

"*W. H.,*" *Gmabruck.*—*The name of one of the extinct gigantic birds, whose bones have lately been found in New Zealand, is the Dinornis, or Danger-bird. There are also the* "*Fear-bird*" *or* "*Fearful-bird,*" *engraved by Harding.*

"*La Musique.*"—*Apply to Mr. Novello, music-seller, Dean-street, Soho.*

"*J. L.*" *Manchester.*—*Write to the Secretary, or search the Gazette.*

"*C. S. R.*"—*The statements have not been confirmed in the English journals.*

"*Cavalry.*"—*The distention would be unjustifiable.*

"*A. J. H.*"—*We have not room.*

"*D. P.*" *Greenwich;* "*Puzzle,*" *Dublin.*—*Declined.*

"*H. W.*"—*Apply to Mr. Weale, publisher, High Holborn.*

"*C. J.*"—*Apply at the Art-Union office, West Strand.*

"*Amateur.*"—*Apply to the keeper of the National Gallery.*

"*B. A.*" *Hatchlife.*—*There may be more than one "leader."*

"*Camorra.*"—*A female is not entitled to bear a crest.*

"*W. W.*"—*In strict conformity to the laws of heraldry, a person bears the arms of his existing wife only. The children, by each co-heiress, will quarter their respective mother's arms with their paternal coat.*

"*G. L.*," *Poplar.*—*The queries would be considered a subject.*

"*J. B. S.*," *Bury.*—*Her Majesty is a lineal descendant of William the Conqueror.*

"*Hermias.*"—*No precedence.*

"*Hiemsteus.*"—*A dark cannot, when forming an appendage of the crest, exhibits only the run and medallic pack.*

"*J. P. D.*" *Newcastle.*—"*E. W.*" *Leith,* "*A Young Sawyer,*" "*Eddystone,*" *A Subscriber,*" *Carysfort;* "*J. X. Z.,*" *Birmingham;* "*J. S.,*" *Knightsbridge.*—*We cannot inform you.*

"*J. P. D.*" *Newcastle.*—*A specimen of Mr. Silvertop appeared long since in our Journal, previously to the receipt of* "*D.S.*" *communication.*

"*H. V.*"—*No crest can be assumed unless the wearer is entitled to it by descent or grant.*

"*A Landlord at Carberry.*"—*Received.*

NEW CHURCH OF ST. STEPHEN, PORTLAND-ROAD.—*Mr. J. R. Hamilton writes, that he was associated with Mr. Daukes in the design for this new Church, engraved in our Journal of last week.*

BOOKS, &c., RECEIVED DURING THE WEEK.

China and the Chinese.——Hall's Historical Rambles in Sussex.——Dowling's Popular Nature History.——Dr. Beard's Works.——Toffer's Tales and Sketches.

MUSIC.—"Sunday, Year, of Days."

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Published at the Office of THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, 198, Strand, London.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, APRIL 28, 1849.

THE accounts from the distressed districts of Ireland are almost as deplorable as they were in the great year of the potato famine. The Union of Skibbereen preserves its ancient pre-eminence of misery. In the workhouse of that union there are, according to a recent letter, no fewer than 3784 paupers, being an excess of 366 over the number sanctioned by the Poor-Law Commissioners; while on the list for out-door relief there are 15,748 persons. The returns of money in the hands of the Treasurer of the Union are expressed by the single word *nil*; while the debts due by the Union on its current expenditure are upwards of £6000. Some thousands of persons have lately been struck off "out-door relief lists by a resolution of the Board of Guardians, limiting the numbers to be relieved out of the workhouse; and hundreds who have travelled to Skibbereen from distances varying from ten to forty or fifty miles, with the hope of procuring admission, have been compelled to sleep in the fields and ditches in the neighbourhood of the town. Some of them, after lying down, have slept that last sleep which levels all the distinctions of this earth. "Many villages," says a letter in the *Cork Examiner*, "which had formerly a considerable population, have now scarcely an inhabitant; most of those who had any means whatever to reach America, having fled from their native country as from a plague." Nor is the distress confined to the peasantry alone. The *Dublin Evening Mail* states, on competent authority, two instances of the universal misery: the first, that of three respectable Roman Catholic Priests, who have been forced by necessity to have their names placed upon the relief lists; and the second that of a beneficed Protestant clergyman, who has been largely entrusted with the distribution of relief, and who has discharged the trust with honour; who has, within the last few weeks, petitioned a relief association for permission to appropriate half a ton of the oatmeal confided to him, to the purpose of saving his children from starvation. In addition to starvation, disease, its invariable concomitant, has made its appearance in the west. The cholera is rapidly thinning the ranks of those who might otherwise linger on for some time longer in misery and destitution. The Dublin correspondent of the *Times* states that the poor are dying of cholera by scores in their wretched huts and on the road-sides; and adds that, in many instances, the bodies have been left for whole days without the rites of burial. A letter from Ballinrobe states that "the mortality in the workhouse is awful; and, what with fever, dysentery, and cholera, the people are dying like rotten sheep." A gentleman who has, within the last few days, returned from the western districts of Connaught, corroborates all these distressing accounts, and states, moreover, a new circumstance, which has not been previously noticed. He says that in a ride from Swineford, in the county of Mayo, to Longford, a distance of forty miles, the whole country right and left is laid down with grain to the exclusion of every other crop, not even a perch of potatoes being planted. The seed has been thrown into the ground without ploughing, amid the stubble of the last crop, covered thinly with a few loose shovelfuls of clay. He suspects that some Communist movement is contemplated, and that no landlord in that part of the country need calculate upon any rent, as the measurings of the various fields have been purposely obliterated, so that no man, not even the owner, can define his real boundaries.

Meantime, the Government, having failed to persuade the Irish members, in their celebrated conference with Lord John Russell, that either a Rate-in-aid or an Income-tax was desirable, has taken its own course, and proceeded with the former measure. It has taken a vote of money on the security of that rate, and will, doubtless, deal with that is possible with such small means to stay the progress of this appalling destitution. Nevertheless, this measure, as a reliance, is a rotten staff. Neither force nor alms, singly or in combination, can heal such evils as these. Lord John Russell has been told by others than the weekly caricaturist, "that his carriage stops the way." Sir Robert Peel has startled the Whigs from their dream of a *dolce far niente*. Some time ago, Lord John Russell, in his famous letter from Edinburgh, announcing, that, in his opinion, the time had come for a settlement of the Corn-Law question, gave an impetus to the slow intentions of his great rival. Sir Robert Peel, by his still more famous speech, recommending a "plantation" of Connaught, has administered to the lazy Whig an impetus quite as considerable upon a question of even greater urgency.

It must be confessed, that, although Lord John Russell contrived to forestal Sir Robert Peel, and rob him of some portion of the credit of spontaneity as a Corn-Law repealer, Sir Robert has taken a full and very fair revenge. He has chalked out the course of policy for Ireland, which, sooner or later, his tardy and unwilling rival must follow, or resign office. The symptoms that a spur is in the side of the Whig Premier are already apparent. Before Easter, the *laissez faire* principle was vaunted as sufficient, or nearly so. His Lordship, however, seems to have meditated upon the matter during the holidays, and to have come to the conclusion that coercion and charity were not of themselves sufficient to remove such evils as those which render Ireland a curse to herself and to us, and our opprobrium in the eyes of the civilised world. On the night of the reassembling of Parliament, his Lordship gave notice of the intention of the Government to introduce two bills: the one to amend the Poor-Law Act—in what respect not stated; and the other to facilitate the sale of encumbered estates. It is generally admitted that the Poor Law, as it at present stands, is either inapplicable or highly injurious in many districts of Ireland; and if, without exempting from its operation the new settlement, the Ministers can so modify the details as to make it work more beneficially for the poor and for the ratepayers, they will confer a boon both upon England and Ireland.

The second measure is a step in the direction of Sir Robert Peel's plan. Whether it will be framed so as to meet the object in view may be questioned by the friends of the introduction of a solvent proprietary into Munster and Connaught, remains to be seen. But, whether or no, these measures are mere "nibbles." They show no boldness of statesmanship. They are palliatives, not remedies; cobblings, not renovations; makeshifts for a day, not reconstruction for a permanency. Upon this great Irish question, by far the most interesting and important social problem of the present age, most the capacities of all who pretend to the character of statesmen be weighed and tested. All the other matters upon which Parliament may debate, important as they would at other times be considered, must yield to the urgency of this. Sir Robert Peel has both simplified and magnified the issue to which it must come. *Laissez faire* has had its day; and the Whigs, in adhering to such a policy —if we may dignify it with such an appellation—will have had theirs. The premonitory symptoms of their fall are already visible.

In another column will be found the particulars of an accident at Kensington, which has been followed by the death of a lady, and the serious, if not mortal, injury of the gentleman, her companion, who drove the vehicle. This accident has excited public attention in a very strong degree to a great and increasing nuisance. It appears that the noise created by an itinerant brass band, stationed opposite a public-house, was the sole cause of the accident. The horse started at the uproar of the instruments, and, becoming perfectly unmanageable, all these fatal consequences ensued, which have brought affliction and death into two respectable families, if not into three or four. By some unlucky oversight of the Legislature—or, perhaps, in consequence of some undue tenderness for Italian boys who grind the organ, or blind men who play the fiddle in our thoroughfares—street music and the exhibition of Punch were exempted from the operations of the recent Police Act. In the case of the exhibition of Punch we should be sorry to see any of the terrors of the law evoked; but in the case of those abominable nuisances, the brass bands and the monster organs, or apollonicons, we think it is high time that the act should be amended, so as to make it a part of the duty of the police to prevent such invasions of the public peace. The evil is intolerable to studious or to sick people; but, as this unhappy case shows, it is sometimes worse than a nuisance. It is the cause of frightful and fatal calamities. The evil has attained such a pitch of late years as to call loudly for redress and prevention. The speculators in noise know perfectly well that the greater the din made by their brazen instruments, or their monster organs, the greater their chance of profit. To be relieved of the odious disturbance, a sensitive or a sickly housekeeper is often contented to pay handsomely for the absence of this miscalled music. If he pay once, he is a marked victim. His tormentors "know the value of peace and quietness;" and their return is as periodical as that of the tax-gatherer. There is no possible cure for the evil, except to forbid the playing of bands in the streets. A solitary fiute, a fiddle, or a hurdy-gurdy may be tolerated; but a whole orchestra of discord is a nuisance, which even as a nuisance ought not to be permitted; but which, as the probable cause of calamities such as that which has just occurred at Kensington, calls for the strong arm of the law to prohibit entirely, under a severe penalty upon all transgressors.

COURT AND HAUT TON.

THE COURT AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE.

On Sunday morning the Queen and Prince Albert, the Ladies and Gentlemen of the Court, and the domestic household attended Divine Service in the private chapel of Buckingham Palace. The sermon was preached by the Archbishop of Canterbury. The prayers were read by the Hon. and Rev. C. Leslie Courtenay.

On Monday the Queen, attended by the Countess of Gainsborough, Lady in Waiting, and Colonel Buckley, Equerry in Waiting, visited her Majesty Queen Adelaide, at Marlborough House. The Queen and Prince Albert honored the Haymarket Theatre with their presence in the evening.

On Tuesday afternoon the Queen held a Court at Buckingham Palace. Count Schimmelpenninck, the Netherlands Minister, had an audience of the Queen to deliver his new credentials from his Sovereign. The Marquis de Sault, the Sardinian Minister, had an audience of her Majesty, to present a letter from his Sovereign on his accession. The Right Hon. Thomas Wyse, Her Majesty's Minister Plenipotentiary at the Court of Greece, had his audience of leave. Viscount Palmerston and Lord J. Russell also had audiences of the Queen. Her Majesty was attended by Lord Byron, Lord in Waiting, and Col. Bouverie Hood, Groom in Waiting. Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent came to town from Frogmore House, Windsor, and took luncheon with the Queen and Prince Albert. Her Royal Highness afterwards proceeded to Clarence House, St. James's. Prince Albert, attended by Lieut.-Colonel Seymour, honoured the Earl of Ellesmere with a visit in the course of the day, at his residence in Belgrave-square. The Queen had a dinner party in the evening, at Buckingham Palace. The company included his Royal Highness the Count of Syracuse, his Serene Highness Prince Ernest of Hesse Philippsthal, his Serene Highness Prince William of Hesse Philippsthal, &c.

Wednesday was the birth-day of her Royal Highness the Princess Alice, and of her Royal Highness the Duchess of Gloucester. Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent arrived early at Buckingham Palace. The Queen and Prince Albert went about eleven o'clock to Gloucester House, to pay a visit of congratulation to her Royal Highness the Duchess of Gloucester, on the auspicious return of her natal day. Her Majesty held a juvenile party in the afternoon at Buckingham Palace. Her Majesty the Queen Dowager arrived at three o'clock, accompanied by their Serene Highnesses the Countess Erbach Schonberg, and the Princesses Amelia and Elise of Hohenlohe-Schillingsfurst. Her Majesty was received at the garden entrance by his Royal Highness Prince Albert, who conducted her Majesty to the drawingroom, where the Queen received her august visitor.

On Thursday, her Majesty held a Drawingroom at St. James's Palace.

VISIT OF THE PRINCESSES HOHENLOHE-SCHILLINGSFURST TO PORTSMOUTH.—These august relatives of the Queen Dowager left town on Monday morning, on a visit to see the lions of Portsmouth, attended by a small retinue. Their Serene Highnesses arrived at Portsmouth about half-past twelve, and were received without any ceremony of firing salutes, &c. The Port-Admiral and the Governor were in attendance upon them, and conducted them to the Sallyport, where the barge of the former was in waiting to receive and carry them on board the steam-yacht *Fire Queen*, which lay off the stairs. The *Fire Queen* conveyed by their Serene Highnesses the Countess Erbach Schonberg, and the Princesses Amelia and Elise of Hohenlohe-Schillingsfurst. Her Majesty was received at the garden entrance by his Royal Highness Prince Albert, who conducted her Majesty to the drawingroom, where the Queen received her august visitor.

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ARRIVAL OF THE HEREDITARY GRAND DUKE AND DUCHESS OF MECKLENBURGH-STRELITZ.—Their Royal Highnesses the Hereditary Grand Duke and Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz arrived at the residence of the Duke of Cambridge, at Kew, on Monday night, from the Continent. Their Royal Highnesses were accompanied from Dover by the Duchess of Cambridge. On Tuesday afternoon their Royal Highnesses the Duchess of Cambridge and the Hereditary Grand Duke and Duchess of Mecklenburgh-Strelitz paid a visit to her Majesty and Prince Albert at Buckingham Palace. Their Royal Highnesses also visited her Majesty the Queen Dowager at Marlborough House.

STATE BALL.—The Lord Chamberlain has issued invitations for a grand ball at Buckingham Palace, on Monday next, the 30th inst., by command of her Majesty.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge is, we are glad to learn, recovering from his severe attack of gout, but is not yet sufficiently well to take active exercise.

His Serene Highness Prince William of Hesse Philippsthal, who, with Prince Ernest, is staying on a visit to the Queen Dowager, at Marlborough House, is on the eve of entering the British navy as midshipman.

Their Highnesses Prince and Princess Metternich, accompanied by Prince Richard and the Princess Metternich, have gone to Richmond, where the Prince has engaged a villa.

THE EX-ROYAL FAMILY OF FRANCE.—The ex-King of the French, since his arrival at St. Leonard's-on-Sea, has been in the enjoyment of excellent health and spirits. His ex-Majesty, in common with the rest of the illustrious family, appears to enjoy the retirement and genial air of this salubrious watering-place, and the late unseasonable weather has not prevented him from enjoying the pleasure of taking boating excursions to the various points of attraction along the coast.

ADDITIONAL PAUPER LUNATIC ASYLUM.—His Royal Highness Prince Albert has arranged to lay the first stone of the additional Pauper Lunatic Asylum for the county of Middlesex, at Colney Hatch, on Tuesday, the 8th of May, at twelve o'clock. The magistrates and their friends will be admitted by tickets issued by the visiting justices; the public without tickets. Colney Hatch is situated about nine miles N.E. of London, near the village of Southgate. In consequence of the building being only two stories high, it will range nearly a quarter of a mile in length. The asylum is intended to accommodate a thousand patients.

There is now making in Spitalfields, under the direction of Howell, James, and Co., of Regent-street, one of the most superb productions of the English loom. The dress is ordered expressly by her Majesty, and is intended to be worn at the Birthday Drawingroom. It is composed of the finest silk and thread of pure silver. The effect that is produced by a tasteful combination of the colours and the pattern is extremely beautiful, and reflects great credit on the English manufacturers.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

OXFORD

BAMPTON LECTURER.—The Rev. Edward Meyrick Goulburn, M.A., late Fellow of Merton, has been elected Bampton Lecturer for the ensuing year.

The Reader of Experimental Philosophy will commence a course of lectures on Electricity, &c., at the Clarendon, on Monday, the 7th of May, at 1 o'clock.

It is contemplated to unite all the various museums of natural history, geology, &c. under one roof, in a building appropriate for the purpose, and calculated to display them to the best advantage.

CAMBRIDGE.

THE BURNEY PRIZE.—This prize, for the best English essay "on some moral or metaphysical subject, on the existence, nature, and attributes of God, or upon the truth and evidence of the Christian Religion," has been adjudged to J. Todhunter, B.A., of St. John's College (Senior Wrangler, 1848). The subject was, "The doctrine of a Divine Providence is inseparable from the belief in the existence of an absolutely perfect Creator."

LAW.—The Regius Professor of Laws (Dr. Maine) will commence his Lectures on the Civil and English Law for Easter Term, 1849, on Tuesday, the 8th of May. Subject, "The Law of Contracts."

MEDICINE.—The examination of candidates for the license "ad practicandum in medicina," and for the M.B degree, will commence on Monday, the 21st of May, in the schools under the Public Library.

THE PRINCE CHANCELLOR.—A grace has passed the Senate to affix the University seal to a letter of thanks (written by the Public Orator) to his Royal Highness the Chancellor, for the gift of himself, which his Royal Highness has graciously presented to the University

DEGREES OF AFFINITY.—The Vice-Chancellor has given notice of the holding of a Congregation on the following day, for the purpose of submitting to the Senate: To petition the Houses of Parliament against the [illegible] Commons, intitled "A bill to amend and [illegible] of King William IV., as relates to marriages within certain of the prohibited degrees of affinity." The following is a draught of the petition: "That your petitioners have learned with much concern that it is proposed to alter the Act of the 5th and 6th years of King William IV., so far as relates to marriages within certain of the prohibited degrees of affinity.' That it is the serious conviction of your petitioners that if such alteration becomes law, whilst the sanction of the Legislature will thus be given to marriages which have been uniformly prohibited by the laws of the English church and nation, the results will be highly injurious to society at large, and destructive of the purity and happiness of some of the most intimate relationships of domestic life. Your petitioners, therefore, humbly pray that no such alteration may receive the sanction of your honourable House."

THE NATIONAL DEBT.—The amount of all sums received and [illegible] the Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt, from the 10th October, 1817, to 20th November, 1848, inclusive, was £51,762,167 3s. 9d.: viz. from savings banks, £24,569,849; from friendly societies, £3,382,318.

The total sum paid by the Commissioners, including interest, within the same time, amounted to £37,565,626 17s. 2d. The sums paid for the purchase of stock, funds, and Exchequer Bills, amounted to £37,429,955 17s. 4d.; the interest and dividends thereon to £18,914,467 12s. 9d. The gross amount of interest paid and credited to savings banks and friendly societies up to and due upon the 20th November, 1848, was £20,465,070 10s. 2d. The sums paid to the Commissioners on account of military savings banks, from 10th September, 1849, to 5th January, 1849, was £66,172 12s. 7d.

GRAND BANQUET TO HER MAJESTY'S MINISTERS.

On Wednesday evening, in accordance with the usual custom on the Chief Magistrate during his year of office, a grand entertainment was given by the Lord Mayor at the Mansion House to her Majesty's Ministers, the Foreign Ambassadors, and the *élite* of the nobility. The attendance was more than ordinarily numerous, and included the French and Turkish Ambassadors; the Bavarian, Austrian, Netherlands, Portuguese, Prussian, and Danish Ministers; Baron de Schappingk, the Russian Minister at the Court of Lisbon; the Chevalier de Barbosa, the Portuguese Minister at the Court of Berlin; the Archbishop of Canterbury and Miss Sumner, the Archbishop of York and Hon. Mrs. Musgrave, Duke and Duchess of Norfolk and Lady Mary Howard, Duchess of Sutherland, Duke and Duchess of Argyll, Lord and Lady John Russell, Marquis and Marchioness of Lansdowne, Marquis and Marchioness of Clanricarde, Lord and Lady Cottenham, Marquis of Breadalbane, Earl and Countess of Minto, Lady Charlotte Elliott, Earl and Countess Grey, Earl of Carlisle, Viscount and Viscountess Palmerston, Sir George and Miss Barlow, Lord Campbell and Baroness Stratheden, Sir Charles and Lady Mary Wood, &c.

The dinner was held in the Egyptian Hall. The substantial materials of the banquet were the most *recherché* in their character, including not only the delicacies of the season, but many of those which in the ordinary course of nature are not to be obtained at an advanced period of the summer. The musical arrangements, both vocal and instrumental, were complete; and the formalities of the never-failing loving-cup included were upheld with becoming dignity The cloth having been removed, and grace chanted, the usual loyal toasts were given.

The Lord Mayor then gave the "Health of Lord J. Russell and her Majesty's Ministers." The toast was drunk with three times three.

Lord John Russell responded. He said: My Lord Mayor, I rise to return you and to this company my most grateful thanks, and the grateful thanks of my colleagues, for the honour you have done us in drinking our healths on this occasion, and in so doing for myself, I must recollect that I have not only the honour of being a minister of the Crown, but I am likewise in your service, and have the honour of representing you a juvenile party in the Commons House of Parliament. (Hear, hear.) But, my Lord, you have referred to us in a manner for which I was totally unprepared; you have referred to the mode in which the duties of the ministers of the Crown have been discharged during the year which no one can deny have been those of great difficulty. Whatever may have been the success of our endeavours with respect to some of those difficulties which have now happily passed away, whatever may be hereafter our success with respect to others which are not yet overcome, I must always feel that it is not to our efforts only, but more to the providence of the Almighty, to the institutions of this country, and to the temper and spirit of the people of this country, that that success was owing. (Cheers.) My Lord, in the difficulties of the past year, amidst the convulsions which took place throughout Europe, it was true we had great authority and responsibility entrusted to us, it is true that we had vast means at our disposal, but those who had observed the events of that year must have seen that mere authority was broken, and that arms in the hands of the greatest and bravest of men fell powerless, at least for a time. It would have been madness, therefore, in us, under such circumstances, to have trusted our reliance solely on our own authority and the powers of the executive government. But we did trust it, and with a confidence which the result has shown was not misplaced, on the harmony of the constitution, and the union of every part of society, and of all classes of the community, for the preservation of peace and order. We knew that that union which had hitherto constituted, will continue to form her strength and our best security. We well know that in having the benefit of a monarchy, we enjoyed the blessings which that monarchy dispenses; we knew that in possessing an established church, the name of that established church was connected with the dispensation of religion, and with the spiritual comforts which it administered. We well knew that in having the law on our side, we had the sense of the people of this country that that law was fairly and equally administered by honourable, learned, and upright men. We knew these circumstances resulting on the feeling of this country, that if they sought for change, that change must be for the worse, not for the better—it was on this feeling that we placed our reliance, and not on any authority we could exert, however necessary it might be in some cases to exert authority to meet the exigences of the times. In the course of this period, it is true, also, that we had to consider the danger that might meet us from abroad, but we have had the satisfaction to find that the nations of Europe generally have been anxious to maintain their alliance with this country. From most of them we have received assurances of a desire to unite with us in maintaining the peace of Europe; and more especially have we received assurances of the continuance of that alliance which has already been entered to—the alliance between France and England, and of preserving that excellent understanding which has prevailed between the two Governments, and which is so essential to the peace of the world. (Cheers.) In speaking on these subjects, I must say that we think ourselves bound not only to keep in mind the excellence of the institutions of this country, but the fact that those institutions cannot be preserved by the attempt to uphold them by a mere superstitious reverence and veneration, and by refusing to adapt them to the changes which are going on in this as in all other countries." The surest and most beautiful temples neglected are subject to decay, all things of human origin require continual care and supervision; but with such endeavour, in whatever situations we may make in the institutions of this country, that they shall be made in the spirit in which those institutions were originally framed—in that spirit in which the great and wise men who founded our constitution sought to establish it—we should not only be able

PEEP-O'-DAY BOY. FERNHILL.

EPSOM SPRING MEETING.—THE RACE FOR "THE METROPOLITAN."—DRAWN BY HARRISON WEIR.

EPSOM SPRING MEETING.—Saturday, April 21.

Trial Stakes of 5 sovs each, with 50 added.

Sir G. Heathcote's Black Eagle, 3 yrs	(R. Sherwood)	1
Count Batthyany's Eva	(Kitchener)	2

Two-Year-old Stakes of 10 sovs each, with 25 added.

Duke of Richmond's Officious	(Kitchener)	1
Major Martyn's The Swede	(S. Mann)	2

Great Metropolitan Handicap of 25 sovs each, 15 ft, with 500 added, &c; the winner of the Great Northamptonshire Stakes to carry 3lb extra; the second to receive 100 sovs out of the stakes, and the third 50 sovs.

Sir J. Hawley's Fernhill, 4 yrs, 6st 13lb (including 3lb extra) (Pearl)		1
Lord Howth's Peep-o'-Day-Boy, 5 yrs, 8st 7lb ..	(A Day)	2
Mr Gordon's Do-the-Boys, 3 yrs, 5st	(Flatt)	3

The following started, but were not placed:—Mr. Griffith's Hagley, 4 yrs, 6st 4lb; Mr. Watt's Mogador, 5 yrs, 8st; Mr. B. Green's Fleteatcher, 4 yrs, 8st; Mr. John's New Forest Deer, aged, 7st 9lb; Mr. E. R. Clarke's Gaelic, 6 yrs, 7st 5lb; Mr. Osbaldeston's Fugleman, 4 yrs, 6st 13lb; Mr. J. Clarke's Maid of Lyme, 6 yrs, 6st 11lb; Mr. Price's Tuscan, 4 yrs, 6st 5lb; Mr. Burgess' Trap, 4 yrs, 6st 4lb; Mr. C. Formby's Bagatelle, 5 yrs, 8st 9lb; Lord Eglinton's Lugar, 3 yrs, 4st 10lb; Count Batthyany's Eva, 3 yrs, 4st 4lb (carried 5st 11lb); Mr. Pedley's Cockermouth, 4 yrs, 6st 9lb.

Railway Stakes of 5 sovs each, with 25 added. The winner to be sold for 250 sovs, if demanded, &c.

Sir G. Heathcote's c by Velocipede d by Emilius out of Nannette, 3 yrs	(Robert Sherwood)	1
Mr. Bardley Orlet, 4 yrs	(Hornsby, Jun.)	2

Surrey Hunt Stakes, of 3 sovs each, with 20 added. Heats.

Mr. Hornsby's Bokhara, aged, 7st 7lb	(Hornsby, Jun.)	1
Mr. Price's Lysimachus, 3 yrs, 8st 6lb	(R. Sherwood)	2

We have engraved the race for the great Metropolitan Handicap, and subjoin a few details of the sport:—They all got off well at the first word—Cockermouth, Lugar, Fugleman, Hagley, Eva, Maid of Lyme, Do-the-Boys, and Bagatelle, composing the front rank; in the rear being the two heavy weights, Fernhill, and New-Forest Deer. Cockermouth and Lugar cut out the work to the first turn, which the latter took so wide that he never afterwards had a chance of getting near the front. Maid of Lyme and Fugleman here showed in advance for a few strides, when the running was taken up at a great pace by Do-the-Boys, followed by Eva, Hagley, and Fugleman; in their wake, at a wide interval, coming Peep-o'-day Boy, Mogador, and the rush. On nearing the top of the hill, Eva ran up to Do-the-Boys, and raced for the lead, but was immediately shaken off, the horse going on with a rapidly increasing lead to Tattenham-corner: here he must have been six or eight lengths first, Peep-o' day Boy was second, and Fernhill third; Hagley and Fleteatcher next, but all were wide apart. Do-the-Boys swerved to the upper side, after crossing the road, and before he reached the distance was completely "used up." The race was now left to Fernhill and Peep-o-day Boy; the former taking the lead half way up the distance, and winning cleverly by half a length; the favourite, who challenged opposite the stand, never quite reaching him. Do-the-boys was beaten two lengths from the second, and was about as far before Hagley; Eva was a very bad fifth, and Fleteatcher sixth. Lugar, Trap, Mogador (who is said to have broken down), Fugleman, and Cockermouth were beaten a long way. Run in four minutes thirty-five seconds. Value of the stakes, £1994.

THE RECENT EXPLOSION AT ECKERNFORDE.

In our Journal for April 14, we so fully detailed the late affair at Eckernförde that we need only quote a portion of the account to accompany our representation of the explosion, from a sketch by a Hamburg artist.

"In the course of the engagement, the *Christian VIII.* managed to run again aground and to catch fire, and was at length compelled to strike to a Holstein battery of two pieces, aided by some Nassau light artillery. The surrender of the *Christian VIII.* was almost immediately followed by that of the *Gefion*; and the Danish sailors of the *Gefion*, aided by the German soldiers, set about to save the crew of the *Christian VIII.*; 400 men were saved, but at eight o'clock P.M., the vessel, which had been burning steadily all the while, exploded with the remaining 700 men. Of the crew of the *Gefion*, 250 escaped without injury, but the number of the killed and wounded was not less than 150."

Letters and papers subsequently received contain some further particulars of the engagement at Eckernförde, in which the loss of human life is asserted to have been very great, though no positive statement of the number of Danes missing has come to hand. Of prisoners there are no less than 1000—officers, sailors, and marines. It appears, from the accounts of the captured Danish officers, that, on the day of the battle, the two vessels entered the harbour of Eckernförde with a very favourable wind, which, of course, could not but be unfavourable to their leaving it. They relied on their steamers for the means of getting away in case of need. The German gunners, however, kept up a well-directed fire upon the two steamers, and disabled them. The result is on record. It appears that the *Christian VIII.* caught fire as early as 10 o'clock P.M., so that she burned almost 10 hours before she exploded. The Danes held out manfully to the last.

EXPLOSION OF THE DANISH SHIP "CHRISTIAN VIII.," IN THE HARBOUR OF ECKERNFORDE.

F I N E A R T S.

"CHRIST TEACHING HUMILITY."—PAINTED BY R. S. LAUDER, R.S.A.—FROM THE FREE EXHIBITION OF MODERN ART.

THE FREE EXHIBITION OF MODERN ART.

In the notice of the opening of this Exhibition, in our Journal for March 31, we pointed to Mr. Lauder's "finished study for a large picture" of "Christ teaching Humility," as one of the ablest works in the collection. We now engrave this very impressive scene, which we have already characterized as "a very thoughtful production, well sustained throughout, and conceived on higher principles of art than is commonly to be seen among our living British artists."

The second illustration is Mr. A. W. Williams's "Lowering Weather—Cader Idris, North Wales." This is a picture of very striking merit; the dark, inky, clouds, and the deepening rustle of the trees and high grass, cleverly indicate the approaching storm, whilst the massive majesty of Cader Idris adds to the sombre character of the scene. It is painted throughout with great vigour and ability. We are happy to learn that Mr. Crowick has purchased this clever picture—the price, £80.

EXHIBITION OF THE NEW SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER-COLOURS.

The Fifteenth annual Exhibition of the New Society of Painters in Water-Colours was opened at the old quarters of the Society in Pall-mall, on Monday last. Viewed as a whole, it may safely be looked upon as fully up to the mark of last year. The Society still suffers from the loss of men like Topham, Duncan, Dodgson, and Jenkins; and Mr. Weimer has not done justice to the expectations that were raised, not among his friends alone, but with the public generally, from his "Sculptor in Prison" and his "Sebastian Gomez." On the other hand, Mr. Warren and Mr. Haghe, the President and Vice-President, have here, in some respects, excelled many of their greatest efforts on earlier occasions; while Mr. Davidson continues to paint green lanes and green trees with a Leo and Creswick-like beauty; and Mr E. H. Corbould, in one very successful picture, has shown us how he can persuade critics and connoisseurs into the notion that Mr. Corbould and Mr. Haghe are one and the same artist.

Mr. Warren's picture is, as usual, an Egyptian scene, and represents "Joseph's Coat brought to Jacob." The patriarch is seated like a colossal statue on a stone outside his tent, with his face buried in his hands, while his sons kneel, and hold the coat of their brother before their father's face. The grouping of the sons is a little awkward; but the whole picture, as an attempt at high scriptural illustration, is superior to anything we remember to have seen on the walls of a Water-Colour Exhibition for many years. This, we regret to observe, is the only work which Mr. Warren has sent to the present Exhibition.

Mr. Haghe, the Vice-President, has two pictures: one, "Vespers in the Church of St. Anne, Bruges;" and the other, a domestic interior, entitled "The Veteran's Story." The effect of light, or, rather, of two lights, in the Church of St. Anne—the religious aspect of the whole place—the breadth and beauty of arrangement in the figures—and the rich deep sombre tone that pervades every portion of this noble triumph of Water-Colour art, have never been surpassed even by Mr. Haghe himself. It is "sold," as it deserves to be; and so, indeed is his other picture, a kind of conversation piece, which we shall engrave.

The deficiency in landscape art, which has long been felt, and still continues to be felt, as the leading defect of the New Society, and the principal difference between the Old and New Water-Colour Societies, Mr. Charles Davidson has done his best on this occasion to supply. He has eighteen works in all; of which the best, to our taste, is No. 68, "A Straw Yard;" a most exquisitely felt and rendered picture. The farm-house, a little in the distance, is placed most invitingly; while the trees are grouped and painted with an innate feeling for nature, and a taste and skill in art, which even the uneducated eye cannot but admire. His green trees, in some of his other works not from their execution but from their number—are somewhat monotonous; and we would suggest that on a future occasion, Mr Davidson would do well to give more variety of tint to his pictures. Nature is beautiful not only in the spring (Mr. Davidson's favourite season), but in summer and in autumn. Some of our greatest poets, Thomson, Burns, &c., have preferred autumn to spring; and the "Winter" o Thomson is the grandest of his four seasons.

No 132. A little picture, by Mr. E. H. Corbould, (who has not been so good for many years), is called "Happy as a Queen," and represents a gleaner returning from the field—not embrowned with the broiling sun, though she has toiled in gathering her scanty harvest—but an amateur gleaner, such as artists love to paint—a pretty face and pretty figure, in a pretty dress, with the em-

"LOWERING WEATHER—CADER IDRIS, NORTH WALES."—PAINTED BY A. W. WILLIAMS.—FROM THE FREE ART EXHIBITION.

blems of autumn and the harvest field about her. There is a poetic feeling notwithstanding, and some delicate painting. Mr. Absolon, who contributes a Harvest Field, under the title of "Plenty" (No. 55), is truer to autumn and the country, and the class of English gleaners, even in Saxon times. There is real merit, too, in Mr. Absolon's picture.

Mr. Vacher is at a stand-still; but, then, he has already achieved some triumphs, and has carried his art to great excellence. But we look for varied and advancement. His "Pieces of St. Peter's on the morning of the Benediction - Rome" is not more wonderful for its minute detail than for the breadth and spirit with which it has been treated. We have seen better work of Mr. Vacher's; the same artist, "An Italian Pass," a small narrow strip of a picture, full of pictorial truth and true to Italian scene.

There are other pictures in the Exhibition which deserve and demand some notice at our hands. No. 35, by Mr. John Chase, "Fontainbleau in the fifteenth century—the Return from Mattua," is a clever interior, quite up to the mark of Mr. John Nash. No. 304, by Mr. Roberts, "Alexander at Madrid, Duke of Florence, in the studio of Benevenuto Celini," shows skill and taste, an eye alive to the difficulties of art. No. 396, by Mr. Howse, "The Fountain in the Place de la Pucelle, Rouen," is distinguished for pictorial and familiar truth. Miss Oliver (witness No 229) can catch the beauties of nature, which she knows so well how to appreciate. Miss Fanny Corbaux has painted the face of "Hagar with much [illegible] appeal, [illegible] flush, and Mr. W. Robertson, the excellent professor of drawing at the [illegible] House and the Royal Naval School, has, in two landscapes one a scene in Suffolk, the other near Capel Curig, in North Wales—caught many of those excellences which he understands so perfectly and teaches so well.

THE THEATRES.

HER MAJESTY'S

Little did those, the most learned in discerning the flickering lights and shades of theatrical enthusiasm, dream last year that the [illegible] night when public curiosity would be more piqued as regards Jenny Lind, and the "Sonnambula," perhaps the best, and also the most frequently repeated, of her parts, more attractive than on the night it was to the public. Now, indeed, every one without as well as within must feel how much increased curiosity and interest must be; months having been spent in speculation on the retirement of Jenny Lind from the stage, the topic, of conversation, during this lapse of time, of every journal, of every coffee-house, and every fireside.

The eagerness to behold the great Swedish vocalist is the greater, as no one knows, up to this moment, whether she retires this year or next—whether she will sing six nights, as agreed, or unto the remainder of the season. What may be most justly observed is, that Mdlle. Lind has done that which was said and just in returning to the stage for a few nights, at all events; and this entirely setting aside the interests of the great establishment, which had suffered injury from her withdrawal in the early portion of the season, and the loss of a new part from the stage,—on the stage she acquired her fame and fortune, on the stage she gave the most useful example of moral conduct, and through the stage she alone acquired means of benefiting.

There were, moreover, other attractions besides the reappearance of Mdlle. Lind at the Opera on Thursday—it was the first *début* in this country of Signor Calzaari, a tenor, whose reputation as a singer of Rubini's school, and of the more classical music of Italy, has long been very considerable. He is not handsome, he is not so finished and spirited an actor as most of his great contemporaries; and those who admire most the artificial notes of the *secol di testa*, which he eludes or dissembles, may experience some disappointment. However, with these exceptions, no real amateur but must listen to Signor Calzaari with delight. He has nothing of the harshness and roughness of the ready tone and strained force of those who have been the victims of that style which Meyerbeer first established, and Verdi "out-heroded." His intonation is true; his tones are soft, mellifluous, unforced, full of that feeling, grace, and breadth of manner, and with that elegance of phrasing which characterises the higher Italian school.

The next attraction of the night was the part of the Count, performed for the first time by Beletti.

On the opening of the doors there was a headlong rush of the well dressed crowd, never seen anywhere save at Jenny Lind's nights. On the entrance of the great vocalist, there was that applause, that cheering and enthusiasm expressed in all possible manners, such as, before her arrival in England, was never witnessed at any theatre. Her voice was in its highest perfection—every phrase drew forth the whispered nut rance, at least, of general delight. After the first act Mdlle. Lind was called for, but she did not come; still the applause lasted ten minutes at least. At the close of the next act, and on the final fall of the curtain, above all, the enthusiasm knew no bounds. Signor Calzolari at first trembled in voice, with emotion; and whilst the audience acknowledged its charm, they doubted its correctness and its power. But, in the second act, his singing of "Pasco sgnarda," and of the still more difficult and twice repeated passage, "Se possa odiarta," dispelled all doubt, and excited the greatest sensation. The applause given him was loud and repeated, accompanied with every expression of approval, and the encores were unanimous. Beletti, suffering under a severe cold, still managed to do justice to "Vi ravviso," and had an ample share in the spectators' approval. We may say, in a word, that this was in every respect the most thoroughly satisfactory performance that could be witnessed.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.

"Semiramide," of the performance of which we gave an account last week, was repeated on Saturday with equal effect, the house b[illegible] and the applause as enthusiastic as on the preceding representation

On Tuesday the "Barbiere di Seviglia" was produced, for two reasons—that of allowing Rosconi to make his first appearance of the season in the part of *Figaro*, and of again bringing Mademoiselle Angri before the public, as *Rosina*. The lively barber is one of Rosconi's very best impersonations. Always a fine actor, his bearing as *Figaro* is so animated, and his gaiety so spontaneous and good-tempered, that he never fails to carry his audience with him to a remarkable extent. Hence his tremendous success whenever the character has been subsequently awarded to him. He was in admirable voice. His "Largo al factotum" was loudly re-demanded; and in the other well known pieces—the duet, "All' idea," the "Zitti, zitti," and the "Buona sera"—he was in the liveliest enthusiasm. The *Rosina* of Mdlle Angri, although played with great finish and extraordinary brilliancy, did not altogether create the impression that might have been anticipated. She can evidently produce greater effect in serious characters than in those of the class to which *Rosina* belongs; at the same time, her wonderful vocalisation and singular facility can never fail to rouse an audience to a pitch of excitement. Hence the applause throughout was immense, but it was given rather to her execution of the music than general conception of the character, which differed in some degree from that with which we are accustomed. In "Una voce" she produced a great sensation; and this was indeed her greatest "hit" of the evening—a substituted piece, in the scene of the lesson, calling forth comparatively little applause, despite the really wonderful and daring manner in which its difficulties were accomplished.

Signor Salvi was the *Almaviva*, and he appeared to great advantage in the part, singing the music in his usually admirable spirited manner. Signor Lablache was first *Bartolo*, his fine voice giving good effect to the airs allotted to him. *Basilio* was sustained by Signor Polonini, and he deserves honourable mention for the pains he took with so small a role. It is almost needless to say that the band, under Mr. Costa's direction, performed the overture in most splendid style, and that it was unanimously and loudly encored. At the conclusion of the opera Rosconi and Mdlle. Angri were loudly called for, and appeared to receive the renewed applause of a crowded audience.

PRINCESS'.

A three-act opera, under the name of "The Heart of Mid Lothian," has been produced at this theatre. It is an adaptation of an opera by Carafla, produced at the Opéra Comique, in Paris, in 1831. The arrangement and adaptation for the English stage is by Mr. E. J. Loder, the musical director of the theatre, who has interpolated some airs of his own, which, in justice, we must say form the most pleasing portion of the music of the opera. Great liberties are taken by the writer of the libretto, Scribe, with the novel of Sir Walter Scott, from which the plot of the opera is obtained; but the chief incidents are retained—the shame and trial of *Effie*, the devotion of *Jeanie Deans*, the mad vagaries and touching story of *Madge Wildfire*, and so on. But *George Staunton* is transformed into Duke of Argyll, and some other licence is resorted to, in order to accomplish a due melodramatic action, and an operatic *dénouement*.

The music of the opera is light and pleasing, but without originality—decidedly French in style. There are very few striking or beautiful passages, but the whole flows on easily, and without wearying the audience. [illegible] equally divided between the principal characters—Mdlle. Nau, as *Madge Wildfire*, to which character she gave much dramatic delopment, having full opportunity to display her florid vocalisation; Miss Poole (*Jeanie Deans*) giving full effect to some pretty ballads, in one of which ("In the days of happy childhood") she was encored; and Miss Lanza, as *Effie Deans*, being afforded full scope for her vocal and histrionic powers. Mr. Charles Braham, as *George Robertson*, sang one or two ballads in a very satisfactory manner; and Mr. Wass made a character, both as an actor and a vocalist, of *Ratcliffe*, the smuggler. The opera is highly successful.

The only novelty this week has been a successful farce at the STRAND Theatre, entitled "John Dobbs," produced for the first time on Monday evening. It is by Mr. Madison Morton, a gentleman whom we may regard as our most prolific, as well as our most fortunate farce-writer; indeed, had he never written anything else but "Box and Cox," that would have been sufficient to have established him as a great dramatic humourist. It is true his pieces are usually more or less adaptations from the French; but he clothes the skeleton plots with English flesh and blood, so that we are not disposed to quarrel with him on that account. A clever young countryman, *John Dobbs*, is in love with a lady considerably his superior in station; in fact, he is a kind of native *Claude Melnotte*. Of course his addresses are rejected by the family; but, by bringing all his talents into full play, and turning them to savory available account, he at length carries his point with everybody, even to the discomfiture of a rival. This is all; but the action is so ingeniously worked out, the plot so well developed, and the dilemmas so cleverly combated, that, with the excellent acting of Mr. Leigh Murray as the young farmer, and Mr. Compton as the rustic, the applause is continuous and hearty. The farce will have a long run, and, we expect, become a stock piece. Mr. W. Farren's appearance at this house continues to afford great gratification to his patrons.

The most important novelty in preparation is a new five-act play at SADLER'S WELLS, which will be immediately produced, with all the care and excellence that distinguishes everything brought out under that management.

The ballet of "Le Violon du Diable," in which Cerito and St. Léon made such a hit at the Académie Royale, in Paris, has been turned into a burlesque by Mr. Webster, and will be produced at the ADELPHI next week. Madame Celeste, of course, plays the chief character, and Miss Woolgar is the representative of the violinist. It will be brought out with great splendour. We believe Mr. O. Smith will perform the original owner of the violin.

"Romeo and Juliet" has been produced at the MARYLEBONE, Miss Fanny Vining playing *Romeo*, Mrs. Mowatt *Juliet*, and Mr. Davenport *Mercutio*.

LIGHTS AND SHADOWS OF SOCIAL LIFE.—On Monday evening, Mr. John Parry, whose popularity is as extended as his talent is varied, made his first appearance in London, at Willis's Rooms, in a new entertainment with the above title, written expressly for him by Mr. Albert Smith, of which we gave a report a week or two ago. The peculiar genius of John Parry is especially adapted to portray the several aspects of such a colored life: he has a natural turn for humour, his features are mobile, and his multiple voice is so flexible that he can at will modulate its tones to all and every register. His oddity is never sullied by vulgarity, and his musical knowledge, and consequent dexterity afford him a vantages never before possessed by any of his predecessors in this class of entertainment. From a singer of an original species of songs, with whom none other may be compared, he at once steps forth as an illustrator of various characters, and gives to them the truthfulness of the daguerreotype and the vitality of nature. Of course, the songs form a salient point of the "Lights and Shadows," and, notwithstanding he was labouring under the disadvantage of hoarseness, he imparted to them an excellence seldom exceeded even by himself. During the entertainment, and at its conclusion, the applause was enthusiastic as it was unanimous. The entertainment will be repeated on Monday, the 7th of May. The room was inconvenient, crowded, although the sale of tickets was stopped on Saturday, and several hundred persons were turned away from the doors.

MUSIC

PARIS, APRIL 7.—The fourth representation of the new opera, Meyerbeer's "Prophète," takes place to-night at the Théâtre de la Nation. Owing to a slight indisposition of Viardot there was no performance on Monday. On the third time, however, and the "Prophète" was given the last Friday, the enthusiasm was greater than on any preceding occasion. Some pieces of music, which were omitted at the last moment, owing to the length of the opera, including a chorus of women and a march, are to be executed at the Conservatoire.

Every true lover of art will rejoice that justice has, at last, been rendered to Berlioz by the Société des Concerts; for in the seventh programme, selections from his "Faust," including his "Marche Hongroise," were performed. We know that his works have been once heard, it is to be hoped that exclusiveness has received its death-blow in this classic institution. Meme. Pleyel, the *pianiste*, and Batta, the violoncellist, give a concert next Saturday.

MUSICAL EVENTS.—The Sacred Harmonic Society gave, on Monday, a performance of Mendelssohn's "Elijah," conducted by Costa. The Misses A. and M. Williams, Miss Dolby, Messrs. Reeves and Machin, were the principal vocalists. On the 27th the oratorio was repeated.—The 22nd Concert at Exeter-Hall, on Wednesday, was for the benefit of Mr. Willy, the leader of the band. Miss Ellen Day and Mr. Lindsay Sloper were the pianists; and Misses Lucombe, A. and M. Williams, Dolby, E. Lyon, and Messrs. Whitworth, Allen, Irving, T. Williams, and Binge, the vocalists.—Mr. Hart, a clever composer and professor of singing, the master of Maria and Sima Reeves, gave a morning concert, on Friday, at the Hanover Rooms. We will supply a notice in our next Number.—Strauss, with his band, gave an evening concert on Monday, at the Hanover-rooms; and Mr. Charles Mullen[illegible], the pianist and composer, had a *matinée musicale*, on Wednesday, at the same locality.—The second classical *matinée musicale* of Miss Ellen and Mr. John Day took place on Thursday Mdlle. Lind sang at a concert on Monday, at Plymouth; conducted by J. Benedict Virtue, the baritone singer, was the hon. conductor.—Mr. Henry Wylde, the pianist, commenced, on the 20th, a series of classical concerts at Blackheath.—The Fourth Philharmonic Concert will take place on Monday; the third meeting of the Musical Union, on Tuesday, and the fifth concert of the Amateur Society, on Wednesday.

COUNTRY NEWS.

SHAKSPEARE'S BIRTHDAY, Monday, at Stratford-upon-Avon, the members of the Royal Shakspearian Club held their annual meeting—Dr. Thompson in the chair. The annual report stated that the committee of the purchase of Shakspeare's house and premises was the first point in importance in the proceedings of the past year, the committee in connexion therewith having to express their regret that the subscriptions had not enabled them to [illegible] on the deeds of the property from the Stratford Bank of £470, and, until this sum was repaid, no steps could be taken as to the ultimate conservation of the property. The committee felt sanguine that when the considerable position in which "a relic so essentially national" was placed, the small amount required to release it, and place it under the care of Government, would speedily be supplied. For the satisfactory contributions, the report stated that a twenty-[illegible] person was placed in the birth-place of the bard, which was open to all visitors [illegible] charge; and a subscription-book being kept in the room, and there being rents derivable from adjoining property, it was hoped from these sources the interest upon the money advanced by the bank, and the expense of the occupant of the premises, would be defrayed. Considerable sums had been acknowledged, and the fund raised by Mr. Dickens and his friends, by their amateur theatrical performances, for the purpose of enclosing a churchyard of the house, which amounted to £1900, had been paid into the hands of the trustees of Charles Dickens and John Forster, Esqs. The club accounts show a deficit of £[illegible]. A handsome mulberry-tree cup had been presented to the members by the widow of Mr. Ian Bell, [illegible] Wash, in reply, remarks: "I beg to state, for the information of the Commissioners, that I do not feel myself at liberty to comply with the request. The above-named children were received from the workhouse to be brought up and educated at the [illegible] and Home. A charge so sacred and responsible I cannot voluntarily abandon. It is supposed that the Commissioners will rest content, as it seems they have not the power of [illegible] a compliance with their wishes.

FACTORY MEMORIALS.—The memorials which have at various [illegible] meetings of the factory operatives, held at Todmorden, last week, have been sent to the Right Hon Sir George Grey, for presentation to Parliament [illegible] gives[illegible] memorials [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

EAST INDIA HOUSE.—VOTE OF THANKS TO THE INDIAN ARMY.

On Tuesday a special general court of proprietors of East India stock was held at the Company's house in Leadenhall-street, Major-General Sir Archibald ... loway in the chair. The minutes of the last court were read.

The Chairman acquainted the court that it had been made special for the purpose of considering motions of thanks to the Governor-General, the Commander-in-Chief, and the officers and men of the army in India, for their services in the recent military operations in the Punjaub. It was a peculiar pleasure to him, at so early a period after being appointed to the chair, to have to announce to the court the achievement of a great and decisive victory of their army in India, under their Commander-in-Chief, Lord Gough, on the 21st of February, and over the combined forces of the Sikhs and Afghans, near Goojerat. It was his duty to propose a resolution, embracing a vote of thanks to the Governor-General, to the Commander-in-Chief, and to the general and other officers and privates who had in their several stations been instrumental in obtaining so great and decisive a victory. The present was the sixth time, within the last ten years, that the court had been called upon to return thanks to their army in India for their great zeal and services. The army in India had won for them an empire, and had earned for themselves an imperishable renown. The last glowing eulogium on the conduct of the Governor-General (Lord Dalhousie), on Lord Gough, and the general officers under him, also on Lieutenant Edwardes, the artillery force, the engineers, the native troops, &c., the chairman proposed the following resolutions:—

Resolved unanimously, "That the thanks of this Court be given to the Right Hon. the Earl of Dalhousie, Knight of the Most Ancient and Most Noble Order of the Thistle, Governor-General, for the zeal and ability with which the resources of the British empire in the East Indies have been applied to the support of the military operations in the Punjaub."

Resolved unanimously.—"That the thanks of this Court be given to General the Right Hon. Lord Gough, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Honourable Military Order of the Bath, Commander-in-Chief of the Forces in the East Indies, for the conspicuous intrepidity displayed by him during the recent operations in the Punjaub, and especially for his conduct on the 21st of February, 1849, in the battle of Goojerat, when the British army obtained a brilliant and decisive victory."

Resolved unanimously.—"That the thanks of this Court be given to Major-General Sir Joseph Thackwell, Knight Commander of the Most Honourable Military Order of the Bath; to Major-General Sir Walter Raleigh Gilbert, Knight Commander of the Most Honourable Military Order of the Bath; to Major-General William Samson Whish, Companion of the Most Honourable Military Order of the Bath; and to Brigadier-General the Hon. Henry Dundas, Companion of the Most Honourable Military Order of the Bath; Colin Campbell, Companion of the Most Honourable Military Order of the Bath; Hugh Massey Wheeler, Companion of the Most Honourable Military Order of the Bath; and James Tennant; and to the several officers, European and native, serving under their command, for the indefatigable zeal and exertions exhibited by them throughout the recent campaign."

Resolved unanimously.—"That the thanks of the Court be given to the non-commissioned officers and private soldiers, European and native, for the services rendered to the British empire by the signal overthrow of the numerous and gallant combined in arms against them; and that the same be signified to them by the commanders of the several corps."

Resolved unanimously "That the thanks of this Court be given to Major-General William Samson Whish, Companion of the Most Honourable Military Order of the Bath, for his eminent services in conducting to a successful issue the siege of the fort and city of Moultan."

Resolved unanimously—"That the thanks of this Court be given to the several officers, European and native, under the command of Major General Whish, and to the officers of the Indian navy ship cyed upon that occasion, for their gallant conduct during the siege of Moultan."

Resolved unanimously.—"That the thanks of this Court be given to the non-commissioned officers and private soldiers and seamen, European and native, for the bravery and fortitude manifested by them during the siege of Moultan, and that the same be signified to them by their several commanders."

Mr Lewin rose to move an amendment; but the purport of it was lost in the confusion that arose. He said he thought it was in bad taste to carry a vote of thanks to an officer whom they had suspended not more than a fortnight ago. Not one in or out of that court believed that the Court of Directors were sincere in the compliments the chairman had just paid to Lord Gough—an officer whose conduct had been universally condemned.

The amendment was not seconded, and the first resolution was put and carried. On the second resolution being read,—

Mr. Lewin said the Directors thought more of praising themselves than Lord Gough; but the confusion that ensued prevented his further observations from being heard.

The resolution was agreed to, as also were the others, which were put *seriatim* from the chair, and the proceedings terminated.

THE ROYAL SOCIETY.

The Earl of Rosse, the newly-appointed President of the Royal Society, gave his first *conversazione* to the fellows of that learned body on Saturday evening last, in the apartments of the institution, at Somerset House.

An unusual degree of interest attached to this meeting, in consequence of the noble President having determined that the *conversazione* should take place in the ... ginal apartments of the society. The facilities afforded for the display of rooms, the wa ls of which are decorated with the efforts of many bygone artists, whose names ... the Society of Antiquaries, whose apartments, adjoining those of the Royal Society, were thrown open by express permission of the Council, for the greater accommodation of the noble Earl's guests. The whole of the rooms were crowded with models of works of art and other scientific inventions, many of the late President, Lord Northampton's private mansion have always been; and but few of the latter were absent on the present occasion. Of the silence the noble President, there was no variation whatever from the arrangements which have rendered these meetings so popular and attractive under Lord Northampton's auspices.

The meeting derived additional importance from the presence of his Royal Highness Prince Albert, who arrived shortly after ten o'clock, attended by Lord George Lennox and Colonel Seymour. His Royal Highness, on descending from his carriage, was received by the noble President, who wore the insignia of the order of St. Patrick.

The general company began to arrive shortly after nine o'clock, and comprised members of distinguished circles in the aristocracy, the learned professions, the arts, sciences, &c.

The most interesting objects in the saloons, perhaps, were models of the noble President's two colossal telescopes. These excited great curiosity, and were minutely inspected by the Prince Consort, to whom the reconstruction of the tube was explained by the noble Earl. A very clever model of a machine for block-cutting, an improvement on the present machinery in Portsmouth Dockyard, was also shown by the inventor. The admiralty, the Board of Trade, and the general meeting, and some interesting specimens of photography, contributed to the evening's entertainment. Mr. W. G. Rogers, the eminent carver on wood, brought one of his recent works executed for her Majesty the Queen, which was greatly admired; and altogether the evening passed in a very gratifying manner. Refreshments of the most *recherché* character were served during the evening.

The Prince Consort took his departure shortly after eleven o'clock, and the general circle broke up before midnight.

ART-UNION OF LONDON.—The annual general meeting of the subscribers of the Art-Union of London was held on Tuesday in Drury-Lane Theatre, for the purpose of receiving the council's report, and for the distribution of the amount subscribed for the purchase of works of art for the year 1848. On the stage the chair and the apparatus for effecting the drawing of the prizes was arranged. The attendance, especially of ladies, was numerous. The Duke of Cambridge was to have been the chairman on the occasion, but was prevented by indisposition; but Lord Lansdowne had promised to preside in the absence of His Royal Highness, was detained by business at the House of Lords. In consequence, Mr. Sergeant Thompson, a member of the council, undertook to act as chairman.—The Secretary read the report, which stated, in reference to the renewed correspondence with the Lords of the Committee of Privy Council for Trade since the date of the previous report, that at the general meeting in 1846 the question between the Board of Trade and the council was, whether the council should select the prizes for the prizeholders, or the prizeholders select them for themselves; and the council, strengthened by the unanimous opinion of the meeting, had determined to omit no effort to maintain for the prizeholders this right of choice. [illegible] opposition of the [illegible] ations were subsequently [illegible] from the Board of Trade, interfering with the freedom of choice of the prizeholders, and the meeting in council, objecting on various grounds to these alterations, was set forth at length in the report. The result of these communications with the Board of Trade was a letter from Sir D. Le Marchant, in which he states "that their Lordships are reluctant, at least at present, to urge their views against the deliberate sentiments of the London Art Union, which were expressly in favour of the right of choice, but that it must be distinctly understood that they do not relinquish the right of subsequently requiring these, or any other amendments, in the existing system, as circumstances may appear to them to render expedient." The total amount subscribed for the current year was stated to be £10,991 17*s.* and it was then thought, that each subscriber's guinea sufficed to produce the engravings for the year; and that, after paying all necessary and incidental expenses, half the total amount subscribed was distributed in the shape of prizes at the annual meeting. The prizes were enumerated and described the works of art which have been contracted for by the council, and stated the names of the artists to whom they had been entrusted, and the probable period when they shall be ready for distribution. The report concluded with an eloquent appeal to the public to support the Art-Union, as an effective and inexpensive auxiliary for promoting the love and knowledge of art, and the appreciation of artists. The report was adopted, and the proceedings closed with the drawing of the prizes.

THE GOVERNESSES' BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION.—On Wednesday, the sixth anniversary dinner of this institution took place at the London Tavern. The Earl of Harrowby filled the chair, and was surrounded by about 120 friends of the charity. There were also a large number of ladies present, who manifested the interest taken by them in the charity, by remaining to the close of the [illegible]. The cloth having been removed, and the customary leading toasts duly honoured, the Chairman, in proposing the toast of the evening—"Prosperity to the Governesses' Benevolent Institution," observed that upon the establishment of the institution the committee proposed a number of objects to themselves, which they had endeavoured to carry out by degrees. They had commenced by administering assistance to ladies in temporary distress; and in the last 7 years which had elapsed since the foundation of the institution, they had received 670 applications for relief, and met them by the careful disbursement of £3630*s.* 6*d.*, up to December last. Their next step was to provide assistance for those who during their lives had not had an opportunity of establishing small annuities for ladies who had reached 50 years of age without having done so to make a provision for themselves. There were now [illegible] ladies receiving such annuities, from the dividends on vested capital only [illegible] to the distribution of the income of the society. In order, in some measure, to prevent destitution, they had established a provident fund, and no less than 485 ladies had already taken that means of securing their earnings, and had deposited £42 3*s.* 6*d.* 9*d.* in their hands, to be invested in Government securities in the names of the ladies themselves, the expenses of its proceeding being defrayed by the society. Three years since a house was taken and furnished as a respectable home for ladies in the intervals of their engagements. About 2 0 ladies had been a ready received, and few had left without expressing a hope that at some future opportunity the same comfort and kindness might be afforded them. In addition to employment and a daily increasing system of registration, without any expense to employer or employed, it was carried on, at about 300*l.* per annum less than [illegible] would enable themselves of it, of whom it is [illegible] that one in every two was [illegible] with a situation. To render it certain that the class for which so much interest was shown should prove equal to the duties they undertake, a college had been established under Royal patronage, to give certificates of qualification, and to afford a cheap education to those who were defective in [illegible] of the many branches of knowledge at present called for in instructors. The proposed objects would be completed when the [illegible]um for the aged was opened at Kensington. The chairman concluded his observations with an appeal to public generosity on behalf of the institution. The toast having been duly honoured, Mr. S. C. Hall announced that he had been commissioned by Jenny Lind to present the charity with the munificent sum of £500. This announcement was followed by a universal demand for the health of Jenny Lind, which was promptly given by the chairman, and the toast was drunk with enthusiasm. The Rev. D. [illegible], the treasurer of the institution, announced the total of the subscriptions to be £18, including donations from the Duchess of Kent, £20; A Lady, £300; [illegible] Lind, £500, Marquis of Northampton, £20; Earl of Harrowby, £30; Earl Manvers, £20; Lord Saye and Sele, £20, &c.

CITY OF LONDON GENERAL PENSION SOCIETY.—The anniversary festival in aid of the funds of the above society was holden on Tuesday last, at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street. The Lord Mayor, who was to have taken the chair on the occasion, was prevented by indisposition from being present; his place was, however, supplied by James Thomson, Esq., a director and honorary member of the society, who performed the duties so unexpectedly required from him with great ability. About 150 persons were present, and the subscriptions announced by the treasurer were considerable, the last being headed by her Majesty, and the Queen Dowager. The dinner was excellent; the musical arrangements of a superior kind, and the toasts were prefaced with brief but seasonable remarks, which the chairman's love for the writings of Shakspeare was well seen. The beauty of the *tout ensemble* was heightened by the presence of the fair ladies who graced the galleries and other parts of the room appropriated to them.

FEMALE AID SOCIETY.—On Wednesday, the annual meeting of this society was held at the Hanover-square Rooms, the Earl of Harrowby in the chair. The object of the institution, as stated officially, are "First, to afford shelter and protection to servants and other unprotected young women of good character; and, secondly, to provide a asylum for fallen but penitent females. There are thus anything one is called "The Home for Friendless Young Females of Good Character;" the second, "The Home and Registry for Female Servants;" and the third, "The Home for Penitent Females." Into the first, 120 young persons have been received during the past year; of whom 19 have been placed out in service, 8 have returned to their friends, and 11 have left of their own request or been dismissed. 134 lodgers have been received into the second asylum, called "The Servants' Home;" of whom 104 have since obtained situations; 974 names have been placed on the registry, and 397 families have been provided with servants. 168 females have been received into the "Penitent Home" during the year, of whom only 49 have been dismissed. The expenditure for the year had amounted to £3064; the receipts exceeded that sum by upwards of £60. The [illegible] on the fact that the Queen Dowager had condescended to patronise the institution; and observed that experience had proved that the effort to reclaim females of bad character was not impracticable, and that there was every reason to expect continued satisfactory results. Resolutions were passed declaratory of continued confidence in the society.

CHRIST'S HOSPITAL BENEVOLENT [illegible] SOCIETY OF FRIENDS.—On Wednesday evening the annual general meeting of this society, established to [illegible] the purpose of relieving persons educated at Christ's Hospital, their widows and orphans, was held in the London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street; Hughes, Esq., presiding. The minutes of the last meeting having been read and confirmed, the Secretary proceeded to read the 80th half-yearly report, from which it appears that since the establishment of the society, there had been no less than 1890 applications for relief, 860 of which had been granted, and the permanent relief afforded. The amount so disbursed was upwards of £4000, each of a pension not exceeding £ *s* per annum. The number of pensioners at present on the lists is eighteen; the sum given this year amounting to forty five. The annual statement showed the receipts for the last half-year to be £ including £ from the Queen Dowager, and £ from Mr. Samuel Smith, leaving a balance in the hands of the treasurer of £101. The amount of stock invested in Three per Cent. Consols, the interest of which is to be exclusively applied to pensioners, is now upwards of £6 00. The report and balance sheet having been unanimously received, adopted, and ordered to be printed, the meeting separated on passing a vote of thanks to the chairman.

HOSPITAL FOR CONSUMPTION, BROMPTON.—Through the generosity of the Rev. Sir Henry Foulis, Bart., the building committee of this institution have determined to proceed with the [illegible] recently as early as possible. The plans and elevations, &c. have already been submitted and approved of; the architectural style will harmonise with that portion of the hospital already erected. When the wing of Prince Albert, on the 29th of May last, the institution has been visited by some of the most distinguished of the English [illegible]y. The coming festival, on the 2nd of May, will, it is hoped, form a memorable [illegible] Darnell, Esq., M.P. and the very numerous list of stewards affords a goodly augu ry of a substantial augmentation of the funds of the charity.

LICENSED VICTUALLERS' ASYLUM.—"THE LADIES' WING."—His Royal Highness Prince Albert [illegible] patron of the Licensed Victuallers' Society, has [illegible] consented to lay the first stone of the new wing which it has been determined to add to this valuable institution. It is proposed that the interesting ceremony shall take place on Tuesday, the 29th of May, which will be the twenty first anniversary of the laying of the first stone of the original portion of the edifice by the late Duke of Sussex, the then patron of the society.

GRAND MASONIC FESTIVAL.—On Wednesday evening a the annual grand festival of the Masons of England took place at Freemasons' Hall, Great Queen-street. The Earl of Zetland, Most Worshipful Grand Master, presided, supported by Lord Suffield, R. Alston, Esq., W. F. Beadnell, Esq., and [illegible], with about 400 brethren, attired in full masonic costume, sat down to a most excellent repast. The evening was enlivened by vocal and instrumental music, under the direction of Mr. J. W. Hobbs. The Countess [illegible] about 100 ladies were in the gallery.

THE ALLEGED LUNATICS' FRIEND SOCIETY.—The general meeting of this society was held on Tuesday last, at their offices, Craven-street, Strand, when a report was read of the proceedings during the last year, and of the cases in which the society's interference had been beneficial. The thanks of the members were stated "to be pre-eminently due to the public press, which had conducted in a most powerful manner the abuses existing under the present law of lunacy." A petition praying for a commission of inquiry was also agreed upon and signed, and will be forthwith presented to both Houses of Parliament.

ROBBERY.—On Tuesday afternoon, some thieves entered the house of Mr. Maurice Fry, wine merchant, Cornelia-street, Strand, and stole his cash-box, containing upwards of £500, in notes, gold, silver, and [illegible].

BARBAROUS CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.—On Wednesday evening, some lads, leaving the Grecian School, Great Queen street, Lincoln's Inn-fields, discovered a basket in Middle [illegible] the top of the basket [illegible] containing six or seven cats [illegible] skins, and yet alive. The poor animals were forthwith [illegible] their misery, in the presence of the [illegible] agony, till some labourers, who were passing, [illegible] them from their torture. The object of this cruelty is to procure the glossy appearance on the skins of the animals, as they would be otherwise valueless for the furrier.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—Mr. Tuxford, of Elm Bank Cottage, Barnes, was returning home from town, between eight and nine o'clock on Tuesday evening, accompanied by a young lady, named Rogerson, in a chaise, when the horse took fright in passing through Kensington, and became quite unmanageable. In its headlong career it knocked down two cabs, named Boucher and Connell, who were seriously injured. The phaeton then came in contact with one of the leaves of an omnibus, the pole of which struck Mr. Tuxford, who was dangerously hurt. The lady is rescued from the phaeton, but, melancholy to relate, she almost instantly expired—evidently from [illegible] fear. The horse subsequently [illegible] from the fright; it was of an exceedingly nervous temperament [illegible].

EXPLOSION.—On Tuesday [illegible] noon the boiler of a steam-engine at the [illegible] saw Mill, belonging to Mr Keys, [illegible] Deptford, exploded. During the early part of the morning the boiler, technically speaking, "fired singularly," but no accident was anticipated. Between ten and eleven o'clock, however, the engineer had left the stokehole, the fire was burning as low as it could be, as the discharge a park of artillery would produce, destroying everything in the immediate neighbourhood; and [illegible] ing with terrific force masses of brickwork, ponderous beams, and immense fragments of machinery, for not wide. Several of the adjacent houses were blown down, and many were injured by the falling ruins. Providential[illegible] there was no loss of life, but an aged man walking along the road had both [illegible] broken by a piece of iron which struck him; the arm of a boy passing through Church-lane was fractured by a large piece of brickwork; and a woman was carried in the arms of her house, but by the exertions of the neighbours was rescued in a deplorable condition, very much scalded and bruised. The sufferers were conveyed to the London Hospital. It is singular that the persons employed in the establishment should have escaped uninjured. The cause of the explosion has not been ascertained.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS FOR THE WEEK ENDING APRIL 21.—The births registered are 1348; the deaths, 1029. The latter number shows an excess of 126 on the weekly average of spring. The zymotic or epidemic diseases exhibit an increase on the average, the two numbers being 248 and 193; but it is important to observe that most of the fatal complaints in this class—measles, scarlatina, cholera, typhus—have produced this week a mortality scarcely exceeding the usual amount. Smallpox was fatal to 8 children and 4 adults, which is the average in number of persons of all ages who died of this disease in 91. The deaths from diarrhœa and dysentery were 23, or 9 more than the average; only one is ascribed to cholera. The excess of mortality is ascribed to hooping-cough, bronchitis, and phthisis, which number respectively 89, 76, and 165, the averages being 36, 37, and 145. effects which are probably due in great measure to the late mild coldness of the weather.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.—The temperature of the air, taking one day with another, has been, since Sunday the 8th instant, less than the mean temperature of the same time on an average of seven years, by 6 deg. 7 min. This difference, on Thursday, the 19th, even amounted to 14 deg. 5 min. The mean temperature of the week was only 37 deg. 1 min. The highest temperature did not rise on any day above 49 deg. 2 min. It was lowest on Thursday, namely 36 deg. 3 min.; on which day, also, the lowest mean occurred, and was only 32 deg. 4 min. The mean reading of the barometer in the week was 29.626: it was highest on Saturday, being 29.741.

PICTURESQUE SKETCHES OF LONDON, PAST AND PRESENT.

BY THOMAS MILLER.

CHAPTER XII

LOMBARD-STREET AND THE OLD CITY.

How different is the appearance of the Lombard-street of the present day, when contrasted with the period of Elizabeth, when Sir Thomas Gresham built his stood on the spot now occupied by the banking-house of Messrs. Stone and Martin, long before its quaint sign of the grasshopper towered above the heraldic lions, as the emblem of Honour and Faith among our old merchant Princes, or Keats had thrown around the "grasshopper among the grassy hills," that splendid line,

> The poetry of earth is never dead.

Yet the eye of the imagination can picture the past; and we can fancy what a stir there was in the Money Market of that day, when the Company of Ironmongers received the Virgin Queen's peremptory note, commanding them to send her £50; and if they had not so large a sum by them, to borrow it, and pay the interest themselves. What a running to and fro would there be, on that occasion; and many, no doubt, would wish that they had Mary still alive, and her treasury marquis in banished—to buy with her heretics to meddle with the contents of their strong boxes. What "Lack a days," and "God wots," and "Marry, what nexts," would be uttered by those primitive shopkeepers, as they went from door to door to borrow the money.

Through poor old Stow, the City chronicler, who, instead of a literary pension, received a license to beg, we are enabled to obtain a view of those ancient merchants who assembled twice a day, "in all extremes of weather—heat and cold, snow and rain," to transact business in the open street, before the Exchange was built, or those narrow "alleys" about Cornhill purchased for the site of that "palace of merchants." We see that grand carouse, when the richly embossed silver cup passed round, and Sir Thomas Gresham took Sir Wm. Garrard by the hand as he talked of his wealth, and promised that within a month after the splendid building was finished he would present it to the City. A King's honour and word would not have passed so soon, or have been so readily taken as security, as this old English merchant's, who began business in that quaint, overhanging gable-ended, little shop, with its grasshopper over the door, in London-street.

We can imagine some of the topics and cries of the sundry [illegible] moved and floated over this ancient neighbourhood, nearly three centuries before the Great Fire laid it low in ashes. We can fancy we hear the cry of "Sweet rose and rosemary" on a certain day in a month after the splendid building was finished he would present it to the City. A King's honour and word would not have passed so soon, or have been so readily taken as security, as this old English merchant's, who began business in that quaint, overhanging gable-ended, little shop, with its grasshopper over the door, in London-street.

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METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.—The temperature of the air, taking one day with another, has been, since Sunday the 8th instant, less than the mean temperature of the same time on an average of seven years, by 6 deg. 7 min. This difference, on Thursday, the 19th, even amounted to 14 deg. 5 min. The mean temperature of the week was only 37 deg. 1 min. The highest temperature did not rise on any day above 49 deg. 2 min. It was lowest on Thursday, namely 36 deg. 3 min.; on which day, also, the lowest mean occurred, and was only 32 deg. 4 min. The mean reading of the barometer in the week was 29.626: it was highest on Saturday, being 29.741.

PICTURESQUE SKETCHES OF LONDON, PAST AND PRESENT.

BY THOMAS MILLER.

CHAPTER XII

LOMBARD-STREET AND THE OLD CITY.

How different is the appearance of the Lombard-street of the present day, when contrasted with the period of Elizabeth, when Sir Thomas Gresham built his stood on the spot now occupied by the banking-house of Messrs. Stone and Martin, long before its quaint sign of the grasshopper towered above the heraldic lions, as the emblem of Honour and Faith among our old merchant Princes, or Keats had thrown around the "grasshopper among the grassy hills," that splendid line,

> The poetry of earth is never dead.

Yet the eye of the imagination can picture the past; and we can fancy what a stir there was in the Money Market of that day, when the Company of Ironmongers received the Virgin Queen's peremptory note, commanding them to send her £50; and if they had not so large a sum by them, to borrow it, and pay the interest themselves. What a running to and fro would there be, on that occasion; and many, no doubt, would wish that they had Mary still alive, and her treasury marquis in banished—to buy with her heretics to meddle with the contents of their strong boxes. What "Lack a days," and "God wots," and "Marry, what nexts," would be uttered by those primitive shopkeepers, as they went from door to door to borrow the money.

Through poor old Stow, the City chronicler, who, instead of a literary pension, received a license to beg, we are enabled to obtain a view of those ancient merchants who assembled twice a day, "in all extremes of weather—heat and cold, snow and rain," to transact business in the open street, before the Exchange was built, or those narrow "alleys" about Cornhill purchased for the site of that "palace of merchants." We see that grand carouse, when the richly embossed silver cup passed round, and Sir Thomas Gresham took Sir Wm. Garrard by the hand as he talked of his wealth, and promised that within a month after the splendid building was finished he would present it to the City. A King's honour and word would not have passed so soon, or have been so readily taken as security, as this old English merchant's, who began business in that quaint, overhanging gable-ended, little shop, with its grasshopper over the door, in London-street.

We can imagine some of the topics and cries of the sundry [illegible] moved and floated over this ancient neighbourhood, nearly three centuries before the Great Fire laid it low in ashes. We can fancy we hear the cry of "Sweet rose and rosemary" on a certain day in a month after the vaulters, and dancers, and bear-wards, and leaders of apes, cantating and crowding where now the bank clerks hurry to clear out, or carry thousands of pounds in their bill-cases; still, however, rattling on like the old "roguories" of London have not vanished, by the strong steel chain with which they secure their banking books. What a roaring and barking there must have been in those narrow thoroughfares in bygone days, when the bear was followed by all the dogs "from some four parishes," as Ben Jonson has narrated. What a stir there was on that merry morning when Kemp set out from the house of the Lord Mayor to dance all the way to Norwich, accompanied by his tabourer, Thomas Sly, or when Banks (the Duncow of the Elizabethan period) exhibited his wonderful horse, named Morocco, in the London streets, and many of the simple citizens believed that both he and his marvellous steed dealings with the old gentleman who manages the fire office below. What cramming and jamming there must be about the Exchange on the day Queen Elizabeth ordered it to be opened by sound of trumpet, what motions and notes-shows, and antics of wooden puppets, such as Hogarth has preserved in his picture of "Southwark Fair," and the hands of the treasurer of £101. The amount of stock invested in Three per Cent. Consols, the interest of which is to be exclusively applied to pensioners, is now upwards of £6 00. The report and balance sheet having been unanimously received, adopted, and ordered to be printed, the meeting separated on passing a vote of thanks to the chairman.

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PICTURESQUE SKETCHES OF LONDON.—LOMBARD-STREET.

as he thought of his stern task-master; then, like *Ferdinand*, in "The Tempest," exclaimed, as he conjured up the image of his beautiful young mistress—

Oh! she is ten times more gentle than her father's crabbed.

At the present day there is nothing either grand or striking in this wealthy street. You see, here and there, a name on a common brass-plate, which, in the commercial world, is "a tower of strength:" excepting this, there is no visible sign of the "unsunned treasures" that lie within. The houses have a plain, substantial look—a kind of commanding solidity, which seems in accordance with their unostentatious owners. Enter, and you tread the true "Californian" regions, where the gold is ready minted: bring a good cheque, and you need neither spade nor shovel; the "digging and the washing" are not required there. What a staff of clerks! all busily engaged! What numbers of ledgers are in use! And after the day's business is closed, all those account-books are stowed away in a fire-proof room underground, and brought up again in the morning, and placed in readiness before the banker's clerks arrive; and in some of these houses expensive machinery has been fitted up, to facilitate the lowering and raising of the bulky ledgers into and out of the fire-proof vaults below. Look at that young man, with his banking-case chained under his arm! the roll of cheques and notes he holds in his hand probably amounts to thousands; he only catches the eye of one of the clerks, calls out the amount, hands the bulky bundle over the brass railing, and departs, leaving the sum to be counted over at leisure. See how carelessly the cashier handles that heavy bag of gold: he has no time to count it, but thrusts it into the scale as a coal-heaver would a sack of coals: so long as it's weight, that's all he cares about; he then shoots it out into his large drawer, and throws the bag aside as if he did not mind a straw whether a sovereign or two stuck inside or not: this done, he begins to shovel it out, and pay away. He counts sovereigns by twos and threes at a time; you feel confident that he must have given you either too many or too few, he appears so negligent: you count, and there they are to one—he never makes a mistake.

Go and pay in a sum of money, or take up a bill, with gold that looks light, and you will see another of his "sleight-of-hand" tricks. His jerks the one out of the scale without touching it, excepting with the sovereign he puts in, with such rapidity that you cannot catch the action, cannot see how it is done; the sovereigns seem to fly in and out as if by magic. You might try for months and never be able to catch that peculiar jerk. You fancy that he must be weary of counting sovereigns; that a good pile of dirty brown coppers would be a great relief to him, equal at least to a change of diet. You wonder his countenance is not yellow through bending over such piles of coins, and that, like the buttercups in the meadows steeped in sunshine, his face does not

Give back gold for gold.

Sometimes these clerks are kept for hours beyond their usual time to rectify an error of sixpence in the balance, when during the day thousands of pounds have been entered. The mistake rests somewhere, and must be discovered before they quit the banking-house: and column after column is gone over again; that weary array of figures is summed up and up, and compared, and called over until the mistake is righted. They would gladly pay the amount twenty times over to get away, but that would be the ruin of a system the very stability of which rests upon its being correct to the "uttermost farthing."

With the following picture of an old-fashioned banker, which we select from a recent work on "Banks and Banking," we conclude the present sketch:—

"He bore little resemblance to his modern successor: he was a man of serious manners, plain apparel, the steadiest conduct, and a rigid observer of formalities. As you looked in his face, you could read, in intelligible characters, that the ruling maxim of his life, the one to which he turned all his thoughts, and by which he shaped all his actions, was, that he who would be trusted with the money of other men, should look as if he deserved the trust, and be an ostensible pattern to society of probity, exactness, frugality, and decorum. He lived the greater part of the year at his banking-house, was punctual to the hours of business, and always to be found at his desk."

NOOKS AND CORNERS OF OLD ENGLAND.

THE CASTLE TAVERN, KENTISH TOWN.

This old house is said to have been built by King John, but no traces of anything to warrant such a supposition are to be found. The interior of one of the

THE OLD CASTLE INN, KENTISH TOWN.

rooms, given in our representation, shows a fire-place of stone, in the Tudor style: the spandrils are enriched with a rose, from which proceeds or extends a large leaf-shaped ornament, terminating in a snake's tail. This fire-place was, until lately, hidden from view by plaster, and is the only one of the kind in the house.

The front of the old building is one of the projecting character, supported by a narrow pier at the side, and a bolder one somewhat out of the centre; near to which is the entrance to what was lately the bar. As the house has just

ROOM IN THE OLD CASTLE INN.

been taken down, these representations of the suburban antiquity will, doubtless, be accept able.

THE CATHEDRAL, FREDERICTON, NEW BRUNSWICK, NORTH AMERICA.

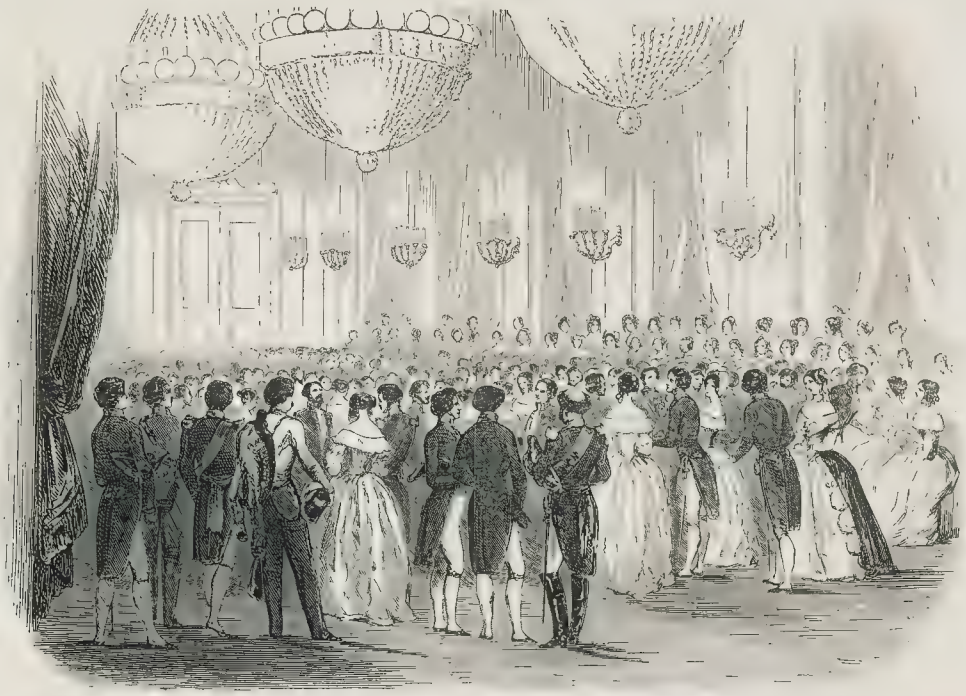
The Diocese of Fredericton, which comprises the whole of the large province of New Brunswick, was included, until A. D. 1845, within that of Nova Scotia. In that year the Rev. Dr. Mabley was consecrated first Bishop of the newly-formed Diocese; and, shortly after his arrival, laid the foundation-stone of his contemplated Cathedral. Owing to various obstacles, the works were suspended until 1847.

It was originally intended that the edifice should be built after the model of St Mary's, Snettisham, Norfolk; but the peculiarity of the site and other circumstances necessitated a change in the design, which has probably given it a more cathedral-like aspect. The nave and aisles are 80 feet long by 57 feet wide, and 60 feet high to the apex of the roof. The choir is 70 feet in length, and is separated from the nave by a lofty chancel arch and an open screen. The transept, formed by north and south towers, as in Exeter Cathedral, is 100 feet long. The total height of the towers is about 180 feet. The walls are built of an excellent stone, quarried near Fredericton; and the pillars, niches, quoins, &c. are of a hard freestone from the Bay of Fundy. The windows and doorways are of Caen stone, executed in Exeter, and thence shipped to their destination, where they arrived with very trivial injury, such a cargo having, perhaps, never before left the British shore.

The building is beautifully situated on the banks of the St. John, one of the noblest rivers in British North America. It is one of the first attempts in the colonies to rear a temple to God after the model of those which are the glory and ornament of the "old country;" and will doubtless cheer the sad heart of many a wanderer from his native land, as he gazes on what may be but the faint reflection of the hallowed minsters of England, but which may nevertheless be vivid enough to recal to his remembrance the haunts of his childhood, and the "blessed memories" of his home.

The architect of the Cathedral is Frank Wills, Esq., of Exeter, who left England for the purpose of superintending the construction.

FREDERICTON CATHEDRAL, NEW BRUNSWICK.



THE PRESIDENT'S GRAND BALL, AT PARIS.

MONUMENT TO DAVID ROSS DIXON.

This interesting memorial has been erected in the Churchyard of St. Saviour's parish, to the memory of Mr. D. Ross Dixon, who lost his life by a fall of stones after the explosion of a mine in St. Catherine's Bay, Guernsey, on the 14th of March, 1848. Mr. Dixon was much respected as the overseer of the works in the harbour of refuge which her Majesty's Government is constructing at Guernsey.

The Monument (a pedestal and broken column) is of Caen stone. It has been built by subscription of the labourers to express their respect for the memory of the deceased.

On the pedestal of the column is the following inscription engraved on a marble tablet:—

MONUMENT TO DAVID ROSS DIXON, AT GUERNSEY.

In memory of
DAVID Ross DIXON,
[illegible],
who met his death while [illegible] on the Harbour-works,
St. Catherine's Bay, on the 14th March, 1848,
in the [illegible] year of his age.
The workmen under his charge and [illegible] of their affectionate Chief
and [illegible],
Have raised this Monument (evidence [illegible]
as a tribute of respect to [illegible].
"He rose a Pillar, strong and fair,
And promised brighter things to bear;
Death struck when he was least aware,
And now in ruins he lies."

PARIS FASHIONS FOR MAY.

Frost and politics seem to unite to curb the flight of the spring fashions. Never, at this time of year, did snow, hail, and wind, so succeed in causing winter garments to re-appear. Nevertheless, transparent tissues and light fol-

PARIS FASHIONS FOR MAY.

lettes do not display their attractions less in our most fashionable *soirées* than which appear to have taken advantage of the interval by producing very attractive novelties. Light tissues do not appear, but they are ready: *barèges* will still be in demand; they will be worn of large twining patterns, or in detached flowers, on a dark ground, such as a deep blue ground, with small flowers; as will, also, striped taffetas, shot with every shade, and zebra silks, such as are indicated in the engraving. The form of the dresses varies but little; the fulness of the skirts continues increasing; flounces are more in use; but trimmings, fringes, &c. are much in request. Less small morning dresses are trimmed up the front with *ruches*, which are quite the rage; they are cut *à l'empereur*, and placed on dresses, mantles, and bonnets. Ribbons of the kinds of *gros de Naples*, tulle, crape, and are lighter and prettier than ribbon quilled *à la ruche*, which was worn last year, but created the great inconvenience of being nests for lint.

Mantles are made of shot silk, and are trimmed with a double row of deep lace; the shape is hollowed out in front, so as to display the form of the shoulders. They are worn shorter, and more to the figure, than heretofore. In warm weather they will be adopted with white muslin, as our grandmothers wore them. The form of the bonnets is very open; they are trimmed with broad ruches of tulle, over and under the brim. Common straws are very simply trimmed. Rice straws are ornamented with spring flowers, such as snow-balls, hawthornes, and hawthorn. Garden flowers, such as the new purple figure, are rather uncommon, but little worn; they are rather an attempted innovation than an adopted fashion.

Collars are worn small; muslin chemisettes are much covered with broidery; cuffs are always in puffings or guffered quillings. For morning, some ladies have adopted *revers* of stiffened cambric, called *bayadères*, formed in the front with closed gold buttons, or with *boutons de perles*; the cuffs are the made of cambric, in gauntlet shape, and are fastened with two buttons similar to the *bayaderes* chemisette. This morning costume is becoming to very young persons.

The dress's dress is more attended than ever: plaid ribbons are much in vogue for blouses, to be cut square at the back a cut, with full sleeves. These blouses are trimmed with broad velvet at the top and bottom; a wide velvet band forming the brace, with rounded lappets, adjusts this blouse on the shoulders. Under it, either very cambric sleeves, fastened up to the bread like *chemisettes*, or have large sleeves, drawn in at the wrist. Their hair is usually cut *à la Edouard*.

In this illustration the bonnet is of rough straw, and worn with flowers. The manclet is of black silk, with two volants of black lace, and the robe of gray [illegible].

The bonnet *en capote* is of white gauze, with rows of satin of the same color. The *col* and *manchettes* are quite new, *à la mousquetaire*, single, and without any ornament; the former has six or seven buttons of jasper, &c., the latter two buttons.

A grand ball was given on Saturday night at the Elysée, by the President of the Republic, in celebration anniversary of his birthday. The Elysée Palace having completed his 41st year. There were about 1800 persons present. Dancing commenced at nine o'clock, and the President of the Republic opened the ball with the Princess Gallitzin; one of the Princesses Murat; the Princess Mathilde, Lady Value, and the Duke of Trévise (Oudalincourt), taking part in the same quadrille. The Prince was most particular in his attentions to the Marechalate of Londonderry. At twelve o'clock the Princess Mathilde, the cousin, the Princess Mathilde, and proceeded to the supper-room. The *coup-d'œil*, as the company ascended to the supper-room, was magnificent. Four quadrants were laid out for refreshments, and in each were five tables covered with all the del cacies of the season. After supper dancing was resumed, and kept up till four o'clock. The display of diamonds was magnificent. All the Ministers, with the exception of the Marquis of Normanby and the Duke of Sotomayor, were present. Amongst the most distinguished personages were Prince Paul Wurtemburg, the Princess of Lichtenberg, who was literally covered with diamonds, the Princess Dowager of Moskwa, the Duchess of Grammont, Lady Alcsbury, Madame Drouyn de Lhuys, the lady of the Minister for Foreign Affairs, General Fabvier, who has just returned from Denmark [illegible].

RAILWAY INTELLIGENCE.

EASTERN COUNTIES RAILWAY REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE OF INVESTIGATION.

The report of the Committee of Investigation into the affairs of this Company was issued late on Thursday afternoon. The Committee state that after a preliminary examination of the accounts, they did not consider it necessary to carry it examination further back than the 4th of January, 1844. At that date the capital of the Company was £2,905,780. After that date the capital rapidly increased, so that, according to the statement published by the Directors on the 31st of November, 1848, it amounted, on the Eastern Counties Railway, to £10,851,693; and on the Norfolk Railway, to £2,387,863; making a total nominal capital of £13,239,556, including the 10s. per share paid on the £1 087,003. With the branch lines, the total length of the Eastern Counties and Northern and Eastern Amalgamated Railway is 228 miles. The Norfolk Railway, worked under lease by the Eastern Counties Company, is 97 miles; the Newmarket, 18 miles; and the St. Ives and Huntingdon branch of the East Anglian Railway, worked by the Eastern Counties Company, 5 miles: making a total length of line worked by the Eastern Counties Company of 117 miles. The Eastern Union Line, of 92 miles in length, and the East Anglian, of 64 miles, are also worked in connexion with the Eastern Counties Company, making an aggregate length of 273 miles. Instead of the three lines working and competing together, as their mutual interests would point out, a spirit of hostility and retaliation has prevailed in many of their transactions. To which the Committee think if time and shall be put, "so that the shareholders in the respective undertakings may receive the profits to which they are entitled, without seeking to take away those belonging to their neighbours." The promoters of the Harwich Steam-packet Company informed the Committee that they did not want any advance of money from the railway company, and the Committee are of opinion that no such advance should be made to them. The Committee think [illegible] establish a steam-packet communication between Harwich and the Continent; but, believing that the station will be of great importance to the railway, the Committee think that every reasonable facility should be given in the first instance, be given to the transit of passengers and the conveyance of the mail.

The Eastern Union Company are to make the line to Harwich at a cost not exceeding £200,000, and the Eastern Counties Company have agreed to lease it in perpetuity at 4½ per cent. on the outlay, and granting powers to the Eastern Union Company to run trains upon the line, dividing the mileage receipts after deducting thirty-three per cent. for working expenses. The larger portion of the agreement, however, requires the sanction of the Eastern Counties proprietors. By the act of amalgamation with the Northern and Eastern Company, £1000 per annum is allowed to six directors of that Company, who are also paid as Eastern Counties Directors, although they hold no shares in the Company. The Committee doubt whether this arrangement is productive of any benefit to the Company, and submit that all payments beyond the £1000 to those gentlemen shou d cease. The Committee think it inexpedient to proceed with the Wisbeach and Spalding line. After studying the plan of the line, the Committee state that the amount expended on "stations has been very great," "much of the money has been improvidently spent," and the extravagance appears to the Committee "quite unjustifiable."

NORFOLK RAILWAY. After viewing the line, and taking evidences on the subject, the Committee have resolved to recommend the carrying out of the amalgamation between the Norfolk and Eastern Counties Companies, expressing an opinion that if the opposition to the amalgamation bill should succeed, "irreparable injury will be done to the Eastern Counties Company, without a countervailing benefit to the Norfolk Company."

NEWMARKET AND CHESTERFORD.—The Committee do not recommend the carrying on the arrangements which the Company have hitherto adhered to proposed (three per cent. on the capital for the first two years, and three-and-a-half per cent. per annum after that time in perpetuity), but they think that an arrangement mutually satisfactory may hereafter be made with a much greater return.

FAST MANAGEMENT. The Company was formed in 1835, from which period it was directed by a Board, without material change, until October, 1849; and from a cursory examination of the accounts to that period, the Committee see no reason for suspecting any culpable neglect on the part of the Directors. The last half yearly meeting, held August 26, 1845, a dividend of 3s. per share was declared, which appeared to have been duly earned. In the course of the following half-year Mr. Hudson and Mr. Waddington joined the direction, it being understood that the former gentleman was to have the "entire control and management of the affairs of the Company," while the latter was appointed so as to give Mr. Waddington "the management of the traffic." On the 22d of December, 1845, it was resolved to declare a dividend of 9s. per share, but when the accounts were made up they did not show any such dividend had been earned, and accordingly "the traffic accounts were altered, and the expenses were squared to suit the dividend, and not the dividend to suit the expenses." This system has been followed, so that up to the 4th of July, 1848, the amount to which these arbitrary differences ascend was £115,278 8s. 8d., while the amount paid in dividend was £575,714 8s. 8d., so that twenty-one per cent. more was paid in dividends than the accounts warranted. In addition to the sum of £115,278 8s. 8d. just mentioned, the accountants employed by the Committee report further sum of £205,294 7s. 5d. has been charged [illegible] that which ought fairly to have been charged to revenue, so that, instead of £714 8s. 8d., only £236,141 12s. 6d., ought fairly to have been applied to dividend. The Committee refer to the statement of facts for the foregoing. They appear to be "various sums under the head of rents which were apparently [illegible] citations, and created for the purpose of increasing the revenue, and to aid in giving a good appearance of stability to the Company in the opening dividends which it was considered policy to declare." In 1846 and 1847 there appears to have been charged under the head of parliamentary expenses £29696 17s. 6d., the precise character of which the Committee do not state, but a further sum of £600 to Mr. Waddington "for services rendered to the Company." The management of the Company has been so arranged as to leave it "almost exclusively in the hands of Mr. Hudson and Mr. Waddington," and the Committee [illegible] to the shareholders to judge whether "this constitution" of the management "be either the best or a wise one."

PRESENT POSITION OF THE COMPANY. The Committee consider, that, before application of capital to current expenses [illegible] there has been, in many instances, expenditure which has greatly augmented the cost of the [illegible] which must permanently diminish the profits to the shareholders. [illegible] a considerable amount must be added to the capital account before it can be closed, it appearing, from statements made by the officers of the Company, that the liabilities of the Company exceed the assets by about £500,000. The Committee, from the best inquiries they could make, are of opinion that £100 per mile per annum, or about £32,200 per annum, will be necessary to be set aside for the maintenance of the permanent way; and they recommend that the rolling stock should be "kept up and renewed out of the earnings of the Company," in preference to any depreciation fund being created for that purpose. On the subject of the half-yearly dividend, the Committee say "The account, as exhibited to the last general meeting, gives a sum of £236,887 as the net profit of the half year; but your Committee regret they cannot acquiesce in its correctness, payments to the total amount of £97,364 14s. 3d., which ought to have been defrayed from the revenue account, having been put to the debit of capital account, which, if properly charged in the books of the Company, would have diminished the balance of the half year to £65253 8s. 7d. So that the real result of the half-yearly [illegible] of the earnings of the Company," in preference to "*remaining is too small for any dividend*, and must be carried forw rd towards that of the ne[illegible]."

FUTURE PROSPECTS OF THE COMPANY.—The Committee do not wish to allude to what may be the probable dividends hereafter, but they venture to make some practical recommendations as to the future administration of the affairs of the Company: 1. That steps be taken to settle all liabilities of the Company and close the capital account. 2. That the number of Directors be reduced, to secure more [illegible] than usual; but they be more liberally paid than hitherto, as the Committee are of opin on "that the services of properly qualified persons of commercial attainments cannot be readily secured at the present payment, unless future objects were the inducement." 3. That provision be made for the efficient audit of the accounts by accountants of no nuisance. 4. That the law expenses already incurred be taxed, and a law clerk appointed at a fixed stipend. 5. That a revision of the number and speed of trains take place, and every economy carried out in the working of the line that can be "without detriment to public convenience or to the safe and efficient working of the railway." The Committee conclude their report by stating, that they have received every facility in conducting their investigations from the Chairman, Directors, and every officer of the Company.

ARNOLD AND THE GRAND JUNCTION.—A Report is a postscript, which states that, while the Committee declare no dividend can be paid, the accountants' report shows that 3s. 4d. could be paid. The Committee, however, recommend that this sum, arose from a sum of £64,748 9s. 3d. for rolling stock, improperly charged to capital account, having been left to the Committee to deal with as they thought proper, the accountants not thinking it right that the whole charge should fall on one half-year; but the Committee, considering that, to meet the liabilities of the Company, the borrowing powers must be resorted to, and the importance of maintaining the credit of the Company, are of opinion that the whole amount should be at once disposed of.

WISBEACH, ST. IVES, AND CAMBRIDGE JUNCTION.—In a second postscript to their report, the Committee state that their attention has been called to a transaction connected with this line, which they think it necessary to lay before the shareholders. One-third of the shares were originally allotted to the Eastern Counties Railway Company, and the two-thirds were subsequently purchased at a premium of two pounds per share. On examining the books it was discovered that £2000 was paid to Mr. Hudson, and £200 to Mr. Waddington, for which no voucher could be found. Whether those gentlemen ever paid their deposit upon those shares, the Committee have endeavoured to learn; but it is possible they did, because there stands to the credit of the Wisbeach and St. Ives account, in the books of the Company, the sum of £2000, against which there is no explanation.

The report, of which the above is an abstract, fills fifteen closely-printed royal octavo pages, and has attached to it upwards of fifty pages of evidence and explanatory appendices. In one part of the evidence, Mr. Waddington states, on Mr. Hudson properly, that he was present when the half-yearly dividend, on July 4, 1848, be remonstrated; but Mr. Hudson was determined, and, in order to declare the dividend, directed the accountant so to alter the accounts as to carry £10,000 from the revenue to the capital account, stating that when the Midland line was opened to Peterborough the traffic would considerably increase, which, with certain savings to be effected in the expenditure, would enable them to make good, out of the future profits of the Company, the amount so omitted from the half-year's accounts.

REGULATION EXTRAORDINARY.—NOVEL CAPTURE.—The parties in a chemical manufactory in Glasgow having from time to time missed in an unaccountable manner some of their most valuable compounds, at length suspected that they had been appropriated by one or other of their numerous customers. With the view of detecting the offender, a minute thread, communicating with a hand-bell, was attached to one of the bottles, which it was thought probable would be selected by the unknown thief. Of course the moment the thread was sufficiently tightened the alarm would be given, and it was hoped that by this means a discovery would be made. The result justified the steps which had been taken, for early on Tuesday morning the bell was seen in the habit of making purchases from the manufactory in question, was in the shop. After buying some articles, he was in the act of turning to leave the premises, when the bell was heard to ring violently, and he was at once in the party. A criminal officer having been sent for, the bottle which communicated with the bell was found in his pockets, and on further search at his residence a great number of valuable drugs, which had been missed, were found, and also got there. The party is respectably connected.

PAPIER MACHE.—Messrs. Jonnens and Bettridge have manufactured for the Queen of Spain a complete set of furniture of papier mache, the value of which was forwarded to Madrid on Thursday. The form is novel, and the Arabesque designs are enriched with mother of pearl; whilst in the centre of the table is beautiful specimen of British art was inspected by Her Majesty and Prince Albert, by whom it was much admired.

The system adopted in the streets of the west end of the metropolis of cleansing the thoroughfares by means of street orderlies, has met with the approval and support of several of the heads and authorities of the Government offices. The Ordnance and India Boards have each subscribed £5 to the funds

Mr. Grubam, of Mr. Cooper's Observatory, Markree Castle, Sligo, and Mr. Gerigan, of Mr. Dawes's Parks, have written to Mr. Hind, of Mr. Jones's observatory, Regent's Park, notifying their discovery of two new comets—Mr Graham's being at present situated in Bodes, and M. Goujon's in the constellation Crater. Both comets, it is said, are in very favorable positions for observation during the absence of moonlight.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

Consols have scarcely fluctuated during the week, and the business done has been nearly confined to speculative transactions. The opening price on Monday was 91¼ to 92¼, closing at 92, remaining at the same quotation during Tuesday (once only receding to 91¾), but advancing on Wednesday to 92⅛, closing at 92⅛. On Thursday, however, a reaction reduced the quotation to 91⅞, but from which price since rallied. Exchequer bills continue firm, and East India Bonds have advanced from the demand consequent upon their being the only floating security paying 4¾ per cent. But little has been done in the heavy Stocks, the closing quotations of the week being, for Bank Stock, 194; Reduced, 90¾; Consols, 91⅞ Now 3½ per Cent. Annuities, 91¼; Long Annuities, to expire Jan. 1859, 9 9-16; Ditto, 30 years, October 1874, 9⅝; India Stock, 264; India Bonds, £1000, 68; Ditto, under £1000, 67; Consols for Account, 92; Exchequer bills, £1000, June, 48.

The attention of the Foreign Market has been principally directed to Spanish and Mexican, which have both advanced during the week. The Five per Cent. Spanish Active Stock opened on Monday at 19¼, and gradually declined since altered the quotation nearly 1 per cent. The Three per Cents on Monday were 32¾ to ¾, but selling for realisation has since reduced the quotation to 32. Mexican on Monday was 20½ to ⅝, closing at 20 to 20. On Wednesday, however, quotations ranged to 20¾, 21, 21½, in consequence of large purchases; and on Thursday morning it transpired that by the West Indian packet Messrs. Schroder & Co. had received permission from the Mexican Government to apply the sum in their hands to the payment of 2 of a dividend, which of course relieves the bondholders from the obligation of paying interest on the arrears, as it was proposed, and from the subject worthy of comment, and closes at—Austrian Five per Cents., 79; Brazilian Bonds, New, 1843, ; Equador Bonds, 4; Grenada Bonds, One per Cent., Deferred, 2½; Mexican Bonds, 5 per Cents, 19¾; Mexican, Five per Cent., 21; Ditto, Account, with Coupons, 21½; Portuguese, Five per Cent., 75; Ditto, Four per Cent. 59½; Ditto, Account, 59½; Russian Bonds, 104; Spanish, Five per Cent., 1840, Account, 17½; Ditto, Three per Cent., Account, 32; Venezuela Bonds, Lane-and-Quarter per Cent., 25; Ditto, Deferred, 8, Dutch Four per Cent Certificates, 71

Shares continue dull from absence of business, and the disposition to hear, while the public do little to support the market. The closing prices of actual business are, for—Australian Agricultural, 22; Bristol and Exeter, 85½ x d; Caledonian, 27; Eastern Counties, 8; Ditto, New, Guaranteed Six per Cent., 1½; Ditto, Extension, Five per Cent., No. 1, ; Ditto, East Lancashire, 16; East Midland, 20; Great Northern, 15½; Ditto, A Deferred, 5½; Great North of England, New, £40, 85½; Ditto, New, Guaranteed Western, 64; Ditto, Half Shares, 45½; Ditto, Quarter Shares, 19; Ditto, Fifths, 7¾; Ditto, New, £17, 12; Lancashire and Yorkshire, ; Ditto, Fifths, 6; Ditto, New, Guaranteed Six per Cent., 1½; Leeds and Bradford, 100; Leeds and Thirsk, New, 17; London and Blackwall, 6; London, Brighton, and South Coast, 39; Ditto, Preference, Five per Cent., 94; Ditto, Ditto, 1852, 93; London and North-Western, 130; Ditto, New Quarters, 1½; Ditto, Fifths, 2½; Manchester, Sheffield, and M., 30, C, 1½; London and South-Western, 36; Ditto, New, £50, 29; Ditto, New Scrip, 1848, Preference, Seven per Cent. on Deposit, and Five per Cent. on Calls, 5½; Midland, 69; Ditto, £50 Shares, 1½; North British, 14; Ditto, Halves, 6; Ditto, Quarters, 3; North Staffordshire, 13; Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton, ; Shrewsbury and Chester, ; Shrewsbury and Birmingham, ; South Devon, Five per Cent. Preference, 14; Scarpshire Union, 2; South-Eastern, 21; Ditto, Scrip, No. 6, 7; South Wales, 15; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 21; Ditto, Newcastle Extension, 16; Ditto, Great North-Eastern Preference, 5; York and North-Midland, 37, Ditto, Preference, 8; Ditto, East and West Riding Extension, 10; East Indian, 8; Great Indian Peninsular, 4; Tours and Nantes, 8.

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE. During the present week, the arrivals of English wheat for our market, both coastwise as well as by land carriage, have been on a very moderate scale, yet they have proved quite equal to the wants of the buyers. All kinds have met a very slow inquiry at barely stationary prices. Foreign wheats have ruled dull, at a decline in the value of 1s per quarter. Barley—the quantity of which on offer and coastwise continues moderate—has met extreme moderate inquiry, but has commanded very [illegible] produced in a very inactive state, at barely late prices. All other articles of grain have moved off slowly at unaltered prices. In flour, very few sales have taken place.

English—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 40s to 50s; ditto, white, 42s to 54s; Suffolk, red, 38s to 48s; ditto, white, 40s to 50s; rye, 22s to 27s; grinding barley, 22s to 25s; distilling ditto, 26s to 28s; malting ditto, 29s to 34s; Norfolk and Lincoln malt 32s to 36s; brown ditto, 26s to 30s; Ringston and Ware, 38s to 56s; Chevalier, 38s to 42s; Lincolnshire and Yorkshire oats (coarse), 15s to 16s; ditto (fine), 17s to 18s; Dunghal and Cork, black, 15s to 17s; ditto, white, 18s to 19s; beans, new, 22s to 24s; old, 26s to 28s; grey peas, 30s to 34s; maple, 32s to 34s; white, 28s to 30s; harlots, 35s to 38s, per quarter. Town made flour 43s to 45s; Suffolk, 36s to 38s; Stockton and Yorkshire, 32s to 36s per 280 lbs.—*Foreign*: Dantz red wheat, —s to —s; white, —s to —s; barley, 15s to —s; oats, —s to —s; beans, —s to —s; per quarter. Flour, American, 20s to 22s per barrel; Baltic, [illegible].

The Seed Market.—So little business is doing in our market that prices are almost nominal. Linseed, English, sowing, 48s to 50s; Baltic, crushing, 38s to 40s. Rapeseed, [illegible] Mediterranean, 38s to 40s. Hempseed, 32s to 34s per quarter: [illegible] to 36s. Canary seed, 40s to 42s. Coriander, 12s to 13s. Tares, old, 10s to 12s. Trefoil, [illegible] to 30s. Carraway seed, new, £36 to £38 per last of ten quarter [illegible]. Rapecake, English, £9 5s to £9 10s; ditto, foreign, £9 to £9 5s per 1000. Linseed cakes, £4 5s to £4 10s per ton. Canary 12os to 12os per quarter. English Clover-seed, red, 4s to 5s; extra, —s to —s; white, —s to —s; extra, 6s to —s. Foreign, red, —s to —s; extra, —s; white, —s to —s; extra, —s.

Provisions.—Very little business doing in this article and the prices of which are fairly supported. Good ordinary Cevlon has sold at 31s to 32s 6d; and real good Ord, 32s to 33s per cwt.

Coffee.—There is rather more doing in this article and the prices of which are fairly supported. Good ordinary Ceylon has sold at 31s to 32s 6d; and real good Ord, 32s to 33s per cwt.

Sugar.—[illegible] though the public demand has advanced [illegible] than last week, the business doing in our market is small. P.C.O., on the spot, is quoted 34s 6d to 35s per cwt for refinery. During the last three months, 45s 6d per cwt.

Oils.—Linseed oil is very generally, is fast. For barne lso, scarcely any sales have taken place, and the export demand has almost wholly ceased. Prices are decidedly lower.

Coals.—Coals: Hartleys, 13s 6d; Wylam, 13s 6d; West Hartley, 13s 6d; Cassop, 12s 6d; Brandyll's, Hetton, 13s, Thornley, 12s, and Hartley, 14s per ton.

Tallow.—Town Tallow: Stearine hay, 42s 6d to 43s; very finest ditto, 43 6s to £4 15s; and straw, 41 6s to £4 10s per load.

Spirits.—The market for rum is [illegible] very dull state, and prices are with difficulty supported. Proof Leeward Islands, 1s 6d and East India, 1s 8d per gallon. Brandy dull, without [illegible] rates are quite as dear.

Wool.—The accounts from the manufacturing districts being unfavorable, the wool trade here is heavy, at barely last week's prices. Large public sales of colonial are expected to take place next month.

Potatoes.—The best samples [illegible] dy, at 100s to 180s per ton. In the middling and inferior kinds, very little is doing.

Smithfield.—The supplies of fat stock having been considerably on the increase, the general demand has ruled dull, to the currency of the quarter, at several trifles below the quotations of the last Monday.

Per stone of 8lbs.

	s.	d.	s.	d.
Beef, first quality	3	2	3	4
Ditto, second ditto	2	10	3	0
Mutton, first ditto	3	2	3	4
Ditto, second ditto	2	8	3	0
Veal, first ditto	3	4	3	6
Ditto, second ditto	3	0	3	2
Pork, first ditto	3	2	3	4
Ditto, second ditto	2	10	3	0

Beef, from 2s 6d to 3s 2d; mutton, 2s 6d to 3s 4d; lamb, 4s 6d to 6s 6d; veal, 3s 4d to 4s 6d; and pork, 3s 0d to 4s 8d per 8lbs, by the carcass.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, APRIL 20.

WAR OFFICE, APRIL 20.

6th Dragoon Guards: Lieut R Bunbury to be Captain, vice Mackay.

3rd Light Dragoons: Paymaster J H Cary to be Paymaster, vice Cornish. 4th: Cornet F C Ford to be Lieutenant, vice Hoskins. 7th: Lieut J Parish to be Captain, vice Harrison. 8th: Surgeon T Hunter, M.D. to be Surgeon, vice Graves. 7th: Ensign J Aytoun to be Lieutenant, vice [illegible].

1st Regiment of Foot: Cornet W P Heathcote to be Ensign, vice Aytoun. 4th: Paymaster W M Gibbons to be Paymaster, vice Donaldson. 8th: Second Lieutenant E Jenkins to be Adjutant, vice Lord Lovaine. 29th: Paymaster C S Naylor to be Paymaster, vice Riley. 30th: A Cornet to be Ensign, vice Harrington. 39th: Ensign W H Wilson to be Lieutenant, vice Hall. 40th: Lieut A Hoskins to be Paymaster, vice Naylor. 46th: Captain H S Rassey to be Major, vice Cotton. Lieut A Bellairs to be Captain, vice Hanvey. 47th: Lieut R Rooke to be Lieutenant, vice Bellairs. 49th: Ensign C Davis to be Lieutenant, vice Wilmot. 57th: Surgeon J R Greene to be Surgeon, vice Hunter. 78th: Assistant-Surgeon J Bolton, M.D. to be Surgeon, vice Kennedy. 79th: Paymaster, vice Lindsay. 79th: Paymaster D F Chambers to be Paymaster, vice Cobbern. 97th: Lieut H Thomas to be Captain, vice Gregory. Lieut J Wilson to be Major, vice Roberts. Lieut F Smith to be Captain, vice Brevet-Major Bridgeman; Ensign W F Tinling to be Lieutenant, vice Smith. 98th: Ensign H Bolton to be Lieutenant, vice Tinling. 99th: Lieut J Wood to be Captain, vice Love. Ensign H Watch to be Lieutenant, vice Paterson. 99th: Major W Roberts to be Lieut.-Colonel, vice Gregory. Lieut-Colonel Gregory to be Major, vice Roberts. Lieut F Smith to be Captain, vice Lovett; Ensign H K Nipsen to be Lieutenant, vice Shelton; T Gardiner to be [illegible].

ADMIRALTY, APRIL 20.

[illegible] reciprocal [illegible] Lieutenant [illegible] of the Naval Medals will be ready for distribution on or after Tuesday, the 1st of May next. His officers are, consequently, informed that the above-named will with few exceptions, comprise the claims preferred prior to the 1st December last, and that claims subsequently preferred will be attended to in the order in which they are received; but medals will not be ready until after the 30th June next. And the notice will be given when the medals are prepared. The medals issued to officers deceased will be delivered to their legal representatives on a production of sufficient proof. By command of their Lordships, W. A. B. HAMILTON.

BANKRUPTCIES ANNULLED.

T CARPILL, Kingston-upon-Hull, grocer. W GALE, Slough, Buckinghamshire, [illegible].

BANKRUPTS.

J LOUSTAN, Crutched-friars, City, merchant. J MYERS Lovins, Norwich jeweller. S SEAL, Hoxton, clerk and glass-dealer. J ANDREWARTHA, York-street, Bank, grocer. W FORTESCUE, Ardley, Bucks, plasterer. W HOBBINS, Wellington, Herefordshire, timber-merchant. W F McKEAN, Abergavenny, Monmouthshire, innkeeper. J WOOD, Leeds, joiner. J STAINTON, Lincoln, linen-draper. G LESTER, Jun, Kingston-upon-Hull, ale-[illegible]. H ISTER, Far Newland, Lincolnshire, miller. J TAYLOR, Liverpool, victualler. [illegible] auctioneer. [illegible] wine-merchant. H [illegible] JAYANT, Manchester.

FRIDAY, APRIL 20.

[illegible] Lieut. Col. Lennox, Feb. 8th, aged [illegible]. [illegible] Edinburgh, tailor.

TUESDAY, APRIL 24.

DOWNING-STREET, APRIL 24.

The Queen has been pleased to [illegible] Secretary for the Island of Antigua, [illegible].

(From Dublin Gazette of April 17.)

CROWN AND PEERAGE, DUBLIN.

In pursuance [illegible], issued in the fortieth year of the reign of his Majesty King George III, entitled "An Act for the Union of Great Britain and Ireland," the Lords Spiritual and Temporal of the Con[illegible], on the part of Ireland, shall be summoned and returned to the said Parliament. The Lords spiritual are nine in number, and the Lords temporal are twenty-eight in number, being a majority of votes to be free to sit in the House of Lords of the United Kingdom, in the room of Edward Wardlaw, Baron Farnham, deceased, who died on the 8th day of April, 1849.

BANKRUPTCY SUPERSEDED.

J PILGRIM, Bank-land-road, Bermondsey, [illegible].

BANKRUPTS.

F TREW, Downham Market, Norfolk, linen-draper. J SOUSTA, Crutched-friars, wine-merchant. W HOLLIDAY, Chatham, hair-dresser. T MARSOM, South-place, Finsbury, horse-dealer. W FULLER, Bradford, Yorkshire, druggist. A PEACOCK, Liverpool, corn-factor. S HOBERTH, Lambeth-terrace, Lambeth, [illegible]. J BLAIRD, Ironmonger-lane, Cheapside. C WILSON, Liverpool, [illegible] in railway shares. J LAIRD, Birkenhead, Cheshire, merchant. C WILSON, Liverpool, [illegible] in railway shares. J LAIRD, Birkenhead, Cheshire, merchant. C WILSON, Liverpool, [illegible] in railway shares. J LAIRD, Birkenhead, Cheshire, merchant.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

T CRAWFORD and Co., Glasgow, manufacturers. J GROVES, Inverness, auctioneer. J WALKER, Cambridge, grocer. A MORRISON, Stonemason, near Dunse.

BIRTHS.

At Halifax, Nova Scotia, on Sunday, April 1st, the lady of George T Griffin, Esq., Paymaster of the 97th Regiment, of a daughter.—At Addiscombe House, Croydon, the lady of Captain John Rose Dyer, Bengal Artillery, of a son.—At Kensington, the wife of Brevet Major Ewart, M.P., of a son.—At Cawsperse, the wife of Major Coker, of the 26th Regiment, of a daughter.—At Wellsley House, Wood-green, the wife of Edward Wardlaw, Esq, Captain in the Royal Artillery, of a daughter.—At 8, Enclosure-street, Chester-square, the lady of Captain F W Forrest, R.N., of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

At Wroughton, by the Rev Henry Mant, John William Brunow, Esq, of Swindon, to [illegible], daughter of the late William Pavy, Esq, of [illegible] Hall, Wilts.

On the 19th instant, at Louth, Christopher Kay, the Wolfreton, Lowsham, to Clara, youngest daughter of the late John Bell, Esq, of Aylford, Lincolnshire.—On the 12th instant, at the Cathedral, Manchester, by the Rev Thomas Dunham Barlow, Edward Lewis Ashurst, Esq, of Manchester, Manchester, to Sarah Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Samuel [illegible], Esq, of Ashton-under-Lyne.—At St Saviour's Church, Jersey, Harriet, second daughter, and Augusta, the fourth daughter of Captain Brown, R.N. and grand-daughters of the late Sir John Simeon, Bart, to [illegible] and Gilbert R Le Quesne, son of the late N Le Quesne, Esq, Jurat of the Royal Court of Jersey.—At Bath, Lieut-Colonel Sir Charles Wetherall, K.C.B., Deputy Adjutant-General of the Forces, to Caroline Wetherall, youngest daughter of the late Sir Edward Codrington, G.C.B., to Henry Jones, daughter of Captain C Webb Smith, R.N.—At Glasgow, Mr Alexander Hannay, to Jane, daughter of the late Mr Thomas Hannay.—At Glasgow, Mr [illegible] to Mary Ann, daughter of Mr [illegible].

DEATHS.

At Torquay, Alicia Sophia, third daughter of the Right Hon Sir E Knatchbull [illegible].—At Bath, Mary, relict of the late Rev Thomas Hall, Vicar of Wem.—At Chester, formerly of Lime Park, county Tipperary, Miss Eleanor Squire, deceased.—At the Rectory, Poole-Keynes, Wilts, at his 85th year, Richard Smith, youngest son of the late D Avery Moore, Rector of Poole-Keynes.—Major Watters, Military Knight of Windsor.—At Cheltenham, Lieutenant-General Sir Hugh Gough, Colonel of the 87th Regiment, and one of the last surviving officers of the Army of Salamanca.—At Glasgow, Arthur Connor, in his 96th year of her age.—At Chelsea, Mr [illegible].—At Salisbury, Mr Thomas Hall, aged 79.—At the Rectory, Syresham, Suffolk, the Rev John Woodhall, aged 48.

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RETURN OF THE PRESIDENT OF LIBERIA.

THE PRESIDENT OF LIBERIA.

We have been favoured by an officer of the *Amazon* corvette with the accompanying Sketch of the return of the President of Liberia, whose embarkation in the above vessel from Plymouth, it will be recollected, was illustrated in our Journal of December 16th last. Appended to the Engraving will be found a brief notice of the colony.]

By our Correspondent's letter, it appears that the President landed at Monrovia, on the 31st of January last; and the Sketch shows the locality and leading incidents of the return. To the left is seen the town, and on the right Cape Mesurado, with its lighthouse, and the *Amazon* and *Decatur*, gaily dressed. The President has just landed, and is listening to the address voted to him, and being read by a native; Captain Trowbridge, of the *Amazon*, and Captain Byrne, of the *Decatur*, being also present. The guard is composed of the Liberian fencibles, under Colonel Hull. There was also a crowd of colonists, and a band of music, to receive the President.

Our Correspondent adds, the Colony is a very fertile place, indigo and coffee growing in the very streets; but there was great difficulty in getting supplies.

IMPERIAL PRESENT.

We have been favoured with a Sketch of the magnificent Gold Enamelled Snuff-Box, set in brilliants, value 1000 guineas, which has been lately presented to Mr. Joseph White, of Cowes, shipbuilder, through his Excellency the Baron Brunnow, the Russian Minister, by command of his Imperial Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias. The Box bears no inscription, but was accompanied by a letter, containing sufficient indication of the object of the gift, viz.—"As a testimonial for services rendered to the Imperial Russian Navy during the year 1848." Those services, we learn, were the appropriation of two Imperial line-of-battle ships for the auxiliary screw, and which are now in the course of alteration, at the Imperial Arsenal at Cronstadt, from the designs and plans furnished by Mr. White.

It has been inferred by some of our contemporaries that the present had reference to the splendid schooner yacht the *Queen Victoria*, built by Mr. White, for the Emperor, in 1847, and engraved in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.) Such, however, is not the fact. Fine examples of Mr. White's skill as a shipbuilder are before the public, several of his lines having been introduced into our own navy, as well as those of foreign powers. We have only to instance the two late flag-ships of the Royal Yacht Squadron, the *Watersnich* and the *Kestrel*, as also her Majesty's brigs, *Daring* and *Comet*, each of 12 guns; and the new 50-gun frigate *Phantom*, lately constructed at Deptford, and about to be commissioned as one of the experimental squadron of heavy frigates for the ensuing summer.

We learn also that Mr White has been directed by the Austrian Government to furnish lines for a large frigate, which, on approval, will be constructed at his building-yard, at Cowes.

The Box has been shown to her Majesty and Prince Albert, who were graciously pleased to express their approbation of the magnificent present.

In the centre of the Snuff-Box is an exquisite painting in enamel, intended to

DIAMOND BOX GIVEN BY THE EMPEROR OF RUSSIA TO MR. WHITE, OF COWES.

represent the Temple of Peace, surrounded with a circle containing twenty-one large diamonds, set in silver; and on either side are two massive diamonds, to form roses, with leaves and flowers corresponding—all composed of brilliants. Our Engraving shows the *exact* size and detail of this very superb testimonial.

THE "ELFIN" STEAMER.

THIS steam despatch-boat has been built to run between Gosport and the Isle of Wight. She was launched from the Royal dockyard, at Chatham, on February 8, when Mrs. Allen, sister of Mr. Lang, the builder, named the boat. The *Elfin* is a beautiful little vessel, and the following are her principal dimensions, viz.

		ft.	in.
Length, between perpendiculars	.. ..	103	6
Length of keel for tonnage	.. ..	93	11
Breadth extreme	.. ..	14	6
Breadth for tonnage	.. ..	13	4
Depth in hold	.. ..	7	3
Burden in tons (new)	.. ..	180	0
Burden in tons (old)	.. ..	165	14
Smaller tonnage	.. ..	43	261

Her draught of water, on being brought up to the sheer hulk, was 2 feet 4½ inches afore, and 9 feet 3 inches abaft.

On Friday last, the *Elfin* made an experimental trip: after leaving Blackwall, she proceeded to Halfway Reach, and then returned to Blackwall, to land Captain Ellice, comptroller of steam machinery; and Mr. Lloyd, chief engineer of the Admiralty. The *Elfin* accomplished the entire distance from Blackwall to Chatham in 3 hours and 17 minutes; and her engines, two of 20-horse power each, on the oscillating principle, by Messrs. George and Sir John Rennie, were worked for some time at the rate of 66 revolutions per minute. There was no opportunity of testing the speed of the *Elfin* at the measured mile, which is usually done by running four or six times up or down the measured distance in Long Reach.

INCREASED COMFORT FOR EMIGRANTS.—A mode of fitting emigrant ships, according to a plan proposed by Lieutenant Hedder, R.N., Government Emigration Officer at Liverpool, is thus described:—The trouble and expense of fitting these ships has been always very great, whilst the comfort afforded to the passengers has been extremely limited. By the proposed mode, however, the space which is appropriated for the sleeping berths of eight persons is converted, during the day, into an extremely comfortable mess place, with table and seats for the accommodation of the same eight persons. This is effected by having the bed-places formed of a network of plaited web, resembling horse-girth, extending between two horizontal iron rods, placed one at the foot and the other at the head of the bed: the beds being placed, as at present, in two tiers. These, during the day, are rolled up, and are stowed in a very small compass in the central part of the deck; and in the space thus cleared by their removal a portable table and benches are erected in a few seconds, forming a comfortable mess-place during the day. The advantages of extra cleanliness and increased ventilation gained by this arrangement can only be fully understood by personal inspection, as well as the perfect simplicity of the plan, and the facility with which the changes are effected. Some Australian emigrant ships have been thus fitted.

THE ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH IN THE LATE STORM.—MR. C. F. Walker, superintendent of telegraphs on the South-eastern Railway, in a letter to the daily papers, thus describes the damage which occurred to the telegraph poles on that line of railway from the snow-storm of Thursday week, between Pluckley and Ashford, Hythe and Folkestone, and especially between Ashford and Hythe:—"At 6 P.M. frost attended the snow, and it began to congeal with the rain about the telegraph wires. This process continued until the wires along their whole length were each enclosed in a coating of snow about the thickness of a man's arm. This accumulated weight required little aid from the wind (which, indeed, blew a gale) to bear down the poles. Before midnight some 60 or more poles, either singly or in sets of two, three, and in some cases four or five, were broken short off at the ground, and as many more were overthrown. I visited the various scenes of the accident the following morning, and, from the examinations I was able to make of the snow cylinders, I believe that each yard of wire was surrounded by not less than 10lb. or 12lb of congealed snow. Each pole had to sustain a weight of from 2000lb to 3000lb, and in some cases double this. In places where the poles withstood the pressure, the wires were so extended by the weight as nearly to touch the ground. On the snow leaving them they nearly recovered their original position—an interesting proof this of the value of iron wire. In the cases where lengths of copper wire were exposed, they have not recovered their original position."

"THE ELFIN," DESPATCH-BOAT.

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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

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THE PROGRESS OF REVOLUTION IN PRUSSIA.

There has lately been an apparent lull in the revolutionary storms of Germany. A period of comparative quiet succeeded those eventful days when Marshal Windischgrätz reduced the Viennese into subjection by the red right arm of his physical power; and when the King of Prussia, by agencies equally irresistible, placed his turbulent capital under military law. But the outward calm of the nations of Germany has only been skin deep. The passions have been at work underneath, and have only awaited an opportunity for a new explosion. It would now seem that the opportunity has arisen, and that the first act of the drama having been played out, and a decent interval of repose having been allowed to elapse, the curtain is about to rise upon the second. Europe looks on, a highly interested if not alarmed spectator; and even France, engaged as she is in her own revolutionary comedy, turns her attentive eyes to that serious drama in which Germany is playing her part for the instruction and warning of the world, no less than for her own great purposes of national and social development.

At Berlin, at Frankfort, and in the plains of Hungary, three great and correlative agencies are in motion. In Berlin the Revolution and the King are in open conflict, striving for the mastery. In Frankfort the Revolution has the upper hand; but is without force to back its pretensions, except the force of ideas. In Hungary, the Revolution—represented not by theorists and demagogues, but by soldiers with arms in their hands—is for a while triumphant; and Austria, that a few months ago seemed to have thrown off the mask of decrepitude and senility, and to have assumed with her youthful looks a youthful vigour for which the world had long ceased to give her credit, has relapsed into her ancient helplessness. One of her two strong men, Windischgrätz, has failed her in her need; the other, Jellachich, has betrayed views of his own, which render him an unsafe reliance: and Kossuth, once decried and despised as a rebel and an adventurer, assumes the gigantic proportions of the representative of an ancient and high-spirited nationality, who may be treated with, but who cannot be conquered.

The great events now agitating Middle Europe, and which, in their course, may draw within their vortex the whole Continent, are twofold; and are expressible by the desire of the Germans on the one hand, and of the Sclavonian nations on the other, to assume a definite shape in the great Commonwealth of Europe. The conduct of the King of Prussia at the early period of the Revolution has not only brought a deluge of difficulties upon himself, but has greatly aggravated both of these questions. His dynastic ambition, no less than his personal generosity of character, led him into the error—always fatal for a King—of attempting to head the Revolution. His famous declaration that the time had come for the absorption of Germany into Prussia, or of Prussia into Germany (for it will read either way), placed him in a position full of peril and difficulty with his own people, with the Germans generally, with the Emperor of Austria more particularly, and with the whole of Europe. It would be premature to assert that from this position there are no safe and honourable means of rescue. There is, assuredly, one way by which his Majesty may extricate himself with safety, if not with dignity. The King of Sardinia gave the most recent, though not the greatest, example of the only means by which Sovereigns who have undertaken tasks beyond their capacity or their fortune, can manage to die in peace; and the probability is that, sooner or later, a similar *denouément* will wind up the eventful and ambitious career of Frederick William. He is at present in a position in which to advance, to recede, or to stand still may be fatal. The Frankfort Assembly has offered him the Emperorship of Germany, but he dares not stretch forth his hand to accept the splendid misery of the gift. Neither has he given an absolute refusal to the offer, without having brought upon himself dangers to the full as serious as those which would have surrounded his acceptance. Austria, Bavaria, and Wurtemburg have severally protested against his elevation to such a dignity; although Wurtemburg, in consequence of a popular movement, has since given expression to a contrary determination. The revolutionary party represented at Frankfort desire his acceptance of it—not for his sake, not for the sake of any King or Potentate whatever, but simply as the first step towards the establishment of the German Republic. Unhappily for his Majesty, it was too late for his own repose that he awakened to the consciousness of these facts. Ever since that period he has been engaged in the task of combating the Revolution, to which, in the unhappy days of March, 1848, he lent the high influence of his name and his authority. Still more unfortunately, his new course of policy has not conciliated the Sovereigns of Germany, while it has complicated all the internal difficulties of his situation. The King, who strove to guide a revolution—who gave his people a free democratic charter—whose sympathies were liberal, and whose aspirations were high and generous—has overleaped his mark. Instead of leading Revolution to a prosperous and splendid issue, he is engaged in combating it with all the energies of his mind, and all the resources of his power. His capital is in a state of siege; the free Constitution is virtually defunct; he rules by *coups d'état* and military force; and he has become the personification, not of constitutional progress as he desired, but of that ultra-absolutism which he once hoped to overthrow in all Germany. Berlin was, a few days ago, on the brink of a new insurrection, which the merest accident might have transformed or aggravated into a revolution. Nor has the danger passed even now. The middle classes do not support the Government: they look on coldly; and the immense military force which rules the capital alone preserves it from insurrection. The Brandenburg ministry threatens to be to King Frederick William what that of M. Guizot was to Louis Philippe. The King himself rules in the name of that administration, and the responsibility attached to the nominal will, sooner or later, fall upon the real Minister. The very ability of the

[Country Edition.]

CIVITA VECCHIA.—FROM AN ORIGINAL DRAWING.—(See next page.)

...ed him into the error of governing by means of puppets. Louis Philippe, from the same cause, did so, and we know the result. In the case of the King of Prussia, education and long habit that *he* was the great personage of the State. Under the system which the Revolution overthrew the King was his own Prime Minister; he superintended everything; governed everything; required into everything; and acted for himself, with no other responsibility than to God and to his conscience. It is not easy for a King who has once occupied this high position to accommodate himself to the more shadowy royalty which constitutionalism requires. If it were difficult for Louis Philippe, on account of his very talent for government, to do so, it must be still more difficult for King Frederick William. But in the vitality of revolutions men must sometimes pay the penalty of being too able or too wise. The recent *coup d'état*, by which his Majesty abruptly dissolved the National Assembly, has brought him into a far more formidable collision with the revolution than any that have preceded it. The King of Prussia, hated by every Sovereign of Germany—estranged from Austria, with whom it was his interest to remain in close alliance, if he really expected to make head against internal faction—goaded by the Parliament of Frankfort to do that which he would like to do, but dare not do, and in open warfare with the liberal party in his own dominions, is, to our thinking, more to be pitied in every way than any other man in Europe. For the sake of his good intentions, no less than for the sake of Germany and Europe, it would be well if he could surmount the enormous perils that surround him. We greatly doubt, however, whether fortune has such a reward in store for him; and incline to the belief that, ere a very lengthened period shall elapse, the man who aspired to be Emperor of the Germans will simply be remembered as the ex-King of Prussia.

CIVITA VECCHIA.

The French troops under General Oudinot, who have gone to aid in the restoration of the Pope's authority, landed at Civita Vecchia on the 24th ult., and took military possession of the town. They were well received by the inhabitants and the National Guards. Nothing certain has yet become known as to their further progress, though there are abundant rumours of a most contradictory character as to some detachments having been pushed on to Rome. The Republican Government has of course protested against this armed intervention, as they were unable to resist it.

The port of Civita Vecchia has, accordingly, become a point of considerable interest; and we have engraved the fine view upon the present page from an original sketch. The town lies on the south coast of the Papal States, thirty-six miles north-west of Rome. The harbour is formed by two piers of marble blocks, first raised by Trajan as the entrance to a small artificial or breakwater, formed of pieces of rock thrown into the sea, under the reign of the same Emperor. The harbour is the only safe one on the coast; there is a lazaretto for ships coming from infected countries. There are also docks, and a prison for galley-slaves. The lighthouse and citadel were built by Michael Angelo. The present town of Civita Vecchia was built by Pope Leo IV., and is regularly fortified.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

The all-absorbing topic still is the approaching elections for the Legislative Assembly. It is generally believed that the Socialists will be unable to effect much in favour of their candidates.

The Socialists of Paris have adopted Jean Baptiste Bolchet, sergeant-major of the 7th Regiment of Light Infantry, and Edmund Huttier, sergeant of the 48th Regiment of the line, as two of their candidates for the representation of the Seine in the Legislative Assembly.

On Saturday and some preceding evenings there were great assemblages on the Boulevards, at the old classic *locale* of insurrection, the Portes St. Martin and St. Denis, strongly remaining spectators of the *attroupements* which were the prelude of the insurrection of last year; but the police having on Saturday day apprehended between 200 and 300 persons in the crowd, including some members of the National Assembly, and detained them in custody during the night, a heavy blow and great discouragement was dealt to those tumultuary meetings, and they have since ceased altogether. Law proceedings are to be taken against the parties apprehended, for having refused to obey when summoned by the authorities to disperse. On Wednesday the National Assembly passed a project of law allocating a credit of 200,000f for the celebration of the anniversary of the proclamation of the Republic on the 4th inst. (yesterday). A discussion arose on the second article, granting an amnesty to the transported insurgents of June, which was opposed by the Government, as an implied censure on the severity of their sentence, observing that the Government and the committee were agreed on the necessity of clemency, but that the former objected to this "blind and cruel clemency," on account of the dangerous effect which it would let loose on society. The labor was then called for, and the result of the scrutiny was the rejection of the amnesty by a majority of 339 to 285.

The cases of cholera in the hospitals of Paris, from its first appearance, on the 7th of March to the 30th April, amounted to 2936, of which 1623 proved fatal. The number of deaths in the city, during the same period, was 6950.

The *Moniteur* announced, a few days since, that the closing prices of Government *rentes* on the Paris Bourse would be communicated daily by electric telegraph to the principal towns in the department of the North. It appears, however, that the measure has been abandoned, in consequence of a petition presented against it by upwards of 300 bankers and stockbrokers.

SPAIN

The Carlist cause has sustained a great blow in the loss of Cabrera, whose wounds had become so serious as to oblige him to take refuge in France in order to recruit. The French authorities have availed themselves of the right of detention with respect to the legitimist chieftain. He arrived at Toulon on the 26th ult., and he will be incarcerated in Fort Lamalque, where already Ametller is confined.

ITALIAN STATES.

PIEDMONT.—Matters have begun to assume the appearance of a peaceful adjustment between the Austrian and Sardinian Governments. The Austrian troops have been allowed to enter the fortress of Alessandria, while the Imperial Cabinet, it is understood, has agreed to modify some of the harsher terms of the armistice.

TUSCANY.—In Florence and all the leading towns affairs are in a train preparatory to the triumphant return of the Grand Duke to his hereditary dominions. Leghorn still holds out on the Republican side.

GERMAN STATES

The Frankfort Assembly has passed a series of resolutions, by which it declares that the acceptance of the German supremacy by the King of Prussia will involve a recognition of the Imperial Constitution as a matter of course, and calls on the Governments who have not yet recorded in their declarations as to the Constitution, the Emperor question and the law of election, as well as the choice of an Emperor, to do so immediately. The Assembly has also since passed the following resolutions (on the 27th ult.):—

"The German Parliament resolves, viz.

"1. To pass a vote of censure against the Prussian and the German Governments for dissolving the respective Diets of those States.

"2. To summon the said Governments to issue at once writs for another general election.

"3. To express to the remaining legal organs the Parliament's expectation, that they will candidly, boldly, and quickly inform the Government of the sentiments of the people."

The question of the recognition of the Frankfort Constitution has also been fatal to the existence of the Hanoverian and Saxony Chambers, both of which were dissolved by Royal decree, the former on the 7th and the latter on the 28th ult.

PRUSSIA.

Events have taken a sadly serious turn in Berlin, some blood having been again shed in its streets. The hostile attitude assumed by the second Chamber towards the Government on the questions of the acceptance of the Frankfort Constitution, and the assumption of the state of siege in Berlin, having been crowned by majorities in favour of both measures, the Cabinet resolved on the dissolution of the lower House and the adjournment of the upper, and a Royal decree to that effect was read in the Chamber on Friday week.

As soon as the event became known the excitement throughout the city was excessive. Towards evening crowds gathered on the Dombof Platz, opposite the Chambers, and on the London and as they assumed a threatening appearance some bodies of soldiers endeavoured to disperse them. At about eight o'clock an officer was struck with a stick—it is nearly that he was carried away senseless. The soldiers immediately fired on the group, and one man fell dead, two others severely wounded.

The populace then attempted to erect barricades on several points, but failed by the exertions of the citizens and the militia. On the Penn Platz the soldiers were compelled again to fire. The casualties in all were four persons killed (one of whom is a woman) and five wounded. On Saturday the crowds were assembled, and detachments of cavalry were employed to clear the Dombof Platz several times during the day. Many persons were wounded by sabre-cuts. No organised resistance was anywhere attempted by the people, yet great alarm prevailed, which was not a little augmented by the occurrence of a fire, at noon, in the village of Rixdorf, near Berlin, which was completely destroyed.

The latest accounts represent tranquillity as quite restored.

An important declaration by the Prussian Government to the Diet was in Plenipotentiary at the Court of the Highness the Regent at Frankfort, has been published, in which the King of Prussia's Government makes a final and positive declaration respecting the hereditary Imperial dignity, as offered by the Frankfort Parliament, which it refuses to accept. This document bears the date of the 28th ult., and is signed by the Prussian Premier, the Count Brandenburg.

AUSTRIA AND HUNGARY.

The cause of the Magyars continues to prosper. In a two days' battle at Gran they defeated the Imperialists, and opened the road to Komorn, into which city have thrown a detachment. On the 24th ult. they entered Pesth, and the negotiations of the inhabitants. General Welden has been in consequence obliged to evacuate Ofen on the opposite side of the Danube.

DENMARK AND SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN.

The Holstein Government having prohibited the publication of all news relative to the movements of the troops, the accounts are scanty from the seat of war. It is known, however, that nothing of importance has occurred since the battle at Kolding.

UNITED STATES.

The arrival of the *Niagara* with the mails from New York to the 17th ult. on Monday, brought no news of interest, there being, in fact, no domestic intelligence of a character to call for notice.

The United States naval force in the Mediterranean is to be forthwith increased. Commodore Morgan, who is now on the command of that station, solicited a line-of-battle ship, but it has been determined to send out three frigates and the *Mississippi*, in addition to the force now there

CANADA.

The Canadian advices are likewise unimportant. The province was tranquil. The signature of the Governor-General had not been affixed to the Indemnity Bill: it was supposed his awaited instructions from home. Preliminary proceedings had been held at Montreal for the organization of a national convention of the two Canadas, to take into consideration the present condition of those colonies, and the propriety and necessity of changing their existing form of Government either in an independent form or in union of all British America, or ultimate annexation to the United States. It is to be called the "British League," and is evidently directed against the French portion of the population.

There has been a tremendous conflagration in Toronto. The greatest part of the city is in ashes, and the loss is estimated at about 600,000 dollars. The magnificent cathedral of St. James, erected a few years since on the same spot, was one of the first consumed; and which was destroyed by fire ten years ago, is included in the conflagration.

Navigation is expected to be opened to Quebec in a few days.

WEST INDIES.

Intelligence was received on Wednesday by the usual mail steamer.

From Jamaica, the accounts are to the 8th ult. The weather was fine, some grateful showers of rain having fallen.

From Kingston papers it appears that, on the 24th of March, a violent tumult amongst the Negroes took place at Old Harbour Market, in which the police were very roughly handled, and many very serious results anticipated. A force was kept under arms all night. The causes of the outbreak arose in the refusal of the mountain Negroes of St. Dorothy and St. John's to pay the market dues fixed by the justices and vestry of the former parish. Several of the ringleaders were apprehended.

The accounts from Demerara are to the 5th ult. The Combined Court was again sitting, and had consented to resume the financial business of the colony, and a perfectly good understanding seems to have been restored between Governor Harkness and the Court.

The news from Barbadoes is very little to the purpose. It has been made since the departure of the previous mail.

The small-pox having appeared in Martinique and Guadaloupe, the Governors of the various West India islands were making preparations to prevent the disease from being introduced to the British Isles. One very decided case had occurred at Antigua.

INDIA.

The advices anticipatory of the Overland Mail, which reached town during the week, convey intelligence of more than usual importance and interest. The war in the Punjaub is virtually at an end. The latest date is from Bombay to the 4th of April. The insurgent chiefs, Chuttur Singh, Shere Singh, and thirteen others of minor importance, have surrendered at discretion to the force under General Gilbert; and the remnant of the Sikh force, amounting to 16,000 men, have been disarmed and disbanded; at the same time, 41 guns were given up to the British authorities.

General Gilbert has advanced to the Indus, having reached Attock, the Affghan fortress on that river.

Mrs. Lawrence, and the other prisoners who had been in the hands of the enemy, had returned in safety to the camp of the Commander-in-Chief.

The latest accounts from the seat of war state that the remnant of the army, which has learnt that immediately after the defeat of the Sikhs at Goojerat, General Sir W. R. Gilbert, with a force of 15,000 men, with 40 guns, crossed the Jhelum, and proceeded without delay in seizing the Bukreeah Pass, beyond Rotas, which it was, at one time, thought the Sikhs would make a stand. Negotiations between the British political agents and the Sikh leaders had also been opened in two different directions, with the view of hemming in the enemy, concurred in impressing the propriety of surrender on Shere Singh and his father, Chuttur Singh; but they had immediately refused to submit to terms generally, with all their followers, and to give up the whole of their guns. On the 7th of March, Ahun Singh Majetea, with 500 men and three guns, arrived in a camp, and early the following day Lieutenant Lumsden and other confidential servants, with Lieutenants Bowie and Herbert, and all the rest of the prisoners, made their appearance. Shere Singh himself encamped towards evening, as certain arrangements had to be made for the delivery up of the ordnance, he was allowed to return to his own camp. On the 14th, Sirdars Chuttur Singh and Shere Singh, with eleven other chiefs of note, arrived in General Gilbert's camp, and gave up their swords. Forty-one pieces of artillery were also surrendered, and 16,000 Sikhs laid down their arms, each man being allowed to retain his horse, and receiving a rupee as subsistence money.

The latest intelligence from the camp of General Gilbert intimates the arrival of the army at Attock, which they reached just in time to seize the fort, and prevent the Affghans from burning the boats which they had used in crossing the Indus.

IRELAND.

EMIGRATION BY ORGANIZED COLONIES TO AMERICA.—From distress in the neighbourhood of Dublin, we learn that arrangements are in progress to a systematic emigration, on a vast scale, from Ireland; and by a class apparently not much affected by the prevailing embarrassments, the object last intended being to establish an Irish colony in the United States, composed of substantial farmers and farmers from the counties of Carlow, Kildare, and Meath. Several Roman Catholic clergymen, including parish priests, are to give up their parishes in those counties, in order to enter upon the duties of the new field. The number of emigrants are said to be 1000. The project has been on foot for a month or two, and is to be conducted quite systematically. Returns are in preparation of the number disposed to join in the enterprise, the amount of their means, and all other necessary details. Some of the intending emigrants are extensive farmers and graziers on a large scale, who have recently been losing their capital in consequence of high rents and local taxes, altogether disproportioned to the present prices of corn and cattle.

RATING OF RAILWAYS IN IRELAND.—At the county of Dublin Sessions, on Saturday last, Mr. Kemmis, presiding chairman, after making a list of deductions for current expenses, interest on capital, tenants' profits, insurance, &c., amounting to £47,124, stated that this amount, compared with the gross income of the company for the past year, £44,789, showed an excess of allowances over income of £2338. There was, consequently, no rateable interest for Poor-law purposes, and the rate appealed against should be annulled. This is, in fact, deciding that the Dublin and Drogheda Railway Company are to pay nothing in the shape of rate for the support of the poor.

THE AUSTRALIAN MAILS.—The contract for conveying the Australian mails by sailing packets ceased the latter end of March. Since that period the correspondence to and from Australia have been conveyed by private merchant ships. In November last the Admiralty advertised for tenders for conveying the Australian mails between Sydney and Singapore by steam. It appears that the tender of the India and Australian Steam Company was accepted, and the contract was to commence this month. It is now stated that the company have since come to official notice of the Government of their having relinquished the contract. There has never been much doubt but what the Peninsular and Oriental Company will have the contract, as being the only parties competent to undertake it. Singapore will shortly become a most important mail-packet station, from which will be forwarded mails for China, Austral s, the Philippine Islands, Java, and Borneo. An active and intelligent gentleman has just been sent out to Singapore by the Peninsular and Oriental Company as their superintendent at that port. The distance from Singapore to Port Essington, in Northern Australia, is about 2000 miles, and from the latter place to Sydney the distance is about 2700 miles. It is generally known that the Peninsular and Oriental Company have a contract with the Spanish Government for the conveyance of Spanish and Manilla mails to and from Gibraltar and Singapore. The conveyance of mails to Sydney throughout by steam by way of Egypt and India, is looked forward to with great interest by the commercial world for, independent of its establishing a quick communication between Great Britain and her vast Australian colonies, it will greatly improve her intercourse dependencies in the Indian Archipelago, and be of great convenience to our New Zealand colonies, and particularly our settlements at the Auckland Islands, where Mr. Enderby is about to proceed to facilitate the means for British enterprise and capital being engaged in the South Sea whale fishery.

GRAND MEETING OF PROTECTIONISTS AGAINST THE REPEAL OF THE NAVIGATION LAWS.

An aggregate meeting of the agricultural, colonial, commercial, manufacturing, and shipping interests was held on Tuesday, at the Hall of Commerce, Threadneedle-street (adjourned from the London Tavern, the large room there not being considered large enough to accommodate the numbers expected to attend); the object being to form a general and united association of all the great interests of the country, for the purpose of resisting the progress of the Free-Trade system, and re-establishing Protection. From 800 to 1000 persons were present.

The Duke of Richmond presided. The front row of seats on the platform was occupied by the following noblemen and gentlemen:—The Marquis of Downshire, Marquis of Winchester, Earl of Eglinton, Earl of Malmesbury, Marquis of Granby, Lord Charles Manners, Lord Sondes, Lord John Manners, Lord Talbot, Lord Wilton; Mr. Newdegate, M.P.; the Hon. Mr. Law, M.P. (the Recorder of London); Major Beresford, M.P.; Colonel Sibthorp, M.P.; G. R. Robinson, Esq., M.P. (Chairman of Lloyd's); G. F. Young, Esq.; Sir G. Burrell, M.P.; A. Bonsquet, Esq.; P. Miles, Esq., M.P.; Alderman Sidney, M.P.; J. Fosket, Esq.; and on the seats behind the chair were several landowners, farmers, and others connected with agriculture and the West India interest.

The Chairman, on rising, was received with loud and general marks of approbation. When the applause, for which his appearance was the signal, had subsided, he spoke as follows:—I must commence by congratulating the friends of the great principles which have brought us to-day to advocate upon the large and influential meeting which I see now around me. I have ventured to take the chair on the present occasion at the request of the chairmen of London, not because I felt myself entitled to do so from any talent that I possess, but, yielding to none in my desire to see a fair, a just, and adequate protection to British industry, I felt that I might be considered lukewarm in the cause if I did not consent to occupy the station which I hold to-day. (Cheers.) It is well known to most of you that I advocated protection not only to agriculture, but that I advocated it also for the subsidiary interests—I advocated it for the silk weavers of Spitalfields—(cheers)—and I do at this moment conscientiously believe that this country cannot continue in the course which it has been pursuing, of encouraging the prosperity of the foreigner at the expense of our own population. (Cheers.) Gentlemen, I therefore thought that it might be desirable to see whether we could not associate the great interests of the country—the agricultural, the colonial, the shipping interest, too—because I hold that, with the exception of a small knot of Stockport and Manchester manufacturers, the interests of manufactures, of commerce, of the colonies, and of agriculture must go hand in hand. (Loud cheers.) Gentlemen, I have felt, and I now feel, that great distress exists in the agricultural interest—I wish to Heaven I could say that it only existed amongst that class of the natives of this country. Go to the shopkeepers in the town throughout the country. Ask them what they have gained by free-Trade, and then there will be a sufficient answer, I think, even to its strongest advocate, to the subject of protection to domestic industry. Parliament can, if it think fit, and I say it must think it before long. (Cheers)—I say it must—go back to that fair and due protection to British industry. (Cheers.) But we cannot, because we have engaged in treaties which we cannot break. (Cheers.) Therefore, I say, it behoves every man who wishes the welfare of his country, to hold up his hand against so destructive a proposition. It is not necessary for me to tell you that without a commercial marine it is impossible for you to man the decks of your men-of-war. Well, to be sure, some say that we are to have associations for universal peace (a laugh), and, therefore, that we do not want a navy. Why, was ever such humbug spoken? (Cheers.) I would give those gentlemen of the universal peace-society a little experiment to try before they begin with nations. I would send them to Ireland, and would let them see whether they could prevent the factions from fighting at Donnybrook fair. (Cheers.) They ought to try that before they tell us that our wooden walls are unnecessary. For one, I never will consent to vote for the destruction of the wooden walls of England. (Cheers.) I must apologise for having so long trespassed on your attention, and I will now call upon the gentleman who have been appointed to move the resolutions to address you; and I have no doubt you will give them all fair play and a fair hearing.

The speeches were of the usual character of Protectionist meetings the following no doubt familiar to the readers of the principles of Free Trade and Protection. The following are the resolutions, which were unanimously agreed to, together with the names of the movers and seconders:—

First resolution.—Moved by the Marquis of Granby, M.P.; seconded by Augustus Beaumont, Esq.: "That it is the opinion of this meeting, that the adoption of a Free Trade policy has failed to produce the universal benefits predicted by its promoters; that by that policy injury to many of the great interests of this country; that a reaction in public opinion is widely diffused, and is rapidly extending in favour of the principles of Protection to the agricultural, commercial, manufacturing, and shipping interests should be united in resistance to the further progress of experimental legislation."

Second resolution.—Moved by Mr. Bell; seconded by Samuel Baker, Esq.: "That, with this view, an Association be now formed, to be called 'The National Association for the Protection of British Industry and Capital,' and that all individuals throughout the country, connected with agriculture, colonies, trade, commerce, manufactures, and shipping, whose sentiments are in accordance with the principles on which the Society is proposed to be founded, be invited to become members thereof."

Third resolution.—Moved by Mr. Alderman Sidney, M.P., seconded by Paul Foskett: "That the following gentlemen Mr. R. Baker, Mr. Edward Ball, Mr. Samuel Baker, Mr. Beaumont, Mr. James Bell, Mr. Robert Brooks, Mr. John Chapman, Mr. Duncan Dunbar, Mr. John Elliman, Mr. Paul Foskett, Mr. Alderman Finnis, M.P., Mr. G. Gwilt, Mr. N. Gould, Captain Higham, Mr. George Marsden, Mr. Stephen Mills, Mr. M. M'Cleary, Mr. J. J. Macqueen, Mr. W. Mullins, Mr. J. D. Powles, Mr. Alderman Sidney, M.P., Mr. W. Tindall Mr. Alderman Thompson, M.P., G. A. Thompson, Esq., Mr. Anthony Rudy, Mr. Morgan Wigram, Mr. J. F. Young, with power to add to their number, be requested to act as a provisional committee, for the purpose of framing rules and regulations for the management and government of the Association. That they prepare and circulate an address, explanatory of the principles on which the Association is established, and enforcing its claims to support: and that they be empowered to adopt such other measures as they may deem advisable for giving effect to the objects of the present meeting."

Fourth Resolution.—Moved by Earl Talbot; seconded by George F. Young, Esq.: "That the meeting views with serious anxiety and alarm the bill introduced into Parliament by her Majesty's Ministers, intituled, 'A Bill to amend the Laws relating to British Shipping and Navigation,' deprecating the measure as pregnant with consequences the most destructive to the maritime marine, uncalled for by the people, and repugnant to their feelings: introduced at a most inauspicious period, and dangerous to the safety of the State."

The proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the noble Chairman.

THE CHILD'S CAUL.—(*From "David Copperfield," by Charles Dickens.*) No.1.—"I was born with a caul, which was advertised for sale in the newspapers at the price of fifteen guineas. Whether sea-going people were short of money about that time, or were short of faith and preferred cork jackets, I don't know, all I know is, that there was but one solitary bidding, and that was from a stingy old bachelor in the law-drysalting business, who offered two pounds in cash, and the balance in sherry, but declined to be guaranteed from drowning on any higher bargain. Consequently the advertisement was withdrawn at a dead loss—for an honest grocer, who lived over the way, and had been drinking at our house ever since he was established in business, made a bid, but refused to honour it when I was put up to auction for the second time, on account of his declining to be answerable for my not being drowned. Various genteel connexions have since offered themselves at sea-side inquiries, but my poor dear mother's own sherry was in the market then—and ten years afterwards the caul was put up in a raffle one night at a coffee-house, containing fifty members at half-a-crown a head, the winner to spend five shillings. I was present myself, and I remember to have felt quite uncomfortable and confused, at a part of myself being disposed of in that way. The caul was won, I recollect, by an old lady with a hand-basket, who very reluctantly produced from it the stipulated five shillings, all in halfpence, and twopence-halfpenny short: as it took an immense time and a quantity of saw, and filing, actually to get the money, without any effect, to prove to her. It is a fact which will be long remembered as remarkable down there, that she was never drowned, but died triumphantly in bed, at ninety-two. I have understood that it was to this caul, her property, that she never had been on the water in her life, except upon a bridge, and that over her tea (to which she was extremely partial) she, to the last, expressed her indignation at the vagary of mankind who would go and be presumptuous to go "meandering" about, when he would. It was in vain to represent to her that some conveniences, perhaps included, resulted from this objectionable practice. She always remained, with great emphasis and with an instinctive knowledge of the strength of her objection, "Let us have no meandering.

THE FLOATING RAILWAY BRIDGE FOR THE FRITH OF TAY.—This novel specimen of naval architecture underwent its trial down to Greenock and back Saturday last, on an experimental trip. The peculiar build of the vessel, of large size, and comparatively small power, do not admit her for quick speed, and she went down and back almost in a walk, although the paddles were not recently immersed to obtain the full power of the engines. Her unusual appearance as she steamed along, created much astonishment and curiosity among the river craft and the passing steamers; and she was loudly cheered passing by the numerous workmen in the various ship-building yards. In two months, it is expected, the floating rings will be ready to lay on the piers; and no doubt it will be found a great convenience for the traffic to and from the north by that route.

NEW CONVENT.—The Catholic chapel in the London-road is now being converted into a convent, in which is to be located a branch of the order of the Sisters of Mercy. At present there are only two nuns resident in the convent, namely, Miss Agnew, niece of the late Sir A. Agnew, and another lady of her name as the "Reverend Mother" of the establishment. Two sisters of the order in question are not confined to the convent, but go about visiting the sick, &c., and in the school of the convent they impart instruction of a useful description to female children.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—SATURDAY, APRIL 28.

The Speaker took the chair at twelve o'clock

The report on the Poor-laws (Ireland—Rate in Aid) Bill was brought up, and the bill, as amended, was considered, and agreed to. The bill was ordered to be printed, and read a third time on Monday.

Mr. Bernal brought up the report of the Committee of Supply.

The Exchequer Bills (£17,786,700) Bill went through committee, and the report was ordered to be brought up on Monday.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER gave notice that he would, on Friday next, move that the House resolve itself into a Committee of the whole House, to consider the advances to be made to Ireland.

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY.

The Highways Bill, and the Turnpike Trusts Union Bill, were read a second time, and referred to the same Select Committee. The Cruelty to Animals Bill passed through Committee.

TREASURES OF ART FROM ROME.

Lord BROUGHAM again moved the privileges that was going on in the great depositories of art in the Roman capital, stating he had heard that the Minister of Finance (MANZONI), under what was called the Government *de facto* of Rome, had departed from that capital with inestimable valuable remains of ancient and modern art, the cameos of the Vatican, medals, and coins, some of wh ch were beyond price, being unique, and also some va uable manuscripts, with the intention of disposing of them in Paris and in London, or of raising money upon them by way of loan. He hoped the notice which had been given of this plunder would put all persons upon their guard, so that they might not unwittingly receive stolen goods.

NAVIGATION LAWS

Lord STANLEY, on presenting numerous petitions against the Navigation Bill, referred particularly to one of them from Liverpool, signed by 47,313 persons, nine-tenths of whom were electors for that borough. He thought their Lordships would attach importance to the fact, that there existed all but entire unanimity on the part of the representatives of commerce in Liverpool, in praying that their Lordships would not inflict on them, by passing the Navigation Bill, that which might be said by some persons to be a benefit, but which they considered would turn out a most serious injury.

Lord WHARNCLIFFE moved for certain returns relative to the steps taken or to be taken for the relief of destitution in certain parts of Ireland, and referred to the present condition of that country, when hundreds of thousands of the population were all but starving, and thousands of acres of land were deserted.

The Marquis of LANSDOWNE did not object to the returns, which were ordered, and their Lordships adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

Mr. LABOUCHERE, in answer to a question from Mr. WYLD, stated that a railway audit of accounts bill would shortly come down from the Lords, but, if not agreed to in that House, he should then feel it his duty to introduce another measure on the subject.

RATE IN AID BILL.

The order of the day for the third reading of the Rate in Aid Bill having been read,

Captain JONES moved that the bill be read a third time that day six months.

Sir J. WALSH expressed his intention of having another blow at the bill in this its last stage.

Lord CASTLEREAGH entered at some length into statistical details, with the view of showing that Ireland paid a larger share of taxation, both public and local, than England, and proceeded to detail the progress of her manufacturing and agricultural population in the two countries, with the view of showing that Ireland lost three times as much as England by the withdrawal of protection. If there were no pressing dangers with regard to relations with foreign countries —if there were no difficulties with regard to colonial policy, then Government might proceed to tax Ireland; but in the existing state of things they ought to pause before they overburdened and utterly ruined wretched people, to whose attachment they were in the habit of looking in times of trouble and danger.

Lord J. RUSSELL repeated at some length observations that he had made on a former occasion, particularly with reference to his having said that not more than £6000 would be issued from the civil contingencies as an advance on the rate in aid; but with the accounts then before him and now before him, and seeing that the progress of the bill in the House of Lords would necessarily occupy some time, he did not think he should be justified in keeping within that limit. With respect to the conclusion at which the noble Lord the member for Liverpool had arrived, as to the effect which the Rate in Aid would produce in Ireland, he was not alarmed, because he happened to have seen a most excellent letter, written by the Marquis of Londonderry to a tenantry in Ireland, stating that, whatever might be the objections to the Rate in Aid, obedience to the law was so well-rooted, that if the bill should pass into an act, there would be no resistance to the law of the land. He thought the expression of those opinions of the Marquis, as being probable credit to the noble Marquis. Considering the reluctance which was exhibited in the grant of £50,000, he did not see any other mode of providing for the existing distress than that of imposing a Rate in A.d.

Lord CASTLEREAGH: By the time the bill passed, the people would have all gone to America.

Lord J. RUSSELL: Then the resistance in Ireland will not be very great.

Mr BANKES referred to the increased state of distress, by quoting a letter he had received from a large landed proprietor, stating that his agent in travelling in a car had been delayed in his progress, in order that the bodies of persons who were dead or dying on the road might be removed. After contending that some security ought to be given for the money advanced, the hon. member proceeded to urge his previously expressed arguments that that security might have been found by levying a rate in aid on foreign countries, by protective duties, or by increasing the rate of postage.

Mr. B. COCHRANE referred to Lord J. Russell's tragedy of "Don Carlos," in which the author spoke of "scanty means," which phrase of the noble Lord were those which the noble Lord and his Government had applied to Ireland. The loss of Ireland would doubly detract from the dignity and character of England; but, if there were no alternative, the loss of the dignity of England, or the loss of a famishing people in Ireland, he must support a repeal of the union, if he thought it would benefit and save the people from perishing.

Mr. H. SCARGILL detailed his reasons for opposing the bill in its last stage, and proceeded to point out the necessity of employing the people in the reclamation of waste lands

Mr. E. CRAWFORD, on the ground that the rate in aid would add to the existing evils in Ireland, should vote against the bill

Mr. H. GRATTAN contended, that if Ireland had had a domestic legislature it would at once have recalled all absentees, stopped the distilleries, and prevented the exportation of corn. The hon. member conjured the House to do something which should prevent the Irish from dying by thousands or emigrating; at the latter course the French and Americans might rejoice, but it would certainly, in the end, be as destructive to England as to Ireland

After some general observations from Mr. J. O'CONNELL,

Colonel DUNNE expressed his conviction that the present condition of Ireland was consequent upon the mis-government of England. England had destroyed her manufactures, and by recent legislation, in respect of the corn laws, and the introduction of free-trade, had destroyed the staple trade of Ireland—her agriculture

On a division, the third reading was carried by a majority of 74, the numbers beir g 125 to 55.

A further discussion on the title of the bill took place, and after an amendment proposed by Col. RAWDON, which was agreed to without a division, the bill passed.

The House then went into committee on the Navy Estimates, the votes discussed being the salaries of officers of the naval establishments at home; the vote for defraying the wages of artisans and labourers in the naval establishments at home, the expenses of naval stores; the grant of £291,534 for naval establishments, upon which Sir W. MOLESWORTH moved an amendment, in reference to the works at Keyham, to reduce the vote by the sum of £120,000. In this and previous votes Mr. GORDON detailed his views of the reductions of the naval expenditure, as regarded ships, docks, and stores, and ultimately the committee divided, when the original grant was affirmed by a majority of 74 the numbers being 87 to 101. On the vote to defray the expenses of half-pay, Mr. M. GIBSON defended a former opinion expressed by him, as to the comparative number of officers in the navies of England, France, and America, contending that steps ought to be taken in order to bring the number in this country within proper limits.

Sir F. BARING said Mr Hume had given a notice of motion on this subject, but was too unwell to attend the House; he should be glad, however, on a future occasion to enter upon the discussion of the point in question.

On the vote £748,296 to defray the charge of the packet service, being put, a debate on "postage reform" ensued, in which Mr. FAGAN, Mr. COWPER, Mr. Cobden, Sir F. Baring, Mr. Henley, Mr. Brigh, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer took part, at the termination of which the vote was agreed to, as also was the vote of £12,685 for defraying the expenses of the *North Star*, engaged on the service of the Polar expedition.—Adjourned at a quarter-past twelve o'clock.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—TUESDAY.

LAW OF PRÆMUNIRE.

The Bishop of EXETER presented a petition from the clergy of the rural deanery of Torrington against the section of the Criminal Law Consolidation Bill relating to præmunire.

Lord BROUGHAM said the bill in question proposed to leave the matter precisely as it was under the existing law, but he did hope Parliament would apply itself to the subject, and remove that which was an opprobrium to the statute book.

The Bishop of EXETER intimated that on every occasion of the confirmation of a Bishop it must become a question whether the Archbishop was allowed to make a stringent inquiry into the doctrines of the party nominated to the bishopric, and if he made such inquiry whether he was or was not resisting the prerogative of the Crown. If that House should be called on to legislate on the matter, he thought it advisable that their Lordships should ask for the assistance of the judges to determine what the law really was.

RAILWAYS.

Lord BROUGHAM drew the attention of the House to legislation with respect to railways, to the mania of speculation which they had originated, and to the system of mismanagement which had been recently exposed. The noble Lord (without meaning names) and substituting, with a view not to commit a breach of order, the Canadian for the British House of Commons, proceeded to detail the offered to members in order to induce them to become railway directors, stating that it would be a most interesting inquiry to ascertain how the money had been disposed of in passing railway bills. He should never rest on his bed until there was a committee sitting at Quebec to inquire into these practices. This transference of the scene existed the visibility of the House in no small degree. The fools and knaves Lord, in continuance, said he was sorry to say that the damning mania of speculation was still existing, and he almost despaired of the people of this country being cured of it; nevertheless, that was no reason why they should not do all they could to prevent it, by arraigning and stabbing such guilty to all the affairs of railway companies In conclusion, the noble and learned Lord expressed his hope that Lord Monteagle would at once proceed with his promised measure for the more stringent control of railway accounts, as everything depended on a speedy exposure, which must be done within a month or six weeks.

The Marquis of LANSDOWNE, on behalf of her Majesty's Government, observed that they were fully impressed with the grave importance of the subject, and felt that the time had arrived when steps must be taken to prevent a recurrence of the system so graphically described by the noble and learned Lord. After referring to the fact that many railways were conducted in the most satisfactory manner, and carried out with the most laudable objects, the noble Marquis proceeded to say that no man ought to be condemned without a careful examination of his conduct; but in the railways to which reference had been made, no one could entertain the least doubt that their affairs were most fraudulently carried on. In his opinion, the best mode of correcting effectually the existing abuses would be the establishment of a power to be vested in Parliament to examine and audit railway companies' accounts, so that it might be ascertained that the conditions on which they had obtained their acts of Parliament had been faithfully and properly fulfilled. With such a measure the Government would be prepared by the end of the year, when in possession of all the necessary details bearing on the question, but, admitting the necessity for an immediate remedy, he trusted Lord Montagle would produce his measure, when the Government would afford him every assistance—the matter could not be in abler hands.

Lord MONTEAGLE thanked the Government for their proffered support, but should infinitely prefer that the subject should be taken up by them. He hoped, however, the measure he intended to introduce would meet the zealous and wellarmed support of the railway proprietary themselves, as many of the pernicious provisions of the bill he introduced last year would be omitted, but it would be more stringent in some particulars.

Lord BROUGHAM should be sorry if it was understood that he had attacked all railway companies indiscriminately; he had not done so, he had not the least intention of confounding the innocent with the guilty.

Earl GRANVILLE, after referring to the necessity of a better system of audit, said the Government would lose no time in the introduction of a measure, if Lord Montagle declined to proceed.

Lord BROUGHAM thought the bill's passing might be rendered more secure by its introduction as a Government measure. The noble and learned Lord then placed a paper in the hands of the Lord Chancellor; but whether it was a motion or not did not appear, as no question was put

Adjourned to Thursday

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY.

PARLIAMENTARY REPORTING. PRIVILEGE.

Mr. J. O'CONNELL brought forward a question of breach of privilege alleged, against the *Times* for making him say what he had noticed on the previous evening, on the third reading of the Rate-in-Aid Bill, and for not reporting his speeches more fully, and moved that the printer be called to the bar of the House this day

Mr. SCULLY seconded the motion

Mr. F. O'CONNOR had as much reason to complain of being misrepresented in the Parliamentary reports as any honourable member, but never thought it necessary to take such a course as suggested on the present occasion, and hoped the motion would not be press d

Sir GEORGE GREY considered the motion hardly fair towards those who reported the Parliamentary debates. He was not in the habit of reading them, but had perused the long observations that Irish members were given at great length in the daily papers, and considered the summary which preceded the leading articles a most useful and accurate abridgment, done in a fair and impartial manner. He was of opinion that the hon. member would do well not to press the motion.

Mr BROTHERTON complimented the *Times* on the accuracy of its reports, and proceeded to refer to a mis-statement in the *Daily News* of Thursday last, as to his having said, on the debate of the Archbishop of Canterbury Bill, on the previous day, that his elections had cost him £4000, which was wholly untrue, they never having cost him a single shilling But he had not considered it necessary to take any steps in the matter consequent upon this mis-statement, and did not care about it, as his friends knew perfectly well that such was not the case

Mr. J. O'CONNELL, after asserting his determination to call upon the House to enforce its rule in case the offence of which he complained was repeated, consented to withdraw his motion

Mr. CLAY (Pontefract) suggested to the hon. member the expediency of sending copies of his speeches to the papers h mself

The motion was then by leave withdrawn

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL, in reply to Mr. WILLIAMS, stated that the salaries of the Judges of County Courts were £1000 a year, with travelling expenses to those who went the Welsh circuits; and, in answer to Mr. W. Patten, that a short explanatory bill would be introduced in the present session to alter the purposes of clearing up some doubts as to the priority of writs issued by the various jurisdictions.

Sir J. FARNINGTON asked whether it was the intention of the Government to assist Mr. Layard in his discoveries at Nineveh by any grant of money, and, if so, to what amount?

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER replied, that, on receiving an application from the trustees of the British Museum for the sum of £3000 on this head, he had agreed to appropriate the sum of £1000 for the purpose named during two years. Subsequently, however, a further application was made to the Treasury for more money, to which, however, no answer had been given.

ABOLITION OF CAPITAL PUNISHMENT.

Mr. EWART moved for leave to bring in a bill to repeal the punishment of death

Sir G. GREY opposed the motion. He did not think the time had yet come when the punishment of death could in all cases be abolished

Mr Bright, Mr. S. Drummond, Sir E. Buxton, Mr. Brotherton, Sir G. Strickland, Col. Thompson, and Sir H Verney, shortly addressed the House.

A division then took place:—

For the motion	..	..	..	..	..	51
Against it	..	..	..	..	..	55
Majority against the motion						4

Mr. KEOGH called attention to the general management of Crown Prosecutions in Ireland at assizes and sessions, and to the expenditure incurred in these prosecutions, and moved for the appointment of a select committee to inquire into the subject.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL opposed the motion on the ground that the question had been brought by the late Attorney-General, who had framed the rules by which the expense of Crown prosecutions had been already reduced one-half, and who was determined to reform the management and expenditure of these prosecutions in the most economical manner. The right hon. gentleman recommended the withdrawal of the motion.

Mr. O'FLAHERTY, Mr. HENLEY, and Mr. MONSELL made a few remarks.

The motion was then withdrawn.

Mr KEOGH obtained leave to bring in a bill to facilitate the transfer of land to railway companies for railway purposes in Ireland.

The SOLICITOR-GENERAL obtained leave to bring in a bill for granting relief against defects in leases made under powers of leasing in certain cases

Adjourned at nine o'clock

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—WEDNESDAY.

The House of Commons sat from noon till six o'clock

CANADA.

Mr HERRIES inquired of the Prime Minister whether any extracts or minutes of the proceedings of the Legislative Assembly of Canada, relative to the bill for granting an indemnity for losses sustained during the rebellion in that colony, had been received at the Colonial Office, and, if so, whether they would be communicated to the House Also, whether copies or extracts of correspondence between the Government and Governor-General of Canada in reference to the said bill would be laid on the table. The right hon. gentleman likewise desired to be informed whether the sanction of the Crown had been given or refused to the bill which had passed the Legislative Assembly of Canada

Lord J. RUSSELL replied that no extract of the votes and proceedings of the Legislative Assembly of Canada upon this bill had been received, nor had a correspondence on the subject a question passed between the Governor-General of Canada and the Home Government. The noble Lord at the head of the Colonial Office had, however, received several private letters from the Governor-General of Canada setting forth that he was not in the habit of writing any public despatches on this subject at present, because, should he do so, and should they be laid before Parliament, considerable excitement might thereby be created in Canada, which it was desirable to avoid, as the sentiment that had prevailed in the colony had been in some measure allayed. With respect to the last question, Lord J. Russell replied that when the bill referred to should come before the Governor-General of Canada, he would be ready to exercise his deliberate judgment on the measure. Lord J. Russell added that the Government had the fullest confidence in the discretion of the Governor-General of Canada, and felt satisfied that he would act for the promotion of the best interests of Canada.

Mr GLADSTONE required to know if it were usual for colonial bills to be reserved for certain period before they were sent up for the assent of the Governor-General.

Lord J. RUSSELL said the bills were immediately sent up to the Governor General, but it was not usual for him to declare his assent to any measure until towards the end of the session. As soon as the Governor-General should form his opinion upon the bill in question, he would doubtless forward a despatch home stating his reasons for the decision.

Mr. HENLEY asked if the correspondence between the Governor-General and the Colonia. Office was carried on by means of private letters, and not by public despatches.

Lord J. RUSSELL answered . No; but the Governor-General did frequently state in private letters matters upon which he considered it inexpedient to write a public despatch. The noble Lord added that, from his own experience in the Colonial Office, he knew that great inconvenience and much angry feeling were frequently excited by the communication of despatches to the House, and through the House to the public

Mr BOURKE moved the second reading of the Cattle and Sheep (Ireland) Bill, the object of which was to put a check to the crime of sheep steal ng, &c., in Ireland.—After a short discussion, the House divided: For the second reading of the bill, 67; against it, 86; majority, 19. The bill was consequently lost.

CLERGY RELIEF BILL.

On the motion for going into committee on this bill,

Mr. LACY moved that it be an instruction to the committee to make provision for per-ons in holy orders being relieved by the said bill without such persons being obliged to declare themselves Dissenters from the United Church of England and Ireland

Mr. M MILNES seconded the amendment.

Mr. BOUVERIE objected to the amendment, because, as the bill was intended to be a simple remedy for a specific grievance, the instruction would compel the introduction of a general law to relieve clergymen who might wish to give up their clerical profes ion without ceasing to be members of the Church. That was a very wide question, which, if incorporated in the b ll, would endanger it.

Sir G. Grey remarked that no one could be found in which a clergyman had been prosecuted for abstaining from officiating; there was, therefore, in that respect, no practical grievance to remedy. He did not think it would be prudent to encumber the bill with such a provision as the instruction would necessitate

After a discussion, in which Mr. Spooner, Mr. W. J. Fox, Mr. H. Drummond, Mr. C. Thompson, Mr. R. Palmer, Mr. Clay, Mr. Bright, Mr. Gladstone, and other hon. members took part, the House divided.—For the instruction, 69; against it, 132; majority against the instruction, 63.

The House then went into committee on the bill, and the clauses up to 5 were agreed to. The 6th clause was divided into two, and the second portion was rejected, on a division, by 118 against 87.

Progress was then reported.

The Chattels Partition and Sale Bill, and the Bankruptcy (Ireland) Bill, were read a second time

The Sequestrators' Remedies Bill was read a third time and passed.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—THURSDAY.

NATIONAL EDUCATION (IRELAND).

The Bishop of CASHEL, in presenting petitions from above 40,000 Protestants in Ireland, and about 1000 of the clergy of the United Church of England, in favour of scriptural education in Ireland, took occasion to find fault with the present system of national education in Ireland, which led to a short discussion in the course of which,

The Archbishop of DUBLIN and the Marquis of LANSDOWNE strongly defended that system.

Their Lordships then adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY.

IMPROVEMENT OF LANDED PROPERTY IN IRELAND.

On the motion of Lord J. RUSSELL, leave was given to bring in a bill authorise advances to be made out of the Consolidated Fund of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, for facilitating the improvement of landed property, and the extension and promotion of drainage in Ireland

MARRIAGES BILL

On the order of the day for the second reading of this bill, the object of which is to permit of marriage being contracted with a deceased wife's sister,

Mr. GOULBURN strongly opposed the measure, as uncalled for, and as being detrimental to morality. He moved as an amendment that it be read a second time that day six months.

Lord SHAFTESBURY supported the bill

After some discussion, the debate was adjourned

The House shortly afterwards rose.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS IN ENGLAND.

The first number of a new series of reports has just been issued by the Registrar-General, and affords the following particulars. The quarterly returns hitherto published have comprised the deaths in 582 of the 2163 sub-districts into which England is divided. The present return includes, first, the births and deaths registered in the whole of the sub-districts (except two, for which returns are incomplete), during the quarter ending March 31st, 1849; and, second, the marriages in above 12,000 churches and chapels, 2869 registered places unconnected with the Establishment, and 603 Superintendent Registrars' offices, during the quarter ending Dec. 31, 1848.

MARRIAGES

The marriages in the year 1848 were about 137,135; which is more than were returned in 1847, but 8929 less than took place in 1845. Only 14,824 men and 118,825 women were married in 1842; the smallest portion, allowing for increase of population, registered in any of the eleven years 1838-48. From that year the number has nearly increased, and were 123,316, 122,349, 143,742, 140,232, in the four years 1843-4-5-6; in 1847 they suddenly fell to about 130,170, which is in nearly the same proportion to the population as the number 137,135 in 1848

The marriages are unequally distributed over the year, but the fewest people marry in the first, the most in the last quarter, whic follows harvest, includes Christmas, and is the marrying season in England. About 41,572 marriages were celebrated in the last, and 28,303 in the first quarter of 1848

It was established in the 8th and 9th Annual Reports, from an examination of the marriages in the 91 years 1756-1846, that the returns serve as a sort of barometer of the prosperity of the country. Marriages go on in all seasons, and at all times of public excitement makes them fluctuate, so that the more and the less indicate the feelings with which "the great body of the people regard their prospects in the world."

The returns of the five autumn quarters 1844-8, show that the marriages in London have slowly declined since 1845. The marriages in London are always most numerous in the quarter ending September—after the metropolitan harvest.

BIRTHS

The births in each of the years 1847 and 1848 were less numerous than in the year 1845, when the high number of 372,825 were registered. The births in the quarter ending March, 1849, were 15,706, or 8579 more than the births in the first quarter of 1846. *It is the greatest number of births ever registered in the March quarter, or in any quarter in England, for quarter in the quarter in which the greatest number of births takes place.* The popu ation increased, by the excess of births over deaths, 47,639.

STATE OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH

The deaths in the quarter ending March 31, 1849, were 105,056. Upon correcting for increase of population, the mortality for this quarter is found to be at the rate of 2·443 per cent per annum; were the mortality to remain at the same rate through a year, 2443 persons would die to every 100,000 of the population. The annual rate of mortality was the same as in the corresponding quarter of the nine years 1839-47; and less by 0·01, 0·07, 0·050, than in the winter quarters of 1847, 1846, and the average of the twelve years 1838-49. In 1846, a season for the worst took place in the public health, after the failure of the potato crop, the winter of 1847 was severe, wheat high. In a quarter, the mortality at the rate of 2·830 per cent annually; influenza broke out epidemically at the close of 1847, and was exceedingly fatal in London and in some towns during that and the following winter quarter of 1848, when the mortality was at the rate of 2·779 per cent. per annum. The mean annual rate of mortality in the four quarters of the eleven years, 1838-48, was 2·320 per cent; 2·980 per cent, in the winter of 1846; 2·427 per cent., or highest, in the year 1847. The mortality in the first is highest in the winter quarter, comprising January, February, and March; in the second in the summer quarter, comprising June, July, and August. The winter of 1846, remarkable for early severity and wildness, was an excep ion to this rule; the mortality was at the rate of 3·144 per cent. annually. But the high mortality of the latter was more than a compensation for the saving of life in the former half of the year.

Although epidemic cholera has been in England since October, 1848, and has prevailed more or less up to the present time in parts of the country, the general mortality has been and is considerably below the average. This is encouraging, and should stimulate all sanitary improvements; for summer is the season in which the epidemic is most to be dreaded

LONDON

The mortality of London in the seventeenth century was highest in the summer quarters (July, August, and September); it is now lowest in summer and highest in winter, and the relative change in the mortality of the seasons has arisen from the disuse of plague, dysentery, and the other diseases of hot weather and the increase of scrofula, and hooping-cough prevailed in London; typhus and fever, or low fever, is less by 253 than in the winter of 1848. Cholera, of which 4, 7, 3, and 9 died in previous winters, carried off 615 persons of various ages; making 1284 during the epidemic. 1791 persons died of bronchitis, 1209 of consumption—all less fatal than in the winters of 1846-8—constantly among the causes of one-fourth of the whole deaths. 21 persons died of intemperance, 41 of calomel irritation, casual by the effect of drinking spirits, 15 of poison, 76 of burns and scalds; 36 of hanging and suffocation; 66 of drowning; 114 of fractures and contusions; 26 of wounds; and 16 of other violences.

IRREGULAR PRESENTATIONS AT HER MAJESTY'S LEVEES.—The Lord Chamberlain has issued a notice, in which it is stated that some irregularities during these places, it is notified that no gentleman to be presented to the Queen at a levee can be admitted to the state apartments for that purpose who presentation card has not been previously sent to the Lord Chamberlain's office, according to the regulations, in obedience to the Queen's command, announced in the *Gazette*. The name of any gentleman not adhering to the regulations must be excluded from the presentation book, and the reason entered for so doing viz. the contravention of the regulations above alluded to

GENERAL RULE.—EASTER TERM, 1849.—It is ordered that where a verdict or judgment as in case of a nonsuit shall have been discharged on a peremptory undertaking to try at the next or future assizes or sittings, if the plaintiff shall make default in proceeding to trial, pursuant to his undertaking, the defendant shall be at liberty, if the plaintiff has not drawn up the rule, to draw it up at any time before moving for judgment, and thereupon to move for judgment without serving a copy of the rule on the plaintiff.

"THE BERLIN PROPHETESS."

THE BERLIN PROPHETESS.

THE inhabitants of Berlin have recently had their attention diverted from politics by the appearance of a "Prophetess" and worker in miracles, in the person of a young girl, who, strange to say, has found hundreds of believers, even in the city that is the very centre of German nationalism and enlightenment, and particularly boasts its freedom from superstition and prejudice.

The house of her parents has been beset by crowds of persons of all ranks, and at last had to be protected by the police. Peasants from the country came in with sick and diseased relatives laid on beds in waggons, in the firm conviction that the "Prophetess" had the power of healing them. Many instances of such cases were related; but, on the close medical inquiry that has been instituted, not one authentic case has been established. The following is the child's history:—Her name is Louise Braune, and she is the daughter of the foreman or inspector of an extensive wood-yard in the Schiffer-strasse. She is between 11 and 12 years of age, ordinary in appearance, tall, and evidently suffering from a kind of nervous disease, during the attacks of which she has dreams or delusions, which, as frequently happens in such cases, have taken a religious colouring. Notice was first attracted to her by the extraordinary things she used to relate to her young schoolfellows, that she was attended by a spirit, named "Gonahum," who had shewn her Heaven and the saints in glory; of which her descriptions seem to be recollections of passages in Klopstock's "Messiah" and the "Book of Revelations" strangely mingled together. At last, she declared she had, through the intercession of her guide or spirit, the power of healing diseases. She was expelled from the school; but it did not prevent a rumour of her self-asserted powers from getting abroad: and the little house in the Schiffer-strasse was soon the object of a pilgrimage, differing little from the pious processions of the middle ages. Some, however, came to scoff; and two parties were formed, the believers and unbelievers, who from abuse of each other at last came to blows: this led to the stationing of a party of constables before the house to keep the peace. Whenever the "Prophetess" appeared at the window, she was reverenced by the fanatic crowd like a saint. She did not touch the sick and diseased persons brought to her; but merely telling them to have "faith," promised them, by the help of her spirit, a cure in three days. The scandal of the scenes enacted was so great, that the authorities were urged to interfere to prohibit it: but they preferred letting the absurdity wear out of itself. There is no reason to suspect any deliberate attempt at imposture, as neither the girl nor her parents took any money from the many pilgrims to the house; it is simply a case of self-delusion finding a mass of blind believers.

Our Cut gives a correct view of the house in the Schiffer-strasse, and a sketch of the crowd by which it was beset for weeks together.

INTERVIEW AT THE BOGUE FORTS.

WE are enabled, by an obliging correspondent, to illustrate the recent meeting between her Majesty's Plenipotentiary, Mr. Bonham, and Sen, the Imperial Commissioner and Governor of Canton, in the accompanying very characteristic Engraving. The interview took place on the 18th of February, in a Chinese boat anchored in a creek, behind the Bogue Forts. In the Illustration, we have Sen entertaining Mr. Bonham, both being seated upon a raised couch, and Admiral Sir Francis Collier, of her Majesty's ship *Hastings*; whilst servants are handing round tea.

After passing an hour in this boat, Sen handed in Mr. Bonham to dinner, which was served in an adjoining boat. The repast comprised eighty-eight dishes, including the celebrated Chinese luxuries, bird's-nest soup and shark's fins.

The conference lasted long, and must have been important. The result has not transpired; the subject was the question of opening the city of Canton, for the final orders of the Emperor respecting which it is reported that Sen has sent to Pekin.

It is stated that nearly all the respectable part of the native community at Canton will be glad to have the matter settled, as they are getting tired of it, and it is not argued by them now with the same angry feeling as on former occasions. The fear of the Ladrones and of the idle portion of the working-classes seems to be the chief cause of alarm, and not the question of the right of opening the city gates to us. The authorities can and must be made to carry out the convention, or the consequences, indirectly, may be injurious to British interests, not only at Canton, but at all the other ports. There is a general feeling of confidence in the firmness and determination of her Majesty's Plenipotentiary to accomplish this and other important points. Trade has felt the effects of the agitation; but, once this question is set at rest, it will improve, and the feeling that it will be settled gains ground.

JOHANN STRAUSS.

THIS celebrated composer was born in 1804, in Vienna. His parents, observing him from early childhood to be extremely fond of music, had him taught to play upon the violin, without entertaining, however, any intention of making him a professional musician. But, a commencement being thus made, his natural bent led him on to such untiring exertions, that he speedily acquired considerable proficiency on his instrument; and he may boast of it having been the means of his support since his sixteenth year. He and his brother in art, Lanner, performed publicly concerted pieces from operas, as well as dances, with much success.

Meanwhile, Strauss earnestly pursued his studies of the science of music, particularly under the learned Professor Drechsler, of Vienna. His earliest attempts at composition were some waltzes which he had amused himself with; and these, being performed in public, were so successful, that he was urged to publish them. Thus encouraged, he followed with other compositions of the same class. They are full of deep emotion, yet are light and sparkling; and the crowds of Vienna were enraptured, and Strauss was at once acknowledged the adopted child of Terpsichore.

Strauss and Lanner now separated, each forming a distinct line of his own. Strauss's compositions becoming celebrated throughout the musical world, he resolved upon making annual excursions with his band, and his success has been co-extensive with his exertions. There is scarcely a courtly circle in Europe before whom Strauss's band has not performed. Eleven years ago, his band visited London, and contributed greatly to that truly festal season. With this endearing *prestige* the master and his men have once more come amongst us.

HERR STRAUSS.

STRAUSS'S band is now performing in the metropolis with marked success. On Monday they attended at her Majesty's State ball at Buckingham Palace, when they performed the following pieces: [illegible] (composed for the occasion), Kaiserin Josefa, Fortuna Polka, Neue Polka, Les Wandelnde Lebewohl Walzer, Sorge-freier Walzer, Die Schwalben Walzer, Aether Traume Walzer, Eldorado Quadrille, Militaire Quadrille, Louisen Quadrille, Haut Volées Quadrille, Schafer Quadrille.

On Monday morning, Strauss and his band played at the Hanover Rooms; and on Wednesday night at Willis's Rooms. The characteristics of this orchestra are a clock-work precision and strong accentuation, which, in waltzes and other exhilirating dance music, are very effective.

ROYAL CHINESE JUNK.—On Saturday their Serene Highnesses the Princess Amelie and Eliza of Hohenlohe-Schillingsfürst, her Serene Highness the Countess Erbach Schoenberg, and his Serene Highness the Prince of Hesse Philippsthal, attended by the Hon. Miss Mitchell and Capt. Bedford, visited the Royal Chinese Junk, *Keying*, and expressed themselves much delighted with the extreme novelty and interest of the exhibition. The Mandarin, Hesiag, had the honour of being presented to their Royal Highnesses.

CONFERENCE BETWEEN HER MAJESTY'S PLENIPOTENTIARY AND THE VICEROY OF CANTON, AT THE BOGUE FORTS.

PALERMO.—FROM AN ORIGINAL SKETCH.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

PARLIAMENTARY PORTRAITS.

MR. SHARMAN CRAWFORD.

MR. WILLIAM SHARMAN CRAWFORD is one of the few members of Parliament connected by birth, property, and residence with Ireland, who has been returned from an English hustings to the House of Commons. The hon. gentleman has sat for the borough of Rochdale since 1841. He previously represented the Irish borough of Dundalk. Although the representative of an English constituency, Mr. Sharman Crawford is principally known in political life by his strenuous exertions on the Liberal side in the thorny field of Irish politics. In the palmy days of the Repeal agitation, under O'Connell, he appeared in the ranks of the opponents of the Union; his opposition, however, to that Imperial

MR. SHARMAN CRAWFORD, M.P. FOR ROCHDALE.

measure being of a modified character, not extending to the purpose of the great Agitator of restoring the Irish Parliament as a Legislature independent of the British Parliament, but rather aiming at the attainment of a Legislative body for Ireland, solely for local purposes, and having merely a federal rank and character.

There are few more frequent speakers in the House than the hon. member for Rochdale on all questions involving considerations of civil and religious liberty, and of reform, political, financial, or municipal. He has always been an ardent advocate of the most liberal reading of "the Constitution," and is one of the most rationally advanced of the school of "Radical Reformers." Amongst his most persevering and consistent efforts in furtherance of the doctrines of that school, have been his exertions to obtain an enlarged Parliamentary franchise. In the Anti-Corn-Law agitation the League obtained his advocacy and support; and in general he has always been identified with the English Radicals. In the present Session of Parliament, he has taken an active part against the Government Poor-Law measure of a Rate in Aid for the benefit of the destitute unions in Ireland, opposing it on every stage of its progress through the House; and on Monday night, on the occasion of the third reading of the bill, he crowned his opposition to the measure in a speech which was highly characteristic of the man, and is valuable as presenting the tendency of a most competent authority on the policy of a measure relative to which great difference of opinion and much doubt prevail. He asked if hon. gentlemen had read the accounts just received from Mayo. If they had, it was impossible for them to believe that the utmost amount to be raised under the bill would be at all adequate to the growing increase of distress. Three-fourths of the unfortunate inhabitants of Mayo were without clothing, houses, and employment. In such a state of things, the rate in aid would have the effect of increasing the evil, and of stopping employment, because a greater number of substantial people would be driven out of the country. In his opinion, assistance could best be rendered by the Government undertaking large works of public improvement, so as to give an immediate stimulus to employment. He was utterly astonished at the course pursued by the English Liberal members, by the advocates of popular liberty, and those who contended that there ought to be no taxation without representation, in supporting a bill that violated every principle of constitutional liberty. He had himself proposed an amendment on this bill on a recent occasion, and he found that not one single Liberal English member divided with him. The present case was an extra one; it was a case of famine, and as such it ought to be provided for not by the Poor-laws, but out of the Imperial Exchequer. He was quite willing that Ireland should bear her fair share of the general taxation, but so long as the union existed he could not consent that Ireland should be exclusively taxed for what were justly imperial purposes. (Hear.) They had been told that by opposing this measure they contributed to increase starvation and want. If he thought that the measure would save the people from starvation, it should have his support were it even ten times more unconstitutional than it was; but when he saw that the money already granted had not that effect, but that death from starvation was still advancing with rapid strides throughout the land, he did not want to allow this money to be expended in a similar manner. He thought that other steps ought to be taken. They were well aware of the fearful extent to which the enactment system added to the mass of pauperism in Ireland; but if they thought it wrong, why was that system allowed to continue? (Hear, hear.) He believed there never was a measure more calculated than the present to deprive this country of all moral weight among the Irish people, and believing, as he did believe, that it was also most unconstitutional, he felt it to be his duty, not merely as an Irishman, but as an English representative, to give it his most decided opposition. (Hear.)

Mr. Sharman Crawford can scarcely be called an effective speaker, notwithstanding that his speeches are usually marked by appropriate diction and much sound common-sense. His voice is weak, making him difficult to be heard, and his efforts to overcome that defect, impart to it a strained tone, which falls painfully upon the ear; while his manner, though not lacking earnestness, is tame, and devoid of animation.

The honourable gentleman is the owner of considerable landed property in different parts of Ireland, principally in the county of Down. He assumed the surname of Crawford in addition to his family name of Sharman, in accordance with the will of the late John Crawford, Esq., to whose estates he succeeded.

Mr. Sharman Crawford, it should be added, enjoys the reputation of being one of the best and most considerate of the landlords of Ireland.

MAY-POLE IN THE FOREST OF DEAN, GLOUCESTERSHIRE.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

SURRENDER OF PALERMO.

THE fall of Catania and the other disasters to the Sicilian arms which followed so close on each other discouraged the Government at Palermo to such a degree, that, to save the city from the useless horrors of the consequences of a battle, they submitted to the Neapolitan General, on the 21st ult. The various members of the late Government, their General, Mieroslawski, and other parties not compromised, have made their escape, some to Malta, others to Marseilles.

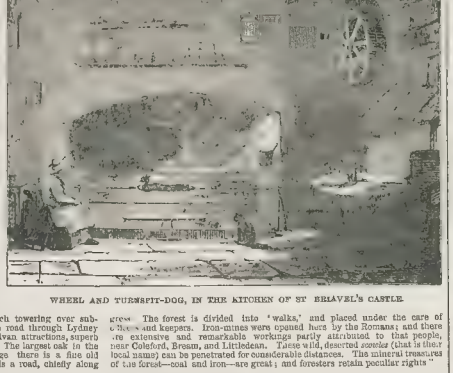
According to the *Times* Correspondent's latest communication, the *Arial* French steamer arrived at Palermo, on its return from Gaëta, on the 21st ult., and it was at once announced that the proposed mediation had failed, and that the King of Naples would listen to nothing short of an unconditional surrender, similar to that made at Syracuse and Nota. Despatches were at the same time received from the Admiral, explaining that any further hope for the insurgents remained, and recommending that a deputation should be at once sent with the keys of the city to General Filangieri. Letters likewise came to hand from Mr. Temple, instructing Mr. Goodwin, the Consul, to assist by all means in his power the steps taken by the French agents to advance a sort ement, and prevent a further effusion of blood. In consequence of these communications, great excitement prevailed in the city, and the cry of "Viva [illegible]" was loudly renewed; but the new Provisional Government soon [illegible]

NOOKS AND CORNERS OF OLD ENGLAND.

MAY-POLE AT ST. BRIAVEL'S, IN THE FOREST OF DEAN, GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

Hards is his barte that with nought
In May, whan al this earth is wrought;
Whan he may on these branches here
The small birdes singing clere,
Ther blisful sweet song yliken,
And in this seson delitten,
Whan Love affraueth alle lithe.
CHAUCER'S *Romaunt of the Rose*

So completely are objects connected with old English customs being removed, in consequence of our rapid improvement and change of habits, that we take the opportunity of illustrating one of the few remaining May-poles—that in the village of St. Briavels, in the picturesque Forest of Dean, in Gloucestershire



WHEEL AND TURNSPIT-DOG, IN THE KITCHEN OF ST BRIAVEL'S CASTLE.

There are few places in England more interesting to the antiquary and lover of fine scenery than the Forest of Dean. This Castle, in which the accompanying sketch was taken, is situated on a lofty eminence which overlooks the valley of the Wye. The view is very beautiful, and is terminated by the distant Welsh mountains. The Castle is of immense strength, and was, until lately, used as a prison and court connected with some ancient privileges held by the freemen of Dean The church, in front of the Castle, contains memories of early Norman architecture: and the old May-pole is still standing in the village at Clearwell Green.

A short distance from St. Briavels is a simple cross, of early date: indeed, the Forest of Dean abounds in Roman remains, ancient and most curious [illegible] mural monuments, &c. In some of [illegible] the stocks and whipping-posts may still be seen. The forest coal and iron districts are also of much interest.

In the second edition of Mr. Cliffe's [illegible] "Book of South Wales" we find the [illegible] attractive details of this district, which our tourist considers to have been strangely overlooked by writers on the Wye:—

"Those who visit the Buckstone, and possess curiosity or leisure, must feel moved by an impulse to penetrate the vast region of scenery woods which stretches before them. A large forest is always invested with an air of mystery—sublimity. You may lose yourself in it. You may meet with some adventure. Wild animals or birds that shun the haunts of man are sure to cross your path. How fresh and soothing are the cool green woods! How deep the solitude! We recommend tourists to proceed through the town of Coleford to the Speech House, distant about eight miles from Monmouth; and to walk from thence—the path is often wet and miry—to the "White Oak," a monarch towering over subject woods. The scenery about Park-end, and along the road through Lydney by Bream, is also exceedingly beautiful; besides the Roman attractions, superb views are sometimes obtained of the Vale of the Severn. The largest oak in the forest (41 feet in girth) is at Newland, by which village there is a fine old church—strangers might return to Monmouth. There is a road, chiefly along the high ground, near the western edge of the forest from Monmouth to Chepstow, through Clearwell, St. Briavel's, and Tidenham Chase. St. Briavel's Castle—an interesting ruin was built by Milo Fitzwalter (temp. Henry I.) to curb the incursions of the Welsh. About a century afterwards it reverted to the Crown by forfeiture.—Offa's Dyke terminates at Beachley, and may be traced at a point where it crosses the road at Buckington Pump."

"This has always been a famous forest. In the middle ages it afforded a safe refuge to robbers, who used often to go afloat and plunder vessels on the Severn. The commanders of the Spanish Armada had orders 'not to leave a tree standing in it,' says Evelyn, 'they should not be able to subdue our nation.' Early in the reign of Charles I. the forest contained 43,000 acres; 14,000 of which were woodland, but the devastations committed were so great, that in 1657 only 200 large oak and beech trees were standing. 'To repair those wastes, 11,000 acres were immediately inclosed, planted, and carefully guarded,' and large additions have since been made. The plantations, during the last twenty years, in this magnificent nursery of navy timber (the quality of the oaks is the finest in England) have made very great progress. The forest is divided into 'walks,' and placed under the care of keepers and keepers. Iron-mines were opened here by the Romans; and there are extensive and remarkable workings partly attributed to that people, near Coleford, Broam, and Littledean. These wild, deserted *scenes* (that is their local name) can be penetrated for considerable distances. The mineral treasures of the forest—coal and iron—are great; and foresters retain peculiar rights"

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, May 6—[illegible] Sunday after Easter. St. John.
MONDAY, 7 [illegible] Full moon, 7h. 7m. A.M.
[illegible] Quarter. Easter Term ends.
WEDNESDAY, 9 [illegible] of Lodi, 1795.
THURSDAY, 10—Length of night, 8h. 43m.
FRIDAY, 11—Day increased since Shortest Day, 7h. 32m.
SATURDAY, 12—Richard Cœur de Lion married Berengaria, 1191.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE, FOR THE WEEK ENDING MAY 12

Thursday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
M.	M.	M.	M.	M.	M.	M.
3 8h	4 8h	5 8h	6 8h	7 8h	8 9h	9 9h
3 33	3 59	4 25	4 51	5 17	5 43	6 9
15	10	10	11	11	12	12
10	10	10	10	10	10	10

OPERA COMIQUE, ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.—In consequence of the great success which attended the production of Herr [illegible]'s opera of LE PRÉ AUX CLERCS, on Wednesday last, it will be repeated on MONDAY, MAY 7th. Principal Characters by M Crosnier, M Castaing, and Mlle. Charton

M. [illegible] (Pianiste Particulier de Sa Majesté le Roi des Belges) and Mlle. [illegible] beg to announce that they will, during the present season, in a new opera, by Halévy, entitled NE TOUCHEZ PAS A LA REINE. The Chorus and Orchestra will be led by Mons. Charton. Duo Fernand Mora [illegible]

[illegible] Mons. [illegible]

[illegible] Popular Opera of LA DAME BLANCHE will be given on WEDNESDAY NEXT, MAY 9th. Anna, Mdlle. Charton; Georges, M. Castaing (his first appearance in that character). Boxes, Stalls, Tickets, and Season Prospectuses may be had [illegible] Mr. MITCHELL'S Royal Library, 33, Old Bond street; and at the box office of the Theatre, which is open daily, from 11 till 5 o'clock.

ASTLEY'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE.—Proprietor, Mr. BATTY.—The Public is respectfully informed that a New Grand Military Equestrian Spectacle, founded on recent Continental events, in active preparation, and will be produced at Astley's [illegible] with the MOULTAN and GOOJERAT, or, the Conquest of the Sikhs! [illegible] NOVEL and [illegible] Entertainments will commence at 6 and 7. [illegible] Grand Spectacle of the WHITE [illegible] GINIA; or, the Heroine [illegible] with a Prancing [illegible] Stage-manager Mr W. West

UNDER the IMMEDIATE PATRONAGE of Her Most Gracious Majesty the QUEEN, His Royal Highness the PRINCE ALBERT—Mr. W. STERNDALE BENNETT'S GRAND MORNING CONCERTS, in AID of the ROYAL [illegible] FUND, will be given [illegible] on MONDAY, MAY 21st [illegible] on WEDNESDAY, MAY 23rd [illegible] Duke of Rutland, K.G. [illegible] Duke of Cambridge, and the Duke of Norfolk, K.G.

exaggerations, are quite appalling, and are unparalleled in the history of civilization. The Dublin Correspondent of a daily contemporary epitomises the sad history in a few words. He says that "matters are getting from bad to worse. The task of reading the provincial organs, Repeal and Tory, has become painful. They are all in the one story, and set to the same dolorous tune—bankruptcy in the upper and middle classes; the sons of the gentry squabbling for situations which the butlers of their progenitors would scarcely have deemed worthy of acceptance; Protestant clergymen reduced to the most pitiable state of destitution; the landlords being no longer capable of paying the tithe rent-charge; Roman Catholic priests shorn of their "dues," and flying to the relief-lists, their flocks being either inmates of the poor-house or the grave, or wanderers to other lands, in the hope of gaining that subsistence which is denied them at home." Add to this, that the land is uncultivated; that the peasantry die by scores on the wayside, and sometimes remain unburied for days; and that some parishes do not contain a population above a fourth as numerous as that which they counted even three years ago, and that these survivors are weak, dispirited, and almost entirely destitute, and we have a striking and too true picture of the present condition of Ireland. One little episode will complete the unhappy story. In the once thriving town of Newcastle, county Limerick, says the *Dublin Evening Mail*, "during the quarter-sessions just ended, there were over 1200 prisoners to be tried, and it occupied the Court but three days to try them all. And why? Simply because they all pleaded guilty, in the hope of being detained in prison; and two who were discharged were the next day accused of riot, and committed on an attempt to break into gaol." And this is the social misery, demoralization, and despair which we are to cure by an Irish Poor-Law and by a bill for facilitating the sale of encumbered estates!

THE victory of Goojerat has been followed, as was anticipated, by the surrender of Shere Singh and the Sikh leaders. There only remains the defeat and punishment of the Affghan auxiliaries, to complete the British triumph and to end the war. The overland mail of the 3rd of April brings full details of all the operations immediately consequent upon the defeat of Shere Sing. After flying in confusion from the field of Goojerat, the Sikhs directed their course towards Rhotas. General Sir Walter Gilbert pursued them at the head of 15,000 men. He reached the Jhelum on the 28th of February, and found that the river, swollen by rains and the melting of the snow on the hills, occupied five considerable channels, with islands between. He pushed across all these, with the loss of only one soldier, and a few camels. This operation employed five days. The General then advanced upon Rhotas, an old and extensive hill fortress, which he found to have been temporarily occupied by the Sikhs and abandoned. He continued his onward progress, the Sikhs still flying before him, and seized upon the Bukreash Pass. It now appears to have become evident to Shere Singh and Chuttur Singh that all chance of escape was at an end. They, therefore, opened negotiations for a surrender, pleading for the guarantee of their lives. The reply given to them on the same as had been previously given to Moolraj at Moultan—was, that the surrender must be complete, immediate, and unconditional. On the 7th of March, one of the principal Sirdars, with 500 men and 3 guns, arrived in the camp of General Gilbert, and threw himself upon the generosity of the conquerors. On the following day, Mrs Lawrence and family and the other British prisoners were delivered up; and in the evening the Sikh leader himself made his appearance. As certain arrangements for the delivery of the artil ery that had escaped our possession at Goojerat had to be made, Shere Singh was allowed to return to his own camp, to complete them. He did not, however, make his re-appearance so soon as was expected; and as there was both a possibility, and to some extent a belief in the British camp, that, notwithstanding his promise to surrender, he would make one last desperate effort for victory, General Gilbert continued his march, fully prepared for the encounter. On the 14th, however, this intention, if ever formed by the Sikh chieftain, was unhesitatingly abandoned. He and his father Chuttur Singh, with eleven others of the principal Sirdars, arrived in the British camp at Rawul Pindee, and delivered up their swords. Forty-one pieces of artillery and 16,000 stand of arms were at the same time surrendered. A proclamation issued by the Governor-General on the 17th notified these facts, stating at the same time that the war was not concluded, and that there could be no cessation of hostilities until Dost Mohammed and the Affghan army had been either driven from the province of Peshawur, or destroyed within it. General Gilbert was previously in full march upon Attock, which he reached on the 17th, having marched a distance of 41 miles in 36 hours, through a most difficult country, and over two or three rapid streams. When the army was about six miles from Attock, it was announced that the Affghans had just evacuated the fort, and crossed the Indus to Hyderabad, and that they were at that moment engaged in destroying the bridge of boats by which they had effected their passage. General Gilbert, with a small escort, and the whole of his staff, galloped forward at this announcement, and never stopped to take breath until they arrived upon the hill at the right of the Fort of Attock, which overlooks the river. Here they discovered the Affghan army, 7000 or 8000 strong, encamped on the other side of the Indus, while a detachment of about 100 men were engaged in burning and otherwise destroying the boats. On seeing the British, whom they imagined to be at least two days' march behind, their consternation was so great, that they hastily cut the ropes that bound the boats, and fled with the whole of the Affghan force. The boats drifted down the stream, but about fifteen of them were secured; and, at the date of the last advices from Attock, a portion of the force under General Gilbert had taken possession of Hyderabad, and the whole army was engaged in crossing the river. The Affghans were in full retreat towards the Khyber Pass; and if, as was probable, the Khyberries have impeded their progress, and stopped their passes against them, the Affghans must have been all made prisoners within a few days after the last intelligence was received from General Gilbert. There only requires this latter consummation to complete the moral effect of the war upon the enemies of our power in India.

Speculation is naturally rife, after such a victory as that of Goojerat, as to the future fate of the Punjaub. The *Bombay Times* states that there is no intention on the part of the British Government to annex it to our dominions, but that it is to be governed by a Council of Regency, in the name of the young Maharajah, with Sir Henry Lawrence as President. But, whatever may be the present intentions of the Governor General, so much will depend upon the view taken by Sir Charles Napier on his arrival, that no opinion can be formed of the ultimate decision.

BENTINCK TESTIMONIAL.—The committee connected with the Notts Testimonial to the late Lord George Bentinck have at length decided upon the following inscription: "To the memory of Lord George Frederick Cavendish Bent nck, second surviving son of William Henry Cavendish Scott, fourth Duke of Portland, &c., whose ardent patriotism and uncompromising honesty were only equalled by the persevering zeal and extraordinary talents which called forth the grateful homage of those who, in erecting this mem rial, pay a heartfelt tribute to exertions which prematurely brought to the grave one who might long have lived the pride of his native county. He died September 21st, 1848, aged 46."

DIORAMA, REGENT'S-PARK.—With all our recollection of the successes of this unique exhibition, we do not remember a more beautiful one than the present views—the Valley of Rosenlaui, with the beautiful effects of a Storm in the Alps; and the celebrated Church of Santa Croce, at Florence, with the exquisite gradations of light and shade peculiar to this establishment.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

PUBLIC MEETING.

THE NAVAL AND MILITARY BIBLE SOCIETY.—The sixty-ninth annual meeting of the supporters of the above society was held, on Monday, at the Hanover-square Rooms, the Earl of Chichester in the chair. The military secretary, Major Sotheby, read the report, from which it appeared that the issue of bibles and testaments was greater during the last than in any preceding year: 1841 had been distributed in the army, and 500 among the troops of the East India Company: 1276 had been divided among thirty of H.M ships, and 1100 had been supplied to the Royal Marines stationed at Woolwich and Gosport: 16,378 had, with few exceptions, been dispersed in merchant ships, at the reduced price of 2d. and 2953 to the boat and bargemen on the river. 1261 copies had been sold to the seamen at the London Docks—which makes the total number of bibles and testaments issued during the past year 23,210, and since the commencement, 850,093. The income amounted to £9439 9s. 8d., and after deducting the necessary charges a balance was left of £19

YORK BUILDERS' BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.—On Monday evening the supporters of this society held their forty-second annual general meeting, at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate street. The report stated that the society was formed in 1807, and since that period 1221 persons and their pensions with pensions to the aggregate amount of £32,365 18s 4d. The number of pensioners during the past year, including 44 in the asylum at Camberwell, had been 362, and the amount of pensions distributed £1629 2s. 6d. The past year's receipts for the support of the society had amounted to £1861 5s. 9d., being a trifle less than the previous year; and the expenditure left a balance in the hands of the treasurer of £31 9s. 9d. After the unanimous adoption of the report, and the passing of the usual routine resolutions, a vote of thanks was given to the chairman, and the meeting separated.

HOME AND COLONIAL SCHOOL SOCIETY.—On Monday evening the supporters of this society held their forty-second annual general meeting, at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate street. The report stated that the society was formed in 1836, and since that period 1221 male and female persons with pensions to the aggregate amount of £32,365 18s 4d. The number of pensioners during the past year, including 44 in the asylum at Camberwell, had been 362, and the amount of pensions distributed £1629 2s. 6d. The past year's receipts for the support of the society had amounted to £1861 5s. 9d., being a trifle less than the previous year; and the expenditure left a balance in the hands of the treasurer of £31 9s. 9d. After the unanimous adoption of the report, and the passing of the usual routine resolutions, a vote of thanks was given to the chairman, and the meeting separated.

HOME AND COLONIAL SCHOOL SOCIETY.—The examination of the children of the schools of this Society, and the annual public meeting of its subscribers and friends, took place on Monday, at the institution in Gray's-inn-road. The lessons were of unusually interest to the other children, bearing on the commerce and manufactures of the country. Amongst the visitors were the Earl of Harrowby, the Lord Henry Cholmondeley, &c. The Hon. and Rev. Montague Villiers presided at the meeting. The society has greatly enlarged its premises, and now trains upwards of 200 females annually. Its system of moral and religious training is highly popular.

CITY OF LONDON COMMON SEWER.—On Tuesday a Court was held, and the question of the reduction of the price of gas was considered. The City and the Chartered Gas Companies proposed to light the public lamps within the city of London upon the following terms: For batswing burners, £4 4s. per annum, three-hole burners £2 14s. ditto, upon the terms and conditions of the present contract, which requires them to keep clean and in repair the lanterns and fittings free of any charge to the City; and both companies severally acquainted the commissioners that it was their intention to reduce the price of gas to the private consumers in the city of London from 6s. 6d. to 6s. for the next year: the reduction to commence from the 24th of next June. The announcement was received with applause, and the offers of the two companies were accepted.

EAST INDIA HOUSE.—On Tuesday a ballot was taken at the East India House on the following question, viz.—"That it is Court is of opinion that the treaty concluded by the Bombay Government in 1819 with Pertabsihn, the Raja of Sattara, and subsequently renewed with his brother and successor, the late Appa Sahib, conferred upon and guaranteed to those princes the hereditary sovereignty in the principality of Sattara; and this Court being further of opinion that the heirs and successors to those princes, whether by adoption or in right of blood, are not tied to the inheritance under the terms and conditions of the said treaty: this Court considers it to be right and necessary to record its opinion, that no case has been made out to justify the annexation of the said principality of Sattara to the British territory." At six o'clock the glasses were closed and delivered to the scrutineers, who reported that there were For the question, 95; against the question, 297; majority against the question, 201.

WESLEYAN MISSIONARY SOCIETY.—The annual meeting of this society was held on Monday, in Exeter Hall, Strand. The hall was densely crowded. Sir Edward N. Buxton took the chair at eleven o'clock. The report stated that the general state of the society's missions was decided

and that the annual returns were such as to stimulate them to increase its exertions. The operations of the society derived great importance from remarkable character of the present times. The Wurtemberg mission was a feature as to be regarded with peculiar interest, as counteracting extensively the infidel principles sought to be inculcated there. In France the society had found a more effectual means of furthering their labours. The small increase of members in India and Ceylon was not deemed altogether unworthy of notice. In Austria the society was progressing. In New Zealand and Feejee the missions had been most successful. They had been proceeding most favorably in South Eastern Africa, until their operations were disturbed by the Kaffir war; but since that time they had the satisfaction of seeing that the zeal of the inhabitants had been re-awakened. The committee regretted that an accumulation of the funds did not take place, whereby their course of action would be eventually rendered easier, as they would be obliged to contract their operations within the limits of their funds. Some very large donations had been received, but the great facilities afforded last year by the Council for visiting the garden has resulted an increase of £800 in the receipts in nine months' committee had finally to the partial success of the present administration will prove the commencement of a new period of prosperity, since, for the first time in twelve years, the income has advanced an increase of the former over those of the preceding year. The report of the auditors having been unanimously approved, and a vote of thanks carried to those gentlemen, Mr. Mitchell (the secretary) read the report of the council, which stated that the number of fellows, fellows, and annual subscribers amounted to 1710. The sum collected last year was not only greater than that in 1847, but greater than that of any year since 1843, and the increase of 50,964 visitors presented a more favourable difference than in any two previous years, excepting 1835 and 1846, when it amounted to 83,300. The returns from the commencement of the new year were also extremely favorable, there having been, up to Saturday last, an increase of 5663 visitors over the corresponding weeks of last year, and of £134 13s. in the receipts. A considerable saving had been effected in the expenditure of provisions, amounting to £201 7s 10d., or ten per cent. on the amount expended during the past year, notwithstanding the great increase in the number of animals. The most serious casualties of the past year had been the loss of the male lion (which had been in the gardens thirteen years), the male giraffe, and the male arrocha. The increase of visitors during the year had been 50,048. The report was received and adopted, and a vote of thanks passed to the council; and, after some other routine business, the meeting separated.

ROYAL ORTHOPÆDIC HOSPITAL.—The anniversary festival of this excellent charity will be held on the 15th inst., at the Free-masons' Tavern—the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, V.P., in the chair—when a large attendance is expected. The committee state, that, thrown the wards of the hospital are full, and the number of out-patients is between 600 and 700, there are upwards of [illegible], whose admission as in-patients is indispensable. The successful [illegible] of the committee urgently appeal to the benevolent public for the [illegible] pending in charity.

BOOKBINDERS' FINISHERS' ASSOCIATION.—The second annual festival of the Bookbinders' Finishers' Association will take place at the Rough Tavern, Museum-street, on Monday next.

LANDED SOCIETY.—On Wednesday, the annual meeting of this society took place at the Freemasons' Tavern, Great Queen-street, in order to receive the report and on general business. Lord Braybrooke took the chair. The report stated that four works had been issued during the past year, and that are now on the list for publication. The total receipts, with Pertabsihn, &c., had been £3862 3s. 9d., and the expenditure £3865 1s. 11d., leaving a balance of £2 12s. 10d.; £10 had been invested in the purchase of £9 16s. 3d. Three per Cents, which has raised the society's stock to £7911 19s. 10d.

THE HOSPITAL FOR CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST, BROMPTON.—The anniversary of this institution was celebrated on Wednesday by a public dinner, given at the Albion Tavern. Mr. D. Disraeli, M.P., took the chair. The hon. gentleman was supported on his right by Lord Feversham, and on his left by M. Guizot. In the course of the evening Mr. Philip Rose (the Honorary Secretary) read the eighth annual report of the institution, from which we take a few extracts, as showing the great results of what was formerly considered an experiment, but which has been proved to be a matter of fact. The document refers to the events of the last twelve months: "They have been able during the year to open two additional wards, containing 12 beds. The total number of in-patients now admitted in the present building has reached to 81. Since the opening of the new building in November, 1846—676 patients have been admitted, of whom were relieved 466; died, 129; remaining in the house, 81. The attendance during the past year have been 3000, of whom 2324 were relieved. From the list of January last, the number admitted has been 95; of whom 11, or rather more than one-ninth, have died. With respect to the erection of a chapel, the building will be carried on under the direction of the committee. Sir Henry Foulis having kindly undertaken to supply funds as they are required. The cost of erection is limited to £1500. The funds, however, for the purpose of the erection of the chapel, as also the sum for the purchase of the land on the west of the hospital. M. Guizot made a short speech on proposing the health of the Duke of Richmond, president of the institution. There were [illegible] £1744 subscribed during the evening.

MEXICAN COMPANY.—The general meeting of this mining company was held on Wednesday, at their offices in Great Winchester-street, when the report of the directors for the past year was laid before the shareholders, together with the accounts of the company, from its commencement in 1825 up to the 31st of December last. J. G. Hanson, Esq., was in the chair. The secretary (F. R. Maude, Esq.) read the report, which stated that the war with the United States, and the disturbances thereby created, had destroyed all the expectations previously formed of the mines of Oaxaca; so great, indeed, was the anarchy that Mr. Pinchon, the agent of the company at Oaxaca, represented in his letters that it would require 1000 men at least to protect a *conducta* from Mexico to Oaxaca: in consequence of this state of things, the agents at Oaxaca declared their inability to continue their purchases, and this compelled the agent to enter into arrangements for the sale of the ores to the *miners* on payment of one half for their services. The remainder, however, failed in practice, and the supply of ores fell off, and the yearly produce of silver consequently decreased. Articles of supply rose in price and aggravated these losses; but the loss on the year's balance sheet is only £7141 7s. 3d., an amount which includes the London expenses of £2000. The year's loss on the Taxco is reduced to £134 7s. 3d. From the balance sheet of the company it appeared that the funds of the company abroad amounted to £18500, a stock of quicksilver equal to several years' supply, 150 cargals of supply, a good stock of iron and such stores, no doubt, no liability! The plant of the company abroad is valued at £18,830. The estimated value of the silver in hand is £3767 4s., making a total of £21,537 4s. The total receipts of the company from its commencement to December last, amounted to £1,394,639 1s. 11d., and a total disbursement of equal amount, leaving a sum of £1500 in the hands of the company at Exchequer Bills, cash at the bankers, and in hand. After some discussion the report was unanimously adopted, and it was determined that in the existing state of affairs it would be unwise to advance more capital than the sums themselves furnished for their current expenditure. At the same time, a vote of thanks was most cordially passed in acknowledgment of Mr. Finchon's able services for more than 20 years as the agent of the company. It was also stated that a run had been recently opened in the Jesu Maria, which promised very flattering results.

MANSION HOUSE.—We are requested to state, that, in consequence of her Majesty's concert at Buckingham Palace, the Lord Mayor is obliged to defer until a future opportunity the entertainment he proposed to have given on Wednesday next, the 9th inst.

CLERKENWELL COUNTY COURT.—WANTED A JUDGE.—On Saturday last, and six other days within the last fortnight, much dissatisfaction was expressed at this court, in consequence of 1100 cases having been put down for trial—that is, at the rate of 150 a day, but, owing to the death of Mr. Starkie, the late judge, the proceedings have been suspended, much to the inconvenience of a vast number of witnesses, &c. The evil is a very serious one, as affecting the general working of the bill. There are now upwards of 5000 plaints unheard, and the appointment of a judge, with an assistant, is anxiously looked for.

ATTEMPTED RENEWAL OF THE CHARTIST AGITATION.—On Wednesday night a meeting of the Chartist body was held at the British School-room, Cowper-street, City-road, for the purpose of adopting a petition to Parliament in favour of the people's Charter. It was expected that Mr. G. Thompson would have presided, but in his absence the chair was taken by Mr. William Davis, a working man. The speeches and resolutions were of the usual character of such meetings, but somewhat more guarded in their language than those of last year Mr. F. O'Connor was present, and made a speech, proposing a resolution, to the effect that the working classes having been heretofore used as tools by other parties, in the effecting of organic changes under a limited system of franchise, this meeting pledged itself that they would not advocate any political measure short of the people's Charter, but would stand firmly together as a distinct and separate class, contending for the natural rights of man, and their liberation from unnatural and destructive competition with each other.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS.—The births registered during the week ending April 28 amount to 1528, of which number 776 were males, and 752 females the deaths to 1058, the males being 533, and the females 525; which gives 98 more than the weekly average of saving; but the return shows a small decrease on the two previous weeks, in which the numbers were respectively 1566 and 1089 The excess on the average is chiefly manifested, as was previously shown, by bronchitis and hooping-cough, which were fatal—the former to 91 persons, though only 37 died one week with another in the corresponding quarter of former years—the latter to 51 children out of the usual average of 15; even more than usual Hooping-cough, however, shows a marked decline since the beginning of March, when the number returned was 89. Scarlatina caused 47 deaths, or 15 more than the average; diarrhœa and dysentery 18, or 4 in excess; cholera [illegible] the average; diarrhœa and dysentery 18, or 4 in excess; cholera [illegible] only 1. The mortality from typhus continues to decline, and is now remarkably low; the deaths from it were 34, the average being 42: in last February they averaged about 60, and in the same month of 1848 were returned to the present number. The mortality from small-pox is under, that from measles a little above, the average. The continued excess of mortality from bronchitis may be ascribed to the extreme fickleness of temperature in recent weeks

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.—The temperature was less than that of the same week on an average of seven years by 3.7 deg. It was under this average during the whole period between the 23rd and 26th of April. It rose, however, considerably on Wednesday, and maintained its position during the rest of the week. On Thursday and Friday the highest temperatures was 58 and 59 deg., the daily mean 48 deg. The mean of the week was 49 deg. The mean height of the barometer was 29.516.

FIRE AND LOSS OF LIFE.

On Wednesday night, about ten o'clock, a fire broke out at No. 57, King William street, City, in the joint occupation of Mr. Devereux, a hat manufacturer, and Mr. Dewey, a tailor. Mrs Devereux and two of her children were in the house.

The remains of two of the unfortunate inmates were taken out of the ruins. Mrs Devereux has since died from the effects of the injuries she sustained

After the discovery of the fire, and before the arrival of the escapes and engines, two females—Mrs. Devereux and one of her children—were seen at a dreadful height at the third floor window, screaming in a half frantic tone their imploring fate, and immediately afterwards Mrs Devereux threw herself out and fell upon her head on the flagstones in front of the house, blood streaming from the wounds inflicted by the fall. Before sufficient time had elapsed to remove the poor sufferer, her daughter followed, and striking in her descent the maiden gutter over the door she broke her left leg, and otherwise most fearfully injured. Little hopes are entertained of her recovery.

The escapes of the Royal Society, under the direction of Mr. Paddelly, the inventor, were on the spot in less than five minutes after the alarm was given, but unfortunately not in time to be of the least assistance to the inmates. In spite of the vast torrents of water scattered over the flames, they continued to rage with great fury until a quarter past five o'clock that they were subdued. During the whole time the lightning flashed vividly and the thunder roared loudly.

One of Mr. Devereaux's children made her appearance at a lower window, and, having broken the glass, succeeded in forcing her way partially through the aperture, when some one residing in Mr. Hudson's next door, with the aid of the police, managed to draw the poor creature through—but, in so doing, the flesh was dreadfully cut on her legs and other parts of the body.

The firemen and escape-men discovered the body of the third floor female, consisting of a few young women, apparently about 18 years of age; and near her the body of a child, about 9 or 10 years old, also fearfully burnt.

How the disaster occurred cannot at present be accounted for. The premises were closed between eight and nine o'clock, when everything seemed perfectly safe

Mr. Devereux was, at the time of the outbreak, at Windsor on business.

COUNTRY NEWS.

ADDRESS TO MR. HUDSON, FROM THE ELECTORS OF SUNDERLAND.—On Wednesday evening a deputation from the town of Sunderland waited upon George Hudson, Esq., M.P. for that borough, at Newby Park, with an address congratulating him on the services of their constituent to the private and public [illegible] individual. Mr. Hudson received the address with thankfulness. [illegible] Amidst the unjust aspersions that have been directed against [illegible] my character, to know that I possess the unbiassed confidence and the kind regard of those with whom I pass my daily life, imparts a consolation to my mind for which I never can be sufficiently grateful. You do me only justice when you express your conviction that I have never been actuated in any conduct I have pursued, in the [illegible] ment has passed away, I fear not the calm judgment and the indulgent consideration of an intelligent right-minded British community."

MR. WARD AND ELECTION OF SHEFFIELD.—MR. H. G. Ward, late Under-Secretary to the Admiralty, has issued a valedictory address to his late constituents in Sheffield, having resigned his seat in the House of Commons, consequent upon his appointment as Chief Secretary to the office of Lord High Commissioner of the Ionian Islands In the course of this address the hon. gentleman, adverting to some votes of his in the House which had not given satisfaction, says—"In the exercise of his constituents, says I am," I admit, however, that upon many points my own views have been modified by a nearer acquaintance with the responsibilities of power. I am not ashamed to confess that the experience of the last three years has brought me in my difficulties in practice, which in theory I did not apprehend, and that, although I entertain as firm a belief as ever in those great principles of justice and good faith upon which all governments rests, those great principles of justice, honest men may differ honestly, and always must differ so long as the human mind is differently impressed by the times and circumstances amidst which each of us has to act."

THE SHEFFIELD ELECTION.—On Monday, a meeting of the electors and non-electors of Sheffield was held for the purpose of listening to an address from Mr. Roebuck, the candidate for the representation of the borough. The meeting was one of the most numerous that has been held in Sheffield for some years, there being not less than 10,000 or 11,000 persons present. A resolution was adopted, pledging the meeting to support Mr. Roebuck

FESTIVITIES AT GISBORNE PARK.—MAJORITY OF LORD RIBBLESDALE. On Saturday, the 28th ult., the Right Hon. Thomas Lord Ribblesdale attained his majority, an event which was celebrated with much rejoicing at his residence, Gisborne Park. In the morning and during the day merry peals were rung on the bells of the church, cannons fired at intervals, two bands of music played on different parts of the grounds, and in the evening the town was brilliantly illuminated. There was a splendid display of fireworks At all the inns of the village excellent dinners were provided for the tenants and friends of the youthful nobleman, and while the tenantry were feasted, the poor were not forgotten On Monday the wives of the tenantry and others were entertained with tea and coffee, an abundance of good old Jamaica being provided for those who like it. The [illegible], and the church bells rang merrily throughout the day

THE MANCHESTER LODGING-HOUSE ASSOCIATION.—An association under this title has recently been formed, of which the Bishop of Manchester is the patron, and which has for its object to carry into effect the abuses and evils of every kind that characterise many of the existing lodging-houses for the poorer classes

MAY LYRICS

BY [illegible], LL.D.

THE MAYING.

AN INVITATION.

I.

Fair May unveils her ruddy cheek,
And decks her brow with daisies,
And scatters blossoms as she goes,
Through fields and forest mazes.
The fragrant hawthorn, white with bloom,
Fills all the uplands airy:
The grass is dry, the sky is clear—
Let's go a Maying, Mary.

II.

I dearly love, in days like this,
When birds make music o'er us,
To roam with thee through wild wood paths,
And listen to their chorus;
To help thee over crags and stiles,
And take thy hand in leaping,
And out and in to see thy face
Through leaves and branches peeping.

III.

Ten years have pass'd since first I saw
Thy fresh and budding beauty,
And love has ripen'd with the years,
And link'd itself with duty.
In life's young spring I swore to thee
A truth that should not vary;
And now, in summer of my days,
I love thee better, Mary.

IV.

Time lays his finger light on thee,
Thy cheeks are red as peaches;
Thine eyes are bright as first they glow'd
To hear my youthful speeches.
Thine eldest boy is nine years old,
Thy youngest babe two summers;
And thou art blooming like a girl,
Mid all the little comers.

V.

Bring all the four into the woods—
We'll set them gathering posies
Of harebells blue and pimpernels,
Instead of garden roses.
Beneath the trees we'll have one day
Of frolicsome employment;
And birds shall sing and winds shall blow,
To help us to enjoyment.

VI.

Leave house affairs to shift awhile—
Leave work, and care, and sorrow;
We'll be the merrier to-day,
And happier to-morrow.
I would not greatly care for life,
If fate and toil contrary
Could not afford me, now and then,
A holiday for Mary.

VII.

And Fate is kind to those who strive
To make existence pleasant,
With harmless joys and simple tastes,
And kindness ever present.
We'll not complain; so come away,
And when we want a treasure,
We'll use these May-day memories
To buy forgotten pleasure.

THE IVY IN THE DUNGEON.

I.

The ivy in a dungeon grew
Unfed by rain, uncheer'd by dew;
Its pallid leaflets only drank
Cave-moistures foul, and odours dank.

II.

But through the dungeon-grating high
There fell a sunbeam from the sky;
It slept upon the grateful floor
In silent gladness evermore.

III.

The ivy felt a tremor shoot
Through all its fibres to the root;
It felt the light, it saw the ray,
It strove to issue into day.

IV.

It grew, it crept, it push'd, it clomb—
Long had the darkness been its home;
But well it knew, though veiled in night,
The goodness and the joy of light.

V.

Its clinging roots grew deep and strong;
Its stem expanded firm and long;

And in the currents of the air
Its tender branches flourish'd fair.

VI.

It reach'd the beam—it thrill'd, it curl'd—
It bless'd the warmth that cheers the world;
It rose towards the dungeon bars—
It look'd upon the sun and stars.

VII.

It felt the life of bursting spring,
It heard the happy sky-lark sing.
It caught the breath of morns and eves,
And woo'd the swallow to its leaves.

VIII.

By rains, and dews, and sunshine fed
Over the outer wall it spread;
And in the daybeam waving free,
It grew into a steadfast tree.

X.

Upon that solitary place
Its verdure threw adorning grace.
The mating birds became its guests,
And sang its praises from their nests.

X.

Wouldst know the moral of the rhyme?
Behold the heavenly light, and climb!
Look up, O tenant of the cell,
Where man, the prisoner, must dwell.

XI.

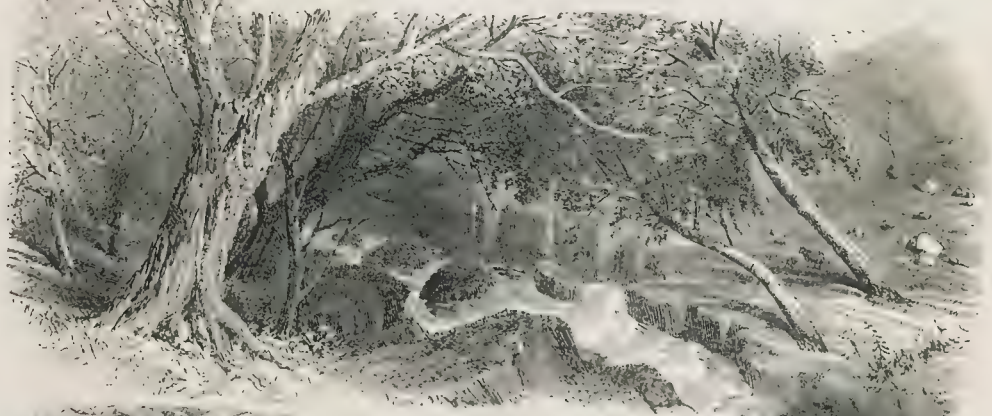
To every dungeon comes a ray
Of God's interminable day.
On every heart a sunbeam falls
To cheer its lonely prison walls.

XII.

The ray is Truth. Oh, soul, aspire
To bask in its celestial fire;
So shalt thou quit the glooms of clay,
So shalt thou flourish into day.

XIII.

So shalt thou reach the dungeon grate,
No longer dark and desolate;
And look around thee, and above,
Upon a world of light and love.



THE NAMELESS MOUNTAIN STREAM.

I.

Up from the shore of the placid lake
Wherein thou tumblest, murmuring low,
Over the meadow, and through the brake,
And over the moor where the rushes grow,
I've traced thy course, thou gentle brook.
I've seen thy life in all thy moods,
I've seen thee lingering in the nook
Of the shady, fragrant, pine-tree woods.

I've seen thee starting and leaping down
The smooth high rocks and boulders brown;
I've track'd thee upwards, upwards still,
From the spot where the lonely birch-tree stands,
Low adown amid shingle and sands,
Over the brow of the ferny hill,
Over the moorland, purple dyed,
Over the rifts of granite grey,
Up to thy source on the mountain side,
Far away—oh, far away.

II.

Beautiful stream! By rock and dell
There's not an inch in all thy course
I have not track'd. I know the well:
I know where blossoms the yellow gorse,
I know where waves the pale bluebell,
And where the orchis and violets dwell.
I know where the foxglove rears its head,
And where the heather tufts are spread;
I know where the meadow-sweets exhale,
And the white valerians load the gale.
I know the spot the bees love best,
And where the linnet has built her nest.
I know the bushes the grouse frequent,
And the nooks where the shy deer browse the bent.
I know each tree to thy fountain head—
The lady birches, slim and fair;
The feathery larch, the rowans red,
The brambles trailing their tangled hair.
And each is link'd to my waking thought
By some remembrance fancy-fraught.

III.

I know the pools where the trout are found,
The happy trout, untouch'd by me.
I know the basins, smooth and round,
Worn by thy ceaseless industry,
Out of the hard and stubborn stone—
Fair clear basins where nymphs might float;
And where in the noon-time all alone
The brisk bold robin cleans his coat.
I know thy voice: I've heard thee sing
Many a soft and plaintive tune,
Like a lover's song in life's young spring,
Or Endymion's to the moon;

I've heard it deepen to a roar
When thou wert swollen by Autumn rains,
And rush'd from the hill-tops to the plains,
A loud and passionate orator.
I've spoken to thee—and thou to me—
At morn, or noon, or closing night;
And ever the voice of thy mastery
Has been companion of delight.

IV.

Yet, lovely stream, unknown to fame,
Thou hast oozed, and flow'd, and leap'd, and run,
Ever since Time its course begun,
Without a record, without a name.
I ask'd the shepherd on the hill—
He knew thee but as a common rill;
I ask'd the farmer's blue-eyed daughter—
She knew thee but as a running water;
I ask'd the boatman, on the shore,
He was never ask'd to tell before—
Thou wert a brook, and nothing more.

V.

Yet, stream, so dear to me alone,
I prize and cherish thee none the less
That thou flowest unseen, unpraised, unknown,
In the unfrequented wilderness.
Though none admire and lay to heart
How good and beautiful thou art,
Thy flowrets bloom, thy waters run,
And the free birds chant thy benison.
Beauty is beauty, though unseen;
And those who live it all their days,
Find meet reward in their soul serene,
And the inner voice of prayer and praise.

VI.

Like thee, fair streamlet, undefiled,
Many a human virtue dwells,
Unknown of men, in the distant dells,
Or hides in the coverts of the wild.
Many a mind of richest worth,
Whether of high or of low estate,
Illumes the by-ways of the earth,
Unseen, but good: unknown, but great.
Many a happy and lovely soul
Lives beauty in the wilds afar,
Or, 'mid the city's human shoal,
Shines like a solitary star.

MY GARDEN GATE.

I.

Stand back, bewildering politics,
I've placed my fences round
Passion, with all your party tricks,
Nor tread my holy ground.
Stand back! I'm weary of your talk,
Your squabbles, and your hate.
You cannot enter in this walk—
I've closed my garden gate.

II.

Stand back, ye thoughts of trade and pelf,
I have a refuge here;
I wish to commune with myself—
My mind is out of gear.
These bowers are sacred to the page
Of philosophic lore;
Within these bounds no envies rage—
I've shut my garden door.

III.

Stand back, Frivolity and Show,
It is a day of spring;
I want to see my roses blow,
And hear the blackbird sing.
I wish to prune my apple-trees,
And nail my peaches straight;
Keep to the causeway, if you please—
I've shut my garden gate.

IV.

I have no room for such as you,
My house is somewhat small:
Let love come here, and friendships true—
I'll give them welcome all.
They will not scorn my household stuff,
Or criticise my store.
Pass on—the world is wide enough—
I've shut my garden door.

V.

Stand back, ye pomps, and let me wear
The liberty I feel.
I have a coat at elbows bare—
I love its *dishabille*.
Within these precincts let me rove,
With Nature, free from state;
There is no tinsel in the grove—
I've shut my garden gate.

VI.

What boots continual glare and strife?
I cannot always climb;
I would not struggle all my life—
I need a breathing time.
Pass on—I've sanctified these grounds
To friendship, love, and lore:
Ye cannot come within the bounds—
I've shut the garden door.

A FANCY UNDER THE TREES.

I.

Ye happy, happy trees,
That in perpetual ease
Stand on the soil where ye as saplings grew;
That lift your branches fair
To embracing air,
And feed on sunshine, rain, and morning dew:
I would that I could lead,
In all my thought and deed,
A life, ye happy trees, as fruitful as you.

II.

To build your fabric high
No breathing creatures die;
Your bursting buds that open to the spring
Require no food from death;
Your leaves that woo the breath
Of the sweet summer, and your boughs that swing
To breezes overhead,
Demand no life-blood shed,
Or tribute of a pain from meanest living thing.

III.

In cloud-caressing length,
In beauty and in strength
Ye live and grow, ye people of the woods.
Not idly do we deem,
In waking fancy's dream,
That in your green and busy solitudes,
Ye may, to men unknown,
Have pleasures of your own,
And feel sweet sympathies with all dear Nature's moods.

IV.

To everything that lives
The kind Creator gives
Share of enjoyment; and, while musing here,
Amid the high grass laid
Under your grateful shade,
I deem your branches rustling low and clear
May have some means of speech,
Lovingly, each to each,
Some power to understand, to wonder, to revere.

V.

I deem that all your leaves,
In morns, or noons, or eves,
Or in the starry stillness of the night,
May look to Heaven in prayer,
Or bend to earth, and share
Some joy of sense, some natural delight,
That root, and branch, and stem,
Partake the joy with them,
And feel through all their sap God's glory infinite.

VI.

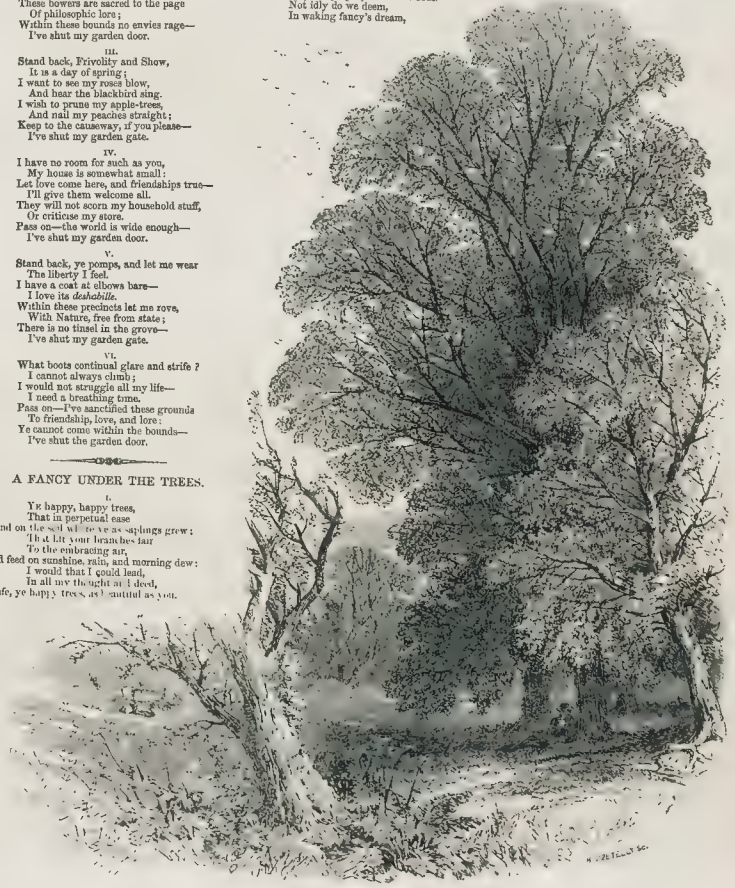
I deem the song of birds'
May speak to you in words,
And give you pleasure in your silent hours.
I deem that storm and hail,
The thunder and the gale,
The softly-dripping, health-restoring showers,
The sunlight and the dews
May secretly infuse
Emotions of pure joy to all the groves and bowers.

VII.

I deem that all night long,
When hush'd is every song,
And the cold frosty stars wink in the sky—
When the winds droop to rest
On Earth's forgiving breast—
That ye still wake, and hold communion high
With the o'erarching spheres,
Disclosing to your ears
The truths in tables told of heavenly harmony.

VIII.

I deem, when winter cold
Howls o'er the birth wold,
And all your boughs rock naked to and fro,
That unto you is given,
By ever-watchful Heaven,
Strength to endure, and calm under woe,
That *He* who rules the wind
Tempers its wrath unkind,
And guards your lives, as ours, when bitter tempests blow.



IX.

I deem ye speak aloud
To the careering cloud,
And that your deep toned hymns, to fervour wrought,
When dark December roars,
Voiced like the hilltop shores,
Is the expression of religious thought;
And that, with distant waves,
Ye chant harmonious staves—
A psalmody sublime, with adoration fraught.

O happy, happy tre-s!
Ye make no enemies
All things that live and know you are your friends.
Enjoying and enjoy'd,
Your harmless lives are void
Of all the sorrow that on ours attends.
Your day is long and fair,
Your life is sweet to bear,
And Nature has decreed no suffering when it ends.

XI.

Ends—when restored to earth?—,
Perchance. If constant birth
Springs but from constant changing and decay,
The life that moved your sap
May live again, mayhap,
And bear new beauties in the grace of dis.
Oh, mystery of Death!
Unspoken of our breath!
We feel, but know thee not—we can but hope and pray.

MUSIC.

CONCERTS.

The scheme of the fourth concert of the Philharmonic Society on Monday night, was one of the whole, heavy two symphonies, two overtures, a pianoforte concerto, and violin concertino, with vocal gleanings of the severe school, tax the attention too much in one sitting, especially when there is no very prominent artistical genius in the solo singing. Haydn's symphony, Hiver-T, and the picturesque symphony in E of Beethoven, No. 8, were, on the whole, finely executed, by the orchestra of the Conservatoire band in Paris inclosed as to wish for further improvements in our Philharmonic of expression, delicacy and sweetness. Lindpaintner's "Faust," and Weber's "Euryanthe," were smoothly played—in particular the fine overture in Euryanthe is irresistable Mrs. Anderson performed Mendelssohn's concerto in D minor: she has a cla-sical conception of the work, but it required greater physical powers than she imparted to the full justice in its masculy details. The playing of Mr. Blagrove in Mayseder's concertino was steady and sure: a little more warmth of style would have rendered it perfect. A Viennese singer, Mdlle. Jetty de Treffy, who played in the General in of Balfe's "Bohemian Girl," sang Cherubini's cheering air from Mozart's "Nozze di Figaro," "Ilr, dis ihr trahn" (Voi che sapete), and an elegant song by Meyerbeer, "Kennst du das alsas Lied" Her voice and method are essentially German, but she is a decided representative of that school. Miss Bassano gave Gillck's "Che farb," from "Orfeo;" and with Mdlle. Jetty de Treffy, the duo from Mozart's "Clemenza," "Come il pace." The next concert will be on the 14th of May.

One of the greatest musical treats ever experienced was at the third meeting of the Musical Union, on Tuesday. The programme comprised Mendelssohn's Quartet in E flat, Op. 44, No. 3, and Beethoven's No 8, Op. 59, in E minor, with his Sonata in G major, Op 96, for piano and violin. When it is stated that Ernst, Deloffre, Hill, and Piatti were the executants in the quartets, and that Ernst and Charles Halle performed the sonata, it will be readily guessed that the intellectual gratification was unalloyed by any single hitch or drawback. It was pleasing to the connoisseur in the course to notice three of the four greatest musical countries—Italy, Germany, France, and England: Ernst being a German, Piatti an Italian, Deloffre a Frenchman, and Hill an Englishman. The wondrous powers of Ernst were never heard in greater perfection—the poetry of his style, and the impassioned sentiment he infused into the adagios, raised the enthusiasm of the amateurs to the highest pitch. The exquisite touch of Hallé, [illegible] now at the head of the classical school We have reason to be proud of the tenor-player, Hill—his rich unctuous tone is unrivalled; whilst Piatti's violoncello playing in chamber music is justly appreciated for its captivating qualities. The scherzo in Mendelssohn's quartet was encored with [illegible] of the instrumental scheme was over. Mr. Ella, in his director, agreeably surprised the company by introducing some Hungarian songs, who sang a quartet by Mendelssohn with exquisite taste, feeling, and precision—having remarkable pure-toned voices, which blended beautifully in the hundred performers.

The compositions executed at M. Alary's Concert, at the Hanover-square Rooms, are of a nature to pique curiosity. He is known as a professor of singing, having to boast as pupils Mario and Grisi, the greatest tenors of the age. M. Alary does not seem to confine himself to any one school, for his overture in A is German in character, whilst the "Romanda" Overture is French, and the "Serva Padrona" is Italian. Mario and Grisi, the greatest singers of the day writing induce us to hope to hear, sooner or later, an opera from him. Two airs sung by Reeves, "The Savoyard's Return" and "Il Lamento della Luna," were encored, and are graceful compositions. Mr. Ella, in his director, agreeably surprised the company by introducing some Hungarian songs, who sang a quartet by Mendelssohn with exquisite taste, feeling, and precision—having remarkable pure-toned voices, which blended beautifully in the hundred performers.

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On Tuesday morning, Miss Fraser Bartlett gave a concert at the Hanover Rooms, at which [illegible] were executed. Compositions by Miss Bartlett were also executed. The Hungarian Singers and other vocalists also assisted in the scheme, of which Benedict was the conductor.

Mdme. Dulcken's third *matinée musicale* took place on Wednesday, at which Molique, the composer and violinist, played.

The London Wednesday Concerts terminated their second series of entertainments at Exeter Hall on Wednesday night, for the benefit of Mr. Stammers, the managing director. There was, as usual, a complete overflow. There have been in all twenty-three concerts, and another batch is announced. It is, perhaps of little use to suggest, when such decided success has attended the present scheme; but we hope for the sake of art, as well as for the fame of artists, a higher purpose will be exhibited in the future programme than has been the case Mdlle. Jetty Treffz was encored in Balfe's ballad "I dreamt that I dwelt in Marble Halls," from the "Bohemian Girl;" but we prefer Miss Rainforth's version. In one of Kucken's ballads, a modern German song writer, she was not at home, and one of the romances executed on encore. The solo instrumentalists were, Mr. S. J. Noble, pianist; T. Harper, junior, trumpet; Victti Golaze, violin; and G. Collins, violoncello. Mr. Willy was the leader, and Lavenu and Rockstro, accompanyists; the singers being Misses Dolby, Lucombe, Poole, A. Taylor, Messent, A. and M. Williams, Messrs. Sims Reeves, Weiss, A. Irving, T. Williams, Hagen, and Master Stephens.

On Wednesday night the fifth concert of the Amateur Musical Society was given at the Hanover-square Rooms, a very numerous and fashionable assemblage being present. The aristocratic amateurs acquitted themselves as very creditably in the execution of Beethoven's "Eroica" symphony a work which, but a few years since, the most experienced professors were fearful of performing. Moran's symphony in D, No. 4, Mendelssohn's chorus from "Athalia," Hérold's "Zampa" overture, and a fantasia on themes from Donizetti's "Elisir d'Amour," were also included in the scheme—the principals of the wood and brass bands being professors. There was a novelty in the concert of a MS. overture in A, by Mr. G. A. Osborne, the pianist and composer. It was greatly applauded, and deservedly so, for the composition is that of a clever musician, who understands orchestral effects, and who has fancy suggestive of [illegible]

At the Beethoven Rooms, in Harley-street, on Thursday morning, under the patronage of the Duke of Cambridge, Mdlle. Garcia, a pianist, who enjoys considerable continental fame, gave an agreeable concert, at which she performed pieces by Hiller and Chopin and some melodic studies of her own composition with great ability. The room was filled with a fashionable company, who were liberal in their approbation of the fair pianiste's exertions. Mdlle. Garcia had the valuable co-operation of Mdlle. Vera, Miss Rafter, Miss Rowland, Signori Nappi and Coras.

MUSICAL EVENTS.—The seventh and last meeting of the Choral Harmonists will take place on Monday. On the same evening, the German company will commence at Drury-Lane Theatre. In the morning will be the first concert at the Royal Italian Opera. The concert of the Society of Female Musicians, and Mr. John Parry's entertainment, [illegible] Tuesday will be the concert of Miss Dolby and Mr. Lindsay Sloper.—On Wednesday, the first meeting of the Beethoven Quartet Society.—On Tuesday, the Sacred, and Saturday, Italian Opera at Her Majesty's Theatre and the Royal Italian Opera, Covent Garden; and English Opera [illegible] Theatre. French Opera and German Opera three nights per week, at the St. James's and Drury-Lane Theatres.——Mr. N. J. Sporle gave a concert last Monday, at Crosby Hall.——The prize of 20 guineas, given at the Glee Club, by Sir Fel x Booth, was gained by Mr. King; the prize of 10 guineas, given by W. Dixon, Esq., was won by Mr. Martin; and the prize of 5 guineas, given by J. Smith Esq., was gained by Mr. Turle.——Signor Bottesini (a great contrabassist), Herr Bohrer (a violoncellist), and M. Mortier de Fontaine and Herr Molthoff (pianists), have arrived in London.—The English Operatic Company at the Royal Lyver Theatre, Liverpool, is meeting with good patronage. The acting and singing of Miss Anne Romer (a cousin of the Miss Romer of Drury-Lane) are warmly recognised by the local Journals, as *Lucia*, *Marian* in the "Daughter of the Regiment," and *Amina* in the "Somnambula." Mr. Howard Glover's *début* as a tenor, in "Lucia," evinced promise: a new opera, entitled "Amrita," by him, was to be produced. Mr. Delavanti and Mr. Gregg were the basses, and Mr. E. L. Hime the other tenor, and Miss Sara Flower the contralto.

THE THEATRES.

HER MAJESTY'S.

Tuesday was a night for a real lover of music, who knows that as long as art is to rem in an object of general culture and of constant progress, the general principle of lyrical effect must be maintained, and every peculiar practice that could absorb its "manner" to its strenuously avoided; what the full development of contour and details is no less strenuously to be sought. On this ground we commend the production of the opera brought out on Tuesday, embracing as it cast not only Parodi, Coletti, and Sanderi, but with Labloche in a secondary part, rendered by him of first importance; and, for the sake of one beautiful quartett, the singer employed to name the manager of all the characters, who was first tenor during the last season of the Italiens, in Paris. No lyrical work merited more to have the self-evident precepts applied to it than "La Favorita," given on Tuesday. This is the only opera which has been transferred from the French to the Italian lyrical stage without some lowering of the standard of value in the transmutation Mdlle Parodi, in the opera, was not put forward to *out-star* and eclipse her lyrical colleagues and the general beauty of the work: but to show that in "La Favorita" she was not *la Norma*, that she possessed that power of identification with a part, that versatility, which characterises genius. The portraiture of *Leonora* was beautifully traced. In the first two acts, amid her [illegible] her new-born love, there was in her tone and manner the shadow of painful reflection at her situation, and that peculiar melancholy of those who feel themselves foredoomed by destiny. There were no attempts at theatrical clap-traps, no premature force, no violent anticipation of the catastrophe to follow destructive of illusion, such as we behold in many tragedy-queens, who come on the stage with their muscles strung, and their features ready made up for [illegible] doings. Her two cavatinas were admirably sung, and loudly encored; [illegible] scene of dramatic despair and adjuration, and [illegible] expression of the bliss with which *Leonora* dies when once pardoned, that the genius of the lyrical actress was displayed in all its charm, although studied and revealed only in the most delicate shades. Gardoni, as the lover, has the advantage that, whilst he retains the soft style and beautiful phrasing of the Italian school, he has been educated for this part, a part of energy—of the Académie itself, where this opera was first produced. He is, therefore, the best of *Fernandos*. Coletti sang the celebrated "Pour tant d'amour" perhaps the most beautiful song Donizetti ever wrote—with all the mastery and the pathos of which he is so highly capable. The effect was immense. Lablache, as the *High Priest*, displayed alternately the mellow dignity of one above all passion, consoling and supporting humanity; whilst his delivery of the anathema, in the singing "Ah, fuyenta ti furor," possessed an energy and a melodic volume which made the deepest impression. The concerted pieces in the principal singers were almost a triumphantly successful. Costa, now under the direction of the celebrated Milanese Professor Ronconi, displayed their extraordinary efficiency in the two most beautiful and difficult pieces—the finale, sung [illegible] Gardoni the taunts, the gibes, and the outbursts of envy of the courtiers. Bartolini, in the grand quartett, and in the Luther's chorus, showed the importance of introducing a superior singer in a secondary part. The performers were recalled after every act, and Mdlle. Parodi reaped new figurative laurels, whilst she encountered a shower of real bouquets.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.

One of the most perfect performances at the above establishment is the ensemble presented in Donizetti's *Lucrezia Borgia*, for the admirable precision of the choral singers and the exquisite playing of the orchestral accompaniments are combined with a most powerful cast; all the minor parts which are of essential importance in the concertation of the opera being sustained, whilst the principal *artistes* have acquired the greatest celebrity in their respective domestic as. Grisi's *Lucrezia* has always ranked as one of her finest vocal and histrionic displays: and her personation on Tuesday night was overwhelmingly grand and impressive. She was in beautiful voice, and accomplished her daring divisions with delightful ease and grace She never, indeed, executed a passage more finely in the *finale* of the second act than on Tuesday night. Her attitude, as she stood at the door through which *Gennaro* has escaped, was surpassingly fine, and the house rang again and again with acclamations, her Majesty, who honoured the theatre with her presence, accompanied by Prince Albert, applauding with great earnestness, when the great lyric tragedian was called before the curtain.

Anerii's *Orsini* presents that part quite in a new light. It is the first time that it was ever known in the country assuming, as it were, a [illegible] It is a study, it appears, studied in order to accord to Persiani the full development of herself for the "Brindisi" alone, but develops the attributes of *Orsini's* character throughout the opera. Her singing of the air, in which *Orsini* describes his discovery of [illegible] was marked by the keenest sensibility, and every word in the recitatives was delivered with intellectual meaning and force. At the conclusion of the scene, [illegible] she exclaims, "Ah, I am poisoned—I feel death here, and the veil of night falls on me," and the [illegible] of the scene, a shudder seemed to go through her frame, and the forced attempt to shake off the presentiment of evil was admirably done. Altogether, the *Orsini* of Anerii's remarkable performance, and one that must have increased her rising reputation immensely. There is a melodiousness and purpose in her acting, as well as fire and energy, and she is an actress of the highest order: nor contradict her ever yet executed such violin passages as those which Angri pon s forth with such amazing velocity.

Mario sang with great feeling and effect, although of recent indisposition he was apparent, and he was unable to give the whole of the air in the third act [illegible] *Duke* is a splendid artistical study, and in the trio he was very effective; but time is making ravages in his once noble and incomparable organ. We missed the thundering tones of Marini in the prologue, which was encored; but as he has now made his *début*, he will resume his part of *Apostolo* this evening (Saturday), when "Lucrezia" will be repeated, on account of the crowded state of Tuesday's house.

On Thursday (the seventh night) "Norma" was revived, with Grisi as the Druidical priestess, and Mario as *Pollio*. Mdle. Corbari made her début appearance this season as *Adalgisa*; and Marini also appeared, for the first time, as *Oroveso*.

FRENCH OPERA.

Hérold's popular opera, "Le Pré aux Clercs," was produced on Wednesday night at the St. James's Theatre, our Majesty, the Duchess of Kent, and Prince Albert honouring the house with their presence. We do not intend to enter into a lection or this work was judicious for this establishment, which is wanting in the scenic and decorative resources required for an effective mise en scène. Nor was the execution of the pieces at all unsatisfactory; and the *artistes* did not work together with that completeness we are accustomed to from a French company. A very prepossessing débutante made her first appearance in the character of Isabelle. It is one of the most charming works on the French operatic stage—full of sparkling melodies and brilliant orchestration. The *Commerce* of Couderc was spirited, but not sufficiently subdued; and Mdlle. Darcier sang so many *ad libitum* passages that her voice will permit. Mdlle. Charton has not the traditions of the Hérold school, but she acted prettily. The clever trio, sung by Mdlle. Charton, Mdme. Guichard, and Octave, was encored.

On Thursday evening, two new pieces were produced, both taken from the French, the one at the HAYMARKET being an adaptation of the drama of M. Alexandre Dumas's "Les Demoiselles de St. Cyr," and that at the LYCEUM of the "Mari Anonyme," of Messrs Dumanoir and Deurey, the accomplished authors of "Don Cesar de Bazan" and many other popular pieces. The haymarket piece had much in common with that at the LYCEUM—each exemplifying a constructed plot, neatly-turned dialogue, with one of those ingenious Spanish intrigues running through it, which, whilst they are always entertaining to the audience, defy lucid description in print. It is called "The Runaway Husbands," and has been very well adapted by Mr. Buckstone, to five acts having been compressed into three, with much curtailment of the dialogue, and several gratuitous made, consistent with this condensation, in the construction. It affords scope for some excellent acting by Mr. Buckstone, Mr. Wallack, and Mr. Howe; Mrs. Fitzwilliam and Miss Reynolds; and was received throughout with very kind applause, being announced for repetition every evening until further notice, by the first-named gentleman, amidst renewed acclamations. We may add that the house was very full.

The LYCEUM piece is called "The Husband of my Wife," and is the first attempt of a young gentleman whose father holds a high position in the foreign department of the Post-office, and who has long and secretly contributed to the [illegible] of which he is a member. It was produced on Thursday night, and received with very great favour by the audience, who were liberal in their approbation of the fair pianiste's exertions. Mdlle. Garcia had the valuable co-operation of Mdlle. Vera, Miss Rafter, Miss Rowland, Signori Nappi and Coras.

Elaborate preparations are making for the production of the new burlesque spectacle, the "Devil's Violin," at the ADELPHI, on Monday.

On Monday Mr. Anderson and Mrs. Warner appeared at the SURREY in "Macbeth," and were very warmly received by a crowded pit and gallery. They played throughout with great spirit, and did fair to achieve a very profitable engagement, both to the manager and themselves. The tragedy was played with the incidental "Witches' music, which has for years been highly popular with a Surrey audience.

At the MARYLEBONE, a new classical drama, on the story of "Virginius," we believe an adaptation by Mr. Stanford, is in rehearsal, and will forthwith be produced. Mr. Davenport has been playing *Hercules*, and *William* in "Black-Eyed Susan" (two somewhat different *roles*), every evening this week, and each with good effect.

RAILWAY INTELLIGENCE.

EASTERN COUNTIES.—THE DIRECTORS AND THE COMMITTEE OF INVESTIGATION.

A reply to the report of the committee of investigation by the board of directors has been issued to the shareholders. It is entitled "Observations of the Directors of the Eastern Counties Railway Company upon the Report of the Committee of Investigation."

The directors—after stating that they have no wish to extenuate their conduct in respect to those matters where blame can be placed upon the board as a body, while they regret that they did not earlier oppose the influence which led to erroneous measures—state that, whenever Mr. Hudson was thwarted in his views, he threatened to leave the direction of the company, and it was considered that it would not be agreeable to the proprietors that he should do so. Therefore his wishes were concurred in and carried out by the board. That various sums have been [illegible] charged to revenue has been carried to capital, now unquestionably appears but, at the same time, it is undeniable, that to state the amounts charged to capital, as improperly so charged, at £320,573, is a great exaggeration. It is true, for instance, that sums to the extent of £84,000 and upwards, forming a portion of the £320,573, have been charged by the directors to capital instead of revenue, as the interest of impro[illegible] equal. But whether this be right or wrong, it has been a practice pursued by all other railway companies; it is defensible upon substantial grounds, and the shareholders have themselves been parties sanctioning the charge, any other course, forming as it does upwards of £100,000, also forming portion of the £320,572, and chiefly connected with the rolling stock, have been treated during the last three years as chargeable to capital, which, they properly were. These sums the committee of investigation seek to bring back against the past revenue, whereas the true complaint on their part should, in the opinion of the directors, have been that no depreciation fund had, during this period, been formed out of revenue. As to this point, the directors have to remind the shareholders that, before Mr. Hudson joined the board, the principle of a depreciation fund had been established, at the credit of which stood the sum of £6340, and it was the intention that a half-yearly addition should be made to this sum; but Mr. Hudson disapproved of the principle; the matter was discussed at the general meeting of February, 1845; and the shareholders having then adopted Mr. Hudson's view of the subject, all further additions to the fund were abandoned, and the existing reserve of £6340 was, in the following half-year, made use of, on the face of the related accounts, in assisting to pay the dividend. The matter was, however, forced upon the consideration of the board when they had to prepare a financial statement of the company, in November last, and they considered that they ought not to avoid mentioning the question of the depreciation fund, and they brought it forward contrary to the wishes of the then chairman.

The directors having thus stated their views upon some of the charges made in the report of the committee, abstain from comment on any questions touching individual conduct. These, they say, will be best dealt with at the public meeting, where such personal explanations as may be required will be given. In reference to an expenditure, however, of £7605, which is referred to in the Committee's report, the directors think it right to say that it was made to bring about important benefits for the Company, by assisting a Committee in April, 1846, called the Size-line Committee, formed for the purpose of carrying out the scheme of amalgamation with the Eastern Counties and London and York interests, which had been proposed by Mr. Hudson at the meeting in 1845, and which had been received with such unbounded satisfaction by the shareholders as that that Committee succeeded, an enormous amount of expenditure, Parliamentary and otherwise, would have been saved; and that these objects were legitimate and proper, are sufficiently evidenced by the fact that a gentleman of such respectability acted upon the Committee.

Referring also to the capital and liabilities of the Company, the directors, with [illegible] to the £320,573 [illegible] to the £320,573 [illegible] to the £320,573

COURT AND HAUT TON.

THE COURT AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE.

On Sunday morning her Majesty and Prince Albert, the Ladies and Gentlemen of the Court, and the domestic household, attended divine service in the private chapel of Buckingham Palace. The Honourable and Rev. C. Leslie Courtenay officiated.

On Tuesday the Queen held a Court and Privy Council, at three o'clock, at Buckingham Palace. At the Court a deputation from the Society of Friends had an audience of the Queen, to present an address on the subject of the African slave trade and slavery. The deputation consisted of Samuel Gurney, William Forster, George Stacey, and Peter Bedford. Her Majesty was accompanied by his Royal Highness Prince Albert, and the gentlemen in waiting introduced by the Right Hon. Sir George Grey, Bart., her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Home Department, and presented the address in the Royal closet, to which her Majesty was pleased to return a most gracious answer.

HER MAJESTY'S STATE BALL.

The Queen gave a State Ball on Tuesday evening, at Buckingham Palace, to a party of sixteen hundred, comprising the Royal Family, foreign Princes in this country, the whole of the diplomatic corps and their ladies, the Ministers and members of the Administration, the ladies and gentlemen of the household of the Queen and Prince Albert, the Queen Dowager, and the rest of the Royal Family, and many of the nobility and gentry.

The distinguished circle all appeared in Court dress, the ladies having on a dresses of great elegance and beauty, the officers of the army and navy and ordnance wearing their respective uniforms, and Ministers of State and others of the Royal household being habited in their official costumes, and the Knights of the several Orders of Knighthood wearing their respective ensigns.

At nine o'clock the company began to arrive, and continued coming for an hour and a half. Passing up the grand staircase, the distinguished visitors were ushered into the magnificent picture-gallery. The guard of the Yeomen Guard presented arms as the approaches, under the command of Mr. Edward Belchier, the Exon in Waiting; Sir Seymour Sadler, Exon of the Yeomen Guard, was also present.

The entire suite of state saloons were opened for the *fête*, and were most brilliantly illuminated, while groups of the most beautiful and fragrant flowers filled all the recesses.

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Cambridge, and their Royal Highnesses the Hereditary Grand Duke and Grand Duchess of Mecklenburgh Strelitz, arrived at half-past nine o'clock, attended by Lady Augusta Cadogan and Mr. Edmund Mildmay.

His Royal Highness Prince Leopold, Count of Syracuse, was attended by his Excellency General Prince Castelcicala and the Chevalier Colonna.

Their Serene Highnesses the Princess Adelaide and Duke of Hohenlohe-Schillingsfurst, and Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar were also present.

The Queen received the Royal Family in the Yellow Drawing-room.

Shortly before ten o'clock her Majesty and Prince Albert entered the saloon, accompanied by their Royal and illustrious guests. The Queen wore a dress of pink tulle, with two petticoats, trimmed with pink and white gauze ribbon, ornamented with pink and white roses, green leaves, and diamonds.

Her Majesty's head-dress was composed of a wreath of pink and white roses, green leaves, and diamonds to correspond to the dress.

Her Majesty was attended by the Duchess of Sutherland, the Marchioness of Douro, Lady Caroline Somers Cocks, Hon. Matilda Paget, Lord Byron, Colonel the Hon. A. N. Hood, and Colonel Buckley.

Prince Albert was attended by Lord George Lennox and Lieutenant-Colonel Seymour.

The Lord Chamberlain and the Lord Steward immediately preceded the Queen and the Prince, and conducted her Majesty and his Royal Highness through the saloon into the ball-room, the general company following the august circle. The Lord Chamberlain formed a set for a quadrille, and her Majesty opened the ball with his Royal Highness the Hereditary Grand Duke of Mecklenburgh-Strelitz. Waltzes and polkas followed.

Herr Strauss and his band attended in the ball-room.

Dancing was commenced in the Throne-room, which was fitted up as a second ball-room, and where a quadrille band of thirty performers, led by Mr. Charles Coote, was stationed.

Her Majesty visited the ball-room during the evening, and sat occasionally in the elevated seats prepared in both apartments for the accommodation of her Majesty and of her illustrious visitors.

The Green Drawing-room was appropriated for refreshments, which were served throughout the evening; and in the dining-room the supper was served in the usual regal style of splendour and magnificence.

HER MAJESTY'S LEVEE.

The Queen held a Levee on Wednesday afternoon in St. James's Palace. Her Majesty and Prince Albert arrived from Buckingham Palace, attended by the Royal staff, and were received by the Lord Steward, the Lord Chamberlain, and the Master of the Horse.

Sir Edmund Lyons, her Majesty's Minister Plenipotentiary at the Swiss Confederat on, had an audience of her Majesty in the Royal closet, and was presented to the Queen on his arrival from Athens by Viscount Palmerston, her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

The Serene Highnesses Prince Ernest and Prince William of Hesse-Philippsthat attended the levee. The Queen and Prince Albert, accompanied by their Serene Highnesses, and attended by the Royal suite, passed from the Royal closet into the Throne Room.

Her Majesty's train was composed of Nottinghamshire lace over blue satin, trimmed with bows of blue satin ribbon. The petticoat was of Nottinghamshire lace over white satin, trimmed with bows of blue satin ribbon to correspond. Her Majesty's headdress consisted of diamonds.

The Foreign Ambassadors and Ministers were introduced, when several gentlemen had the honour of being presented to her Majesty and the Prince Albert in the diplomatic circle.

Her Majesty the Queen, having purchased a large space of ground in the Kensal-green Cemetery, has ordered to be constructed, for the Royal Family, an elegant mausoleum, to which will be removed the remains of the late Royal Highness the Princess Sophia, now deposited in the company's catacombs. The site, which was selected by his Royal Highness Prince Albert, is in a conspicuous part of the cemetery, opposite the monument of his late Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex.

THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON'S BIRTHDAY.—His Royal Highness Prince Albert, attended by Lieut.-Col. the Hon. A. Gordon, honoured the Duke of Wellington with a visit at Apsley-house on Tuesday, to offer his congratulations to the noble Duke, on the auspicious return of his natal day. His Grace has completed his 80th year. A numerous party of gentlemen assembled to celebrate the occasion, at the Albion, Aldersgate street, where a very elegant entertainment was provided by Messrs. Staples. W. Field, Esq., presided, and the vice-chairs were ably filled by W. Cubitt, Esq. M.P., and H. Graves, Esq. The toast of the evening, "the health of the distinguished hero," was drunk with the greatest enthusiasm, and the festivities were prolonged to a late hour.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

OXFORD

The Regius Professor of Divinity proposes during the Term to read the "Scriptum Ex enustecum Græcum" of Dr. Hinch.

The Sedleian Reader in Natural Philosophy began a course of lectures in Newton's "Principia" on Thursday, the 3rd of May.

The Savilian Professor of Astronomy is continuing his lectures on the Elements of Ariadne.

The Boden Professor of Sanscrit will commence his lectures on Monday, the 14th of May, at the Clarendon, at two o'clock.

CHURCH MISSIONARY SOCIETY.—The fiftieth annual meeting of this society was held on Tuesday last at Exeter Hall. In the morning the chair was taken by the Earl of Chichester, and in the evening by the Marquis of Chelmsdaley. Among the very numerous distinguished persons who took part in the proceedings were the Bishops of Winchester, Norwich, and Oxford, the Rev. Dr. Smith, bishop designate of Victoria, Hong Kong, the Rev. Mr. Morrison, Bishop designate of Rupert's Land, Archdeacon Beaufry, &c. The room was filled to overflowing on both occasions. Twenty thousand pounds were to be appropriated to the support of disabled missionaries, and to the education of their children.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY.—On Wednesday the anniversary of this institution was held at Exeter-hall, the Marquis of Cholmondeley presiding. The chairman, in opening the proceedings, congratulated the meeting on the fact that recent events had removed many barriers to the circulation of the scriptures on the Continent. The Rev. A. Brandram read the report, from which it appeared that the entire receipts of the year ending March 31, 1849, amounted to £109,933 5s. 1d. [the usual distinguishable to the general purposes of the society was £74,571 10s. 9d., including £7,000 for special contributions and £34,361 14s. 4d. for contributions to the Scriptures in foreign tongues, and £28,991 4s. 3d. for contributions to auxiliary societies abroad, as against those in that item of £695 11s. 1d. The receipts for bibles and testaments amounted to £43,358 11s. The issues of the society for the year amounted to 1,107,175, from the depôt at Bloomsbury, 607,193, from the depôts abroad, 309,383. The total issues of the society now amounted to 21,973,355. The expenditure during the past year had been £86,831 1s. 2d., and the society was under engagements to the extent of £57,694 0s. 11d. The Bishop of Norwich moved the adoption of the report, and expressed his continued confidence in the management of the society, one of whose chief holes upon his affection was its thorough catholicity. Mr. Pumpreus, M.P., seconded the resolution, which was carried *nem. dis.* The second resolution, expressing satisfaction at the proceedings of the past year, was moved by the Rev. H. Stowell, and seconded by the Rev. H. Hannedy. Other resolutions in accordance with the object were proposed and carried without opposition.

The Bishop of Manchester has licensed the church at Worsley for the performance of marriages, under 7 & 8 Vic. c. 94. Also the church of St. Simon and St. Jude, in the city of Manchester.

PREFERMENTS.—The Rev. Montagu Bayly, to be domestic chaplain to the Earl of Jersey. Rev. Thomas Middleton, to St. George's P.C., Ryde, Manchester, patron, the Lord Bishop of Chester. Rev. Bolton Waller Johnstone, to Worsley, Manchester.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"*Arnold.*" *When the match by correspondence between Leipsic and Magdeburg is more advanced, we may give the move.*

"*F. G. R.*" and "*Omicron.*"—*The set shall appear.*

"*M. C. C.*" *March Combe.*—*There cannot, surely, be any question as to which party has the better game in the position sent. Black has a clear Rook more than his adversary, and, having to move, can force an exchange of Queens, and then win easily.*

"*J. H. W.*" *Under no circumstances whatever can two Kings come into juxtaposition on adjoining squares.*

"*R. R.*"—*We can trace no affinity between the games.*

"*L. A. W.*" *Tarmouth.*—*Where one player has his King only, and the antagonist has King and a Knight, the game is drawn, it being impossible for the latter to effect checkmate.*

"*G. S. J.*" 1. *It is not the rule in this country to warn an adversary of his Queen being attacked.* 2. *In future, the signature shall be always the same; but we have never yet been able to understand whether the last letter was intended for T, I, or J. Correspondents would save us a great deal of trouble, and themselves disappointment, by always writing in a bold, legible hand.* 3. *The Chronicle is published on the first day of each month.*

"*A Wrexham Chess-player.*" "*Uxoniensis,*" and "*S. G. S.*"—*It shall be examined.*

"*Rook*"—*No. The game should be resigned as a drawn battle.*

"*Trochilus.*" "*E. H. G.*" *and* "*H. V.*" *Quite right.*

"*J. T.*" *Place the Rook on Q's sq in Enigma 432. You must consider the very limited space at our command.*

"*Both Usual,*" *and others.*"—*In Enigma 437, the White pieces stand thus:—K at his 5th, R at K B 8th, R at Q 5th, &c.*

"*A. G.*" *The penalty given to the St. George's Chess Club has occasioned a great influx of new members. The number being limited to 300, it is desirable, therefore, that you should not. Apply to the Secretary, 5, Cavendish-square.*

"*C. D.*" *Brighton.*—*We can see no mate of 4 moves in "Moultan." The suggestion regarding Problem 274 has been submitted to the author.*

"*W. P.*" *and* "*H. K. A.*"—*Your last solution is 6, instead of 8, moves, is incorrect.*

"*A Chess Amateur.*"—1. *The collection of games and Problems published in the* ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS *is obtainable only by the purchase of the paper.* 2. *You can get the magazine in question of Bell and Bradfute, Edinburgh.* 3. *King's Problems are announced for publication on the 24th instant.*

"*B. D.*" *and* "*Rex,*" *and others.*—*The "Chess-Player's Companion" has been published some days.*

"*O. A. E.*"—*See notice above to* "*C D.*"

"*Jux.*" *Apply to the Hon. Secretary of the Brighton Chess-club for the rules adopted by that society.*

"*F. G. G.*" *Blank diagrams for Chess Problems may be got of Hastings, Carey-street.*

Solutions by "*F. G. R.*" "*Orbo,*" "*H. King,*" "*G. P.*" *Professors* "*S.*" "*E.*" *and* "*R.*" "*M. P.*" "*D. D.*" "*F. I. S.*" "*F. A. S.*" "*W. L.*" "*W. E.*" "*T. C.*" *Carlisle.*" "*Bath Dad,*" "*Phiz.*" "*Pizzo.*" *Lincoln,* "*Poor Blue,*" "*Post-Captain.*" "*Rev. J. C.*" "*Rex. A. T. B.*" "*Rev. H. B.*" "*Scrutator*" —," "*D. D.*" *Rugby,* "*Vicar,*" "*Trochilus,*" "*Eliza,*" "*J. T.*" *are correct.*

*** The solutions of Problem No 275 are purposely withheld. The answers to several communications are unavoidably postponed for want of room.

PROBLEM NO. 276.

This elegant little stratagem we owe to the Collection of Problems by Mr. King, now on the eve of publication.

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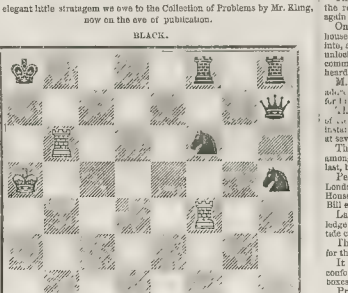


WHITE.

White to play, and mate in four moves.

MATCH BY CORRESPONDENCE

BETWEEN THE LONDON AND AMSTERDAM CHESS CLUBS

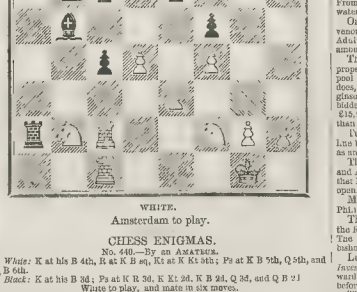
(Commencing from London's 20th move inclusive.)

For the preceding moves see the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS *for Nov* 25, 1848

WHITE (Amsterdam).	BLACK (London.)	WHITE (Amsterdam).	BLACK (London).
20.	Q B to Q Kt 4th	26. Q B takes B	Q takes B
21. K R to K sq	P to Q R 4th	27. K Kt to K B 2d	Kt to Q Kt 3d
22. Q Kt to his 2d	K B to Q 3d	28. Q to her B 3d	Q takes Q
23. Q B to Q 2d	Q R P takes P	29. Q R takes Q	Q R to his sq
24. Q R P takes P	K B takes Q Kt P	30. Q R to Q B 3d	Q R to R 7th
25. K Kt to t sq	Q to her K 1 3	31. K R to Q B sq	h to q R 4th

The following diagram represents the position of the forces after London's 31st move.

BLACK.



WHITE.

Amsterdam to play.

CHESS ENIGMAS.

No. 440.—By an AMATEUR.

White: K at his B 4th, R at K B sq, Kt at K Kt 5th; Ps at K B 5th, Q 5th, and Q B 6th.

Black: K at his B 3d; Ps at K R 3d, K Kt 2d, K B 2d, Q 3d, and Q B 2d

White to play, and mate in six moves.

No. 441.—By MR. A. SIMONDS

White: K at his 6th, R at Q Kt sq, Kts at K 8th and K Kt 6th.

Black: K at his sq.

White, playing first, mates in four moves.

EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

Mr. Layard, with whose labours in bringing to light the works of Assyrian antiquity the public have recently become familiar, has been appointed a paid *attaché* to the British Embassy at Constantinople, at a salary of £2,000 a year! The trustees of the British Museum have, it is understood, voted Mr. Layard the sum of £3000, divided into two equal annuities, to be appropriated by him to excavations on and about the site of Nineveh in this and the ensuing year: a small sum so great an undertaking.

Mr. Barrow, the English Vice-Consul at Villers-sur-Mer, has addressed a letter to the *Pilote on Calvados*, in which he records the heroic conduct of M. Gérard, a young man of eighteen, son of the Lieutenant of the Customs, in saving, on the British, at the risk of his life, carried a cord to a shipwrecked English vessel, the *Thistle*, whereby to crew, who had sought refuge in the masts, were saved. His subsequently took the poor fellows to his house, and clothed and fed them.

Her Majesty has promoted to be a Grand Cross of the Military Order of the Bath Sir Edward Blakeney, K.C.B., the Lieutenant-General commanding the forces in Ireland.

Three powerful war-steamers are now building at Bristol, said to be for the service of the German Confederation. A British naval officer is superintending the construction of them.

The subscription for the widows and children of the sufferers in the late colliery explosion at Darley Main amounts to upwards of £2000.

The re-issue of the war medals for the army will be delivered in about two months. The absence of the delivery has to be the cause of the delay, as the medals are already at the Horse Guards. The Board of General Officers must authority to consider the new claims that have been sent in since the first delivery took place.

At a ball for the Royal Infirmary, in Edinburgh, on Tuesday week, an officer (Mr. Dickins) of the 31st appeared in a strange "fancy" dress. On the right side he appeared as a lady, with flowing ringlets and elegant muslin dress, and on the left as a gentleman; and on either view the profile was admirable. The combination of the hat and lady's cap on his head was very cleverly managed, and even to the fan the delicacy was kept up.

The Danish war continues seriously to affect the shipping trade of Hull. The large steam vessels, which used to sail for Hamburgh three or four times every week, are now lying empty and unemployed side by side in the Humber dock. The foreign steamers, which used to ply to other ports on the Elbe, are also idle; whilst all the bustle attending the discharge of an equal number of steamers, and many more sailing vessels, is now hushed.

Mrs. Jermy and Eliza Chestney both continue to progress so favourably, that it is expected they will be able to leave Stanfield Hall in a few days. The subscription for Eliza Chestney now amounts to £706 6s. 6d. The Duke of Cambridge has sent £10. The subscriptions for Emily Sandford amount to £535 8s. 6d.

The prohibition on the introduction of foreign iron and steel in the districts of the port of Trieste, and others of Istria, has just been removed by the Austrian Government.

It appears from the list of causes published with the Lord's Votes, that the case of the Queen v. W. S. O'Brien has been set down for hearing on Thursday, the 10th inst., and the Judges have received notice to attend.

On and after the 1st inst., the following receiving offices, under Portsmouth, are opened for the issue and payment of money orders:—Landport, Portsea, Southsea.

The Great Western Railway Company, finding the discontinuation of the return tickets to have operated against their interest, have resolved to again issue such, for the day only, on and after Tuesday last, May 1.

On Saturday night, or early on the following morning, the dwelling-house of Joseph Chaffy, Esq, of Martock, near Bridgwater, was burglariously broken into, and robbed of two flitches of bacon and several pieces of pork. The thieves unlocked and unbarred three doors. This is the third burglary that has been committed in this gentleman's house very recently; not the slightest noise was heard by either of the inmates.

M. de Lamartine has declined the representation of Paris, in a letter addressed to the electors, in which he tells them that if returned for Paris and for Lyons, a department, he would sit for his own department.

The British Museum closed on Monday afternoon for the purpose of cleaning, &c., and will be re-opened to the public on Wednesday, the 9th instant. From that period to the 1st of September next, the Museum will close at seven instead of four p.m.

The Right Hon. Thomas Wyse, the Hon. Mrs. Knox, &c., were amongst the very numerous passengers who left London for Antwerp on Sunday last, by the steamer *Princess Victoria*, Captain Jackson.

Petitions from 3000 gas-consumers and inhabitants of the city of London, and parishes of Bow, Whitechapel, &c., have been presented to the House of Commons in favour of the Great Central Gas-Consumers' Company's Bill extending their limits.

Last week a number of persons assembled on the "Black Rocks," a ledge which runs parallel with the South Leith Sands, to gather mussels. The tide came in with unusual rapidity, and the lives of four children were lost.

The Stowe manuscripts have been bought by Lord Ashburnham for the sum of £8000.

It may be usually made known to all travellers by railway, that, in conformity with orders just issued by the Post-office authorities, post-office letter-boxes are now established at every "first class" railway station in the kingdom.

Prince Albert, on the occasion of his visit to lay the foundation stone at the new docks at Great Grimsby, left £50 to be divided amongst the 100 navvies, who, in lieu of the locomotive, drew the Royal train along the works.

The Vellow Chandlers' Company have presented a donation of £10 10s. to the Lamb and Flag Ragged Schools, through their chaplain, the Rev. Dr. Hughes.

Moore, the sculptor, who had attained considerable distinction in his profession, has committed suicide. Pressed by numerous creditors for debts incurred by the suspension of occupation, and having passed some days without food, or the means of obtaining any, in a fit of delirium he put an end to his existence.

Two convicts belonging to the *Hebe* hulk, lying off Warren-lane, Woolwich, made their escape on Monday morning, between 12 and 1 o'clock, from that vessel. They were in their shirts and night dresses. It is believed that they made their escape in a waterman's boat.

Sir James Duke, the Lord Mayor of London, has invited the Mayor, Magistrates, and Corporation, and some of his principal supporters at Boston, to partake of the hospitalities of the Mansion-house on Friday, June 1st. A special train is engaged for the occasion.

Mr. Forbes, of Callendar, M.P. for Stirlingshire, met with a severe accident, in consequence of being thrown from his horse on the 13th instant. He had been hunting with the Stirlingshire hounds near Avon Bridge, when the animal came down, and Mr. Forbes being thrown, received a fracture in one of his legs. The latest accounts is, "Mr. Forbes is doing well."

Mr. W. H. Thompson, Master of the flag-ship *Victory*, at Portsmouth, has been appointed by the Admiralty to superintend the swinging of Her Majesty's ships at that port for the adjustment of their compasses, a duty hitherto performed by a commander appointed on purpose, and borne on the establishment of the Royal College.

Advices from Riga, of the 21st April, state that the ice in the Duna has begun to move: the first ship has sailed for Boulogne with flax, and some arrivals have taken place at the Baldern.

The incumbency of St. James's Church, St. Marylebone, has become vacant by the death of the Rev. Thomas White, M.A. The annual value of the benefice is £350. It is in the gift of the Crown.

On Saturday the parochial authorities of St. Matthew, Bethnal-green, offered rewards for the apprehension of no fewer than 47 weavers who have absconded, leaving their wives and 141 children to be maintained by that parish.

The loss of lambs throughout New Romney Marsh, during the snow storm of Thursday se'nnight, is roughly calculated at about 5000. From the melting of the snow, the fields in many instances presented a sheet of water, which for some days retarded all agricultural pursuits.

On Sunday morning last an eloquent sermon was preached in Grosvenor Chapel, South Audley-street, by the Bishop of Oxford, in behalf of the Adult Orphan Institution, Regent's Park; after which a liberal contribution, amounting to upwards of £110, was made to the funds of this excellent charity.

The depreciation sustained within the last few years by West India property was recently evinced to a remarkable extent by a sale at the Liverpool Bankruptcy Court (on Friday week), of two sugar plantations in Barbadoes, containing an aggregate of 630 acres, the property of Mr. Jonathan Higginson, of the late firm of Barton, Irvine, and Higginson. There were but two bidders, and the estates were bought by Thomas Lee, Esq., of Liverpool, for £15,250. Only seven years ago Mr. Higginson purchased the estates for more than twice that sum, paying £32,000.

Tuesday being the first day in May, the lease of the Bristol and Exeter line by the Great Western Railway Company expired, and it will now be worked as an independent line. New plant is being provided for the purpose.

The requisite notices, announcing the completion of the Manchester and Altrincham Line, have been forwarded to the Government Inspector, in order that he may go over it and certify its fitness for public traffic, preparatory to its opening on Whit Monday.

M. de Salvandy, Minister of Public Instruction in France under Louis Philippe, has arrived in Paris.

The 22d instant has been fixed for the election of a new Primate for the Roman Catholic Church of Ireland, to succeed the late Most Rev. Dr. Crolly. The election is to take place at Armagh, in presence of the eight suffragan bishops of that ecclesiastical province.

Letters for her Majesty's ships *Erebus* and *Terror*, *Enterprise* and *Investigator*, employed upon the Arctic expeditions, will be in time to be forwarded by the *North Star*, if sent to the Secretary of the Admiralty on or before the day (Saturday).

The *Record* states that the Bishop of Oxford, on representations made to him of the injurious effect of his connexion with the Sterling Club, in consequence of the skeptical opinions entertained by its founder, the late Rev. John Sterling, has withdrawn his name from the Society.

EXHIBITION OF THE SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER-COLOURS.

Any man who fell asleep after the exhibition of the Old Water-Colour Society, in 1830, and, after his sleep was over, the first thing he saw was the exhibition of the Society for the present year, might be excused for fancying that he had not been asleep at all—that ten years had not elapsed, and that the two exhibitions were actually one and the same. Though the picture we have drawn is perhaps somewhat aggravated, yet it must be confessed that the several exhibitions of the Old Water-Colour Society have, of late years, been too much alike—that the practised eye can tell beforehand how the walls will be hung, and with what they will be hung. Every tenth picture will be a Copley Fielding—every eighth a W. Hunt—every seventh a Samuel Prout—every sixth a David Cox—every fifth a [illegible]—every fourth a Frederick Taylor—and so on to the end of the catalogue. Nor must we complain very much of this: we shall be sorry indeed to see the time when Copley Fielding, and Hunt, and Prout, and the rest of the great names constituting the Society, shall have ceased to exhibit; and though young men may, and will, we trust, rise up, who are their equals in many respects, yet the pleasure which we derive from the works of old favourites is not easily made good (to the older generation at least) by the works of the younger men. We know, indeed, an excellent judge of art, who is so much with the old school, and so entirely in the past, that he seldom sees a water-colour drawing without a sigh for Girtin's loss, and a comparison very much to the advantage of his favourite painter.

It is without the least wish to depreciate the present Exhibition that we have made these remarks. If we could but forget the former efforts of the self-same artists, we should see as much originality as we certainly see of merit in the majority of the pictures forming the Exhibition of the present year. Copley Fielding was never greater or better; and when we consider the fertility of his pencil—he has forty-three works in all—he must carry the palm away from all his competitors. No. 14, "A Moor Scene in Argyllshire," is a marvellous specimen of his skill in local truth, and his dexterity in exemplifying all the resources of his art. An oil picture could hardly be more perfect. Would that both were equally enduring. Nor are his Sussex Downs at all inferior to his Highland scenery. This great master in his art is equally at home in whatever county, or fertile or barren region, he may select for the subject of his pencil. But we are not to write an eulogium on Mr. Fielding or to re-echo the praises which we have in common with our contemporaries bestowed most willingly upon him from year to year. Nor is Mr. Prout on the present occasion at all different from his former efforts, or in any way less successful. He has all his former command over architecture, old houses, still older market-places, and the picturesque dresses of our continental neighbours, and is still so deservedly a favourite with the public and with the real judges, that all his better class pictures are marked, we were glad to observe, as "sold." This is as it should be. Mr. de Wint delights as before in long narrow views of Lincolnshire scenery, with the river Witham, and the noble cathedral of the county rising grandly up in the middle distance. Better he could not be; nor has Exeter, we may remark, afforded him an equally good subject for his pencil. He has evidently felt this himself—he is quite at home in Lincolnshire; but in Devon he seems to want that certainty to please on which he would seem so properly to rely when painting the great fen county of his choice. The fruit and flowers of Mr. W. Hunt are so exquisitely truthful in tint, quality, and colour, that they are like, as far as words can describe them, a sort of combination of Covent-Garden and Van Huysum. It is impossible to imagine so many simple bits of nature more poetically treated or more artistically rendered. There is a poetry about his commonest effort when primroses and birds'-eggs are his subjects. He has an eye sensibly alive to the most beautiful touches in nature, and selects at all times (in this way exhibiting his inventive powers), with all the subtle discrimination of a naturalist and a poet. His female faces are not so happy. He treats a woman's cheek like a downy plum, and dips his brushes in elder-berry juice, when he wishes to perpetuate the York and Lancastrian roses of English beauty.

"MAKING NETS."—PAINTED BY F. W. TOPHAM.

If Mr. Cattermole has not advanced, he has certainly not gone back. In his own unequalled way, indeed, he has in very few instances been better. His figures are grouped, as heretofore, in the same broad and artistic manner. Baronial halls and chapels are peopled, as of old, with men in armour and monks at their devotions. He carries the mind back to former times; and, while we admire the skilful antiquary, we applaud at the same time the equally skilful artist.

The centre of the west wall contains a very noble effort by Mr. Joseph Nash (No. 32), "Interior, at Levens, Westmoreland, the seat of the Honourable Mrs Colonel Howard." Here we see the effect of Mr. Haghe's example. The chandelier—every touch, indeed, breathes of Mr. Haghe, while the whole arrangement exhibits all Mr. Nash's own excellencies to very great advantage. This is a very fine interior, and a most desirable specimen of a favourite master.

Mr. Topham has been reserving his strength on this occasion, and contributes only two pictures. Both are good. The largest is called "The Fisherman's Home"—

> The dawn of the morning saw Dermot returning;

and paints with great natural truth and beauty an Irish coast scene in the style in which the late Mr. Collins painted the habits of English fishermen on Cromer Sands and Meadfoot Bay. This is a cabin interior, with six figures, and realises one of those domestic pictures which come home to the prepared sympathies of every one; while, in point of colour and execution, it gratifies the artist, and is very masterly.

His other picture is an upright oval, called "Making Nets," or, as Mr. Frank Stone would call it, "The Duet." A brush-of-a-boy, of 17 or 18, is looking love unutterable love, even to an Irish tongue—at a pretty Irish girl of the same age—perhaps a year younger (Mr. Topham must settle this)—who is making a net at her cabin-door. The girl is not insensible to Paddy's tender appeal of attitude and eye, and returns an encouraging look, most sweetly caught by Mr. Topham. This little incident in every-day life is told (as our readers will in some measure see by our Engraving) with all that truth of nature which art requires when she would appeal successfully to the emotions of the spectator.

Mr. Joseph J. Jenkins has returned to his fanciful subject—Scenes in Life in Brittany. No. 15 is "The Rival's Wedding—Brittany;" a pretty girl contemplating at a distance the marriage procession (in small) of her successful rival. No. 135 is "Going against the Stream—Brittany." Not unlike one of his popular pictures in a recent exhibition at the New Society; we, however, prefer, in many respects, his "Devotion" (No. 206), containing, as it does, higher qualities of art in sentiment certainly—perhaps in execution as well—than we have been enabled to trace in his more striking efforts, and with which, we believe, the public are more generally pleased.

Mr. David Cox's best picture is his view of "Barden Tower, Yorkshire"—a little in Constable's manner; and yet with all his own peculiar characteristics, which many admire more warmly than we confess we have ever been able to do. Mr. Frederick Taylor is less ambitious in point of size, and his defects are therefore fewer. Some of his hunting scenes "in the olden time" (hardly of the time of Charles II. we think, Mr. Taylor) are full of elegance and spirit.

Mr. Dodgson, too, has advanced, and in "A Sunshiny Holiday," engraved for our present paper, has imagined a scene in a manner something between Watteau and Stothard, giving us a classic temple, a Boccaccio-like fountain, groves like Versailles, with people making merry, and all united together so as to compose one pleasing and harmonious whole.

"A SUNSHINY HOLIDAY."—PAINTED BY G. DODGSON.

THE PHILANTHROPIC SOCIETY'S FARM, AT REDSTONE HILL.—THE CEREMONY ON MONDAY.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

THE NEW BALLET OF "ELECTRA," AT HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.

WHEN ballets and masques were assisted by the verse of Ben Jonson, or devised by Molière; when the Grand Duke of Florence or the Grand Monarque of France danced the part of the balletory heroes—even then, they were the performances tasking most unreasonably the power of self-illusion in the spectator. Every successive year has demanded more assistance from the sister arts, and combinations new and varied of every description, as the insuperable conditions without which choregraphy must decline and disappear from the circle of intellectual amusements. The application of philosophical resources to choregraphic scenery is this year the new condition of its existance and triumph. The last scene of the ballet of "Electra"—a ballet purposely composed to display this new power—will be found represented in the present page. The figures, representing embodied stars, each diffusing light in a concentrated form, but from ordinary source, are seen to rise in the azure firmament as they are represented in the allegorical creations of the great masters of Italian pictorial art, and particularly in the designs of Giovanni da Udine, of Giulio Romano, and of the immortal Raphaël Sanzio, copies of whose enrichments, by the by, decorate the ceiling of her Majesty's Theatre. Then from the cloud below light is seen to project upward in starlight rays, and a centre figure rises into the scenic heavens dart-

SCENE THE LAST FROM THE NEW BALLET OF "ELECTRA, OR THE LOST PLEIAD," AT HER MAJESTY' THEATRE.

ing out that intense light so long the secret of nature, and which is the only luminous power to eclipse the theatrical light of gas—the previous conquest of the philosophical researches of our age. The effect produced upon the audience when this scene is first beheld is one of mixed astonishment and delight. The first thought of it was the important point. The success was infallible, provided it was employed appropriately and pictorially. No sooner was it known in France that such a device was proper, than it was adopted at once at the first National Theatre; and as no ballet or other fitting *spectacle* was at the moment contemplated, it was introduced in the new opera, to relieve the tedium of the ponderous score which occupies the whole night in its performance.

THE PHILANTHROPIC FARM SCHOOL.

On Monday, his Royal Highness Prince Albert laid the foundation-stone of the new buildings of the Farm School, at Redstone Hill, near Reigate, whither the Philanthropic Society have, in part, transferred their Establishment for the Reformation of Juvenile Offenders by Religious and Industrial Training. The interest attached to this new scene of the Society's operations, and the distinguished patronage they have received, was evident by the very large attendance of the most influential persons connected with the above charity, and others alike interested in schemes of active benevolence. The presence of royalty, and the position of Redstone Hill, likewise contributed to the number of visitors, who came from the metropolis, as well as from the neighbouring country, to witness what proved an impressive ceremony

Among those present were the Duke of Richmond, President of the Philanthropic Society; the Marquis of Westminster, the Earl and Countess of Fitzwilliam, Earl Somers, the Earl of Harrowby, Viscount and Viscountess Bracknell, the Bishop of Winchester, the Bishop of Norwich, Lord Eastnor, the Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress, the Sheriffs of London, the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone and Mrs. Gladstone, the Earl of Denbigh, the Earl of Chichester, Sir Benjamin and Lady Brodie, Lady Sarah Lindsay and Colonel Lindsay, Sir W. and Lady Jolliffe, the High Sheriff of Surrey, Lady Mary and Lady Jane Fielding, Lady Caroline Cocks, the Archdeacon of Surrey, Lord George Carroll, Lord Thomas and Lady Downman; Mr. H. Drummond, M.P.; Mr. H. T. Hope, M.P.; and Colonel Colquhoun. A great number of the clergy of the county were also present in their robes.

The interest excited by the ceremony of Monday will be better appreciated by our stating the views of the Philanthropic Society, in their removal to the new locality at Redstone. The Society has now been established 36 years, for about 50 of which they have been located in St George's Fields, Southwark. Their plan has been, from the first, one of simple philanthropy—to offer an asylum to criminal children who showed a willingness to return to honest pursuits, and to protect the offspring of convicted felons. This has been accomplished by a course of industrial education; and with what success, is best answered by the fact, that, of 1800 children received in the Establishment since their establishment, upwards of two-thirds have been reclaimed from their evil ways or uniformare accordition, by the disciplined life while inmates. The simple means taught in these Industrial Schools include tailoring, shoemaking, and mat, brush, and basket-making; they have, however, commercially speaking, long been upon the decline, and have thus clogged the effective operations of the Society. This has naturally suggested a new sphere; more especially as emigration (originally a feature in the Society's plan) has of late assumed a greater degree of importance. Accordingly, a routine of education to fit the boys for agricultural pursuits has recommended itself; and, with this view, the property at Redstone has been taken. Meanwhile, the trades likely to be most available by emigrants will not be neglected, but will continue to form part of the plan.

Redstone Hill is situated on the South-Eastern Railway, about a mile from the point at which it diverges from the Brighton line. The situation is pre-eminently beautiful, it being on the elevated ridge of the North Downs, which overhangs the Weald, and offers a rich succession of picturesque undulations, which few parts of England present; variegated by such noble heights as Box Hill and Leith Hill—presenting, in the words of Dr. Mantell, the geologist, "a magnificent landscape, displaying the physical structure of the Weald, and its varied and beautiful scenery." Every one must be struck with the benefit likely to accrue to the health of the Philanthropic boys by removal to such a spot as Redstone; and how superior must it be to St George's-fields, now no longer deserving that suburban designation. "No slight importance, also (it is well observed by a contemporary), is attached in the new experiment to the influence of country labour upon minds prematurely developed in vice by a town life, and by the effect of pure air and healthy exercise upon bodies weakened by an infancy of want, misery, and exposure.

The Farm has been leased to the Society for 150 years, by Mr. Tilley, the celebrated engine-builder; it comprises 132 acres of land, somewhat poor, but with a pleasant aspect to the south. The re-buildings already on the property accommodate 60 boys, and houses are to be erected for 120 more, besides a chapel and schoolroom. It is contemplated to increase the number of boys to 500. The cultivation of the land is to be principally by the spade; the elementary rules of farming, gardening, at a stock-feeding are also to be taught; and for these purpose, the said will be appropriated to the raising of green crops and barley for cattle, and vegetables for the boys themselves. They are to be employed in three classes: first, neglected and destitute lads who have been discharged from prison; secondly, children of parents in the Union; and thirdly, their parents for reformation; and, third, convicts under fourteen years of age who have obtained a conditional pardon. Wherever practicable, parents are made to pay something towards the support of their children; and the ordinary prison diet is of the plainest kind, and improved only as a reward of merit. The lodging has no superfluous comfort; and the clothing is the common smock frock, and a hat round the whole. And, as a further check upon excess of this sort, all the boys are to be sent out to our colonies, those only exce, ted for whom their friends make provision.

It is much to be wished that some portion of the expenses were defrayed by the respective parishes to which the boys belong. To quote a letter addressed to the *Times* of Wednesday, by the excellent Secretary of the Philanthropic Society, the Rev. Sydney Turner, "Neither the county nor the parochial rates can at present be applied to the prevention of crime, though so freely taxed for its detection and repression. We are citizens, and as citizens are entitled to establish good schools of strict reformatory and industrial discipline for the young and friendless offenders who are now cast helpless and uncared for on the world, when dismissed from gaol at the completion of their sentence, a great economical as well as a vast moral saving would be effected, and more done towards the diminution of the number of juvenile delinquents than can ever be hoped for from the more deterring fear of punishment."

These preliminaries may appear lengthy, but they are requisite to enable the reader to understand the importance associated with Monday's proceedings.

A large party of visitors arrived at the farm by a special train from the metropolis, at two o'clock, by which hour many hundred others had assembled in the grounds, and in the adjoining fields were crowds of spectators. The arrangements for the ceremony were admirably planned. The company were set down at a temporary station, liberally erected by the South Eastern Railway Company; it led to a circular reception-tent. From thence a platform was laid to the opposite side, where a spacious marquee was raised over the preparations for laying the foundation-stone of the chapel; here 300 or 400 persons were accommodated with seats, to view the ceremony. To the left of the circular reception-tent, upon the highest point, has been completed a house of all English de-ign, for the resident chaplain; close to which was set up a large marquee, in which luncheon was prepared for the company. Flags, streamers, tents, &c., were dight with various flags, and the grounds altogether had a very gay appearance.

At three o'clock, his Royal Highness Prince Albert arrived from the town by special train, accompanied by the Duke of Richmond, the Bishop of Winchester, and chief patrons of the Society. In the reception tent, an address from the borough of Reigate was presented to Prince Albert, thanking his Royal Highness for his kindness in coming down to lay the foundation-stone of an object of the day; the address was read by the High Bailiff, Mr. Martin, who was introduced to the Prince by Lord Somers and the Hon. T. Somers Cocks, the Member for Reigate.

His Royal Highness was then conducted in procession to the spot where the stone was to be laid. First came the band of the Royal Artillery; next, the committee, with wands and banners; then the Prince, and the clergy followed, in their homely smock frocks. They were accompanied by a number of respectably-dressed young men, who had left the school, and had turned out well in life. The clergy followed in their robes; and after them came the medical officers of the Society, and the architect with his plans; the Society's moving preacher followed, and after him the governor and vice-governor, bearing the trowel, the coins, the brass plate, and the wine and corn. To these succeeded the President, the High Sheriff of Surrey, the Bishop of Winchester, and the Prince with his suite. The lovely Mayor, Sheriffs, and others closed the procession, which, as it moved along, was saluted by the cheers of the spectators, who were collected in a dense mass on the brow of the hill. We have engraved this stage of the proceedings, in order to include a representation of Le Society's Farm.

On the Prince reaching the tent, his Royal Highness was received with demonstrations of loyalty and attachment by the company. The ceremony commenced with an ode in honour of his Royal Highness, sung by the boys, assisted by a choir, under the direction of the Society's organist. The foundation-stone, which was suspended in the usual way, was then raised, and the cause of the present reign, with a list of the President and Patrons' names, and a brass inscription plate, deposited in the cavity prepared for them. The Prince spread the mortar, and the stone having been gently lowered into its place, his Royal Highness tapped it twice with the mallet at each angle, and declared it well laid. The Bishop of Winchester offered up a solemn and impressive prayer, invoking the blessing of the Almighty upon the Society and its efforts. A hymn was next sung by the boys; and his Royal Highness then poured out from silver cups upon the stone corn and wine, as emblems of prosperity. An anthem was sung by the children and choir. The party of youths who had left the institution then came forward, and one of their number read to the Prince the following address:—

"May it please your Royal Highness. In the name of the youths who have been inmates of the Philanthropic in former years, we humbly ask permission to address our earnest and most respectful thanks for your Royal Highness gracious condescension in laying the first stone of the Society's Farm School. We have ourselves, may it please your Royal Highness, experienced the benefits of the religious and industrial training which the Philanthropic gives its objects. We ourselves have suffered in early life from the want, and ignorance, and error from which it seeks to rescue them; and fervently do we trust that the work which your Royal Highness has this day sanctioned may be blessed, and prospered for years to come; and that, by means of the Farm School this day founded, many thousands of our young, and destitute, and erring fellow-country men may be saved from ruin, and be trained up to piety to God, loyalty to our Queen, and usefulness to our country. That your Royal Highness may receive the fulness of divine blessing, and may long live to be the friend of the fatherless and he-pless, is the most humble prayer of, may it please your Royal Highness, your Royal Highness' most humble and loyal servants."

To which his Royal Highness returned the following gracious address:—

"The address which you have just presented has been particularly satisfactory to me, as the fact of your having come here to-day expresses particularly satisfactory to me, as the fact of your having come here to-day expresses particularly satisfactory of the benefits which you have derived from your training under the care of this institution, and which is the best proof of its practical effects. There can be nothing more gratifying than to see the success of that noble and philanthropic effort which attempts to reclaim, from the earliest steps towards ruin, those unhappy children whom poverty and misfortune, more than their own dispositions, have led into crime, and I earnestly trust that, by the progress of civilization and of a true Christian feeling, society will day by day overcome any prejudice which may have stood in the way of receiving them back with cheerfulness and trust, after the training they have received in it- and similar institutions, and of extending to them a readily asking hand in their struggles to regain a position of equality with their brethren."

The choir and boys then sang "God save the Queen," in which all the company heartily joined, and the ceremony was finished.

His Royal Highness then walked across the field, amidst the loud cheers of the spectators. The Prince next proceeded to examine minutely and enquire into the building plans, and the systems of education and discipline pursued by the Society, with which his Royal Highness expressed himself highly satisfied adding that he should come down again to look at the School when its completion permitted.

His Royal Highness soon after returned to town by railway.

THE LUNCHEON

Immediately after the departure of Prince Albert, the visitors ascended to the ground-floor adjoining the new house, in the temporary parochial school of the Society, appointed collation, provided for the occasion by Mr. Relf, of the White Hart Hotel, Reigate. The large marquee was completely filled with guests; and the presence of many elegantly dressed ladies gave a splendid appearance to the scene.

The Duke of Richmond presided; and his Grace having proposed "The Queen," a toast received with the most enthusiastic applause, rose again, and gave "The health of his Royal Highness, and many thanks for his having honoured us with his company to-day." (Cheers.)

The Duke of Richmond then proposed "The Queen Dowager and the rest of the Royal family," which having been duly responded to by the company, his Grace gave "The Bishop of Winchester and the clergy who have honoured us with their presence."

The Bishop of Winchester returned thanks, and said, The sentiments which you express the clergy rejoice to be able to respond to, and I, for one, deeply interested as I am in every thing connected with the Society, have heard, in the removal of its local establishment it has not been found necessary to transfer it to another part of the country. I have been connected for many years officially with the institution; I have marked the direction with which it has been managed; and I hail in its increased prosperity and its removal to this locality, an answer to the often repeated prayer, such that our old institutions are not adapted to the wants of the times. (Cheers.) The right rev. Prelate proceeded to pass a high eulogium on the resident chaplain of the Society, the Rev. Sydney Turner, and concluded by promising to visit the Farm-school and watch over its progress.

The next toast proposed was "The Navy and Army," to which Captain Williams responded on behalf of the latter, and Captain Gladstone on behalf of the former service.

The Duke of Richmond then proposed "Prosperity to the Philanthropic Society." His Grace dilated on the noble objects which the Society had in view, and adverted to the success which had attended similar institutions abroad, and particularly at Mettray, in France, and concluded by compliing, in highly complimentary terms, in the name of the Sar. of the health of the lady

The Earl of Harrowby returned thanks.

The next toast was "The Lord Mayor and the City of London," which the Lord Mayor acknowledged, proposing, in return, "The health of the Duke of Richmond," which was drunk with enthusiastic cheers

The proceedings then terminated.

The musical arrangements were under the direction of Mr. R. Limpus, Organist to the Society, and some gentlemen of St. Paul's Cathedral.

THREE YOUNG MEN DROWNED.—On Monday evening, three young men, named George Booth, John Tinling, and Edward Jones, last Manchester in a light boat or skiff, to proceed from Manchester by the river Irwell, to a fete, at the Pendleton Colliery, on the Bridgewater Canal. In crossing the river called Ekrosle Nest the boat was upset. All three of the unfortunate youths sank into the water and could be rendered from the shore, and perished.

COLLIERY EXPLOSION.—On Saturday last took place at the Agecroft New Coal Mines, about four miles from Manchester, resulting from an explosion of carburetted hydrogen gas which has been created in the mines. The mines are the property of Mr. Clowes, and are worked on the estate situated between the highway and railway, leading from Manchester to Bolton. The approach to the mines, two in number, is by a shaft upwards of 900 feet deep, and from 90 to 100 men and boys were employed in the pit at the time of the explosion, and were nearly equally distributed in the two mines, when about eight o'clock a loud explosion was heard, which caused the four-feet mine, and from colliers who soon came rushing to the foot of the shaft, anxious to escape further danger. It was discovered that a quantity of carburetted hydrogen gas had been ignited in one of the old workings, and was carried forward by a lighted candle to it. The great body of the colliers were drawn from the mines without suffering from the explosion; but a young named Jacob Barker, and his brother Israel, were both very severely burnt, and the former almost blinded. Another, named Henry Price, the boy through whose imprudence the gas was ignited, and who worked with the Barkers, was knocked down by the explosion, and is badly hurt and much scorched about the face and hands.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

There has been more firmness in the Consol Market this week than has existed for some weeks past, accompanied by a rise in prices of nearly one-half per cent. This improvement is to be mainly attributed to the satisfactory nature of the Indian news, as well as the conclusion of peace between Asia and our Peninsula. Consols, on the arrival of the Indian mail on Wednesday, advanced from Monday's prices of the 23rd ult. and on Thursday further improved to 91⅞ ⅞. The news from Prussia was also regarded as favourable; and the continued abundance of capital, without any prospect of its being in demand at all tended to keep the money value of stock, which must have again improved. Exchequer Bills continue at about last week's quotation. There was considerable firmness in the market at the close of the week, the following being the current quotations:—Bank Stock, 216; Reduced Annuities, 91; Consols, 92⅞; New 3½ per Cent. Annuities, 91⅞; Long Annuities, to expire Jan. 1859, 8⅝; Ditto, 30 years, Oct. 10, 1859, 8 5-16ths; India Bonds, under £1,000, 70 pm.; South Sea Stock, Ex. Div. per Account, ⅞; Exchequer Bills, £1000, June, 47 p.; Ditto, Small, June, 47 p.

Monday in the Foreign Markets was principally occupied in adjusting the half-monthly account; and Tuesday (1st of May) being a holiday, a large portion of and in all the stock markets, Wednesday may be said to have commenced real business for this account; operations were, however, only on a limited scale, Mexican proving the most attractive stock for speculation. The price, with coupons, advanced to 32 to ⅝ for money, and 32⅛ to ⅜ for account. These prices have since been pretty well maintained, and no further movements of consequence has occurred, the following being the latest quotations:—Rio de Janeiro, Small, 79; Granada Bonds, One per Cent., 18¾; Mexican, Five per Cent., 1840, with Coupons, 32⅛; Ditto, Ditto, Ditto, ex Coupons, 32⅛; Ditto, Deferred Account, 30¾; Portuguese Five per Cent., 77; Russian Bonds, 104¾; Spanish Five per Cent., Account, 17¼; Ditto, Three per Cent., 33¼; Dutch Two-and-a-Half per Cent., 56⅝; Ditto, Certificates, 57.

At the commencement of the week the Share Market was extremely depressed, but it has since partially rallied, the Eastern Counties direction, despite of the accuracy of the report issued by the Committee of investigation, stating that after reserving £14,000 to the credit of a depreciation account, a just dividend of 6s per share may be declared; the adjourned general meeting next Thursday will, however, doubtless warm the subject. In the meantime the sloping of several large bearing operations have allowed the price of the shares to approach nearer to their public estimated value, 8½ to ⅞ being the last quotation. The closing prices of lines last week in our memorandum 18:—Ditto, Preference, 2¾; Birmingham and Oxford Junction, calls duly paid, or with a guarantee, 20; Ditto, without guarantee, 23¾; Caledonian, 27⅛; Ditto, Quarters, 6¼; Ditto, New, £10, Preference, 11¼; Chester and Holyhead, 16½; Eastern Counties, 8¼; Ditto, New, Guaranteed Six per Cent., 11; Ditto, Extension, Five per Cent. Guaranteed, 6 ⅝; Ditto, Ditto, No. 2, par; Ditto, Northern and Eastern, Six per Cent., 60; East Lancashire, New, 12¼; East Lincolnshire, 20¾; Edinburgh and Glasgow, 42, Great Northern, 104; Great Western, Quarter Shares, 14; Ditto, Half Shares, 28; Ditto, Quarter Shares, New, 18¾; Great Western, New, £17, 11¾; Hull and Selby, 205; Lancashire and Yorkshire, Fifths, 6; London and Blackwall, 5¾; London, Brighton, and South Coast, 28½; Ditto, Preference, 5 per cent., 59¾; London and Greenwich, Preference, 21½; London and North-Western, 131; Ditto, New, Quarters, 14½; Ditto, £10 (M. and B.) C., 4¾; London and South-Western, 30¾; Ditto, New Scrip, 1849, Pref., 7 per Cent. on Div. per; Ditto, Northern and Eastern, Six per Cent., 60; East Lancashire, New, £10 Prof., 10¾; Ditto, Great Grimsby, 13; Midland, 68¾; Ditto, Ditto, £50 Shares, 14; Ditto, Consol; Great and Birmingham, 6 per Cent., 123; North British, 13⅜; Ditto, Halves, 6; Do., Thirds, 4¼; North Staffordshire, 13½; Reading, Guildford, and Reigate, 10½; Scottish Central, 2-2; Shrewsbury and Birmingham, 8½; South Eastern, 8; Ditto, Scrip, No. 4, 7¼; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 2½; Ditto, Newcastle Extension, 15¾; Ditto, G N E Preference, 5¾; York and North Midland, Ditto, Preference, 7¼; Ditto, East and West India, Extension, 7¼; Compagnie Française (Or-Vivaux), 14¾; East Indian, 8¾ xd; Great Indian Peninsular, 4; Ditto, ¼; Namur and Liege, 7¾; Northern of France, 11¼; Paris and Strasbourg, 4¾; Rouen and Havre, 11¾; Sambre and Meuse, 3.

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE.—Very limited supplies of English wheat have appeared on sale here during the present week. Still, however, the demand for that article has continued in a very inactive state, as I prices have given way quite a per quarter. Foreign wheats have also been very dull, at 1s to 2s per quarter less money. In fact for barley has somewhat fallen off. In the value we have no change to notice. All kinds of malt have ruled dull, at barely late rates. The best oats have supported previous currencies, but the middling and inferior kinds have ruled dull. Beans, peas, Indian corn, and flour have sold slowly, at unaltered quotations.

English.—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 38s to 42s; ditto, white, 41s to 45s; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 40s to 43s; ditto, white, 44s to 47s; grinding barley, 23s to 25s, distilling ditto, 26s to 28s; malting ditto, 29s to 32s; Norfolk and Lincolnshire malt, 54s to 56s; Yorkshire ditto, 48s to 50s; Kingston and Ware, 52s to 56s; Chevalier, 52s to 60s; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 18s to 20s, potato ditto, 22s to 24s; Scotch and Irish potato ditto, 21s to 23s; Dutch and Hamburgh, 20s to 22s; Tingstad and Cork, black, 18s to 20s; white, 22s to 24s; fine ditto, 26s to 28s; grey peas, 30s to 34s; maple, 32s to 34s; white, 36s to 38s; boilers, 38s to 40s per quarter. Town-made flour, 40s to 44s; Suffolk, 36s to 38s; Stockton and Yorkshire, 35s to 36s per 280 lbs.—*Foreign:* Dantzig red wheat, 40s to 42s; white, 42s to 44s; barley, 23s to 25s; oats, 16s to 18s; beans, 34s to 36s; peas, 34s to 36s per quarter. Flour, American, 32s to 36s per barrel; Baltic, 30s to 32s per barrel.

The Seed Market.—Canary and clover seed have sold steadily, at very full prices. In other seeds scarcely any business is doing.

Linseed, English, sowing, 48s to 50s; Baltic, crushing, 38s to 40s; Mediterranean and Odessa, 36s to 38s. Rapeseed, 35s to 36s per quarter. Coriander, 16s to 18s per cwt. Brown Mustard-seed, 8s to 11s; white ditto, 9s to 12s 6d. Tares, 4s 6d to 5s 6d per bushel. English tlaxseed, new, £20 to £22 per last. Foreign not quoted. Linseed cakes, English, £9 5s to £10 10s; foreign, £8 0s to £8 10s per 1000: Rapeseed cakes, £4 5s to £4 10s per ton. Canary, 50s to 52s per quarter. English Clover-seed, red, 42s to 48s; white, 48s to 60s; Cowgrass, 40s to 44s; Trefoil, 16s to 20s; Rib-grass, 40s to 44s; Carraway, 30s to 32s per cwt.

Bread.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 6½d to 7d, of household do. 5d to 6d per 4lb loaf.

Imperial Weekly Average.—Wheat, 46s 9d; barley, 29s 10d; oats, 17s 9d; rye, 27s 3d; beans, 34s 3d; peas, 32s 9d.

The six Weeks' Average.—Wheat, 44s 6d; barley, 28s 9d; oats, 16s 10d; rye, 25s 0d; beans, 32s 7d; peas, 30s 9d.

Duties on Foreign Corn.—Wheat, 1s 0d; barley, 1s 0d; oats, 1s 0d; rye, 1s 0d; beans, 1s 0d; peas, 1s 0d.

TEA.—A very moderate business is doing in this market, yet prices are mostly supported. The show of samples of both black and green has somewhat increased.

Sugar.—The transactions in this article are limited to parcels of actual need for, or prices of, any kind of raw sugar. Refined goods are dull, at 50s for brown, and 54s to 55s per cwt. for fine lumps.

COFFEE.—All descriptions are a very slow inquiry and somewhat easier to purchase.

RICE.—This article is dull. Bengal, 9s 6d to 10s; Carolina, 12s to 13s per cwt.

PROVISIONS.—Notwithstanding that the supplies of foreign butter have increased to some extent this week, a fair average business is doing in that article, at about stationary prices. Fine Friesland, 84s to 85s; fine Irish, 82s to 84s; fine Kiel, 82s to 83s; and inferior qualities, 66s per cwt. Irish butter—the supply of which is good—moves off slowly. In prices we have no change to notice. Carlow, Clonmel, and Cork, 76s; Kilkenny, 74s; Limerick, 66s to 68s; Waterford, 70s to 86s; and Sligo, 54s to 68s per cwt. English butter is a dull sale, at barely last week's prices: fine new Dorset, 90s to 92s, middling ditto, 78s to 86s per cwt, and fresh, 8s to 10s per dozen lbs. Irish bacon is selling briskly, at an advance of fully 6s per cwt. Prime Waterford, singed, 64s to 66s; middling and good, 57s to 60s; lumpy, 54s to 55s. Limerick, sizeable, 54s to 56s; and lumpy, 52s to 54s per cwt. Cheese is dull. American bacon is firm, at 46s to 48s per cwt.

Tallow.—A very moderate business is doing in our market, yet prices are barely supported. P.Y.C. on the spot is quoted at 38s 6d to 38s 9d; and for forward delivery 39s 3d to 39s 6d per cwt. Town tallow, 3s per cwt net cash.

OILS.—For nearly all descriptions the demand is wholly in retail, at barely last week's quotations.

Spirits.—Very little is doing in the rum market. Proof Leewards, 1s 4d to 1s 4½; and proof Kast-India rum, 1s 4½ to 1s 5d per gallon. In other kinds of spirits a dull business is doing.

Hay and Straw.—Meadow hay, £2 10s to £4 0s; clover ditto, £3 0s to £4 15s, and straw, £1 6s to £1 16s per load.

COALS.—Coast Carriage: Hartley, 14s 6d; Tanfield Moor, 14s 0s, Wylam, 13s 9d; Walker, 14s 6d, Lambton, 12s; Morrison, 14s 6d; and Stewart's, 17s 6d per ton.

Metals.—Scotch pig-iron is in fair request, at full prices. In other kinds next to nothing doing.

Wool.—Nearly 4000 bales have arrived from our colonies since our last report. As large public sales are expected to take place this month, the private consumer demand is heavy, at barely stationary prices.

Potatoes.—The supplies of potatoes being small, the demand is active, at prices varying from £3 to £12 per ton.

Smithfield.—Our market has been in a very pressed state this week, and prices have further given way.

Beef, from 2s 8d to 3s 6d; mutton, 2s 6d to 4s 0d; lamb, 4s 10d to 5s 10d; veal, 3s 2d to 4s 2d; pork, 3s 2d to 4s 2d per 8lb, to sink the offals.

Newgate and Leadenhall.—For each article the demand continues heavy, on the whole terms.

Beef, from 1s 10d to 3s 0d; mutton, 2s 2d to 3s 8d; lamb, 4s 8d to 5s 8d; veal, 3s 0d to 4s 0d; and pork, 2s 8d to 3s 6d per 8lbs, by the carcase. ROBERT HERBERT.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, APRIL 27

WAR-OFFICE, APRIL 27

1st Life Guards: Cornet and Sub-Lieut. A Walsh to be Lieutenant, vice Leslie, H Wyndham to be Cornet and Sub-Lieut. vice Walsh.

4th Light Dragoons: Acting Veterinary on A W Caldwell to be Veterinary Surgeon, vice Phillips.

1st Dragoon Foot Guards: Lieut. and Capt. W H Newton to be Captain and Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Curzon.

Coldstream Regiment of Foot Guards: Lieutenant and Captain R B Tierney to be Captain and Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Forbes, Ensign and Lieut. U Canning, Lord Dunalley, to be Lieutenant and Captain, vice Tierney, Ensign G Bowles, to be Lieut. and Lieutenant, vice Lord Dunalley.

3rd Foot: Lieut J J Lloyd to be Lieutenant, vice Dawkins

T Whitaker to be

Lieutenant-General Sir Colquhoun Grant, K.C.B., Lieut.-Colonel of the 2nd Life Guards, and Lieutenant-Colonel, and Major of the 1st Regiment of Foot Guards, to be Lieutenant-General, vice Sir Edward Barnes, G.C.B., deceased.

Lieutenant-General Sir Charles William Pasley, K.C.B., Colonel of the 3rd Regiment of Foot, to be Colonel, vice Sir Colquhoun Grant, deceased.

Major-General Sir Edward Kerrison, Bart., from the 11th Light Dragoons, to be Colonel of the 3rd Regiment of Foot, vice Pasley, deceased.

Major-General Sir Charles Dalbiac, K.C.B., from the 3rd Regiment of Foot, to be Colonel of the 11th Light Dragoons, vice Kerrison, deceased.

Major-General Sir Thomas Arbuthnot, K.C.B., from the 1st Royal Regiment of Foot, to be Colonel of the 1st Royal Regiment of Foot, vice Sir Thomas Arbuthnot

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ELECTRO and SHEFFIELD PLATE.—The Catalogue of Prices, with Drawings of Silver Plate, Dish [illegible] Vegetable or Curry Dishes, and other requisites for the Dinner [illegible] Breakfast Table, may be had gratis, or will be sent by post, [illegible] free, to any part of Great Britain, Ireland, or the Colonies.—G. [illegible] SAVORY and SONS, 47, Cornhill, London, 7 doors from Grace[illegible]-street

SILVER PLATE.—A. B. SAVORY and SONS beg to [illegible] the attention of purchasers at which they are now selling the best [illegible] London-made SALVER, TEA and COFFEE URNS, and [illegible] Services, at the Factory, Illustrated by drawings, and containing the weights and prices of the various articles manufactured in their establishment. This work [illegible] application, or will be sent, post free, to any part of Great Britain or Ireland, on receipt of a [illegible] A. B. SAVORY and SONS, 14, Cornhill, London, opposite the Bank

WATCHES and CLOCKS.—A Pamphlet containing [illegible] with [illegible] prices, will be forwarded, Gratis, by post, if applied for by a [illegible] letter T. COX SAVORY and Co., Goldsmiths-alley, Cheapside, [illegible] 67, Cornhill and [illegible] church-street, Lond[illegible]

HANDSOME GOLD WATCHES, jewelled [illegible] [illegible] only engraved e[illegible] with all the [illegible] Also, high-finished Silver Watches, [illegible] [illegible] each of the [illegible] watches purchased [illegible] Watchmakers of the [illegible] London.

NEW LIFE TABLE.
THE ALLIANCE BRITISH and FOREIGN LIFE and FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY, Bartholomew-lane, London.
Capital £2 [illegible]
SECURITY [illegible] of Subscribers
Subscription [illegible] of Premium
Table of Premiums [illegible] Assurance and Annuities
[illegible] Tables on the [illegible] Saving and Annuities
[illegible] Assurance and Payments.
[illegible] Assured may proceed to [illegible] The Court of Directors [illegible] tion at the usual rates. A Commission to solicit [illegible] and Agents [illegible] Agencies is [illegible] Detailed Prospectuses, with Tables of Rates and full particulars, will, on application, be forwarded [illegible] be obtained at the [illegible] Office of the Company, [illegible] London.

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THE ALLIANCE ASSURANCE COMPANY are about to add the assurance of Annuities to their business. The Company presents both Fire and Life Assurances Abroad on reasonable terms. A. HAMILTON, Secretary.

FORD'S EUREKA SHIRTS are the only perfect [illegible] [illegible] at [illegible] Price 20s the half-dozen.—To be had of RICHARD FORD, 185, Strand, London.

FORD'S [illegible] SHIRTS are warranted to [illegible] [illegible] The present 20s the half-dozen [illegible] RICHARD FORD, 185, Strand, London

FORD'S EUREKA SHIRTS.—Patterns of the New Coloured Shirtings for making Ford's Eurekas sent to all parts of the country on receipt of six postage stamps.—Catalogues will be sent [illegible] RICHARD FORD, 185, S[illegible]

FORD'S EUREKA SHIRTS.—"Even the [illegible] [illegible] the arm will [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

SPRING FASHIONS.

ROBE DU BAL, No. 1.

ace gauze ribbon, and having an elegant deep lace bertha, trimmed in a similar style.

One of the chief novelties of the season, suitable for promenading or for evening wear, is the Poncho, a description of shawl mantilla, somewhat resembling, in shape, the mantilla worn by the Spanish senoras. It is made either in black or white lace, of richly-embroidered pattern. There are neither sleeves nor openings of any kind for the arms, and, when worn, it has to be drawn on over the head. As it hangs in loose

THE PONCHO.

ROBE DU BAL, No. 2.

Chapeau No. 3 is of open fancy straw, with puffings of green *gros de Naples*: the interior trimmed with flowers.

Chapeau No. 4 is of yellow *crêpe*, with a wreath of flowers falling over the left side, and with a lining of white satin.

THE various novelties in spring fashions which are here assembled together, for the advantage of our lady readers, have been selected for the most part from the establishment of Madame Fredericks, Albemarle-

CHAPEAU, No. 1.

CHAPEAU, No. 2.

and graceful folds, it shows the figure to the greatest advantage; and, no doubt, in a short time, it will become a favourite article of dress.

The *mantelet nayade* is of *glacé nankin et noir*, trimmed with gauze ribbon of the same colour and black lace. The *chapeau* accompanying it, is of fancy straw trimmed with pink *gros de Naples*.

Chapeau No. 1 is of delicate white *crêpe lisse* and *tulle plissé*, trimmed with *marabout chenillie*.

Chapeau No. 2 is of maize silk, divided by rows of blonde. A wreath of flowers inside.

CHAPEAU, No. 3.

CHAPEAU, No. 4.

treet. The first Illustration represents a most elegant ball-dress, worn by a lady of title at her Majesty's State Ball, on Monday last. It is of delicate yellow satin, with flounces of white lace, and an elegant lappet of the same material arranged slightly towards the left side. In the centre of this lappet is a wreath of vine leaves and grapes, formed of

MANTELET NAYADE.

different shades of purple velvet. The effect of this is rich and elegant in the extreme. The lace bertha is ornamented with a wreath of a similar character.

The Ball Dress No. 2 is of lace net, with deep flounces trimmed with

CHILDREN'S DRESSES.

PARASOL.

The *robe du matin* is of richly figured green and drab silk, with trimmings of *brandebourgs* and *grelots* up the centre.

Mr. Sangster, of Regent-street, seems to have put forth, as usual, the greatest novelty in the way of parasols. The one we have engraved, styled the Swiss Parasol, which is made of Alpaca lined with silk, and is perfectly unique in its way, has been selected from his stock.

ROBE DU MATIN.

His Royal Highness the Duke Augustus of Saxe Coburg Gotha visited the Queen and Prince Albert on Monday, at Buckingham Palace.

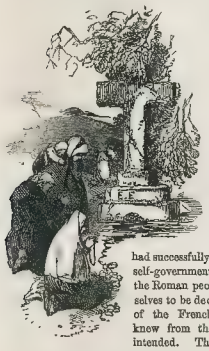
On Saturday a dinner was given by the Lord Mayor and the Lady Mayoress to a party of upwards of fifty of their private friends.

LONDON: Printed and Published at the Office, 198, Strand, in the Parish of St. Clement Danes, in the County of Middlesex, by WILLIAM LITTLE, 198, Strand, aforesaid.—SATURDAY, MAY 5, 1849.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

No. 370.—Vol. XIV.] FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, MAY 12, 1849. [Sixpence.

FRENCH INTERVENTION IN ITALY.



THE French Republic took an extraordinary, a dangerous, and an unprincipled step when it sent an armed expedition to Italy. The ostensible object of the expedition was to defend Italian liberty, menaced by Austria. Its real object seems to have been in conjunction with Austria, Naples, and Spain, to restore the Pope to his revolted subjects, and to force him, as a secular ruler, upon a people who had successfully vindicated their right of self-government. But the leaders of the Roman people never allowed themselves to be deceived by the fair words of the French Government. They knew from the beginning what was intended. They knew that French intervention was not friendly, and that the landing of General Oudinot at Civita Vecchia was a hostile invasion of the Roman territory. They took their measures accordingly. They denounced the landing of the expedition. They called upon the Romans to resist an interference which was as treacherous as it was cruel; and appealed, in eloquent terms, from the French Government to the French nation. The Romans responded to the call of their triumvirate. An enthusiasm which is represented as perfectly unprecedented took possession of them, and preparations for resistance were made, which, whatever their ultimate issue may be, have enlisted, on behalf of the Roman Republic, the sympathies of all who honour the independence of nations, and who acknowledge the right of a people to choose their own form of Government in defiance of foreign dictation. Even now, before any decisive blow has been struck, the military laurels of the French have been tarnished, and shame has been brought upon the men who have endeavoured to crush liberty in the name of liberty, and who, forgetting the origin of their own power, have turned the arms of the French against that constitutional cause of which France ought to be the foremost defender and the most earnest champion in Europe.

M. Odillon Barrot, when called to account by the opposition in the National Assembly for the conduct of General Oudinot, in disarming the National Guard of Civita Vecchia, in placing that town in a state of siege, in marching a portion of the French troops to Rome, and in suffering them to be repulsed in one of the suburbs, and very severely handled by the indignant Romans, persisted in the farce of alleging that the intervention was a friendly one. General Oudinot, however, told a different tale to the Civita Vecchians. When informed, soon after landing, by deputations from the National Guard and Municipality of that town and of Rome, that Rome would repel force by force, that the citizens had already prepared for the death struggle by undermining the Vatican, the Quirinal, St. Peter's, the churches and public buildings, and that they would perish to a man rather than admit the French, he replied that his instructions were precise, that he was to proceed to Rome either by good-will or by force, that the Pope would be a mere slave without temporal power, and that his object was to restore Pius IX., re-establish order, and maintain the liberal institutions granted by that Pontiff. Between M. Odillon Barrot and General Oudinot there is a difference scarcely to be reconciled; and, as the words of the invading General have been confirmed by his acts, the Romans do well to resist the invader in defence of the sacred principle of their independence, and to appeal to France against the French Ministry, and to all friends of constitutional freedom against them both.

Of all the parties who are leagued together in the task of thrusting the Pope and a sacerdotal Government upon the unwilling Romans, France is the only one whose interference may be considered as utterly impolitic, unprincipled, and atrocious. Roman Catholic Austria acts on behalf of the Pope, for the strongest of all reasons, that of self-interest. It is not so much because the religion of Austria is papist, as because Lombardy is one of the fairest portions of her dominions, that she joins in the crusade against the liberty of the Romans. Italian independence is the knell of Austrian power. The Republic of Rome gives strength to the Republic of Venice, and keeps Lombardy in the disquietude of hope deferred. Austrian interference, therefore, is perfectly intelligible. The interference of the King of Naples is explicable on the same grounds, which are partly religious and partly political. The Republic in Rome is a troublesome and unsafe neighbour for the Monarchy of Naples; and the religious motive for intervention but crowns and completes the political one. But neither France nor Spain has any such pretexts to interfere in the affairs of Italy. Neither the one nor the other is threatened with the loss of power territory, or influence, by the political independence of that country generally, or of the Roman States more particularly. Spain, as yet, has not stirred in the matter; but is understood, in the interest of the Roman Catholic religion, to wish well to the efforts of those who are engaged in the task.

France stands alone, therefore, in the position of committing a gross outrage on the natural rights of a large portion of the Italian people, for the sake of the Chief Priest of Roman Catholic Europe. Religion and statesmanship pull together in the case of Austria and Naples; but irreligious France, for the sake of a priest, throws statesmanship to the winds, belies her own traditions and principles, leagues herself with her enemies, acts with cruel treachery to her friends, dishonours the Republican form of Government, in the name of which she sends her legions to overawe, coerce, and oppress a Republic as legally constituted as herself, and renders the principles of her statesmen a by-word of contempt in Europe. It is in vain for M. Odillon Barrot to allege that the intervention of France was determined upon solely with the object of counterbalancing that of Austria and Naples. His words and his deeds are at variance. His tongue tells one story, but his hand another. If Austria and Naples determined upon intervention, in order to crush the liberties of the Italian people, it was the true policy and duty of France to take the other side. France has not done so

MARCH OF THE FRENCH TROOPS TOWARDS ROME.—(SEE FIRST PAGE.)

[COUNTRY EDITION.]

France will not do so, if M. Odillon Barrot continues in her Government—from his own mouth we learn it. General Oudinot having received a check (a check richly merited, but not half severe enough), M. Odillon Barrot considers that "the best course for the French expedition is to march upon Rome, and, whilst causing the French flag to be respected, to *save Italian liberty as much as possible*." As much as possible! when the Pope is to be restored by the force of French gunpowder, and when Austria and Naples are to lend their bayonets to the enterprise! The possibility will, indeed, be small when such are the agencies that are to work it. M. Odillon Barrot is somewhat moderate, however. While he is of opinion that the Pope must be re-established in Rome sooner or later, he thinks his temporal power should be modified. It is, doubtless, kind of M. Odillon Barrot to consent to the modification; but it is no less impertinent. It would not be a whit more impertinent on the part of M. Mazzini if he were to declare his opinion that sooner or later Henri V. must be re-established in Paris; and not in the slightest degree more unprincipled (provided he were strong enough) if he sent a Roman expedition to Toulon for that purpose. The relative strength of the parties makes no difference in the principle, as even M. Barrot might acknowledge, if the Emperor of Russia, having settled the Hungarian business, should take it into his head to do for France what France is now doing for the Romans.

But we suspect that the events of Italy will seal the doom of the present Ministry in France. Already the National Assembly has expressed its disapproval. They may even have deeper consequences. Should the French army meet with any reverses more serious than that which they have already experienced, it would be difficult to estimate the effect they would have upon the fortune of the French Republic. Already, the slight reverse which happened in the suburbs of Rome has given the extreme Republican party more life and energy than it has displayed or felt since the days of June, 1848; and it is not too much to anticipate that the defeat of General Oudinot would so humiliate and exasperate all parties in France, and so encourage the ultra-Republicans, that a new Revolution would be imminent.

"In destroying the Roman Republic," says an eloquent address issued by the Roman people to the French army, "you will destroy your own. If you wish to combat against Republican arms, cease to be Republicans yourselves, or confess that you are the satellites of tyranny and hypocrisy." Tyranny and hypocrisy are the words that truly express the conduct of Louis Napoleon and his Ministers in this business; and it will require all his popularity, and more than all their wisdom and tact, to prevent evil consequences to him and them. What the French are more sensitive about, is military renown. Tarnish that, and not even a Bonaparte will atone for the calamity.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

The interest of all other subjects, even that of the approaching elections, is merged in that of the news which arrived in Paris during the week of the French troops under General Oudinot having been repulsed with considerable loss by the Roman soldiers. In the National Assembly, the question has been the cause of a ministerial defeat. A committee having been appointed to examine the instructions given to General Oudinot, and to report at once, the Assembly met a second time on Monday, viz. at nine o'clock at night.

M. Sénard read the report of the committee, to the effect that the majority of the committee considered that the direction given to the expedition was not conformable to the idea in which it had been conceived and accepted. The instructions given to the General commanding the expedition appeared to the committee to be different from the declarations made in the Tribune by the Government. The General appeared to them also to have gone beyond his instructions, since he had attacked the Roman Republic. In consequence, the committee proposed the following resolution:

"The National Assembly invites the Government to take without delay the measures necessary that the exped tion to Italy shall not be any longer turned aside from the object for which it was designed."

The motion was strongly opposed by M. Dupuy de Lhuys, in the name of the Government, but after several amendments had been rejected, it was carried by 328 to 241; majority against ministers, 87.

The result was received with loud cries of "*Vive la République!*' from the Opposition.

The interpretation put on this decision of the Assembly was, that the expedition should be ordered back to Civita Vecchia, and the following letter, which has been addressed by the President of the Republic to General Oudinot, being regarded as countermanding that disposition, has been considered, and pretty generally, as a most unconstitutional step of the President, and the ferment created thereby has added not a little to the excitement which has resulted from the wound inflicted on the national honour by the repulse of the troops from Rome. The letter is dated Tuesday, and was despatched by a special messenger on Wednesday. It is as follows:

"My dear General,—The telegraphic news announcing the unforeseen resistance which you have met with under the walls of Rome has greatly grieved me. I had hoped, as you know, that the inhabitants of Rome, opening their eyes to evidence, would receive with confidence an army which came to give them to accomplish a friendly and disinterested mission. This has not been the case. Our soldiers have been received as enemies. Our military honour is engaged. I will not suffer it to be assailed. Reinforcements shall not be wanting to you. Tell your soldiers that I appreciate their bravery, and take part in what they endure; and that they may always rely on my support and my gratitude. Receive, my dear General, the assurance of my sentiments of high esteem

"LOUIS NAPOLEON BONAPARTE."

M. Odillon Barrot on Wednesday defended the letter, as being solely a private communication.

The Government sent an envoy to Rome on Tuesday, with instructions to collect accurate information re ative to the real feeling of the Roman populat on with respect to the French expedition. Such reinforcements have been sent to General Oudinot s corps. They consist of 3000 men, with two batteries of heavy guns.

The arrest of Sergeant-Major Boichot, of the 7th Light Infantry, whose name figures on the list of the Socialist candidates of Paris, was the cause of a riot in that corps, on Friday and Saturday morning (week). In the Invalides. He has been transferred to the fortress of Vincennes, to prevent a repetition of any similar attempt at the barracks of the Invalides, and the regiment itself has been ordered out of Paris.

The *Moniteur* announces that the President of the Republic has determined to grant an amnesty to a great number of the insurgents of June. The total number of the insurgents had originally amounted to 26,000 and 30,000. Of these, 1220 of the worst class are still to be retained at Belle Isle. Of the remainder, 183 have been ordered to be set at liberty, on the recommendation of the committee sent to consider their cases, and 1926 are now to be pardoned and set at liberty by order of the President of the Republic, in honour of the anniversary of the 4th of May. This measure is to be carried out gradually, for fear of the consequences of setting so many idle persons loose upon society. In the meantime, the Government will endeavour to find employment for them.

The funeral ceremony of the anniversary of the death of the Emperor Napoleon was performed on Saturday, in the church of the Invalides. All the members of the Bonaparte family were present, as also a large number of the most distinguished general officers of the army now in Paris. It was the first time that all the members of the family met together at the tomb of the Emperor. There were very few preparations made in the chapel. A simple catafalque was erected in the middle of the chapel, and the walls were hung with black. The old soldiers of the hotel were formed in a double line from the great entrance to the door of the chapel, wearing their ancient uniforms; and a guard of honour, composed of each of the veterans as were decorated, was stationed at the catafalque. The interior of the chapel was reserved for the veterans of the Imperial army not residing in the establishment, but who never fail to attend the ceremony on the 5th of May. They also were their old uniforms of the Grand Army; 12 Grenadiers *à cheval*, Chasseurs, Dragons de l'Impératrice, Mamelukes of the Guard, Light Cavalry, the Foot Grenadiers, Fusiliers, &c.

Among the ceremony Louis Napoleon received the veterans of the Imperial army in the cour *d'honneur*. He stopped for a few minutes to converse with many of the old men. Those to whom he paid particular attention were such as were mutilated. He promised the cross of the Legion of Honour to an old officer who had had one arm, and who, on inquiry, informed the President that he had set it at Waterloo. "*Vive Napoleon!*" was heard on all sides, received with cries of "*Vive Napoleon!*" and some were heard of "*Vive l'Empereur!*" "*Vive le Neveu de notre Empereur!*"

ITALIAN STATES.

ROME.—The "Eternal City" is the great central point of attraction in the affairs of the Peninsula at present. The Italian Republicans have opposed and successfully, too (!), for the nonce—the French troops under General Oudinot, whose intervention they have resented, rather as an act of hostility, than one of any other character. The Roman authorities having resolved to oppose force to force, the following proclamation was issued, on the 28th ult., by order of the Triumvirate:—

"Romans, a military defence is organised. The militia of all ranks are doing, and have fulfilled their duty. It remains for the people to perform theirs. All the streets of the city are to be defended. In every quarter representatives of the people, specially appointed, will adopt energetic means to defend our territory inch by inch. They will provide ammunition and stores. All the windows are to be illuminated during the night. The Government will supply the people with arms at the proper moment. Let every man labour to render his quarter of the town inaccessible. The chief of the quarter and the representative of the Assembly will give the instructions necessary for the construction of regular barricades, and that the communications necessary for the defence be not interrupted. The Roman Municipal Council, republican like yourselves, have taken measures to supply the city with provisions. Preparations have been made to relieve the brave wounded in this struggle. The bells of the churches of the Capitol will sound the alarm. People of Rome, we have much glory to conquer. We will defend our country, our republic, and Italian honour. Be firm and courageous, and Rome will be saved. People, to arms!—THE TRIUMVIRI."

I was while this state of things existed within the city, that General Oudinot, having left a garrison at Civita Vecchia, appeared before the gates of Rome on the 29th, when he proceeded to occupy a position some leagues off, hoping that the presence of the expeditionary corps would excite a movement against the Government of the Triumvirs. He was disappointed in his expectations. A company of the 1st battalion of riflemen, sent forward to the gates of Rome, were received with musket shots, and retired; and immediately afterwards a portion of a division of the French army was marched forward, and penetrated into the suburbs, where they found the streets barricaded. The troops were received with a well-supported fire of musketry, and by a shower of projectiles thrown from the roofs and windows of the houses. The 58th regiment of the line, marching in front, suffered severely, and a company of Voltigeurs of that regiment were almost entirely destroyed. General Oudinot, finding it impossible to continue a contest which threatened to become fatal, commanded a retreat, and the French took up a strong position a few leagues from the city. There were about 300 men killed, including some officers, and amongst them an aide-de-camp of General Oudinot; and several hundred wounded. The General's brother is among the prisoners.

Upon the preceding page our Artist has represented the March of the French Troops to Rome.

The latest intelligence states that General Oudinot subsequently entered and took military possession of Rome, the people and the King of Naples at the head of a body of troops having led to an arrangement between the Triumvirate and the General.

By accounts received at Paris, we learn that on the 3rd inst., by order of Radetzski, 27,000 Austrian troops were on their march to the Roman territory; some had already entered Pisa and Lucca. The King of Naples crossed the Roman frontier on the 29th ult., at the head of 9000 men. He was received at Terracina with acclamations, the people crying out "*Viva Pio Nono!*"

PIEDMONT.—From Turin, under date of the 30th, it is stated that General Hasmorin., who had been tried for treachery previous to the late battle of Novara, with the Austrians, had been condemned to death. A report was current in Turin that the army was about to be reduced to the peace establishment. Accounts from Milan announce the departure from that city of the Austrian Minister and negotiator, Brück. Marshal Radetzsky had likewise quitted, together with General Hess, to direct the operations against Venice. It is understood that matters have been accommodated, and that the negotiations for peace have been successful.

TUSCANY. As Florence Count Serristori is appointed Provisional Regent of Tuscany, with a ministry composed of the friends of the Grand Duke. A new Provisional Government has been appointed at Leghorn.

NAPLES AND SICILY.—Letters from Palermo, dated the 26th ult., confirm the unconditional submission of that city and of the whole of Sicily. General Filangieri entered on the 29th

GERMAN STATES.

SAXONY.—The people of Dresden, supported by their Legislative Chambers, during that the King would not revoke his refusal to recognise the Frankfort constitution, broke out into open insurrection on the 30th ult., and, up to the date of the latest intelligence (the 7th inst.), maintained their ground against the troops, who fought desperately in the cause of the King. The city is covered with barricades. Each night the combatants rested on their arms, and, on the approach of morning, renewed the struggle. There is no account of the numbers who have been killed or wounded, but they must be considerable.

PRUSSIA.

The intelligence from the Rhenish provinces is threatening. On the 8th instant the Deputies, to the number of five hundred, assembled in the hall of the Casino at Cologne, to deliberate what measures nothing should be adopted, in consequence of the Prussian Ministry having dissolved the Second Chamber after a debate of fourteen hours, the Assembly resolved to oppose every act which should be hostile to the Frankfort Parliament—to demand the immediate dissolution of the present Prussian Cabinet—and to protest against, and to insist upon the revocation of, the late royal summoning of the Landwehr. The greatest excitement prevailed in the public streets during this protracted sitting; and every one was apprehensive that tranquillity could not long be maintained.

AUSTRIA AND HUNGARY.

On the 14th ult. the Hungarian Parliament assembled at Debreczin, and proclaimed the deposition of the imperial family from the throne of Hungary.

Ladwig Kossuth, the senior commissioner for the defence of the country, addressed the House, and reported on the battles which had been won, and the progress which the Hungarian arms had made. He concluded by moving that the sons for Hungary to free herself of the fetters which she had worn these 300 years—to take her place among the states of Europe—and to settle her accounts with that fatal tyranny which, during the last three centuries, had so long and so impiously forced upon her the burdens of the war of liberation. The gallant army which had staked their lives on the safety of the country claimed no other reward but that one resolution; and that resolution, moreover, imperiously demanded by the condition of Europe and of the Hungarian country. He (Kossuth) would move that the House, viz. The Hungarian nation declares as follows:—

"1. Hungary, together with [illegible] all parts, countries, and provinces [illegible] is and shall be a free and independent European state.

"2. The House of Hapsburg-Lorraine, by its treason, perjury, and armed aggression of the Austrian army, and further by having employed foreign troops to divide the area of the country, to separate Transylvania and Croatia from Hungary, to annihilate the independent political existence of the country, and to raise an armed power for the purpose of murdering the nation—by these and many other gross crimes and enormities has the House of Hapsburg-Lorraine broken the Pragmatic Sanction, and every other tie which joined the two countries of Austria and Hungary. In consequence of which, this perjured House of Hapsburg-Lorraine is and shall be excluded, and deposed and banished, now and for ever, from the dominion, sovereignty, and enjoyment of the territories of Hungary, as well as of the provinces, and all the parts, countries, and provinces thereunto appertaining. And the said House is and shall be declared in the name of the nation to have forfeited the throne, and to be excluded and disowned and banished.

"3. The said Hungarian nation enters, according to its inalienable natural rights, as an independent and free state, into the family of European states; and the said nation resolves to declare and maintain, as they now does declare and [illegible], viz. that it will live in peace and amity with all other states that shall abstain from violating its rights, but peculiarly with those with which its interests were joined with the said nation under a common Sovereign, as well as with the Turkish Empire and the states of Italy

"4. The future system of government in all its details shall be provided for by the Parliament; and until that work shall have been consummated the country shall be governed by a President, assisted by a Cabinet of Ministers, to be appointed by the said Parliament, under the personal responsibility of the said Prese dent and of the said Ministers.

"The execution of the principles contained in these resolutions is confided to a committee of three persons."

Kossuth's motion was adopted by the unanimous vote of the Parliament, amidst the most enthusiastic cheers of the people

In Vienna, the news has created the greatest consternation, party spirit running very high for and against the Magyars.

From the seat of war we learn that the communication between Pesth and Buda is cut off, and the Hungarians are masters of the right bank of the Danube, between Pesth and Comorn.

Here is the position of the contest, and is taking measures to prevent the entry of the Russians into Transylvania by the defiles of the mountains. It is confirmed that the army of Jellachich has been completely destroyed near Peterwardein, in the south of Danube.

"From 50,000 to 60,000 Hungarians are about to penetrate into Gallicia, near Jablunka, in order to execute an insurrection there, as in Poland and in Posen.

FOREIGN WATERFOWL.—On Tuesday, his Royal Highness Prince Albert, attended by Captain Gordon, visited H. ers. Baker's Pheasantry, Beaufort-street, Chelsea, and inspected the numerous and beautiful foreign waterfowl on their establishment, among which is a pair of mandarin ducks, the only specimens in this country. His Royal Highness expressed himself much gratified with selected several specimens for removal to the ornamental water in the gardens of Buckingham Palace.

HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY, CHISWICK.—On Saturday last, the first of the four exhibitions, for the present year, of the Horticultural Society, took place at their gardens at Chiswick. The morning was full of promise, but shortly after two o'clock the sunshine was succeeded by a thunder shower, which deluged the neighbourhood, and greatly marred the beautiful appearance which the gardens had previously presented. The unfavourable change in the weather had also the effect of preventing so numerous an attendance as usually characterises the exhibitions of the Horticultural Society. Every possible provision was made for the contingency of unfavourable weather, and ample protection from the rain to the fashionable promenaders was afforded by a new marquee of enormous dimensions and elegant appearance, erected by Mr. Benjamin Edgington, of the Borough. A very fortunate circumstance, as some of the older tents could not resist the fierce rain which the torrents of rain descended. Among the persons of distinction present were Prince Albert (accompanied by the Hon. Mr. Anson), the Duke of Cambridge, the Duke of Devonshire, the Duke of Northumberland, the Earl and Countess of Harrowby, Lord and Lady Grey, Lord and Lady Ashburton, Lord Bridport, the Duchess of Sutherland, &c. The exhibition was not equal, either in quality or variety, to those of former years.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY.

THE NAVIGATION LAWS.

A great number of petitions having been presented by the Duke of Richmond, the Marquis of Londonderry, the Earl of Harrowby, Lord Stanley, and several other Peers, against the repeal of the Navigation Laws, and one by the Marquis of Londonderry, from Manchester, signed by 448, in favour of the repeal,

The Marquis of Lansdowne moved the second reading of the Navigation Bill. He said that he knew he had opposed to him on this occasion the feelings and prejudices of those who feared that the passing of this bill would be detrimental to the maintenance of that force upon which this country relied, and ought to rely, for the preservation of its maritime power; and he would feel it incumbent on him to discuss those feelings and prejudices, and to show to them that this bill would have no such injurious effect as they apprehended. He believed that many of their Lordships, and most of those who petitioned the House on this matter, were under the impression that the commerce of this country was clothed with a complete suit of protective armour; but the Navigation Laws afforded to our commerce a garment of shreds and patches, as incongruous and ragged as it was possible to conceive, and one that gave no real protection whatever. The noble Marquis traced the history of the Navigation Laws and the reciprocity treaties, and contended that, by superior energy and enterprise, the British merchants and the British shipowners were able to compete successfully with all other nations in the world. A great step towards free trade in shipping had been taken when this country departed from the rigid principles of the Navigation Laws, by entering into reciprocity treaties with foreign powers; and the results of these treaties, as they affected British tonnage, clearly proved that neither the British shipowner nor the British seaman had anything to fear from foreign competition. Our foreign tonnage successfully competed, not only with the shipping of the United States, where, though timber was cheap, labour was dear, but also with the shipping of the Baltic states, where both labour and timber were cheap and abundant. Trade being then no gainer by what remained of our Navigation Laws, and neither the navy nor the mercantile marine having anything to dread from their total abolition, there were very cogent reasons why they should be abolished without delay. The attitude of foreign powers with respect to the subject, and the wants and wishes of the colonies particularly those of Canada, whose vital interests were involved in the issue of the bill—pointed to the immediate removal of the restrictions which still remained a clog upon the trade and shipping of the country. He warned their Lordships not to delay till it was too late. The system could not much longer be sustained, bolster it up as they might. Let them now yield, before concession became useless. Should the House refuse to pass the bill, not only would the condition of the country, in regard to all its trading interests, not be better than now, but it would be infinitely worse. He trusted, therefore, that their Lordships would agree to the second reading of the measure. The noble Lord opposite (Lord Stanley), exclaimed Lord Lansdowne, in concluding his speech, "has announced that he is prepared for the consequences of the rejection of this bill; and I also announce, on the part of the Government, that we too are prepared for the consequences of the rejection of it."

Lord BROUGHAM said that in the course he was about to take on this question, he was solely influenced by a regard to the highest interests of the country. He had been, within a few days, taunted for inconsistency in refusing to place the crowning capital on the pillar of Free Trade. Accustomed as he was to extraordinary evolutions, that taunt, coming from the quarter it did, was one that caused him the utmost astonishment. In fact, he gloried in that taunt. But his answer to it was, that the Navigation Laws had nothing to do with Free Trade. The noble and learned Lord proceeded to deal with the statistical returns prepared under the direction of the Board of Trade, and relied on by the advocates of the bill as arguments in its favour, and demonstrated the unsoundness manner in which these returns were "cooked;" showing, in some instances, figures one hundred and fifty times more than the true figures. The noble President of the Council talked of this measure as a removal of fragments; but the Navigation Laws were splendid fragments that must not be treated with that contempt with which their Lordships were asked to treat them. The noble Marquis who moved the second reading had avoided to touch upon the gist of the whole question—the policy of the Navigation Laws, which, through all their modifications, were preserved. That object and that policy were to encourage the formation of a mercantile navy as the only sure foundation for our military marine. He warned Lord Lansdowne against the question as it bore upon our great colonial ship-building and commercial interests, should the repeal of the Navigation Laws would work incalculable damage to these great and vital interests, and he warned their Lordships not to lay rude hands heedlessly upon them. This was no time for making noweeping changes as that proposed. Their Lordships could not take the step the Government would induce them to take, because it was a step which, if once taken, they could not retrace. A shadowy threat of consequences had been held out by the President of the Council, and he (Lord Brougham) did not consider them of importance, that consideration would have great weight with him (Lord Brougham), especially at the present critical time; but after the fullest consideration he could give to the question, he felt compelled to oppose the measure, as a Peer of Parliament, and as an honest man, to oppose the further progress of this bill.

Earl GRANVILLE defended the bill and the Board of Trade returns.

On the motion of the Earl of CARNARVON, the debate was adjourned. The House rose at a quarter past twelve o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

AFFAIRS OF THE EASTERN COUNTIES RAILWAY COMPANY.

Mr. CHARTERIS drew attention to a portion of the report of the committee of shareholders of the Eastern Counties Railway, appointed to investigate the affairs of that company, which referred to the payment of £7606 17s. 6d., in 1846, under the head "Parliamentary Expenses," and with respect to which Mr Waddington and Mr. Duncan stated to the committee that the sums in question had been disbursed through them for services rendered, but in a manner which did not leave them at liberty to give particulars, as they could not do so without implicating other parties, and asked Lord John Russell whether his attention had been drawn to this report, in so far as it was calculated to affect the general character of the House. His interference he was not, as was erroneously supposed, directed against an individual member of that House, but for the purpose of putting an end to rumours that the money in question had been expended in what was termed "facilitating the passage of bills through Parliament;" or, in plain English, bribing members of that House. Calculated as these rumours were to damage the character of the House, which ought to be above suspicion, and to call it over upon the private and individual honour of every member of it, he thought some inquiry ought to take place.

Lord JOHN RUSSELL agreed with the learned gentleman that the words to which he had referred did tend to excite suspicions affecting the character and credit of the House. He did not give the slightest belief to the rumours to which allusion had been made, but fully agreed in the opinion that it would not be right to let these words, put forth by a committee of persons known to be men of character, pass by without an inquiry. Thinking that the matter would be best investigated by the hon. member for the same numbers of the Government, he trusted, after consultation with other hon. members as to the best mode of doing so, that the hon. gentleman would undertake the conduct of the inquiry, and not let the matter rest until the whole truth should have been elicited.

Mr. WADDINGTON claimed indulgence while he offered a few observations, and proceeded to refer to the committee's report in reference to the subject in question, and as to the evidence given before them by the directors in reply thereto; assuring the House, as a man and a gentleman, that there was not a member of that House who directly or indirectly benefited one single shilling in reference to the £7606 17s. 6d. in question. He was not opposed to the inquiry suggested, and thanked the honourable gentleman for bringing the matter forward; at the same time it was due to the House to say, that, if any allusion had been made in the committee in his presence, he should have felt himself bound to say something to check the spirit of Christian unmanliness. Being unable to see any force or conclusiveness in the arguments against the bill, he should follow in the course of constitutional precedent and an enlightened policy by giving his hearty support to the measure.

Mr. ROEBUCK should vote for the bill, not because it contained an oath, but because it was a relaxation, and because it was consonant with the principle of [illegible] legislation, which he believed to be the most acceptable mode of proceeding to the people of England.

On a division, the second reading was carried by a majority of 93—the numbers being, 278 to 185.

The question of the second reading of the Lunatic Asylum (Scotland) Bill led to a division, Mr. F. MACKENZIE moving the adjournment of the House,

which proposition was negatived by a majority of 45, the numbers being 24 to 69, and the bill was read a second time.

A discussion on the question of the second reading of the Public Health (Scotland) Bill led to a second division, on the adjournment, which was negatived by a majority of 14, the numbers being 19 to 33; Mr. MACKENZIE objecting to the principle of the bill on the ground that the area of taxation was not sufficiently defined, the second reading was postponed, and the House adjourned at half-past 10 o'clock.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—TUESDAY.

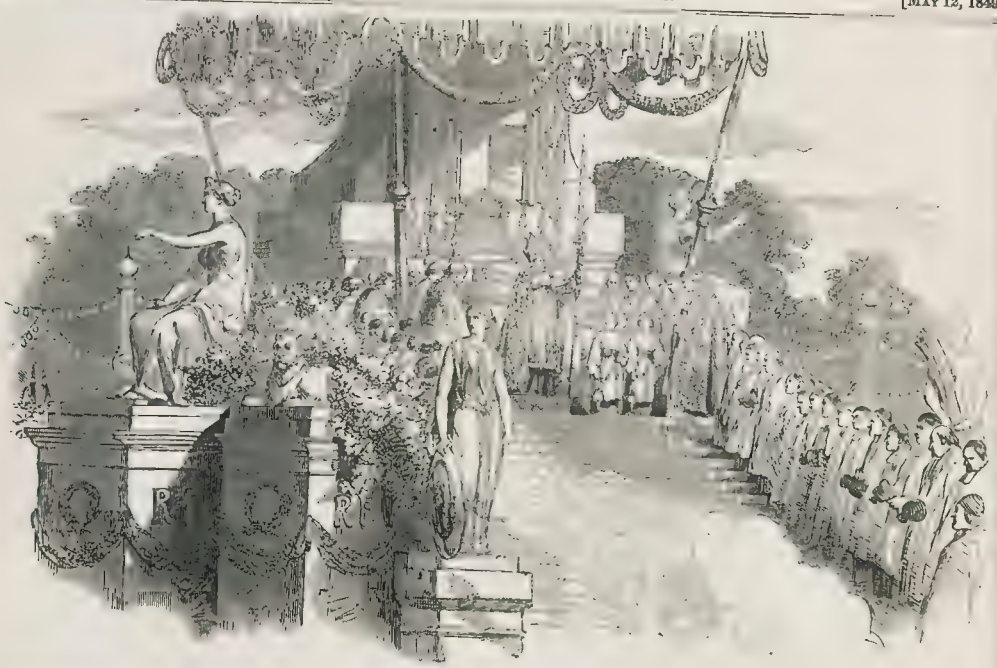
Their Lordships met at five o'clock.

NAVIGATION LAWS—ADJOURNED DEBATE.

Some petitions having been presented against the Repeal of the Navigation Laws,

The adjourned debate on the second reading of the Navigation Bill was resumed by the

EARL OF CARLISLE, who urged their Lordships to agree to the bill, although he admitted that in recommending them to do so he ran counter to the feelings and early prejudices and dispositions. Should this measure peril the continuance of our naval power? He and those who brought it forward were not actuated by any such unpatriotic motive, but by unmixed and true patriotism, and by a desire to extend our commerce and create commerce, which would promote our mercantile marine, which was the best plan to secure the efficiency of our naval greatness. He agreed with the noble Earl, that the bill was calculated to increase the sole good of a single class, but the good of the whole of the nation and was that species of wealth which employed the greatest number of the people. He had carefully read out in detail the injury which the measure would do to trade by the repeal of the navigation laws, and expressed that instead of that injury being realised, there was a confident expectation that their repeal would increase our trade and commerce more economical management in the navy, and would have been productive of more economical management in the navy, and would have been productive of more economical management in the navy, and would have been productive of



SERVICE ON THE PLACE DE LA CONCORDE, AT PARIS.

and attended by the parochial clergy of the capital and the students of St. Sulpice, descended the steps of the Madeleine, and moved slowly along the Rue Royale to wards the obelisk of the Place de la Concorde. The National Guard, who formed the lines on both sides, presented arms as the cortège passed, and the venerable Prelate administered his benediction as he went along. Almost simultaneously with his arrival in the centre of the square, the standard-bearer of the Executive Chamber presented the arms of the Republic, and the Chief Magistrate of the State—and the President of the Republic, wearing the costume of a Chief of the National Guard, with the tri-band and star of the Legion of Honour, accompanied by General Changarnier, who rode at his right hand, with other general officers, and followed by a numerous and brilliant staff, made his appearance.

At the same moment, another *cortège* arrived in the direction of the Pont de la Concorde. It was composed of the representatives of the people, with M. Marrast, their President, the six Vice-Presidents, and the Questors of the Chamber, at their head. They were all dressed in black, and each deputy wore his tri-coloured scarf, ornamented with gold fringe, with the red rosette of deputy at the button-hole of the left breast. The whole arrived nearly at the same moment, and the Archbishop and his clergy ascended the steps of the platform erected at the base of the obelisk, and which were covered with a green carpet interspersed with flowers. In front of the high altar were placed three superb *fauteuils*. The centre one, which was intended for the President of the Republic, was more elevated than the others. The Archbishop advanced to the altar; the clergy and students of St. Sulpice, dressed in *soutanes* and white surplices, ranged themselves round the platform. The President of the Republic assumed his place in the centre. On his right hand sat M. Marrast, President of the National Assembly, and on his left M. Boulay de la Meurthe, Vice-President of the Republic, and next to him M. Odillon Barrot, President of the Council, and the other members of the Cabinet. The representatives of the people were placed in due order round the platform. The altar was [illegible] with a gorgeous canopy of crimson velvet and [illegible] damask, [illegible] placed, with a rich embroidery of gold and [illegible] flowers, and [illegible] with a deep gold fringe. From the summit of the obelisk floated a long tri-coloured flag. From the base to the summit were placed emblems representing the Virtues; and flowers, flags, and stars were strewed all over it in abundance. Five colossal statues, in a sitting position, round the chapel of the monument, represented Religion, Liberty, Equality, and Fraternity. Our Artist has pictured this splendid scene.

The Archbishop approached the altar, and began the religious ceremony, which consisted of a low mass. The music was performed by the members of the Conservatoire, and a military orchestra directed by M. Landelle, who performed in the most exquisite style the "Salutaris Hostia" at the elevation, and the "Domine salvam fac Rempublicam," as also the "Te Deum," all of which pasted the solemn passage of the mass when the consecration takes place, and fear and the communicants, was most impressive. At the moment of the elevation, the President of the Republic, the President of the National Assembly, the Ministers, the attendant clergy, and all who were in or near the platform, fell on their knees, and bowed their heads to the ground; while, at a given signal, the whole of the troops presented arms, and the cannon of the Invalides thundered in the distance. The performance of the act of thanksgiving, the "Te Deum," was also most impressive. The chaunt was again responded to by a salute from the artillery of the Invalides, and the troops again presented arms. But the concluding portion of the ceremony was the venerable Archbishop blessing the people; when again the solemn music rose, and the cannon of the Invalides answered.

After the ceremony, the prelate descended from the altar, approached the spot where Louis Napoleon was standing, and conversed with him for some minutes; and then—still preceded by his acolytes and cross-bearer, and accompanied by his clergy—he descended from the platform, and returned to the Madeleine in the same order he had set out. The President of the Republic also descended, mounted his horse at the lowest step of the platform, and having gracefully as

ILLUMINATED FOUNTAINS, PLACE DE LA CONCORDE.

uted all who were about him, returned to the Palace.

The illuminations in the evening are truly magnificent. At about eight o'clock, the whole of the vast space comprised between the Madeleine, the National Assembly, and the Place de la Concorde, on the one side, and the Champs Elysées on the other, was lighted up as if by enchantment. This vast illumination rendered the finest portion of the city like an island of flame in the vast expanse. The front of the Madeleine was splendidly decorated with gorgeous chandeliers of gilt bronze, which shot forth a flood of light; the steps were also illuminated. The whole of the Rue Royale was illuminated by columns formed of tri-coloured lamps; and from their summits floated streamers with the Republican colours. The Place de la Concorde was literally bound in a circle of flame. All around were columns representing the departments and colonies, and covered over with variegated lamps. They were united together by wreaths of flowers and festoons of lamps; while in the middle towered the ancient obelisk, with its altars and its Oriental draperies, all brilliantly illuminated. The fountains in the square were covered with lamps, and the water, in which was reflected the blaze of light, gave life and freshness to the scene as it flashed through the interstices. The usual gas-lamps had been removed, and were replaced by rows of light, clusters of tri-coloured flags fluttering in the night-breeze imparted life and variety to the whole. The Artist has represented this gorgeous spectacle. In front, the Pont de la Concorde, which had been gorgeously ornamented with colours, flags, and statues, was lighted up in a similar manner; while the graceful outline of the Chamber of Deputies was rendered distinctly visible by thousands of variegated lamps. Far to the right extended the Champs Elysées, a perfect avenue of light, bounded in the distance by the Arch of Triumph and the Barrière de l'Etoile, and the effect of the light gushing through the rich foliage of the trees was enchanting. A revolving electrical light, presenting now the appearance of a globe of white flame which lighted up all around it, now a mass of red fire, now extending to a vast size, and now diminishing to a point, terminated the view in that direction. To the left was seen, like a gigantic beacon, the summit of the Palace of the Legion of Honour, exhibiting the cross of the order; while still more to the left rose majestically the dome of the Pantheon and the towers of Notre Dame, which shed their variegated splendour over all. All along the quays on both sides of the river the illuminations were equally brilliant.

The whole of the diplomatic corps were provided with places on the platform under the canopy. Lord Normanby, however, witnessed the ceremony from a private house in the Place de la Concorde.

The decorations of the whole space over which the troops were spread were those which are displayed on similar festivities; and the railing of the Tuileries fronting the Place de la Concorde, the square itself, the Rue Royale, the Pont de la Concorde, and the avenue of the Champs Elysées were literally covered over with statues, flags, and garlands. The column of the Place Vendôme was similarly ornamented, and four long tri-colour banners floated from the summit, and immediately under the Emperor's statue. The day continued throughout most beautiful.

At the Barrière de l'Etoile there was a grand display of fireworks, followed by a magnificent bouquet at the fountain in the Avenue. There were also fireworks on the same grand scale at the Barrière du Trône. The hotels of the Ministers, all the public buildings, the gardens of the Tuileries, the lamp manufactory at Chaillot, &c. were also illuminated in a much more magnificent style than in previous years. In a word the *fête* of Friday week was the finest Paris has witnessed for many years. A countless multitude of all classes of society thronged the streets in every direction. The most perfect order was preserved.

VICTOR EMMANUEL, KING OF SARDINIA.

THE CITY OF TURIN.

THE accompanying View of the capital of Piedmont, and the residence of the King of the Sardinian States, shows the position of the city, as well as its remarkable regularity of plan. It lies on the left or western bank of the Po, in a wide and fertile valley, between the lower offsets of the Cottian Alps on the west, and the hills of Monferrato, which rise immediately above the right or eastern bank of the Po. The valley opens to the north-east into the wide plain of Lombardy.

Turin is one of the most regularly built towns in Europe; most of the streets being in straight lines, and intersecting each other at right angles, the squares being also of a regular form. The buildings, though massive and lofty, are, generally speaking, plain. The town is about a mile and a quarter in length, and little more than half a mile in its greatest breadth. The citadel, which is regularly constructed, and is one of the strongest in Italy, lies outside of the town, to the westward.

Turin has many important public buildings, as the modern Royal palace, the cathedral, the great theatre (one of the largest and finest in Italy), and the university. The churches are numerous, but few are remarkable for their external architecture. In the right-hand foreground of our Illustration is shown the suburb on the right bank of the Po, facing the bridge, with a portion of the fine new church "Della gran' Madre di Dio," raised by the municipality of Turin, in memory of the restoration of the dynasty of Savoy, in 1814. It is in imitation of the Pantheon of Rome: it is cased with marble, and adorned with marble pillars. From this point is a splendid view of the plain of Turin, the town, and the river, and of the crescent of the snow-capped Alps, from the lofty pyramid of Mount Viso on the west, to the picturesque group of Mount Rosa on the north-east.

TURIN.—FROM A DRAWING BY LORD MAIDSTONE.

THE KING OF SARDINIA.

IT will be recollected that immediately after the disastrous battle of Novara, on March 24, King Charles Albert signed his abdication in favour of his eldest son, who ascended the throne under the title of Victor Emmanuel. We now present to our readers a portrait of the new Sovereign, which we have obtained by the courtesy of T. B. Heath, Esq., Consul-General of Sardinia.

The young King, Victor Emmanuel Albert Eugène Ferdinand Thomas (formerly Prince Royal and Duke of Savoy), was born March 14, 1820. In 1842 he married the second daughter of the Archduke Reynier, the former Viceroy of Milan, who had himself married the sister of Charles Albert. Thus, the new King is cousin-german to the ex-Emperor Ferdinand, and first and second cousin to the present Emperor Francis Joseph.

Some interesting traits of the young King's personal courage at Novara are related in the accounts of the battle. Some touching details are likewise given of the abdication of Charles Albert:—

"In the evening, after the battle, the King, sad but calm, returned to the Rellini Palace. At 9 o'clock he sent for the Dukes of Savoy and Genoa, the Commander-in-Chief, the Minister Casema, and the Lieutenant-Generals and commandants of division at Novara. The rumour of his abdication had already spread in the palace, and when he entered the room in which the Council had assembled, the emotion of the persons present showed that they had penetrated his secret. The King advanced with dignity, and said, 'Gentlemen, fortune has betrayed your courage and my hopes; our army is dissolved; it would be impossible to prolong the struggle. My task is accomplished, and I think I shall render an important service to my country by giving a last proof of devotedness in abdicating in favour of my son, Victor Emmanuel, Duke of Savoy. He will obtain from Austria conditions of peace which she would refuse if treating with me.' The persons present burst into tears, but no emotion was visible in the face of Charles Albert, and all the efforts of the Duke of Savoy to shake his resolve were vain. The King embraced him and the Duke of Genoa, and all who were present. He thanked them for the services they had rendered him, and said, 'Gentlemen, I am no longer your King; be faithful and devoted to my son, as you have been to me.' He then withdrew to write to the Queen, and charged the Duke of Savoy to deliver the letter of adieu with his own hand."

On March 26, Victor Emmanuel received the deputation from the Chamber of Deputies of Turin, charged to inform the King that the representatives of the nation continued to promise him all the means they could dispose of to carry on the great work begun by his father. King Victor Emmanuel thanked the deputation for their grateful memory of his father; he then gave several details on the late disastrous campaign, and mentioned several corps of the army which had fought bravely. He said his father, Charles Albert, had determined to abdicate, in consequence of the heavy conditions imposed by the enemy, and which broke his heart. The King then added—"I have already obtained a considerable mitigation of the conditions, and I shall do my best that these conditions may be reduced." The King then spoke still more of the war; he willingly accepted the generous offer of the nation to continue the war of independence. In this question he said he would not quit the footsteps of his honoured father; the nation might be assured that he had nothing more at heart than the honour of the country.

EXCEEDINGLY ANCIENT LITERATURE.—Morrison mentions a dictionary in the Chinese language, of 40,000 hieroglyphical characters, as having been compiled 11,000 years before Christ.

THE AUCKLAND FAMILY.—There have been four extraordinarily afflicting deaths in this noble family within the last fifty years. William Eden, the first Lord Auckland, died in 1814, suddenly, while he sat at breakfast with his family; and his Lordship had the misfortune to lose his eldest son in a very melancholy manner in 1810, the body being found in the Thames, near Milbank, after having been missed above a month. His Lordship's second son, the late Earl, whilst shooting, was attacked with paralysis, which terminated fatally within two days (Jan. 1, 1849); and this noble Earl's younger sister, the Hon. Frances Eden, was seized with paralysis on April 22, and expired on the 26th.—(*From a Correspondent.*)

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, May 13.—Rogation Sunday.
MONDAY, 14.—Henry IV. of France assassinated, 1610.
TUESDAY, 15.—Cuvier, the naturalist, died, 1832.
WEDNESDAY, 16 Mrs. Hemans died, 1835.
THURSDAY, 17 Ascension Day. Holy Thursday.
FRIDAY, 18.—Length of day 15h. 40m.
SATURDAY, 19.—St. Dunstan.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE,
FOR THE WEEK ENDING MAY 19.

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
M. A. M. A.	M. A. M. A.	M. A. M. A.	M. A. M. A.	M. A. M. A.	M. A. M. A.	M. A. M. A.
h. m. h. m.	h. m. h. m.	h. m. h. m.	h. m. h. m.	h. m. h. m.	h. m. h. m.	h. m. h. m.
5 30 5 50	6 15 6 35	7 0 7 27	8 0 8 37	9 15 9 50	10 35 11 0	11 35 11 55

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.—GRAND EXTRA NIGHT.—THURSDAY NEXT MAY 17, 1849, I respectfully am directed to GRAND EXTRA NIGHT, on the scale of former seasons, will be presented on THURSDAY, MAY 17, 1849, when will be performed, for the LAST TIME, Bellini's celebrated Opera of NORMA. Norma, Mdlle Parodi; Adalgisa, Mdme Gulliani; Pollione, Sig Bordas; and Oroveso, Sig Labiache.

To be followed by the principal Ballerine of the admired Ballet of FIORITA. The principal parts by Mdlle Carolina Rosati, Mdlle Maria Taglioni, and M. Perrot. The Selection will include the principal Pas of the ballet, and the admired Bacchic of "The Wat-tau."

To conclude with by a Selection from Rossini's Opera, LA CENERENTOLA. Including the admired Air by Sig Calzolari, and the Scena and brilliant Rondo, "Non più mesta," by Mdlle Alberti. Angelina (Mdlle Alberti), Don Ramiro (Sig Calzolari), Dandini, Sig Belletti; and Don Magnifico, Sig Lablache.

To conclude with the highly-successful New Grand Ballet, ELECTRA; or, The Lost Pleiad, (omitting the first two tableaux). The principal parts by Mdlle Carlotta Grisi, Mdlle Petit, Sophie Mdlle Marra, Thomasin, Mdlle Marie Taglioni, and M. P Taglioni. Comprising the grand Pas de Deux d'action, "La Latte" by Mdlle Carlotta Grisi and M P Taglioni; and also the orchestral Scene, "The Restoration of the Lost Pleiad to the Regions of Light."

Applications for Boxes, Stalls, and Tickets to be made at the Box office of the Theatre, where Full Theatre may be obtained as usual, from 10 to 5 daily.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA, COVENT-GARDEN.—Madame PERSIANI.—The Directors have the great satisfaction to announce, that the distinguished Artiste Madame PERSIANI, being about to retire from the Lyric Stage, has accepted an Engagement for SIX FAREWELL PERFORMANCES at the Royal Italian Opera. The First Farewell Performance will take place THURSDAY NEXT MAY 17th, when Madame PERSIANI will appear in the Grand Opera of Bellini's LA SONNAMBULA.

On THURSDAY NEXT, MAY 17th, 1849 will be performed Mozart's Opera, DON GIOVANNI, with the following powerful ensemble, viz.: Mdme Grisi, Mdlle Corbari, and Mdme Persiani: Sig Mario, Sig Tamburini, Sig Tagliafico, Sig Polonini, and Sig Marini (who will appear, for the first time, in the character of "Don Giovanni"). The Opera will be supported by a Triple Orchestra and Double Chorus. To conclude with a Divertissement, in which Mdme Walther and Mdlle Louise Taglioni appear. Composer, Director of the Music, and Conductor, Mr. COSTA.

OPERA COMIQUE.—ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.—MONDAY, MAY 14, LA DAME BLANCHE. Mr. Maddox's Pupils. Conductor, Mr. Hughes. Mr. Wallace's Pupils. Conductor, Mr. Hughes

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

PUBLIC MEETINGS

BRITISH AND FOREIGN SCHOOL SOCIETY.—On Monday the annual meeting of the friends and supporters of this society took place in the large room at Exeter Hall, which was crowded in every part. The Earl of Carlisle occupied the chair; and amongst those present were the Bishop of Norwich, the Bishop of Manchester, Lord Monteagle, Sir E. N. Buxton, W. Tooke, Esq., S. Gurney, &c. The report stated that 103 new schools which were attended by 10,000 children, had been established during the year in seventy-eight different localities. The model school at Bristol had been attended by 919 boys throughout the year, and by 31,939 since its commencement. The relative number of girls in attendance was 450 and 18,294. The auxiliary home branches and the foreign operations of the society were also reported on most favourably, and were stated to be fully up to the mark of any previous year. The receipts from all sources for the year were £11,711 18s. 8d., the whole of which sum had been expended in carrying out the various objects of the society.

ORPHAN WORKING SCHOOL.—The commemorative festival to celebrate the 91st anniversary of this charity was held on Wednesday at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street, Samuel Morton Peto, Esq., M.P., one of the Vice-Presidents of the charity, in the chair. The Chairman, in proposing "Prosperity to the Orphan Working School, and may it continue to flourish for ever," acquainted the company that the institution was formed in 1758, 91 years since, for 20 boys. It had now under its care 200 children, viz. 129 boys and 71 girls. The average annual admission to 1830 was 15; from 1836 to 1840, 19; from 1840 to 1845, 30; and during the last two years 100 children had been admitted The annual subscriptions were:—

			Funded property.		Children.
In 1830	..	.. £514 0 0	.. £23,000 0 0	..	91
1836	..	.. 542 11 8	.. 31,000 0 0	..	150
1840	..	.. 716 0 8	.. 29,000 0 0	..	150
1849	..	.. 1307 0 0	.. 39,300 7 9	..	200

The objects sought to be benefitted by this charity were poor orphan and other necessitous children, who were admitted between 7 and 11 years of age, and of any part of the kingdom, provided they were in good health and had never been the inmates of a prison or a workhouse. They remained in the school until they were 14 years of age, when the boys were placed out as apprentices, with a premium of £5, or clothing to that amount; the girls were trained for domestic service, and were provided with situations, each girl having a suitable outfit of the value of three guineas. During the seven following years, to encourage them to persevere in good conduct, they are annually rewarded with sums varying from five shillings to one guinea, on producing satisfactory testimonials from their employers. Altogether, 1373 poor children had been admitted into the schools, most of whom, after receiving a religious, useful, and suitable education, had been placed in situations, in which they had, by industry and steady conduct, obtained a comfortable livelihood, and some of them had risen to influential stations in society, and become governors of the charity. The first thing to which he would call their attention was the perfect catholicity of the institution of the charity itself. No denominations or distinctions were known. The only thing required was that the children should be orphan and necessitous; they obtained a sound religious education without sectarian bias, and the industrious habit which was necessary for the development of the system of every child. Various other toasts were given; and, after the announcement of subscriptions to the amount of £430, the company separated

THE FISTULA INFIRMARY.—The thirteenth anniversary of this institution was celebrated on Tuesday evening by a public dinner, given at the London Tavern, where about 180 gentlemen sat down to dinner. The chair on the occasion was taken by the Right Hon. Sir James Duke, the Lord Mayor. The Chairman, in proposing the toast of the night, expressed his anxious desire to promote the cause of the institution; while he admitted that the chief magistrate of the City was precluded by his multifarious duties from presiding with due effect over such meetings, he considered that it was one of the primary duties of the Lord Mayor to encourage all charitable institutions, and it afforded him the deepest pleasure to preside on the anniversary of that institution for the cause of which they had assembled together (Hear, hear.) On an institution like the present, all party feeling and all party strife merged into the feeling of doing good for their fellow-creatures. (Hear, hear.) He was happy to say that the institution was so firmly established that it required no further assistance from him to prove its efficiency, and he was gratified, in proposing the toast of its prosperity, to be able to add to it the name of his colleague, who had been so long connected with the institution, and who had ever been foremost in providing for its interests. He referred to the name of Benjamin Bond Cabbell, (Loud applause.) He was happy to state that the gentleman had evinced a liberality almost unprecedented, by giving a piece of land, value 4500, for the erection of a hospital, the condition being that the institution should take the title of the "St. Andrew's Hospital." The right honourable chairman, after a few further observations, proposed "Prosperity to the Infirmary," and coupled with the toast the name of B. B Cabbell, M.P. During the evening the contributions in aid of this very estimable society were announced to be £1060 18s.

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.—A numerous and exceedingly agreeable reunion of the members of this University took place on Wednesday evening, in the academical apartments of a college in Somerset House. The University, as many of the readers of the Illustrated London News must be aware, has now granted degrees for some years past, under the powers conferred upon it by Royal charter, and the graduates having at length become a very numerous body, the noble Chancellor (the Earl of Burlington) a short time since suggested to the council his desire to assemble such of the members of the University as could conveniently attend at a soirée, where he might have the gratification of meeting them. The project was at once entertained, and Wednesday evening having been fixed for the réunion, the noble Earl dispensed a right courteous hospitality to a circle of nearly 600 guests, including, in addition to those graduates referred to, the heads of King's College, and many other academical institutes with which the University of London is connected. The Duke of Wellington, Chancellor of Oxford University, was expected, but his Grace was prevented attending, owing to his presence having been commanded at Buckingham Palace. Viscount Mahon, Lord Brougham, and several other distinguished noblemen were present, as well as all the leading members of the literary and scientific world. Altogether, the meeting was a most gratifying one, and it is to be hoped the noble Chancellor will make it an annual réunion.

ROYAL FREEMASONS' SCHOOL FOR FEMALE CHILDREN.—On Wednesday evening the 64th anniversary festival of the above charity was celebrated in Freemasons' Hall, when about 300 of the brethren of the craft, attired in masonic costume, sat down to an elegant repast, at which the Earl of Zetland, Most Worshipful Grand Master, presided, supported by Lord Suffield, Lord Milford, the Hon. D. Dundas, W. F. Beaden, Esq., Alex. Dobie, Esq., &c. The usual loyal and patriotic toasts having been duly honoured, followed by the accustomed courtesies to the chairman and officers, the noble chairman proposed the toast of the evening, "Success to the Royal Freemasons' Female School," and stated that the institution was founded in 1788, by Chevalier Raspin, whose great benevolence reduced him to comparative distress, and that two of his grandchildren were now in the school, in which were at present sixty-five girls. Out of the 600 children educated in the institution, 41 had turned out virtuous good girls. After eulogising the matron, who had held that office fifty years, the toast was given and drank with great enthusiasm. The collection of the evening amounted to about £580

PROTESTANT ASSOCIATION.—The annual meeting of this association was held on Wednesday, at Exeter Hall; J. F. Thompson, Esq., in the chair. The body of the hall was well filled, and there were also a great number of persons in the galleries. The chairman, in opening the business of the day, adverted at some length to the disturbed state of the Continent, contrasting the peaceful condition of Protestant countries with the anarchy and confusion which prevail in Roman Catholic countries. Amidst this state of things Popery remained unchanged—Popery, in its adversity, remained unhumbled. The chairman concluded by calling upon the meeting to uphold the pure principles of Protestantism, and thus to crush the vile blasphemies of Popery. From the report it appeared that the society is in debt to the amount of £600, to set against which there are assets amounting to £500. It was stated that premiums had been offered by the society for the best essays on various subjects connected with Protestant principles. Resolutions in accordance with the objects of the association were unanimously passed.

BRITISH ORPHAN ASYLUM.—The anniversary festival of this excellent institution will be held in a few days: after which, it is hoped, the directors will be placed in a position to commence the enlargement of the asylum, which the pressing demands upon the charity have rendered necessary.

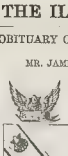
SALE OF THE LONDON AND BLACKWALL RAILWAY ENGINES.—At the Auction Mart, on Wednesday, Messrs. Pullen and Son submitted to auction the engines which have been employed on the Blackwall Railway to work the ropes, and disposed of in consequence of the alteration in the motive power on that line. The first lot consisted of a pair of engines at the Minories station, of 110-horse power each, but stated to be capable of greater power; they sold for £3350. Another pair, of similar make, and at the same station, fetched £1700, and five boilers £299. The engines at Blackwall, of 75-horse power each, and stated to have cost £7000 per pair in construction, fetched for one pair £2300, and the second pair £2200, and the boilers £311. All the lots were understood to be sold, and produced in the whole £11,710

HEALTH OF LONDON DURING THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, MAY 5TH.—The deaths registered in last week, which were 986, are more than the average estimated for increase of population; but show a decrease of about 70 on the month of April, when was unusually cold for the season. It appears to be observed that hooping-cough and bronchitis are the most active agents in maintaining the rate of mortality at the present mark the former increasing, though the latter declines. From hooping-cough the mortality—namely, 71 deaths—is double the average; while the 57 deaths from bronchitis are 20 above the average. The deaths from pneumonia are 77, or 16 more than the average; those from consumption 130, or rather less than the average. There were 12 from scrofula, or 7 more than the average; and amongst those enumerated under this head were four deaths of males, chiefly boys under fifteen years of age, ascribed to lumbar or psoas abscess. The mortality from scarlatina and measles continues slightly above the average; that from small-pox and typhus is still under it. Twenty-two persons died of diarrhœa and dysentery, but not more than in the same week of the last two years: 13 of these were children under two years of age. A girl, two boys, and a man died of cholera, the last in the *Breadnought* Hospital. A female of thirty-four years of age died in St. Clement Danes, and the cause of death is reported by the medical man to have been "exhaustion from grief," after an illness of five months. The number of births registered in the week was 1372.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS RECENTLY DECEASED.

MR. JAMES TRACY, CLAIMANT OF THE TRACY PEERAGE.



THE sufferings and death of this unsuccessful claimant of the honours of the ancient family of Tracy, is another sad example of the misery so often attendant on Peerage causes. Few men are there foolhardy enough to claim property without some sort of rational pretension to it, whereas, amongst the many aspirants to coronets, very few indeed have any pretension whatever but mere traditionary gossip. Hence it is that so many Peerage claims brought hopefully before the Lords' House of Parliament terminate in utter hopelessness, and that so many suitors go forth from the Committee of Privileges, not Peers, but paupers. Mr. James Tracy, the son of humble parents, in the King's County, Ireland, was led to believe, from tradition, and an entry in the family Bible, that he had a good title to the Viscounty of Tracy, of Rathcoole. In vindication of that right he came to London, after disposing of his business as a wine-merchant in Dublin, and for fourteen consecutive years laboured with energy, the most indefatigable, and through difficulties of no common occurrence, to gain the prize on which he had staked his all. Day after day might he be seen poring over the dusty manuscripts of the British Museum, or investigating the musty parchments of Doctors' Commons or the Rolls Office. His disposition was most sanguine; and, until the last session of Parliament, he buoyed himself up with the hope of final success—but the decision the Lords then came to, invalidating the evidence of a tombstone, on which Mr. Tracy mainly relied, destroyed his last chance, and with it the hopeful spirit that had sustained the poor claimant through all his adversity. His heart was broken: from the moment of the judgment he gradually sank, until death terminated his sufferings. Independently of the title, Mr. Tracy claimed a considerable portion of the family estates, at present held by Lord Sudeley.

James Tracy's opponent, Lieutenant Benjamin Wheatley Tracy, R.N., is now the only claimant before the House of Lords.

THE HON. AND RIGHT REV. EDMOND KNOX, LORD BISHOP OF LIMERICK, ARDFERT, AND AGHADOE.

THE decease of this venerable prelate occurred at Birmingham on the 3d inst. His Lordship was youngest son of Thomas Viscount Northland, and brother of the late Earl of Dunkerrity. At the period of his death he had reached his seventy-sixth year. His education he received at Trinity College, Dublin. In 1831 he was raised to the episcopal bench as Bishop of Killaloe; and in 1841 translated to the see of Limerick, a diocese which includes the counties of Limerick and Kerry, with a small part of Clare and Cork, and which is enriched by the patronage of forty-four livings. Dr Knox married, 22d of February, 1791, Charlotte, fourth daughter of Sir Thomas Hesketh, Bart., and by her, who died September 25, 1827, had issue two sons, Edmond Dalrymple, Archdeacon of Killaloe, and Charles, besides four daughters, viz. Jesse Diana Jane, married to the Very Rev. John Thomas O'Neill; Harriet Ann, married to David Robert Ross, Esq., of Rostrevor; Fanny, married to the Rev. Marcus M'Causland; and Anne, married to Major Harry Smyth.

SAMUEL MAUNDER.

WE regret to record the death of this popular *literateur*, which took place at his house, at Islington, on the 30th ult. Mr. Maunder will long be remembered by the reading masses for his ably compiled series of "Treasuries," one of which (Natural History) appeared a few months since. As books of reference they are economical, of time, space, and cost, and rightly attest the editor's intelligence and industry. Mr. Maunder, too, in conjunction with the late Mr. Pinnock, published, many years since, the useful series of "Catechisms" now extensively used in schools.

CHARLES ST. BARBE, ESQ., F.A.S., OF LYMINGTON, HANTS, BANKER

FEW families in England can claim higher antiquity than that of St. Barbe. Its patriarch, Robert de St. Barbe, came over with William the Conqueror, as proved by the Battle Abbey roll, and there are still to be found in Normandy a town and two villages of the name. The senior line, seated at Ashington and Broad ands, in Hampshire, were raised to the degree of Baronets in 1663, but long since became extinct. Of a junior branch, the Duke of Wellington is a descendant in the female line. The St. Barbe's of Lymington are now the only surviving male representatives of the race

Mr. St. Barbe, whose death we record, was eldest son of the late Charles St. Barbe, Esq., a magistrate and Deputy-Lieutenant for Hampshire, and sixth in descent from William St. Barbe, Gentleman of the Privy Chamber to Henry VIII and Queen Elizabeth. He was born in 1776, and succeeded his father in 1826. He married Mary, daughter of the Rev. Thomas Foster, of Thwell, co. Rutland, and had four sons and one daughter, viz. Elizabeth, wife of Thomas Hayward Southby, Esq.

GENERAL SIR ROBERT THOMAS WILSON

THIS gallant and distinguished officer died suddenly of a disease of the heart on Wednesday. Sir Robert, on Tuesday, appeared in good health and spirits, and walked out. Shortly before 8, on Wednesday morning, he was taken seriously ill. Several medical gentlemen were speedily in attendance, but he expired after a few convulsive struggles. Of Sir Robert Wilson's eventful life we shall give an outline, with a portrait, next week.

SIR THOMAS BOURCHIER, K.C.B

THE death of this gallant naval officer was announced last week. His commissions bore date, Lieutenant's, 1808; Commander's, 1822; and Captain's, 1837.

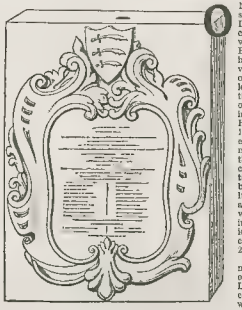
Sir Thomas was son of the late Major-General Bourchier, of Ardclony, county Clare, and descended from a branch of the ancient English family of the name. At the period of his decease he had attained his 58th year. In 1843 he married Miss Codrington, eldest daughter of Admiral Sir Edward Codrington, G.C.B. The Knight Commandership of the Bath he received in requital of his gallant services in the Chinese war.

HORACE TWISS, ESQ.

HORACE TWISS, a gentleman of well-known legal, political, and literary celebrity, was the son of a Mr. Twiss, an author of some note in his day, whose wife was the sister of John Philip Kemble. Consequently, Mr. Horace Twiss was nephew of that great tragedian, and of Mrs Siddons and Charles Kemble. Horace Twiss was called to the bar, by the Hon. Society of the Inner Temple, the 28th of June, 1811. He first practised on the Oxford circuit, and afterwards applied himself exclusively to the Courts of Equity. He also early sought fame in another path, that of literature. His lighter productions, such as "Years of Discretion," first appeared, and gained him some popularity as a wit. Frequent mention is made of him in Lord Byron's Journals in 1813 to 1815. Mr. Twiss's most important literary work was his deservedly renowned "Life of Lord Eldon." It was he who originated the plan of giving a summary of the Parliamentary speeches, which now usually precedes the leading articles of a daily newspaper. This summary, and other articles also, Mr. Twiss used himself to write for the *Times*. Mr. Twiss represented Wotton Basset, and, after the Reform Act, Bridport, in Parliament. His unsuccessfully contested Bury St. Edmunds in 1841 and 1847. His speeches in the House for the Catholic question, and for allowing counsel to prisoners on their trial, were much admired at the time. For a short period, Mr. Twiss was Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies. He was also a Queen's Counsel, and a Bencher of the Inner Temple. His last appointment was that of Vice-Chancellor of the county palatine of Lancaster.

Mr. Twiss died suddenly, on the 4th instant, while present at the annual meeting of the Rock Life Assurance Company, at Radley's Hotel, Blackfriars. "Had life and health," says the *Chronicle*, "been spared to him, he might have earned still higher distinctions, literary and professional; but we are, in all events, justified in commemorating him as a kind-hearted, honourable, and estimable man, of undoubted ability, who has left a host of friends to lament his loss, and not a single enemy to dispute his claim to the esteem and admiration of his contemporaries."

MIDDLESEX NEW PAUPER LUNATIC ASYLUM.



ON Tuesday, the first stone of a new Pauper Lunatic Asylum for the County of Middlesex was laid by his Royal Highness Prince Albert. In the presence of a very large assemblage of the nobility and leading gentlemen of the county. The site of the new building is in the hamlet of Colney Hatch, and parish of Friern Barnet, on an elevated plot of ground near the Great Northern Railway. The necessity for this additional building is proved by the fact of the Asylum at Hanwell only accommodating 1200, whereas the number of insane poor (including lunatic) exceeds, in the county of Middlesex, 2400

Early on Tuesday morning, the Marquis of Salisbury, Lord-Lieutenant of the county of Middlesex, with a large number of the county magistracy, arrived at Colney Hatch, to be in readiness to receive the Prince Consort. True to his appointment, the Prince arrived at a few minutes after twelve o'clock, attended by the Marquis of Abercorn and the Hon. A. Gordon. On arriving at the entrance of the grounds, his Royal Highness was received by the Committee and Visiting Justices, headed by Mr. B Rotch; and by the Marquis of Salisbury, at the head of the Justices of the county of Middlesex. A procession was then arranged, and moved to the platform, where a number of ladies and gentlemen had assembled. In the centre was suspended the foundation stone, sculptured with an ornamental scroll, bearing the following inscription: "This Foundation-stone was laid by Field-Marshal his Royal Highness Prince Albert, her Majesty's Consort, on the 8th of May, A.D. 1849, and in the 13th year of the reign of her most gracious Majesty. May God bless this work of charity." Then follow the names of the Committee of Visitors, and the Clerk; the Architect, Builder, and Clerk of the Works.

THE FOUNDATION-STONE.

The Prince having taken his position opposite the stone, the chairman of the visiting justices, Mr. B. Rotch, addressed his Royal Highness on the object of the institution, stating that what are formerly the horrors of lunatic asylums would be unknown there, where moral restraints only would be imposed

The Prince, in reply, expressed the pleasure he felt in taking part in the interesting proceedings of the day, and his great gratification at the advantages which the proposed institution offered to the afflicted poor of Middlesex

A glass vessel, containing the current coins of the realm, was here handed to the Prince by Mr. Fownall, and the Rev. George Hodgson Thompson having invoked the Divine blessing on the work,

Mr. Rotch presented a handsome silver trowel to the Prince, who immediately commenced his masonic labours by spreading the mortar, which operation having been completed, the stone was gradually lowered into its position. His Royal Highness then tried the level vertically and horizontally, and finding it to be correct, declared the stone to be laid.

The completion of the ceremony was greeted with loud cheers from the assembled spectators.

The Marquis of Salisbury here came forward, and said, he was desired to announce that the most generous Majesty had presented to the visiting justices a very liberal donation, to be invested and applied to the relief of those individuals who might hereafter be discharged from that asylum cured. (Loud cheers.)

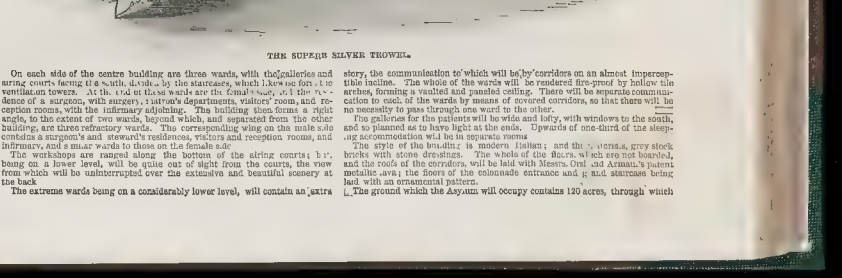
This announcement was greeted with very enthusiastic cheers from the spectators. The magistrates joined in the ebullition of feeling, and, on the hint of Mr. Rotch, the first verse of the National Anthem was sung by the company

Three cheers were subsequently given for the Queen, and three more for the Prince Consort and the Prince of Wales, after which his Royal Highness retired to the office of the clerk of the works, where an elegant luncheon, supplied by Messrs. Staples, of the Albion Tavern, was laid out; and the Prince, having partaken of coffee, drove off on his return to Buckingham Palace.

THE ASYLUM.

The building is to contain 1004 patients, namely 654 females and 480 males, and is in length 1884 ft., exclusive of workshops, wash-houses, and kitchen offices.

The centre building, which is seen in the annexed view, contains accommodation for the superintendent, housekeeper, deputy-matron, and head-nurse on the right side; and welting-room, committee-room, and rooms for the clerk, porter, and storekeeper on the left side; with the chapel in the middle, and grand staircase, over which is the cupola. Behind the chapel are the officers' dining-hall, assembly-room, school-rooms, teachers' apartments, and kitchen offices; beyond which is the washing establishment, enclosing the drying-yard.



THE SOUPER SILVER TROWEL.

On each side of the centre building are three wards, with the galleries and airing courts facing due south, divided by the staircases, which likewise form the ventilation towers. At the end of these wards are the female side, for the residence of a surgeon, with assembly, visitors' departments, visitors' room, and reception rooms, with the infirmary adjoining. The building then forms a right angle, to the extent of two wards, beyond which, and separated from the other building, are three refractory wards. The corresponding wing on the male side contains a surgeon's and steward's residences, visitors and reception rooms, and infirmary, and a similar wards to those on the female side

The workshops are ranged along the bottom of the airing courts; but, being on a lower level, will be quite out of sight from the courts, the view from which will be uninterrupted over the extensive and beautiful scenery at the back

The extreme wards being on a considerably lower level, will contain an extra story, the communication to which will be, by corridors on an almost imperceptible incline. The whole of the wards will be rendered fire-proof by hollow tile arches, forming a vaulted and panelled ceiling. There will be separate communication to each of the wards by means of covered corridors, so that there will be no necessity to pass through one ward to the other.

The style of the building is modern Italian; and the materials, grey stock bricks with stone dressings. The whole of the floors will each one board, and the roofs of the corridors, will be laid with Messrs. Ord and Arman's patent metallic lava; the floors of the colonnade entrance and grand staircase being laid with an ornamental pattern.

The ground which the Asylum will occupy contains 120 acres, through which

MIDDLESEX PAUPER LUNATIC ASYLUM, COLNEY HATCH.

e Great Northern Railway passes; and there will be a station to supply the Asylum with goods. The grounds in front of the Asylum up to the road will be ornamentally laid out; and the works will eventually embrace a chaplain's residence, engineer's house, lodges and farm buildings, besides gas-works.

The architect is S. W. Daukes, Esq., of Whitehall-place; and the builder is Mr. George Myers, of Belvedere-road. Head Clerk of the Works, Mr. C. J. Shoppee. The amount of the contract is £136,000.

Our view of the Asylum, from the north-west, shows part of the front, taking in the central building and one half only of the other portion, so that a faint idea may be formed of the enormous range of building the whole will present when built.

THE SILVER TROWEL,

Or rather, we should say, the piece of silver plate, given in compliment to Prince Albert at this interesting ceremonial, is represented in one of our Illustrations. The silver trowels manufactured for similar occasions being simply pieces of ornamental plate, and not used for spreading the mortar, the idea of varying the usual designs and purposes of the testimonial seems to us a very happy one. The trowels are useless, as pieces of plate, in after times, and are very often extremely questionable in point of taste in design, and therefore not altogether beautiful objects of sorts; but in the present case the piece is both an elegant and useful addition to the dessert table. It is composed of stems of vine, fastened together by their tendrils gracefully twined around them. Some small leaves upon the stems give richness and character to them, and a large leaf at the extremity serves as a kind of bowl. At the other extremity of the stems a small shield is introduced, having the arms of the county of Middlesex upon its front; at the back is the following inscription:—"Presented to H.R.H. Prince Albert, on his laying the Foundation-stone of the Middlesex Pauper Lunatic Asylum, at Colney Hatch, May 8, 1849." A crown is placed on the vine stems near the bowl. This Testimonial was made by Garrards, of the Haymarket, the design is due to Benjamin Rotch, Esq., the chairman of the committee.

ALBERT JELLACHICH AND THE SERRESHANS, OR RED-MANTLES

The prominent position which Albert Jellachich Von Buzim (the son of the Ban), at the head of the Serreshans, or Red-Mantles, has taken in the Hungarian war, will render the accompanying portraiture of immediate interest.

The Serreshans form a separate corps in the service of the military frontier of Austria, and have had, time out of mind, their peculiar duties and organisation. In them may be sought the germ of the old military inhabitants of the country; or they are probable successors of the old frontier-guard of Matthias Corvinus. They are in some measure the gendarmes of the frontier; and a small troop of them—a hundred or two hundred men—is attached to each frontier regiment. There are about a thousand of them, including a company on the Dalmatian coast: they are like bloodhounds in the pursuit of robbers and smugglers; and every officer takes some with him on his visit of inspection to his cordon. They are as well acquainted with the ground and with the people on the Turkish as on the Austrian side; know all the affairs of all their neighbours; have immediate information of any design that is set on foot on either side; and are respected and feared by friend and foe, besides being the heroes of most of the daring feats that are performed in the frequent skirmishes with the Turks. Like all borderers, the Serreshans give service without pay; it being, as the Austrians say, "robot," or feudal service. Curiously enough, their officers are called by the Turkish name of "Bassi;" the Colonel is Haram Bassi, or Upper Bassi the subalterns are Vice-Bassi.

Their very peculiar uniform has been, probably, modelled on some national costume, which has now become extinct. It consists of a close doublet, with four rows of glittering buttons, fitting like a coat of mail; and over this is red, wide cloak, with a hood, which, in rainy weather, is drawn over the head Their pantaloons are in the Hungarian fashion, very tight, of a sky blue colour and gaily embroidered. Their thick stockings are worked in coloured thread and their hair, like that of the Hungarian shepherds, is woven into thick plaits and hangs down over their ears. In their girdle they carry Turkish weapons—a yatagban and two long pistols. A cartouche-box hangs down before, and a rifle, highly ornamented in the Turkish fashion, is thrown over their shoulder Their whole dress and appearance is as picturesque and poetical as that of an ordinary peasant soldier is prosaic.

ALBERT JELLACHICH AND HIS CORPS OF SERRESHANS (RED-MANTLES).

NEWSPAPER

EXHIBITION OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY.

"THE SIRENS."—PAINTED BY W. E. FROST, A.R.A.

WE have heard but one opinion expressed of the excellence of the present Exhibition, by people who will look neither despondingly nor too hopefully at anything—that it is an exhibition of more than average merit. Though some of the old men have lost ground, the young ones, both in excellence and number, more than supply the deficiency. It is not likely that Edwin Landseer, Leslie, Mulready, and Lee will achieve any greater triumphs in their art than they have already achieved; it is enough, perhaps, that they maintain their old reputations, and this they certainly do. It is for young men—like E. M. Ward, Frith, Egg, Creswick, Frank Grant, and others within the Academy to advance; and this, it is pleasing to find, they have done, almost beyond expectation; while it is equally to the honour and reputation of our English schools of art, that, what jockeys would call "the outsiders"—men like F. Goodall, Mjilais, Hunt, W. D. Kennedy, Collinson, Rankley, and other young men scarcely known beyond the pale of artistic circles, but well and favourably known—have advanced at a pace that leaves many competitors a long way behind, while it places them close at the heels of many who have had longer experience in contending with the difficulties of an art in which a continued and lengthened practice is of so vast an importance.

In order to do justice to the present exhibition, it is our intention to publish with our paper of the 26th inst. an entire supplement of picture illustration and criticism. Several pictures of acknowledged excellence are already in hand, and we have obtained the promise of others equally excellent. This arrangement will oblige us to postpone any detailed or lengthened criticism on the several works; but, that our country readers may keep pace with the London public, we shall endeavour to bring together, in as few words as possible, the more important pictures that distinguish the collection.

The places of honour in the Great or principal Room are occupied by Leslie's "Scene from Don Quixote;" by Turner's "Venus and Adonis" (wearing very much the look of an old master); by Herbert's "Lear and Cordelia," for the New Houses of Parliament; by Stanfield's largest and best work, his "Tilbury Fort;" by Edwin Landseer's "Free Church," and his "Forester's Family" (both small pictures); by Mulready's "Women Bathing," a kind of academy study carried out; by Webster's "Boys' Slide;" by Eastlake's beautiful study of a female head, which he calls "Helena;" by a fine picture of Mr. Egg, A.R.A.; and by one equally fine (hung as a companion), by Mr. Elmore, A.R.A. The line of portraiture includes a capital head of John Bright, M.P., by Mr. Knight, R.A.; a charming portrait in pink of Mrs. Fraser, by Dubufe, a French artist; a capital full-length portrait of Mr. Thomas Cubitt, by Pickersgill; and a large and by no means good portrait of Prince Albert, by Mr. F. R. Say.

The principal places in the Middle Room are occupied by Mr. Roberts's large picture of "The Destruction of Jerusalem;" by Mr. E. M. Wahd's "Bookseller's Shop" and "Daniel De Foe;" by Mr. Frith's only picture, but it is a fine one, "Coming of Age;" by Edwin Landseer's "Only Dogs;" by Mr. Creswick's "Passing Showers;" by Mr. F. Goodall's "Hunt the Slipper" (one of his best works, and in a new style); by "An incident from the early life of West the painter," charmingly rendered by E. M. Ward, A.R.A.; by a clever cattle piece by our English Cuyp, Mr. Sidney Cooper, of Canterbury; by Poole's "Triptich," from the "Tempest;" by Linnell's "Sandpits;" by Mr. S. Stone's "Duet;" and by four good pictures by four young men: "Lorenzo and Isabella," by Mr. Mollais; "Rienzi vowing to obtain Justice for the death of his brother," by Mr. W. H. Hunt; an interior of a church, with figures, called "Innocence and Guile," by Mr. A. Rankley; and "Italian image boys at a roadside ale-house," by Mr. J. Collinson.

In the West Room the eye is arrested and detained by one of Mr. Denby's most exquisite effects of morning light—(he was never greater); by one of Mr. Martin's blue expanses; by one of Mr. Linnell's scriptural landscapes; by Mr.

"BENJAMIN WEST'S FIRST EFFORT IN ART."—PAINTED BY E. M. WARD, A.R.A.

Herbert's "Outcast of the People;" by Mr. Kennedy's "Happy Hours—Italy as it Was;" by two of the best Portraits in the Exhibition, Mr. F. Grant's "Marquis of Granby," and Mr. Watson Gordon's three-quarter portait of "Principal Lee." A "Moonlight Scene off the Receivers," by Clarkson Stanfield, and an "Evening Scene in the Highlands," by Edwin Landseer, add to the varied interest of the room.

As yet we have done little more than look into the Octagon Room, where forty-one pictures are rather concealed than seen. It is never a pleasing task to criticise the works of men who are struggling into reputation, and stand in need of every assistance which a good position can give them; but who are, unfortunately, by ill luck or ill favour, doomed to be exhibited where they lose the common advantages which all require.

Sir William Ross and Mr. Thorburn maintain their supremacy among the miniatures; and in the Architectural Room, certainly the most striking and instructive drawing is Mr. Cockerell's "Professor's Dream," in which he has grouped with great skill, and beauty, and effect, all the glories of architecture, from the Pyramids and St. Peter's, at Rome, to the steeple of Bow Church, and the interior of St. Stephen's, Walbrook.

In the Sculpture Room, the central position is taken up by Mr. Bally's marble group of "The Graces." Mr. W. C. Marshall contributes his marble statue of Campbell, the poet; and Mr. Milnes his marble bust of Sir William Allen. Young Mr. Westmacott, the R.A. elect, has sent a couple of busts; while Mr Thomas, of the Houses of Parliament, contributes a "Musidora," and Mr. Wyatt, of Rome, "A Nymph of Diana leading home from a greyhound's foot."

We cannot close this brief notice of the Exhibition without expressing a regret very generally felt, that an artist of the fertile fancy and dexterous pencil of Mr. Maclise has abstained from sending even a single picture to adorn the walls. He is busy, we are told, at the House of Lords, and with Mr. Pete's princely commission; so that in another year we may have him even stronger than he has yet been.

That our readers, however, may not complain of waiting on this occasion, we have had two of the smallest and finest pictures reserved for our present Number. "The Syrens" of Mr. Frost, A.R.A., is one of those Comus creations for which this painter is so deservedly famed. It is altogether a lovely composition, warmly and delicately coloured, and full of the purity of the Art, without the insipidity of the late Mr. Howard. This is Mr. Frost's single contribution to the present exhibition. The finishing is most admirable!

Mr. E. M. Ward's small picture is called "Benjamin West Painting his First Picture in Art," and represents an incident most pleasingly related by Allan Cunningham in his "Lives of the Painters." It is said, when a boy, West was placed with a fly-flap in his hand to watch the sleeping infant of his eldest sister, while his mother gathered flowers in the garden. As he sat by the cradle, the child smiled in sleep; he was struck with its beauty, and seeking some paper drew the portrait in red and black ink. He had never seen a picture, it is said, at the time, not even an engraving. There is, we observe in the same room with Mr. Ward's picture, which is another thoroughly pleasing picture of the same subject, by Mr. Cumpton, but in every respect very inferior to Mr Ward's happy composition. Mr. Gibbons, of the Regent's Park, has had the good taste to secure Mr Ward's picture, which is another thoroughly, we may observe, with that quantity of finish so usual with this painter; while, as our readers will see by our Engraving, the incident is told in that manner which does not want words to make it intelligible.

MUSIC.

CONCERTS.

ROYAL CONCERTS.—There have been two concerts at Buckingham Palace this week. The first was on Monday night, when her Majesty's private band, directed by Mr Anderson, played the "Zauberflöte" overture. Herr Joachim and Herr Ernst performed violin solos, and Herr Krauss a notturno on the piano. The vocalists were Mdlle. Jetty de Treffz, Mdlle. Bubrieg, and Signor Sdgioli, a tenor. Mrs. Anderson accompanied the vocal pieces on the piano. On Wednesday night, at the second concert, M. Costa conducted. The vocalists were, Mdlle. Jenny Lind, Mdlle. Angri, and Mdlle. Parodi, Signor Mario, Tamburini, and Lablache. For the third concert, in June, Grisi and Lablache, Mario, Gardoni, and Lablache, are engaged.

The first grand Morning Concert of the season, at the Royal Italian Opera-House, took place on Tuesday, and was well attended. The first part of the scheme consisted of Rossini's fine work, the "Stabat Mater," beautifully executed, Mario singing the "Cujus animam;" Corbari and Angri the duo "Quis est homo;" Tamburini the recitative and "Eia mater;" and Persiani, with great power, the "Inflammatus." The quartet, without accompaniment, "Quando corpus," sung by Grisi, Angri, Mario, and Tamburini, was encored; it was a perfect specimen of part singing. The second part of the concert comprised Weber's "Oberon" overture; and the overture, scherzo, and wedding march from Mendelssohn's music to Shakspeare's "Midsummer Night's Dream" (admirably executed by Costa, band), and a miscellaneous selection, in which Miss Hayes received an encore for her brilliant singing of the polacca, "Oh! luce di quest' anima," and Mario for his famed serenade, "Com' è gentil." An apology was made for the absence (from indisposition) of Ronconi and Marini—Tamburini singing with great effect their two airs, "Largo al factotum" and "Non più andrai." Massoi sang with great spirit the air from the "Favorita," "Vieni Leonora," and the popular duet from "Masaniello," "O amor di patria," with Salvi. Grisi and Angri sang the "Semiramide" duo; and Miss Hayes and Mdlle. Marie their "Linda" duet. Lastly, Costa conducted Mendelssohn's "Lobgesang," "Ein vain l'espère;" and Mdlle. Angri with vivacity "Una voce:" and all the above *artistes*, including Tagliafico and Polonini, were combined in Palestrina's chorus "Gloria in excelsis," a very attractive finale to entertainment. The next morning concert will be on Wednesday, the 30th inst.

The annual concert in aid of the funds of the Royal Society of Female Musicians, established in 1838, for the relief of its aged members, took place on Monday night, at the Hanover Rooms. Benedict and Mr. W. S. Bennett were the conductors, and Mr. H. Blagrove the leader. The vocalists were Mdlle. Henriette de Treffz, Mrs. Alexander Newton, Mrs. Williams, Bassano, Dolby, Mrs. Noble, and Mdme. F. Lablache; Messrs. Machin, Whitworth, and C. Braham, and Signor Marras. Miss Deakin, a pupil of Mrs. A. Shaw, made a very favourable impression by her singing of Spohr's "Rose softly blooming." Miss Kate Loder played Mendelssohn's Pianoforte Rondo in B minor, and was much applauded. Two new professors—M. F. Cossman, a violoncellist, and Herr Florshuim, a violinist—made their first appearances on this occasion, and proved themselves to be accomplished performers. There are three societies for musicians—the Royal Society of Musicians, the Royal Society of Female Musicians, and the Choral Fund; but it is a pity that the three institutions are not combined, so as to include everybody in the musical profession within their scope

On Tuesday Miss Dolby and Mr. Lindsay Sloper gave their Annual Morning Concert at the Hanover-square Rooms. Mr. Sloper performed Mozart's pianoforte concerto in C minor with a classic perception of the composer's intentions, and with a delicate touch and refined style. The rondo brillante in E flat major of Mendelssohn was also nicely executed by the clever pianist. Herr Joachim, as a boy violinist, created such a sensation in the musical circles, has returned a most excellent executant. He performed Spohr's "Scena Cantante" with the finest effect. He was warmly welcomed and immensely applauded. Mr. Bernhard Benedict was the conductor, and Mr. Willy the leader of a band, which played Cherubini's "Faniska" and Mr. Bennett's "Wood Nymphs." Miss Dolby sang Mr. W. H. Holmes's beautiful scena of the "Blind Flower's Girl," exquisitely, and she also sang Mendelssohn's Rosani, and Mr Sloper in charming style. Miss Lucombe and Mr. Reeves were the other leading singers

The second concert of the Royal Academy of Music was given on Wednesday, when a symphony by W. Layland, a canzonet by H. C. Banister, and a solo by Von Holst, all three pupils of the institution, were performed. Mr. Owen played a clarionet solo, Mr. Simmons a violin concerto, and Miss Watkins and Mr. T. C. Eales pianoforte solos. The vocalists were Misses Taylor, H. Ward, Owen, L. Baxter, the Misses Rosina, and Messrs. Swift, Bayliss, and Wallworth. Mr. Lucas was the conductor. Mr. Sainton princeps violin

MUSICAL EVENTS.—The extraordinary violin playing of Mdlle. Wilhelmina Neruda, a child artiste, at the Princess' Theatre, is exciting the admiration of amateurs. She executes the "Carnival of Venice," by Ernst, with marvellous skill. She is accompanied by her sister a pianiste, and brother a violoncellist—both remarkable children also.—The seventh and last concert for the season of the Choral Harmonists, an amateur society which has introduced much good music into this country, took place on Monday, at the London Tavern. The Castilian Society has revived Handel's oratorio, "Theodora."—Sir H. R. Bishop has commenced at the Whittington Club a series of four lectures on the scientific principles of harmony, with vocal illustrations.—At the fourth concert of the Beckhsath Classical Concerts, conducted by Mr. Henry Wylde, Thalberg and Jarret played pianoforte and horn solos; and the Misses Pyne and Mr. Reeves were the vocalists.—The fourth concert of the Amateur Society, conducted by Mr. Surman, has given a performance of Mendelssohn's "Elijah," Miss Lucombe taking the principal soprano music, and Miss Dolby the contralto part; Mr. Donald King, Mr. Lawler, Mr. Walker, Mr. Hesh, Mr. R. Smith, and Mr. Nobio being the other vocalists.—M. Rosellen, we regret to learn, owing to unforeseen difficulties, has been obliged to abandon the series of Beethoven performances this season.—Sainton gave a concert on Wednesday at Willis's Rooms, at which locality Mr. John Parry, on Monday, repeated his amusing entertainment.—A concert of sacred music will be given on this Monday, the fourth meeting of the Musical Union on Tuesday, and the sixth concert of the Amateur Society on Wednesday.—Mr Stammers begins a fresh series of the London Wednesday Concerts on the 16th inst.—The annual concert of the excellent institution, the Choral Fund, will take place next Friday, on which day Mdlle. Speyer will give a *soirée musicale*.—The next performance of Mendelssohn's "Elijah," conducted by Costa, will be at Exeter Hall on Friday, the 18th inst.—On Monday next Strauss and his orchestra will perform at a concert at Exeter Hall, at cheap prices. There will be vocalists at this concert, which is by the desire of the Lord Mayor, to be given on the Monday, the daughter of the celebrated author of the Logier system, has been giving two subscription concerts in Dublin, at which she performed pianoforte compositions of Haydn. Mrs. Allen was assisted in the schemes by Miss Allen, Miss Theodosia, Miss Louise, Miss Thomasine, and Miss Frederica—her daughters.

FOREIGN MUSICAL NEWS.—On the 14th ult., a new opera in four acts, entitled "Tony, oder die Vergeltung" ("The Revenge"), composed by the reigning Duke of Saxe-Coburg Gotha (brother of the Royal Highness Prince Albert), was produced with signal success. The score is described by the German critics to be elegantly instrumented, and full of charming melodies. The romance of the baritone, in the first act, the cavatina for the soprano, in the third act; a charming quatuor (a canon), and a delightful styrienne, are quoted as the most remarkable pieces, which are likely to be as popular in the chamber as on the stage. Mdlles. Agthe and Haller, and Herr Heder, Mülle, and Götze, were the principal singers. The renowned Liszt, the pianist, conducted the performance: he is chapel master to the Duke of Saxe-Weimar.——Meyerbeer's "Prophète" has reached the fourth representation at the Parisian Grand Opera, and increases nightly in popularity.——Mdme. Persiani and Mdlle. Alboni have been singing and playing at the principal towns in the south of France with immense success, and arrived down this month at Marseilles. The President of the French Republic conferred on Meyerbeer, the composer of "Robert le Diable," "Les Huguenots," and "Le Prophète," the rank of Commander of the Legion of Honour on the 3d inst.——The twenty-second season of the famed Conservatoire Concerts has just been terminated. The novelties have been a symphony by a lady composer, Madame Farrene, and the gleanings from Berlioz's "Faust" hitherto confined to living and native talent by the society. At the last concert a *chœur des sylphes* and a *marche des jeunes filles étapes*, excised from Meyerbeer's "Prophète," owing to its length, were performed. Madame Viardot, Madame Castellan, and M. Roger sang at this last concert.

SACRED HARMONIC SOCIETY.—The last performance this season of Mendelssohn's ever popular and attractive "Elijah," under the direction of Mr. Costa, will take place on Friday next, the 18th inst.

THE THEATRES.

HER MAJESTY'S

On Saturday, Mdlle. Jenny Lind repeated the character of *Amina*, in "La Somnambula;" on Tuesday, *Marta*, in "La Figlia del Reggimento," and on Thursday, *Alice*, in "Roberto il Diavolo," this being the last of the six performances given in lieu of the Six Classical Concerts. On each evening Her Majesty's Theatre was crowded to an overflow; and Mdlle. Lind was received with the highest enthusiasm, ovations of bouquets, and the most unbounded tokens of ecstatic admiration

In "La Sonnambula," on Saturday evening, Signor Calzolari, as *Elvino*, confirmed the highly favourable anticipations created by his first appearance. Signor Belotti, as the *Count*, was also very successful.

In justice to another artiste, we should state that the powerfully effective scene from the new ballet of "Electra," engraved in our Journal of last week, is painted by Mr. Marshall, whose name, as displayed in the scenic department of this theatre, entitle him to foremost rank in his art.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.

On Saturday night Donizetti's "Lucrezia Borgia" was given for the second time. Marini having made his *début* this season, resumed his original part in the prologue, which was encored, his voice towering above band and chorus like a monster upbuilding. Grisi was in magnificent voice, and acted and sang *Lucrezia* with her usual vocal and histrionic supremacy in this character. Mario performed the dying scene admirably; its astonishing the progress this great tenor is making every year as an actor. Angri gained the encore honours in the "Brindisi;" but the compliment was not so honourably earned as her inimitable acting of the part of *Orsini*, her by-play in which raises that part to prominent importance. The trio of the poisoning scene between Grisi, Mario, and Tamburini was demanded twice.

On Tuesday, Rossini's "Semiramide" was performed. It was the third time Mdlle. Angri appeared as *Arsace*; and although she was labouring under a slight hoarseness, she fully sustained the fame she has acquired in the youthful warrior. Her energy is untiring: in the long and trying duos and concerted pieces, she exerts herself as strenuously as in her cavatinas. She is evidently an enthusiastic, painstaking, and conscientious singer, and by her exertions and intelligence developed novel points in *Arsace*. Her share in the execution of the quatuor in the *finale* of the first act was quite an original and powerfully effective reading The "Giorno d'orrore," between Grisi and Angri, was rapturously encored. The duo was in splendid voice, and acted with astonishing force and grandeur

For the extra night, on Thursday, "Lucrezia Borgia" was given for the third time, with the second and third acts of "Masaniello."

Meyerbeer's "Robert le Diable" is to be produced for the first time at this establishment this evening (Saturday), with Miss Hayes, Mdlle. Grisi, Madame Bellini, Signori Salvi, Mei, Soldi, Tagliafico, Massoi, Polonini, Rache, Rommy, Levia, Tolamo, Ref, and Marini, in the cast. For the scene of the resuscitation of the nuns, Mdlle. Walther being the Abbess, and for which Gruneo, it is stated, has prepared some new dim-magic effects, upwards of 100 *dansenses* are engaged.

Madame Persiani, retiring from the stage, will appear for a limited number of nights, in the part of *Norma*. Grisi will take place on Thursday next, when she will perform her popular part of *Zerlina*, in Mozart's immortal "Don Giovanni" Marini appears for the first time as *Leporello*, and Mario and Mdlle. Corbari, Tagliafico, Polonini, Tamburini, and Marco will resume their original parts.

GERMAN OPERA.

On Wednesday, the German company from Amsterdam, strengthened by the additional engagements of Herr Pischek, from Vienna, and the celebrated baritone, Pischek, from Stuttgardt, commenced a series of performances at Drury Lane Theatre. Nothing could be more unfortunate as to the selection of Auradieu Lortzing's "Night in Grenada" for the opening opera on Wednesday. It is the dullest work ever endured by mortal ears. "Das Nachtlager zu Grenada" ("A Night in Grenada") is the name under which it is said, to have been performed in Berlin, in 1834, and has had not only an extraordinary run in that capital but throughout Germany. The secret of its popularity has always been a mystery to us. The libel is singularly devoid of merit, and the music serves to prove that there is no longing to a shepherdess, *Gabrielle* (the losing of which dove is made the subject of a long and tiresome duo). She avows to the hunter her affection for *Gomez*, and hospitality is extended to the stranger in the ruins of an old castle, by the latter castle. The tedium of the night is relieved by three shepherds resolving to murder the hunter, whose life is saved by the timely warning of *Gabrielle*, and who in gratitude, and the belief of an affection for her false shepherdess, gives her *Gomez* in marriage, for the hunter is no less a personage than the Prince Regent of Spain, a scion of the house of Hapsburgh, when Austria ruled in Grenada. The gems are few, and the long recitatives, snatches of airs and duos, here and there relieved only by an effective concerted piece

The general execution of the work was careful and precise. The choruses are decidedly the most agreeable portion of the entertainment. The part-singing is admirable, and the expression of the sentiments beyond all praise. The orchestra is not by any means first-rate—in tone it is brassy, and the obligato bits, whether done by the stringed instruments, or the wood or brass bands, were neither remarkable for delicate execution nor fine intonation. The first violin in the obligato to Pischek's scenes in the first act was distressingly out of tune, and discomfited the singer sadly. Madame Marlow, the *prima donna*, beyond some remarkably upper notes, exhibited only an exaggerated method and exuberant action. The tenor, Erl, has a very disagreeable head voice. Pischek who, as a concert singer, has gained such glory in this country, disappointed us in his action. He walked the stage, and handled his gun, and wielded his sword with the awkwardness of a novice. He was labouring under hoarseness, to which may be ascribed the failure of the great scena in which the hunter is about to be attacked; but in the first act he sang with great spirit, a hunting song. He was most cordially greeted by the audience. The choruses in the first act were deservedly encored; and a trio in the last act is of great beauty, but it is very badly placed by the author of the libretto. Madame Marlow, Herr Erl, and Pischek were called before the curtain at the close of the opera; but, the sooner some other work is mounted, the better chance will the speculation have of success.

At the MARYLEBONE, the French play of "Virginie" (which Mdlle. Rachel introduced to the London public at the St. James's Theatre, some three years ago) has been very *cleverly* done into English by Mr. John Oxenford, the most versatile of our dramatists, producing the broadest farce and the most poetical drama with equal tact and success. There is something in the nature of the story of Virginia—that is to say the human girl, and not the conception of Paul Veronese, especially suits the Marylebone public; and the declamatory scenes between *Virginius* and his daughter, and the downfall of the wicked *Appius*, elicit thunders of applause. The principal characters are exceedingly well played by Mrs. Stirling, Mr. Davenport, and Mr Johnston; and their exertions, aided by some superb classical costumes and correct decorations, ensure the success of the piece.

One of those gorgeous pantomimes which the Olympic Theatre, from its earliest existence, been celebrated, was produced at the ADELPHI, on Wednesday evening, under the name of "The Devil's Violin," being, as we have before stated, an adaptation of Gounod's Faust and Marguerite. Our friends at St. Lo gained such honours in Paris. The old story of the evil one appearing to Tartini and playing the far-famed "Devil's Sonata," is well known; and this has been had hold of by the dramatist as the groundwork of his piece. The devil, how ever, gives him, *Tartini* (Miss Woolgar), a charmed violin, and by its magic music he wins the heart of *Helena* (Miss Celeste), but upon the usual conditions attached to such kind of presents—the surrender of his own soul. At a dangerous moment *Freny Tuck* (Mr. Paul Bedford) presents *Tartini* with another violin of less penetrable origin, and after that we lose the fortune of the story altogether. It, however, appears to terminate to the satisfaction of everybody but the *Devil* himself. Some of the loveliest effects we have for some time witnessed are introduced throughout the piece. The grand floral scene at the end, in which the flowers are animated, and revolt against the *Gardener* (Mr. Wright), being superior to anything o yet attempted, even at the Adelphi. The dance of the ribbons at the end of the first act was also very effective, and elicited loud applause.

KING'S COLLEGE HOSPITAL.—The Right Honourable the Earl of Carlisle has signified his intention of presiding this evening (Saturday) over the tenth anniversary dinner of this charity, which is to be held in the great room, the Freemasons' Tavern. The noble Earl's name is supported by a very numerous list of stewards, including the Premier, and several distinguished members of both Houses of Parliament.

ROYAL SOCIETY FOR THE PROTECTION OF LIFE FROM FIRE.—The anniversary meeting of this institution will be held in the Council Chamber of the Guildhall on Monday next; the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor in the chair, when the society's medallions and other rewards will be presented to several individuals for their intrepidity in saving life from fire during the past year. The various kinds of "Fire Escapes" built for the society will be exhibited after the meeting.

EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

The leading members of the Cabinet have issued cards for grand banquets on Saturday, the 19th instant, in celebration of the anniversary of her Majesty's natal day.

Count Perponcher has been appointed by the King of Prussia secretary to the Prussian Legation in London, in the room of Prince Lowenstein, who has been recalled to fill a higher diplomatic post. The noble Count is hourly expected to arrive from Berlin.

The Asylum for Aged Governesses, now building at Kentish Town, will be opened by the Duke of Cambridge on the 12th June. A fancy sale is to be held on that day and the 13th, to augment the funds of this laudable institution. The patronage is distinguished, and consists of the *élite* of the aristocracy.

Mr. Felix Bedingfield is appointed Judicial Referee in the island of Trinidad

The blockade of Palermo, threatened by the Neapolitan Government, has been carried into effect, and the trade of the port and all other parts of the island has continued unmolested. Her Majesty's ship *Powerful*, and the *Ondine* steam frigate, are stationed there for the protection of British property

The health of Lord Adolphus Fitzclarence, who has been ailing some time past, has considerably improved. Although his Lordship has regained much strength, he is still confined to his room.

The second of the fashionable *réunions* at Almack's took place on Thursday, when, as all the ladies patronesses are now in town, there was a very full attendance. Herr Strauss conducted the ball.

In proof of the reviving confidence of the capitalists of the country in American securities, it may be mentioned that the last arrival from New York brought the information of Messrs. Baring Brothers and Co. having purchased of the Baltimore and Ohio Railway Company £200,000 of Five per Cent. Maryland state bonds.

The latest accounts from the United States inform us that the ice on the canals was about breaking up, after a very severe winter, and that the intercourse with the Western states was about to be resumed. Prodigious quantities of grain, flour, Indian corn, and meal were ready for transit to the coast, and would be available for shipment to Great Britain.

The American mail steamer *Canada*, Captain Judkins, sailed from Liverpool on Saturday afternoon for New York *viâ* Halifax. She carried out a large number of passengers, and the weekly mails for Canada and the United States, and also upwards of £30,000 in specie.

From a return recently prepared for presentation to Parliament, it appears that the aggregate length of the turnpike roads in the county of Middlesex is 200 miles; aggregate amount of debt, £538,011; aggregate amount of unpaid interest, £58,842; total debt and interest, £596,853.

Charles Lankey, one of the prisoners who escaped from the *Hebe* convict hulk last week, has been recaptured at Barnet by two constables of the division of police. He and the other prisoner, Bradbury, slipped through one of the air-scuttles and plunged into the river. Lankey being an excellent swimmer swam across the Thames and made for the opposite shore, where he landed the other prisoner, Bradbury, took to the other side of the river, and, from his being a very indifferent swimmer, it is supposed that he perished.

The French government continues to send to Louis Philippe the moveable private property left by the Royal Family in France. An immense number of cases have been forwarded lately, and, to the honour of the President of the Republic, he has personally interested himself in promoting this act of justice.

Clot Bey, the famous French physician, who has been so long in Egypt, and has written several works on that country, has been dismissed from the Government service by Abbas Pasha, and a certain pension granted to him on condition of his living out of Egypt.

Abbas Pasha has announced his intention of building a new town, to be called Abassyeh, on the site of the Caliphs' tombs, in the vicinity of Cairo. The Viceroy came to this resolution after calculating the extensive repairs and alterations which the town of Cairo required, and which would far surpass the expense of building a new town. The projected site is considered very healthy and favourable; the Pasha has a palace there already, and his Highness will induce all those connected with the Government to build houses there at once.

The number of persons who have left the United States for California by sea, since the beginning of the golden emigration, is 19,717, in 309 vessels.

Arrangements are said to be in progress with a party of respectability and responsibility, for working the Eastern Counties line by contract instead of by the company itself, and it is alleged that the saving to the company will be £40,000 a year

A party of young men is now organising in New York to go in search of Sir John Franklin, being alike induced by a love of adventure and the prospect of the munificent reward offered by the British Government.

The total number of petitions which have been presented to the House of Commons up to May 2, in favour of the Parliamentary Oaths Bill, amount to 5, and the signatures to 342; the total amount of petitions against the bill amount to 77, and the signatures to 2569. The Marriages Bill has been somewhat more fortunate, as public opinion appears to be more in its favour; the total number of petitions presented amounting to 86, and the signatures to 14,976; against—petitions 329, signatures 8364.

A monument is to be raised to the memory of the lamented Lord George Bentinck at the expense of the Duke of Portland, his afflicted father, on the spot where his untimely end befell him. An architect from London has lately been at Welbeck on the business

The Prince and Princess Doria Pamphily left Naples on the 4th inst. for London, with the express intention of being present at her Majesty's birthday Drawing-room on the 19th.

The members of the National Club held their annual dinner on Wednesday evening, at the Club-house, 108, Palace-yard, the Earl of Winchilsea in the chair. Covers were laid for upwards of sixty. Many excellent speeches were afterwards delivered by members of both houses of Parliament, and other gentlemen of rank and influence.

The noblemen and gentlemen educated at Eton have fixed their anniversary for Wednesday, June 13th, at the Thatched House Tavern, St. James's. The Earl of Ellenborough will preside, supported by the Dukes of Buccleuch, the Earl of Falmouth, Lord Lyttleton, Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, M.P., &c.

Lady Ebbrowne and suite embarked at Blackwall, on Wednesday morning, on board the General Steam Navigation Company's mail steam ship *Ocean* for Rotterdam, to be present at the coronation of the King of Holland on Saturday (this day).

The 2nd and from the 15th of this month, the prepayment of postage will be optional on letters to Constantinople, Galatz, Bucharest, Jassy, Ibrail, Bonushana, Sulonica, Scutari, and Serae.

The first Australian mail, *viâ* Southampton, Egypt, and India, and by steamers from Singapore, will, it is expected, be despatched about next August.

On Saturday, some paviours were at work near Trinity College, Cambridge, when some students gave them bottle after bottle of wine to drink, until one of the men became so drunk that he died

Mr. Fagan, one of the members for Wexford, has contributed £100 to the relief fund in that district.

Viscount Lorton has reduced the rents of his Irish tenants 4s. in the pound for one year absolutely, and for a longer period if necessary

The Vicarage of Castlemartin has resolved to pay all rates (Ireland) who pay their November rents before the 20th of June next, a percentage of 4s. in the pound. Her estates are in the vicinity of Moate and Athlone.

Mr. J. Grattan has given £100 to the fund for the relief of Irish distress.

The noblemen and gentlemen educated at Westminster will celebrate their anniversary festival on Wednesday, June 13th.

Among the passengers by the English mail steamer on Tuesday last to Ostend were 90 sailors of the British royal navy, accompanied by an officer. They were *en route* for Brussels, for the purpose of taking service in the German navy; several others, it is understood, will soon follow.

A bill has been brought from the Lords, confirming certain acts of the local legislature respecting the rebuilding of the town of St. John's, Newfoundland, and to enable other towns to make such other provisions for the same purpose

The days fixed for the Birmingham Musical Festival are the 4th, 5th, 6th, and 7th of September next. M. Costa is appointed to select the choir and orchestra and to conduct.

The London Hospital Medical Schools prizes awarded for the past session were distributed on Tuesday by Mr. Charles C. Stanfield in the presence of a large body of spectators; the gold medals presented by the governors were presented to the pupils distinguished for zeal and intelligence. At the conclusion of the distribution Mr. Stanfield delivered an able and eloquent address to the successful competitors.

RAILWAY INTELLIGENCE.

EASTERN COUNTIES RAILWAY COMPANY.

The Eastern Counties Investigation Committee have issued a reply to the observations of the directors on their recent report. They point out that while the directors admit in general terms the truth of the charges brought against them, an attempt is made to represent that there has been great ex aggeration in stating the sum improperly placed to capital account to be £320,575, and in the mode of treating the traffic accounts of the last half-year; and, as it is upon their accuracy that the vital question of future dividend hangs, the committee feel that no misconception must be permitted. It is remarked that the objections taken by the directors to the charge of the committee regarding the £320,573 are that in respect of £84,000 for interest the placing it to capital is defensible (although the grounds of defence are omitted), and that all other railways have adopted the same practice; that in respect of £190,000 connected with rolling stock, it also properly comes under the same head; and, lastly, that the complaint of the committee should have been that no depreciation fund had been formed out of revenue during the period.

In answer, it is stated that the £84,000 for interest formed no part of the £320,573; and that, even if it had, the practice of all other railways would not necessarily justify a departure from the usual management of mercantile affairs. Next, that, upon a most careful re-investigation, the committee have satisfied themselves that the £.00,000 connected with rolling stock consists of disbursements, not for the establishment of the railway, but for its constant working, and that it must, therefore, be placed to revenue. And, lastly, that the remark of the directors about the formation of a depreciation fund, is a kind of truism in the shape of an attempted formal disinfection, without any practical bearing on the case.

With regard to the accounts for the past half-year, the committee go over each item of difference between themselves and the directors, maintaining their original views, and showing that, although, as they stated in their report, it would, perhaps, not have been necessary that the sum of £64,475, required for renewal of stock, &c., should all have been debited to the revenue account of the past half-year, if the affairs of the company had been properly kept; yet, with the facts before them, that, until now, no fund has been set apart either for renewal of stock or permanent way, and that, according to the estimate of the resident engineer, made previously to the investigation, the expense of renewing the sleepers alone during this and the next four years will amount to £246,000, or £49,289 per annum, they can recommend no other course.

In conclusion, the committee show the nominal assets of the company to be £4,254,979, which they do not expect more than half will be realised, and that not immediately, while the liabilities are £415,856, of which £312,561 are "immediate and pressing." There are also bonds fall ng due in 1849, for £171,300, and at various subsequent periods for £1,260,979, besides annuities connected with Wisbeach Harbour, &c., of £150,000, and in addition to these assets, large debts for work done "of which no accounts can be obtained until the whole are adjusted." "If, then," it is clearly announced, "the proposed dividend be paid, it must be replaced by borrowed money, and will therefore to be paid out of capital," and the committee accordingly appeal to the proprietors whether they will thus add to their liabilities and perpetuate the system which has brought them to their present state.

RESIGNATION OF THE DIRECTORS.

The adjourned half-yearly meeting of the shareholders of this company was held on Thursday last, at the London Tavern, to receive the report of the committee of investigation; Mr Waddington, M.P., in the chair—who, on entering the room, was received with the loudest groans, which lasted for a considerable time

The Secretary having read the advertisement convening the meeting,

The Chairman, amid much uproar and interruption, said he was at his post to redeem the pledge he had made at the last meeting, and he called upon them to conduct themselves as men of business, and listen to the explanations he was about to give them, as he had the most sincere desire to promote their interests. Their first business was with the members of the committee of investigation; and after they had heard them they could make any observations they thought proper. He would now call upon them to produce their report.

Mr Cash (chairman of the committee of investigation) proceeded to move that the report of the committee be received and adopted. Also, to sanction the agreement of the amalgamation of the Norfolk line, and that no dividend should now be paid; that the capital account should be closed as soon as possible; and, lastly, that the strictest economy should be observed in every department. The committee were unanimous in the recommendation of the amalgamation of the Norfolk line. He alluded to the sum of £7600, but this he added was about to be brought before the House of Commons. He urged most strongly the non-payment of any dividend, and trusted that they would shortly introduce a system which would satisfy the public.

Mr. Meek (of Lynn), a member of the committee, entered into a long discussion on the policy of the amalgamation of the Norfolk line. He said, a contract had been fairly entered into, and ought and must be completed. He next alluded to payment of dividend, which he most strongly opposed, and gave the committee's reasons for their recommending that no dividend should be paid. He had hoped that the committee would have been enabled to have given a full statement of the capital account, but they had been prevented. They had had to be a most strict and searching inquiry into the many mysterious and indirect means that had been used in the affairs of the company. He alluded to the sum of £2000 paid to Mr. Waddington as being altogether most unjustifiable; and also to the fact that Mr. Hudson and Mr. Waddington had actually received £20 a share premium on 250 shares of the Wisbeach line, although they had never had any shares allotted to them. He again urged them to have the courage to refuse the dividend, and then they might look forward to a return of that property in this company which nothing but a sound management of its affairs could produce.

Mr. Waddington replied, amidst continued uproar, at considerable length, stating that his reply which the directors had published to the statement of the committee had triumphantly shown that there was really a profit on the half-year of £105,000—(cries of "No, no!")—and that, therefore, they would be justified in paying a dividend of 8s per share, which would leave a balance for depreciation fund, which, he contended, would be amply sufficient. The hon. gentleman then defended his conduct with regard to the receipt of the £2000 voted to him for his exertions on the extension contests; and, with regard to the amount received by himself and Mr. Hudson, on account of the Wisbeach shares, they did so believing those shares to have been allotted to them on their application. (Oh, oh!) He trusted that in any future inquiries the committee would allow him to be present, to put such questions to the witnesses as he might think requisite to defend his character, and, if necessary, to produce other witnesses. (Hear, hear.) In conclusion he deprecated the continuance of agitation, and recommended that any further inquiry should be conducted by directors in whom the company had confidence. (Cheers and uproar.)

Mr. M'Murrin moved, as an amendment on the resolution, that a dividend of 4s per share should be declared.

Mr. Wyse seconded the amendment.

A long and most disorderly discussion ensued, the uproar being so great at some times as to prevent a single word being heard by the shareholders. Ultimately, Mr. Pryer was requested to withdraw the resolution, which was seconded by Mr. Box, that that portion of the report which recommended the carrying out the amalgamation of the Eastern Counties Company with the Norfolk Company be not adopted.

A vote being taken, both the amendments were declared lost, and the report of the committee adopted by a large majority, the announcement of the result being received with the loudest cheering. A ballot was then taken for and on the motion of Mr. Pryer, another scene of uproar took place, which resulted in the chairman declaring that the ballot would take place from six to ten that evening, ten to four the next day, and ten to four on Saturday, to which time the meeting stood adjourned.

The chairman then announced that the whole of the directors tendered their resignation, and only held office until their successors were appointed. (Loud cheers)

The directors then left the room, amidst the loudest groans, yells, and hisses.

Mr. Meek having taken the chair, it was resolved to appoint a committee of shareholders, to co-operate with the committee of investigation in selecting proper gentlemen for the direction; and the meeting, which throughout was of the most disorderly description, separated.

EASTERN COUNTIES RAILWAY SHAREHOLDERS' PROTECTION ASSOCIATION.

At a meeting of the members of this body held on Tuesday at the White Hart Tavern, Bishopsgate-street, a series of resolutions was passed, in which the report of the committee of investigation was characterised as an able and luminous report, and ordered to be entered on the minutes, and the thanks of the meeting were given to the committee for the zeal and ability which were manifested by them in eliciting the important facts contained in their report. An utter want of confidence in any and all of the present directors of the Eastern Counties Railway was declared; they were called on to resign their places with as little delay as possible and a confident belief was expressed that among the shareholders competent persons might be found to fill their offices. The opinion of the meeting was also declared to be in favour of a reduction of the number of directors of the company, and that the directors of the Eastern and Northern line should not receive more than the £1000 a year allowed them by the act of amalgamation. The practice which had obtained of directors participating in railway contracts was also censured, and the immediate removal of the solicitor of the company, in consequence of his complicity with the proceedings of the directors, was recommended. The withdrawal of the bill for the amalgamation with the Norfolk line was also strongly recommended; and the declaration of a dividend of 4s. 8d. by the directors, instead of the sum which the state of the accounts warranted, namely, 8s. 8d., was censured. A petition to the House of Commons, praying for inquiry into the conduct of such members of the House as were connected with the clandestine proceedings of the Eastern Counties Railway board of direction, was then adopted, and numerously signed by the shareholders present. A committee having been appointed for the purpose of selecting fit and proper persons to fill the present vacancies on the directory, and any which may hereafter occur, the meeting separated.

LORD BROUGHAM'S RAILWAY RETURNS.—The following are the important returns which have been ordered by the House of Lords on the motion of Lord Brougham:—"Ordered, By the Lords spiritual and temporal in Parliament assembled, that there be laid before this House—Returns of the share capital of every railway in the United Kingdom: also, the capital authorised to be raised by their acts of Parliament; also, the number of shares issued and allotted to each director, commissioner, or other persons connected with the company; also, amount of each share; also, number of shares reserved, and for what purpose, and how disposed of, and to whom; also, when the calls on such shares became due; also, when received; also, the capital of moneys raised by each railway in the United Kingdom on loan or on the security of their debentures, or otherwise; also, when such debentures were issued; also, date of Act of Parliament sanctioning such issue of debentures; also, amount of such debentures; also, rate of interest paid to the lenders, and any other terms agreed on for the purpose of raising money; also, term for which such loan was made; also, commission or other sum paid by the railway companies to the broker or agent for obtaining loans on the security of debentures, or otherwise; also, cost of construction of each railway and each branch railway, exclusive of land purchases, Parliamentary expenses, and law charges; also, law charges, and stating whether taxed or not; also, money expended in purchases of land and property, dist nguishing the expenses and charges from the price of the land; also, Parliamentary expenses; also, engineer's charges; also, cost of railway plant; also, amount entered in each year's printed account for depreciation of plant; also, total annual receipts from passengers or goods from the first opening of any portion of the railway; also, total annual expenditure contingent upon the working of the railway, exclusive of the interest paid to the debenture-holders and others; also, mode by which the fixed dividends which have been paid to the various shareholders were ascertained; also, the sums made by each railway company to any other railway or person, to whom, and when, at what rate of interest, and when repaid; also, amounts of subscription paid and agreed to be paid, and guarantees given or agreed to be given, of capital or interest, by any railway company or person to any other railway company or person; when paid or given, or agreed upon, and for what purpose; of whom the shares were taken, and, also, the date of any Act of Parliament, or the powers and authorities of every railway company to subscribe to, or hold shares or interest in, any other railway company, and to what extent. JOHN GEORGE SHAW LEFEVRE, Dep. Chr. Parliament."

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"*An Old Subscriber,*" *Spalding.*—*Under the auspices of players so promising as Mr. Wield, and our two other amateurs of Euston, there can be little doubt of the success of a well-conducted Chess Club in that city; but it must be commenced with spirit, and carried on with determination.*

"*F. G. R.*" *and* "*Hector*"—*Next, but too easy. We shall be glad to see your future efforts in the same direction.*

"*E. H. G.*"—*A still further improvement. If no flaw is discoverable upon a second examination, it shall have a departure.*

Gaul."—*The example of the Divan players here has been followed in Paris, where a Chess Tournament has recently been got up between eight amateurs of the Cercle des Echecs and eight frequenters of the Café de la Regence. Some of the best games in the* tournoi *shall be given shortly.*

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 276.

BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. Q to her R 6th (ch)	Q to her R 2d	3. R to Q R 4th	Anything
2. Q takes Q (ch)	K takes Q	4. R to Q R 5th (disc. check-mate.)	

*** The space required for the four solutions of Problem No. 275 being more than we can conveniently spare, they will not be published, unless particularly desired by our readers.

PROBLEM NO. 277.

This clever position we owe to the courtesy of the Author, M. KIESERITZKY, the celebrated Livonian Chess-player.

BLACK.

WHITE.

White, playing first, mates in four moves.

MATCH BY CORRESPONDENCE

BETWEEN THE LONDON AND AMSTERDAM CHESS CLUBS.

WHITE (Amsterdam).	BLACK (London).
32. P to K R 3d	

London to play.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

In order that the betting fraternity may devote their whole attention to "comparing" and "squaring" their books on the two great events to come off on the 23rd and 25th inst. at Epsom, the magnates of the turf have wisely determined on keeping next week open, spending Saturday, as usual, in quiet retirement, or preparation, and we have no doubt will lead to some highly important changes in the positions of the favourites. At present, Lord Eglinton's formidable pair, the Flying Dutchman and Elthorne, are in high and general favour, and deservedly so, for not only have they strong public recommendations, but—at least as far as the noble Lord and his servants are concerned—they are certain to run "on the square." Surplice and Valiant are also being fancied in many quarters, and it seems probable that one of the Irish lot will, *coûte que coûte*, be made a "rattling" favourite: one of them—Chatterer—has joined the Derby lot; if he be as good as he is big, the Derby is over.

The second Spring Meeting at Newmarket showed the usual average of sport, but following so closely after the exciting week at Chester, was a dull affair. The weather was unfavourable

NEWMARKET SECOND SPRING MEETING.—TUESDAY.

HANDICAP SWEEPSTAKES of 10 Sovs each

Lord Strathmore's Philosopher, 5 yrs, 7st 12lb	(J. Sharp)	1
Mr. Daley's Cayenne, 3 yrs, 5st 8lb	..(White)	2

FIFTY POUNDS, for three-year-olds.

Colonel Peel's Vasa	(Flatman)	1
Mr. Balson's Abd-el-Kader	(J. Sharp)	2

FIFTY POUNDS, for three-year-olds. The winner to be sold *for* 200 sovs if demanded, &c.

Lord Orford's c by Catherstone, 3 yrs	(Dockeray)	1
Lord Exeter's Coquetta, 3 yrs	(Flatman)	2

WEDNESDAY

JOCKEY CLUB PLATE. B.C.

Glutton	..	1
Ulysses	..	2

THREE-YEAR-OLD SWEEPSTAKES.

Cayenne	..	1
Idol	..	2

THE SUFFOLK STAKES.

Escadarina	..	1
Beauclere	..	2

HANDICAP PLATE of £50.

Lola Montes	..	1
Wallflower	..	2

THE CHAMPION STAKES.

St Rosalia	..	1
Champion	..	2

THURSDAY

HANDICAP PLATE of £50. T.Y.C.

Lord Clifden's Saguntum, 3 yrs, 8st 9lb	(Flatman)	1
Lord Stradbroke's Pelus, 3 yrs, 8st 3lb	..	2

SWEEPSTAKES of 10 sovs each

Lord Enfield's Sinsting Al oe, 3 yrs	(Nat)	1
Lord Exeter's br fby Voltaire out of Galata, 3 yrs	..	2

LATEST DERBY BETTING

2 to 1 agst Flying Dutchman	8 to 1 agst Various
11 to 2 — Sanspareil (t)	20 to 1 — Elthorne
14 to 1 — Tadmor	25 to 1 — Chatterer
12 to 1 — Vanguard	30 to 1 — The Knout
	25 to 1 agst Old Dan Tucker
	1000 to 10 — Foxhunter (t)
	1000 to 5 — Julius (t)
	1000 to 2 — Abd-el-Kader

COUNTRY NEWS.

DISGRACEFUL OUTRAGE IN A CHURCH.—The parish of Fen Ditton about two miles from Cambridge, was, on Sunday last, the scene of one of the most abominable outrages upon religion, decency, and law, it has ever been our misfortune to record. It seems that some time since a man, named Smith, occupying the position of a gardener in the family of the Rev. Mr. James, fell under the sentence of the Arches Court, for a wilful defamation of Mrs. James, and he was in consequence condemned by Sir Herbert Jenner Fust to do penance in the parish church, on Sunday, May 6th. This becoming known amongst the lawless and disreputable inhabitants of the district, the church at an early hour was crowded to excess in every part; and ribald jokes, and conduct intolerable in a low theatre, marked the general behaviour of the people. When Smith made his appearance, shouts and cheers resounded through the sacred building. An attempt was made by the Rev. Mr. Small, of Emmanuel College, to read the service; but the noise was so great, and the conduct of the people so infamous —some actually smoking pipes in various parts of the crowded edifice—that portions were purposely omitted. As the time approached for the reading of the remainder by Smith, the excitement increased, until it broke forth in the indiscriminate hurling of bassocks, cushions, and other available missiles, and subsequently one of the very pews themselves, which were broken up by the savage crowd, and thrown at the officiating clergyman and at the rector's pew, in which the reverend gentleman and his defamed wife were then sitting. Smith read his recantation to the Rev. Mr. Small, who, although standing near him, must, in consequence of the noise, have had considerable difficulty in hearing it. The brutal crowd then adjourned to a public-house, and spent the remainder of the day in drinking.

GREAT FIRE IN GLASGOW.—On Sunday last, a fire broke out in the sugar-refining premises of Messrs. Wainwright and Co., Washington-street, Glasgow. The fire, which soon destroyed the premises of Messrs. Wainwright, afterwards communicated with various buildings adjacent, which were all destroyed. The flames then seized the Anderston Chapel-of-Ease in Clyde-street, which was burned to the ground. They afterwards continued their work with the large soap and candle works of Messrs. C. Boyd and Son, then crossed the street, and attacked the boiler manufactory of Mr. Barr, the wood-yard of Mr. Marshall, and the stabling and yard of Mr. Hutchinson. These premises were also completely destroyed. The value of the property destroyed cannot be estimated at much under £50,000, but the whole was insured.

RE-ESTABLISHMENT OF SOUTH NORTHUMBERLAND.—Ill health has induced Mr. Bell, M.P., to intimate his intention to resign his seat in Parliament. The state of the register is said to be favourable to the Liberal party, but no candidate has yet been named. Mr. Bell, who retires, is a Conservative, and voted for agricultural protection. He was elected for Northumberland in 1826, and again in 1830. At the election in 1831 he was beaten, but in the following year was again successful, and has retained his seat ever since.

GREAT SALE OF SHORT-HORNED CATTLE.—The entire herd of short-horns belonging to Sir Charles Tempest, of Broughton Hall, in the rich grazing district of Craven, was recently sold by auction, by Mr. Wetherell, of York, on the premises contiguous to the hall. The great attention which Sir Charles has bestowed on the breeding of cattle, and the fact that he had twice obtained the gold medal at the Smithfield Club, rendered this sale attractive to a large number of gentlemen. There were 86 lots announced for sale, but 78 was the number actually offered and sold, one of the animals being lame and another dead. The sum they realised was 2320 guineas. The bull, considering their breeding, were thought to have been sold very low; but, as the sale advanced towards the close, the biddings became more spirited.

The guardians of the Gainsborough Union have issued a printed notice to discountenance the practice of indiscriminate almsgiving, which, they contend, is not charity. It encourages mendicity to an alarming extent in the country.

MR. MANN, the Secretary of the Leeds Waterworks Company, who had been charged with having embezzled a large sum of money belonging to the company, has been discharged from custody, the magistrates having dismissed the case as not proven.

MR. HUDSON'S BROTHER-IN-LAW DROWNED AT YORK.—The citizens of York were astounded on Wednesday morning by the information that during the previous night the body of Mr. Nicholson had been found in the river Ouse. Deceased was a director and auditor of the York and North Midland Railway; he was also brother-in-law to Mr. Hudson, and took a deep interest in every thing connected with the York railways, and it is said had a very large investment in them. He was in the gardens of the Yorkshire Museum during the evening previous to his death, and about half-past 10 o'clock his body was discovered in the waters of the Ouse, near to the esplanade, and not very far from his own residence at Clifton. When the body was brought to the shore, signs of life were apparent, but he died before medical assistance could be procured. His remains were conveyed to his own house. Mr. Nicholson was formerly the co-partner of Mr. Hudson, as drapers, in York. He was a bachelor, and was an active and liberal patron of the fine arts. His collection of paintings was valuable, and included many of Etty's best productions.—On Wednesday afternoon an inquest was held, when the jury returned a verdict of "Found drowned."

SACRILEGE AT KEW CHURCH.—On Tuesday, two persons were brought down from London to Richmond, on a charge of sacrilegiously breaking into the parish church of Kew, and stealing therefrom an iron chest, containing the parish registers, extending over a period of 150 years or more. The robbery took place on the night of the 22d of February, 1840, or early on the following morning, and was effected by picking the church-door lock. The chest—which was not fixed, and had a ring at each end, and did not weigh more than a hundred weight and a half—was carried away, and nothing more was heard respecting it until very recently, although on one or two occasions letters were received by the late Edward Scard, Esq., the perpetual churchwarden, announcing that, if a handsome reward was offered, and no questions asked, the parish registers and deeds would be restored unmurmured. Amongst the documents of importance that were stolen on this occasion were the certificates of the marriages of the late King William IV. and of the Duke of Kent, the illustrious parent of the reigning Sovereign. Every exertion that could suggest and money could carry out was made to discover the lost registers, but all efforts proved fruitless, and the matter had been long since given up and nearly forgotten, when information was received by Inspector O'Brien, of the A division, and Serjeant Bennett, of the D division, which led to the apprehension of John Standen, a hawker or costermonger, as the thief, and George Tilbey, of No. 11, Great James-street, Lisson-grove, as the receiver; they were accordingly taken, on Tuesday afternoon, before Sir T. N. Reeve and Captain Price, magistrates, and evidence of considerable length was adduced, which it is deemed necessary, in the present stage of the case, to withhold. Tilbey, who was fraudulently related, stated a statement implicating Standen, who declined saying anything, and they were both remanded to Kingston Gaol.

THE STANFIELD-HALL MURDERS.—All the furniture and effects in Stanfield-hall will be sold by public auction during the ensuing month, as the family will not reside there in future. The hall is to let. Mrs. Jermy and Eliza Chestney have left Stanfield-hall; Mrs. Jermy on Tuesday was removed to Norwich. Her general health continues to improve, and we trust the change of scenery may tend to her recovery. Eliza Chestney having expressed a desire to be left in the neighbourhood, where her friends and relations are residing, very comfortable lodgings have been taken for her, by her mistress's family, at Wymondham, where she will also have the care and attention of her usual medical adviser. The subscription on her behalf amounts to upwards of £200. Eliza Chestney is not a native of Norfolk, as has been supposed. She was born in the parish of Braiswell, in Suffolk, where her father is clerk of the parish, and her mother school-mistress. The subscription for Emily Sandford closed on Saturday last.—*Norfolk Chronicle.*

PARLIAMENTARY PORTRAITS.

MR. FREDERICK PEEL.

MR. F. PEEL, whose portrait we give this week, made his *début* in parliamentary debate on Monday night, in the House of Commons. The ordeal of a "maiden speech" is at all times a severe one to the young political aspirant, and the manner in which he acquits himself on the occasion is usually regarded as an index to the course of his future career: but it is particularly trying when the distinction of hereditary fame attaches to the new member's position, and raises the standard of success to which he is unconsciously subject, to the height that his paternal reputation exacts, by reason of the expectation it inspires. It was so with the youthful member for Leominster on Monday night. He rose from his seat on a secondary bench, but heralded by an ancestral *prestige*, which it was the more difficult to sustain, as the statesman we created it still sits in the House, and commands its applauding attention for the emanations of his intellect and his political sagacity. Mr. Peel, however, has brought to the ordeal with the most unequivocal success: his manner was modest and unassuming, and at the same time free from any embarrassment; his voice clear and easily heard; the style of his address and his language appropriate and elegant; and the arguments in support of his view of the question under discussion were full of forcible and consecutive reasoning

The topic to which the son of the ex-Premier lent his first parliamentary advocacy was the bill introduced by the Government to make such alterations in the oaths taken by members of Parliaments as may admit of Jews taking their seat in our Legislature, as well as every other disqualification of religion within the realm. Reviewing the history of their exclusion, he showed that, in the oaths formed in the reign of James I., the words "on the true faith of a Christian" were not taken by members of that House. No further legislative measures were adopted till the time of Charles II., when a more stringent law was passed, requiring that members of both Houses of Parliament, previous to sitting or voting on any question, must take, as before, the oaths of allegiance, supremacy, &c., and also subscribe a declaration against transubstantiation. On the accession of William III., these oaths were repealed, and a new oath of supremacy, as well as allegiance, &c., was framed, which did not contain the words "on the true faith of a Christian." Therefore, so far as disabilities on this ground went, the Jews were admissible to Parliament at that period; but, towards the close of the reign of William III., Louis XIV. having recognised the title of the Pretender, an Act was passed imposing upon the members of the Legislature the obligation of qualifying themselves by an additional oath, which declared that King William had the only lawful title to the throne; that no others had any right or title to it, and the words "on the true faith of a Christian" were added. But, though the oath differed from the original one, it was directed against the same classes (Jews); it was formed on the same model as before, the difference being concluded with the words "on the true faith of a Christian." There were three oaths, then—those of supremacy, allegiance, and abjuration (the declaration

MR. F. PEEL, M.P. FOR LEOMINSTER.

against transubstantiation being repealed in 1829)—that had been taken since the time of William III., and the concluding words of one of these oaths, that of abjuration, were such as no conscientious Jew could surmount. This oath was not designed to exclude the Jew, but was intended for another class. It was never intended to ask an anomalous profession of Christianity from every member on his admission to that House; but the object was to exclude from Parliament one of the greatest divisions of professing Christians in the country. It was only by a fortuitous and accidental consequence that this oath had come to exclude the Jew from Parliament. If he thought, therefore, that on political grounds the exclusion of the Jew was indefensible, how much more indefensible did it appear when he thought of the indirectness of the mode by which that exclusion had taken place?

Adverting to the religious view of the question, he said that, in advocating the bill, he was contending for a principle that was to be collected from the character of all our existing institutions, and which he thought ought to be as unrestricted in its obligations as it was unqualified in its terms; the principle was that of perfect religious equality before the law—the principle that difference of religious persuasion ought not to constitute a ground for civil disqualification. They had (he said) surrendered the principle that the communion of the Church of England ought to constitute the basis of their political concessions. They did as much when they passed the Sacramental Test Repeal Act in 1828, and when they passed the Roman Catholic Emancipation Act in 1829. In such a case as this, he could only reason on the data of the constitution, as he found it binding his conduct by the conciliatory policy of recent times. He was acting in the spirit of that constitution, and carrying out its distinguishing principle—a principle replete with good-sense, with constitutional law, and with the mild spirit of Christian charity—viz., that all our privileges were to be enjoyed without reference to religious belief. That was the principle which he now advocated, and on which he would support the measure before the House.

In a similar liberal spirit the hon. gentleman ably touched on the various other salient points of argument which have been mooted on the subject of the Jewish disabilities, and he resumed his seat amid the hearty plaudits of the House; and in the course of the evening Lord J. Russell bore the following testimony to the success of the hon. member's first Parliamentary effort. "I have," said the Premier, "been greatly gratified by hearing a speech from an hon. member (Mr. F. Peel) (cheers)—who has not before addressed this House; but from whom the House, knowing his name and lineage, were prepared to expect to hear the arguments which he had to advance urged with ability, force, and eloquence. (Hear, hear.) The hon. gentleman has proved that those expectations were just and well founded. (Cheers.) They have not only been fulfilled, but have been more than realised." (Cheers.)

The young gentleman who has thus produced so favourable an impression on the House is the second son of Sir Robert Peel, and was born in the year 1823. He received his education first at Harrow School, and subsequently at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he received the highest honours in classics. He was called to the bar within the last few months, and is deputy-lieutenant for Warwickshire.

A short time since, on the retirement of Mr. Barkly from the representation of Leominster, upon his being appointed Governor of British Guiana, Mr. F. Peel canvassed the borough, and he was returned at the election which immediately followed.

In personal appearance he doesnot bear any striking resemblance to Sir Robert. His features are rather like those of his mother, regular and delicate.

The accompanying Portrait is from a Daguerréotype, by Beard.

BUST OF THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON.

THIS new bust of "the Duke" is modelled by the Count D'Orsay, and manufactured by Mr. Alderman Copeland, in statuary porcelain, and sold by Mr. Cundall, at St. George's Gallery, 21, Old Bond-street. The likeness is very characteristic; and the Bust will, doubtless, become popular, as well from its artistic merit, as from the *prestige* of the illustrious original.

CURIOSITIES.—II.

SALT-CELLAR OF BISHOP FOX, AT CORPUS CHRISTI COLLEGE, OXFORD.

THIS exquisite specimen of the skill of the mediæval goldsmiths was given to the College of Corpus Christi by the founder, Dr. Richard Fox, Bishop of Winchester, in the year 1517. It is of silver gilt, and is covered with ornaments most elaborately and skilfully chased; and amongst the decorations, the pelican, Bishop Fox's emblem, is several times repeated; and on the narrow bands to the cover, and to the bottom of the salt, pelicans alternately with the letter R form an appropriate border, allusive of the name of the Bishop (Richard

BISHOP FOX'S SALT-CELLAR.

Fox). The effect of this elegant Salt is much heightened by the background to the decorated portions being all, with the exception of the knob, coloured dark blue, the knob being green. In Corpus Christi College is also kept the crosier of Bishop Fox—like the Salt, a most elaborate and beautiful work of art, and in fine preservation. Bishop Fox's emblem, the Pelican, occurs, many times repeated, on his superb monument in Winchester Cathedral.

HIS HIGHNESS SAID PACHA'S ENGLISH CURRICLE.

ALTHOUGH not very unlike in form the usual dog-cart of a sportsman, the effect in reality of the extreme lightness of make and most beautiful arrangement of colour, chiefly an intense sky-blue, renders this carriage worthy of our notice, from its own merits, as well as from the hint it gives of the character of its owner, who at no very distant time may become as illustrious from his success in war and his conduct in the government, as he is already distinguished for a highly-cultivated intellect and a daring, dashing character. Being the second surviving son of Mehemet Ali, he has been appointed by his Highness Abbas Pacha to be Admiral of the Egyptian fleet; and, by the interpretation of the guarantee of the hereditary descent of the Pachalic—as the oldest, although not the eldest according to European notions, branch of Mehemet's family—he will succeed to the government. The rare spectacle of cordiality between brothers in their respective situations in the East, proves not only the sagacity and affection of the present ruler of Egypt, but the excellent results of the education bestowed upon them by their wonderful father. It has resulted in the adoption, by Said Pacha, who speaks

BUST OF HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON, BY COUNT D'ORSAY.

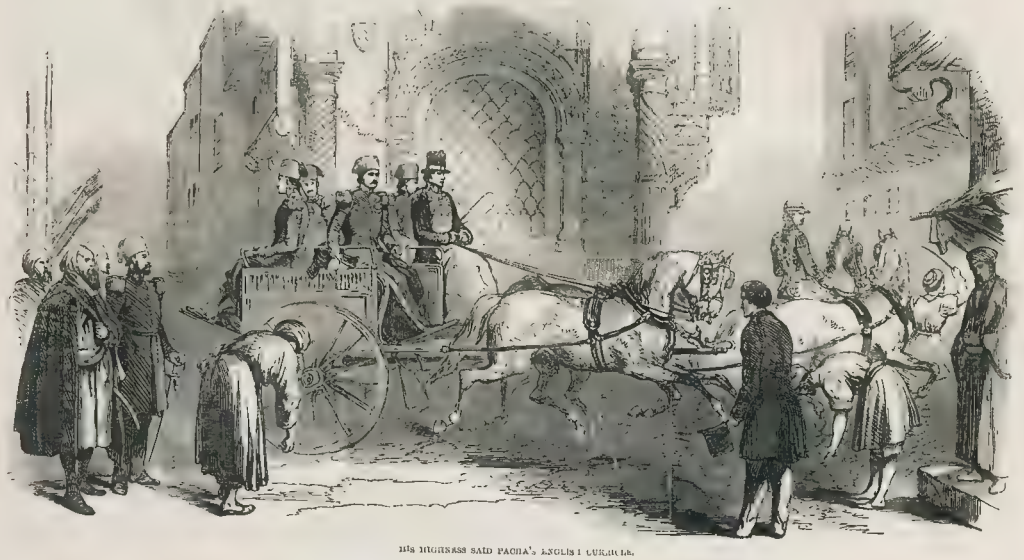
both French and English, of European habits, from his conviction of their superiority; but still he acts for himself and thinks for himself in modifying them to his own purpose. Thus, in ordering the present open carriage for his usual vehicle, he has composed his own design, to make it subservient to his particular use. The drawing represents his Highness, attended by his *cadas*, and driven by a coachman with a postilion; but very frequently the coachman's seat will be removed, to allow the Pacha to drive four horses. English servants are also accompanying the carriage, which, with the harness, composes one of the most showy equipages of the season, and does credit to the taste of the distinguished owner.

From a very careful drawing, we see the dusty result of the want of attention to the streets of Cairo, or Kahireh, as it is more properly termed, which are little more than well-worn tracks over rubbish heaps. In front, a soldier is showing the usual authoritativeness to a Bedouin, who may not have performed the salaam so rigidly correctly as the Fellah on the opposite side is executing it, by the side of a well-bred European, who only salutes the Pacha after the Frank manner. A Turkish merchant is waiting at his door to make his obeisance as soon as the Admiral notices him, such being the etiquette. The suite of attendants on foot is omitted in the drawing (not to confuse it), with the exception of a *saus* in front.

The view represents the "Street between the Two Palaces" (Beyn-el-Kasreyn), one of the principal streets of Cairo, having in it a public fountain, and a *sebeel* or public reservoir, for the gratuitous supply of water, which the burning climate of Egypt has solicited of the charity and munificence of their founders. There are about 300 in the city, which are annually filled at the time of the inundation. The Emeer Abd-er-Rahmán Kyáhya, a person of great wealth and power, who died in 1776 A.D., erected this and several other sebeels and charitable buildings, and was a considerable benefactor to the elaborated mosque of El-Aghar. It exhibits a fantastic combination of Turkish and Arabian tastes, but is more unassuming than many of the sebeels built within the last seventy years; and the window, through which the thirsty passenger receives his draught, is ornamented with a handsome bronze grating. Upon the upper part of the building is an open *kuttab*, or school, which generally accompanies the sebeels; and it is situated at the point where two streets branch off, one in the direction of the Gemaleegh, toward B'ab-en-Nasr, and the other to B'ab-el-Futóh.

Beyn el-Kasreyn was, a few years ago, an interesting spot for the antiquarian, from the fact of some remains existing of those buildings. The Palace or Castle of the Fawátim, or Fatimite Khaleefahs, stood where the Mákkemah or Place of Judgment does. The ancient house of the Kádee was taken down by Mohammed Alee about 1829, and a part of it presented a long-unnoticed memorial of the Prince who founded it. Upon the southern gateway of a massive, lofty building, latterly used as the Kádee's kitchen and stable, was an inscription in Kufic, bearing the name of El Mo'ezz Ibn 'Abd es-Saldam el-Ashraf el-Hereem el-Alee, who, about 976, A.D., founded Kahireh. The walls were, in parts, twelve feet thick, and the floors separated by solid vaulting.

The other Palace or Castle stood on the western side of the Beyn-el-Kasreyn, and was, probably, the residence of the Wezeer Góhar and the garrison. The ground which these fortified residences enclosed was, after the fall of the Fawátim and the building of the citadel under the Gebel Mokattam by Salāh-ed-Deen, gradually covered by private habitations and numerous streets.—(From Hay's "Cairo.")



HIS HIGHNESS SAID PACHA'S ENGLISH CURRICLE.

THE "GREENOCK," IRON STEAM-FRIGATE.

SIGNOR CALZOLARI.

ENRICO CALZOLARI, who has just made so successful a *début* at Her Majesty's Theatre, is a countryman of Gardoni, and was born in the same town, Parma, 23rd February, 1832. In 1835, at twelve years of age, his musical taste, as a child, having long been the wonder and admiration of his neighbours, he became the pupil of the celebrated professor, Giacomo Panizza, to this hour *maestro all' cembalo* at La Scala. Thanks to the talents he displayed, and to the local influence of his master, although then only twenty-two years of age, he made his *début* at the Grand Opera of La Scala itself, at the Carnival of 1845, having

SIGNOR CALZOLARI, OF HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE, AS "ELVINO."

for vocal colleagues, in the opera in which he appeared, *virtuosi* of the highest pretensions—La Frezzolini, Debassini, and Marini. It is a singular circumstance, that, although Calzolari was destined to be the warmest and exclusive adherent and the chosen interpreter of Rossini, Bellini, and the purer Italian school, he made his first appearance in "Ernani." Such was his success on his first appearance, that he was engaged to sing at the same theatre the season of autumn, 1846, and the Carnival, 1846-47, in company with Tadolini, Hayes, Angri, Marini, and Debassini.

At those singularly characteristic and mixed musical and commercial solemnities of Italy, the *fiere*—at the fair of Bergamo, where the great Rubini earned his first laurels—at those of Vincenza, Brescia, Alessandria, &c.—where the highest staple commodities of music are alone admitted, however inferior may be the other merchandize palmed off on the natives, Calzolari from his first appearance enjoyed the highest favour. Wherever there was a grand opera under the government of an Italian *impresario*, Signor Calzolari had offers of engagement. They, of course, were far more numerous than he could accept. He filled up, however, every interval. He sang at the opera at Trieste during the Carnival of 1845 and 1846. By this time his reputation had travelled far beyond the limits of his native land, and he was engaged during the spring seasons of 1845, 1846, and 1847, at the Imperial Opera of the Porta Carinthia, at Vienna, when he had for colleagues Persiani, Tadolini, Hayes, Angri, Varesi, Colini, Marini, and Debassini. From the Grand Opera of Vienna he was seduced by the immense offers made by the well-known *saltimanco* banker and *impresario* of the Teatro del Circo at Madrid, who had not then engaged in the Progressista politics which have since driven him from the country, and was desirous by every means of pleasing his fair and dread liege at the Escurial, and rendering the residence of Madrid brilliant.

For the fourth time Signor Calzolari was engaged to sing during the season 1848-49 at the Porta Carinthia; but when that epoch arrived, Vienna had already ceased to be the gayest rendezvous of pleasure in Europe, and the opera, the first luxury to cease, was finally closed. During this period Brussels, the only quiet capital amidst the general agitation and convulsion of the Continent, became the resort of all the personages of taste and rank whose wealth had escaped devastation in the adjoining monarchies. An Italian opera was established for their entertainment, and there Signor Calzolari has sung up to the moment of his coming to England, before the most critical of audiences, and, consequently, the most difficult to please, but with such success as to attract the attention of the administration of Her Majesty's Theatre, by which he was engaged at the moment when offers were made to him from almost every quarter in which an Italian theatre of any importance still exists.

THE STEAM-FRIGATE "GREENOCK."

THIS fine second-class steam-frigate, built for the service of her Majesty, by Messrs. Scott, Sinclair, and Co., of Greenock, was launched from their establishment on the 30th ult. She is the first steam-frigate that has ever been launched on the Clyde for the British Navy, and her construction will bring additional renown to the ship-builders of Greenock, after which port she is named.

The Greenock is of the following dimensions—

Length of keel and forerake	213 feet
Breadth of beam	37 feet 4 inches
Depth of hold	23 feet
Tonnage by Admiralty measurement	1413 4-94ths
Horses' power by Admiralty measurement	365

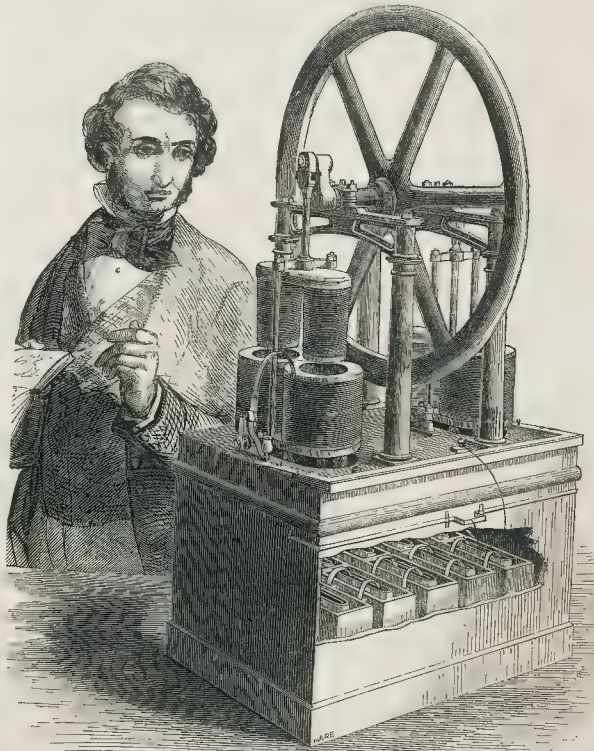
She is to be armed—

On the spar deck with 2 8-in. pivot guns,	10 ft. 3 in.,	68 prs., 95 cwt.
" 4 8-in.	8 ft. 9 in.,	65 cwt.
On the main deck with 4 6-in. guns "	9 ft. 6 in.	32 prs. 56 cwt.

She is to be propelled by a screw 14 feet diameter, constructed on the principle of F. P. Smith, Esq., and worked by a pair of powerful engines, of exquisite finish, also provided by Messrs. Scott, Sinclair, and Co. The screw is fitted with a most ingenious contrivance, by which it can be disengaged from the machinery; and, though of seven tons weight, it can be raised from the sea and crater-like physiognomy can be made at once to disappear, and leave the ship devoid of this unsightly feature, and of those cumbrous excrescences, paddle-boxes, giving her all the appearance and symmetry of a perfect sailing ship.

She is constructed in the following manner:—The figure-head is a bust of the late Mr. John Scott, father of the present Messrs. Scott. On the upper and main decks is placed the armament, with one of the large 8-in pivot guns at each end. On the main deck are also the captain's cabins, officers' mess-room, cabins for three Lieutenants, master, purser, and surgeon, large and powerful capstan for working the chains, and immense *riding bitts* for mooring the ship either by the head or the stern. Under the main deck, the ship is divided into five water-tight compartments, in the foremost of which, on the orlop deck, is the mess-room and sleeping deck for the crew, and two state rooms for the warrant officers, boatswain, and carpenter. Under the orlop deck, in this compartment of the vessel, are three divisions, separated by strong iron bulk-heads, blocks, rope, tallow, &c.; the gunner's stores of pistols, cutlasses, muskets, &c.; and the carpenter's stores of paints, oakum, nails, &c. The second division is occupied by the magazine, in its shot-proof walls of almost endless thicknesses, and the light-room, both of which are flanked by the provision-rooms of beef, pork, and other substantials. The third division contains the water-tanks, capable of holding 70 tuns of water, the chain lockers for stowing the cables and the supplies of shot. The next compartment of the vessel, measuring 73 feet in length, contains the whole of the machinery, consisting of four boilers, fitted with brass tubes, and two powerful steam-engines, lying flat on the bottom, and so arranged that all of the parts are several feet under the surface of the water. The third compartment is devoted entirely to the accommodation of the engineers. The fourth and fifth compartments on the orlop deck contain the midshipmen's mess-room, the gunner's cabin, and the store-rooms of the captain and gun-room officers; and below the orlop deck are the shell-rooms (fitted to contain 480 shells), the slop-rooms, and next the large brass pipe, with its machinery, valve, screw, and lifting gear, for the propeller shaft.

The frame and bulk of the ship is as follows—the keel, stem, and stern posts are of solid malleable iron, measuring 9 inches deep by 3 inches thick. The



HJORTH'S ELECTRO-MAGNETIC MOTIVE ENGINE.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

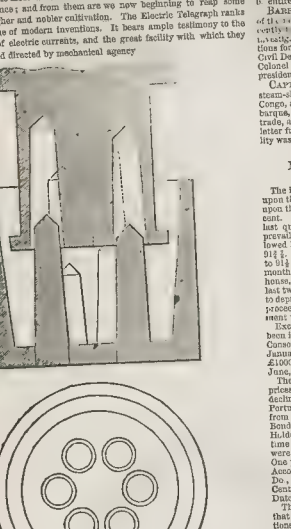
frames are of angle iron, 6 inches by 3½ inches, and pitched throughout the machinery space at one foot asunder. The floors are 21 inches deep and 1 inch thick. The deck beams are of African oak, secured to the side in a manner peculiar to the *Greenock*. The decks are of fir, plank, as usual, and secured with composition nails, according to the custom in her Majesty's dockyards. The fore sternpost, through which the propeller shaft passes, is of solid malleable iron, and consists of three pieces, two of which extend from the upper end of the main pieces of three pieces, two of which extend from the upper end of the main pieces to the upper deck in a vertical direction—the after-post, to which aid round the quarter of the vessel in a vertical direction—the after-post, to which is hung the rudder, is likewise secured to and strengthens the stern by two large stones passing also up the quarters as high as the counter. The trunk through which the screw can be unshipped and brought upon deck is also of iron, and fitted to the hull.

The *Greenock* is built almost entirely of iron, and is one of four vessels (the other three being the *Simoon*, *Vulcan*, and *Megæra*) ordered by the late Board of Admiralty, and is the only one fitted as a frigate and propelled with sail power. She is armed on the main-deck, and her model so designed as will enable her to fight bow and stern guns in a direct line with the keel—a qualification, though a most important one, in which she stands almost alone in the British navy.

The *Greenock* has been built, and has her war fittings executed, under the superintendence of Mr. Thornton, a shipwright officer from her Majesty's dockyard at Portsmouth.

HJORTH'S ELECTRO MAGNETIC MOTIVE ENGINE.

Up to within a comparatively recent period, the diversified phenomena of Electricity and Magnetism, as developed in the laboratory of the experimental philosopher, had assumed but little practical importance beyond that of adding some very interesting apparatus to the lecture table, and thereby attracting large assemblies to witness the mysterious operations and influences of these most wonderful agents: but the very nature of these displays was favourable to further development—the most intent listeners and observers were the juvenile portion of the audience; and from them are we now beginning to reap some of the fruits of a higher and nobler cultivation. The Electric Telegraph ranks high in the catalogue of modern inventions. It bears ample testimony to the extent and rapidity of electric currents, and the great facility with which they can be controlled and directed by mechanical agency



SECTION AND PLAN OF THE ELECTRO MAGNETS.

Many have been the attempts to obtain motive power by means of Electro-Magnetism, but motion without a sustaining force was all that had been achieved by the discoveries hitherto made. The most important step—because it appeared to be on the right track—was that of [illegible] a Danish gentleman, of the name of Hjorth, of whose engine we present an Engraving, from a model, of the [illegible] specification of the patent, is, "That the result is obtained by means of the magnetic attraction of the inside parts of which are conical; and, secondly, by placing a number of rods or points of different lengths in the holder magnets, which rods are to pass through corresponding apertures in the moveable magnets. The [illegible] The consequence of this arrangement is, that the respective magnets mutually attract each other by the superficial approximations of their different parts, which during the whole stroke present themselves in a direct path without being hurled to any length of stroke, as this only applies to the number of rods applied in the same way." Besides these essential improvements in the construction of the magnets for obtaining motive power, the inventor has succeeded in preventing the destroying effect of the electric spark by arranging the *commutator* or *current changer* in such a way that the electric field is according to its intensity divided into several separate currents, which pass round the respective magnets without communicating with one another; and as it has been proved that the electric spark, when of great intensity, produces a destroying effect on the conducting metals, which serve to break the current, it will easily be seen that this improvement is of great importance with respect to applying galvanic batteries of great power. The electric field is commonly means an up and down motion is produced. It is scarcely necessary to add that the impetus or motion is imparted in a similar manner as in the steam-engine, by transferring the power to a crank. We most heartily wish the ingenious inventor all the success that his labours entitle him to, and believing that he has made a great step in advancing us nearer to renewed exertion. There is no question of the existence of illimitable power; but how that power is to be commanded and controlled to an unlimited extent, is a problem that remains yet to be solved.

IRELAND.

THE POOR-LAW.—The Poor-Law Commissioners recently applied to the Trades Board of Guardians for a portion of the money advanced under the Temporary Relief Act. In reply to the application the board passed the following resolution, the latter part of which is the strongest testimony to the state of affairs to the south-west. Resolved—"In reply to the Commissioners' letter No. 318, dated April 23, we regret to state that there can be no money paid at once there being no funds in hand. The weekly collection is hardly sufficient to meet the weekly demand for provisions, salaries, &c.; and the guardians fear it must be a considerable time before they can hope to be in a position to repay any part of the dem[illegible] as the board is at present about £8000 in debt to contractors, and cannot possibly place heavier rates upon the union. The farmers (with means) are daily leaving the country; many potatoes are coming into the workhouse. Numbers of acres are waste; the greater portion of the cattle of the union are at present in pound for the poor-rates, and purchasers cannot be procured: *many instances have occurred of cows and horses having been sold for poor-rates as far as 2s. 6d. each.*

THE STATE PRISONERS.—Mr. John Martin, of Loughorne, for several months a prisoner in Richmond Bridewell, under sentence of transportation for treason felony, is at the point of death. His medical attendants are of opinion that any further confinement must tend to hasten the crisis.

THE CONVICT MITCHELL.—By the last West India mail a letter was received by Mitchell's family, written just as he was about to take his departure from Bermuda for the Cape. His health continued extremely precarious, he having been then suffering from a spasmodic attack, which lasted, with scarcely any intermission, for a period of eleven days. His spirits, however, remained unbroken, and, although barely able to write, he looked confidently to the change of climate as the means of restoring him to comparative health and strength.

EMIGRATION.—The *Cork Reporter gives* a statement of the number of emigrants that have left that port direct from the 1st of January to the 30th of April, promising that the account does not include those who proceeded thence to Liverpool and other emigrating ports.—For the quarter ending the 31st of March, 16 emigrant vessels sailed, carrying 846 men, 572 women, and 357 children, total, 1775. From that day to the 15th of April, 9 vessels, containing 1703 persons; from the 15th of April to the 30th, 11 vessels, containing 1703 persons—making a total since the 1st of January of 3613 men, women, and children.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

The Admiralty have revised their old circular of 1847, to the effect that officers returning from foreign stations may, with the sanction of their Lordships, take part in any examination for which their rank may qualify them.

THE ARCTIC EXPEDITION.—The *North Star*, fitting for a voyage to the North Polar regions, is under orders to leave Woolwich on Saturday (this day), to have her compasses adjusted by Captain Johnson, and will leave Greenhithe in the 18th instant, on her enterprising expedition to relieve the officers and crews of the vessels already in the Arctic regions. The *Stromboli* steam-vessel, Commander Lord Amelius Beauclerk, is expected to remain at Sheerness until the *North Star* is ready at Greenhithe, and will then tow her to the edge of the ice.

The officers of the 7th Hussars have fixed their anniversary banquet for Saturday, June 16th, at Grillion's Hotel. The Marquis of Anglesey, whose most distinguished days were spent in the corps, will preside.

OPENING OF ST. GEORGE'S BARRACKS.—On Friday week the new barracks called St. George's, situate within the Tower of London, and erected on the site of the [illegible] Armoury, burnt on the 30th of October, 1841, was compleated for the reception of the [illegible] Fusiliers. It is in the Norman [illegible] style of architecture, harmonising with the White Tower, the Bloody Tower, and other ancient buildings of the fortress, to which the Old Mint, the most interesting part of the fortress, is to be entirely removed.

BARRACKS IN THE WEST INDIES.—In consequence, it is understood, of the [illegible] in the Honourable Commons of the great mortality that has recently taken place in the West Indies, a board [illegible] has been appointed to [illegible] report as to the best means of [illegible] the sanitary condition of the barracks in those colonies. The board is composed of Mr. Sidney, C.B., Civil Department of the Ordnance; Dr. Dassauville, of the Royal Artillery; with Colonel Sir Richard Doherty, Superintendent of the Recruiting Department, as president.

CAPTURE OF A SLAVER.—A letter has been received from the *Blazer*, steam-sloop, Lieut.-Com. G. T. C. Smith, dated at Kabenda, December, off the river Congo, stating that on the 6th of November they had captured a new slave clipper barque, of 450 tons, after a seven hours' chase. She was fully equipped for the trade, and was to have embarked in a day or two no less than 1200 slaves. The letter further adds that all was well on board, and that the squadron in that locality was generally healthy.—*Nautical Standard.*

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

The increased complication of foreign and internal politics has had a depressing effect upon the markets generally. Consols, on Monday, opened at a decline of per cent. upon the closing prices of the preceding week, afterwards further yielding ¼ per cent. Towards the close of business, however, some reaction occurred, and the last quotations were 91¼ 99 for money and the May account. Heaviness again prevailed on Tuesday, and the receipt of the Italian and German news was followed by a decline in Consols to 91⅛; but a slight rally left the closing quotations 91⅜ ⅞. The dullness again prevailed on Wednesday; Consols opened at 91⅛, receded to 91⅛ ⅜, buyers, closing at that quotation. Thursday was the settling day at the Stock Exchange account, which was nearly confined to speculators within the monthly Consol account, which was nearly confined to speculators within the house, the public having taken but little interest in the Consol markets for the past two months. The news from Italy was made available by the bear party to depress prices, which at one period declined to 90½. As the account, however, proceeds, prices rallied, and 91¼ became the current quotation. The settlement was light and money plentiful, the continuation being 3-16ths per cent.

Yesterday Bills have not materially fluctuated, nor have the heavy stocks been in a y demand. The last prices are, for Bank Stock, 194 ; Reduced, 89⅜ ; Consols, 91⅛ ; New 3½ per Cent. Annuities, 90⅜ ; India Bonds, £1000, 70 pm. ; Ditto, under January, 1855, 8½ ; India Scrip, 245 ; India Bonds, £1000, 70 pm. ; Ditto, under £1000, 68 pm. ; Consols for Account, June 12, 91½ ; Exchequer Bills, £1000, £1000, 68 pm. ; Consols for Account, June 12, 91½ ; Exchequer Bills, £1000, June, 48 pm ; Ditto, £500, June, 48 pm ; Ditto, Small, June, 48 pm.

The Foreign Market has been influenced by the state of the Consol Market, and prices have consequently been dull; towards the close of the week quoting a decline. Mexican has ranged from 26½ (ex Coupons) to 28¾ (ex Coupons); Portuguese, Four per Cents, from 29 to 28¾ ; Spanish Active Bonds, from 17¾ to 16⅛ ; the Three per Cents, from 23¾ to 23⅝. Among the Peruvian Bonds, sent in for conversion, several have been discovered to be forgeries. Holders of this stock will therefore do well in directing their agents to use the utmost caution in the purchase of Peruvian. At the close of the week prices continue in presenting their bonds for inspection. At the close of the week prices were heavy, at the following quotations:—Equador Bonds, 3½ ; Grenada Bonds, One per Cent, 17 x d ; Mexican, Five per Cent., 1846, with Coupons, 28½ ; Do., Account, 31 ; Do., Ex Coupons, Account, 28¾ ; Spanish Five per Cents, 1840, 16⅛ ; Do., Account, 17⅛ ; Do., Passive, 5⅜ ; Do., Deferred, 9⅜ ; Do., Three per Cents, 23⅛ ; Venezuela Bonds, Two-and-a-Quarter per Cent., 24 ; Do., Deferred, 7⅛ ; Dutch Two-and-a-Half per Cents, 65⅝ ; Do., Four per Cent., 76⅜.

The depression in the Share Market continues, but it is generally believed that a heavy *Bear* account in some degree influences the present low prices. The shareholders of the Eastern Counties Company, after a most stormy meeting on Thursday, decided that no dividend should be declared for the past half-year, but the misapprehension with the Norfolk line will remain in force by a ballot, the result of which cannot be known until Monday. Closing prices are—Aberdeen, Preference, 4¼ ; Ambergate, Nottingham, Boston, and Eastern Junction, 13¼ xin ; Birmingham and Oxford Junction, 4¼ paid, ex with a guarantee, 94 ; Caledonian, 27 ; Chester and Holyhead, 16 ; Dublin and Belfast Junction, 7¾ ; East Anglia, £15, E. and H., 12 ; Eastern Counties, 7¼ ; East Junction, 7¾ ; Great Northern, 10½ ; Ditto, Half, A, Allotment, 4¼ ; East Lincolnshire, 2¾ ; Great Northern, 10½ ; Ditto, Half, A, Allotment, 4¼ ; Ditto, Half, B, 3⅜ per Cent., 2¾ ; Ditto, Extension, ½ ; Great Southern and Western (Ireland), 33 ; Great North of England, 229 ; Great Western, 78¼ ; Ditto, Quarter, 19¾ ; Ditto, Quarter, 19¾ ; Ditto, New, £57, 9½ ; Ditto, Half New, 9½ ; Ditto, Quarter, 4¾ ; Lancaster and Carlisle, 18½ ; Lancashire and Yorkshire, Runs, 9 ; Ditto, Stateslife, 1 ; Ditto, Newcastle and Berwick, 4¼ ; London and South-Western, 93½ ; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 7 ; London and South-Western, 93½ ; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 7 ; London and North-Western, 141 ; Ditto, New, £10 Paid, 10½ ; Midland, 63¾ ; Do., £50 Shares, 19½ ; Do., Consolidated Three per Cent., 122¾ ; Norfolk, Great, 3 per Cent., 17½ ; North Britain, 6 per Cent., 122¾ ; Norfolk, Great, 3 per Cent., 17½ ; North Britain, and Stirling

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[illegible] Bateman, have directed the consideration of [illegible] various Tables in addition to those they had previously in use Non-Participating, on Reduced Rates of Premium. 2 Tables on Increasing and Decreasing Scales 3, 4, 5, subject to a Limited Number of Annual Payments 6, for Endowment Assurances No entrance fees are charged The Assured may proceed to any part of Europe without extra Premium The Lives of Naval and Military Officers not on actual service are taken at the usual rates. A Communication to Solicitors and Agents brings all Tables to [illegible] Detailed Prospectuses, with Tables of Rates and full particulars, will, on application, be forwarded by post, or may be obtained at the Head Office, 7, Bartholomew-lane, London, at the Office of the Company, St. George-street, Edinburgh; and at their various Agencies throughout England, and Ireland.

[illegible] Loans on the Deposit of [illegible] any rare house [illegible] their value.

FIRE ASSURANCES are accepted at Home and at the usual rates. The Company possesses both Fire and Life Assurance Abroad on reasonable terms

J. HAMILTON, Secretary

AIR-GUNS and AIR-CANES for shooting rabbits, rooks, sea-fowl, &c. with ball, small shot, darts with shot, fish with [illegible] nets and lines, &c. Prices from 6s. pump and cane guns, complete. Targets, 6d.; per post, 9d. MEDHILL, Gun-maker, New Oxford-street.

CRESTS, COATS of ARMS CYPHERS, Business Addresses, &c., engraved on die, and stamped on envelopes and letter and note paper, in the best style. Specimens and prices of any subject or article desired will be sent on application to the Manufacturer, W. M. PARSON, 93, Column-street, London.

DRAWINGROOM TABLE-COVERS, &c.—The Nobility and Gentry are respectfully invited to inspect a large variety of new and elegant COVERS many of which are made invisible fur, and to be seen only at Messrs. UNDERWOOD and Co.'s, 56, Oxford-street, opposite New Bond-street

DANCING TAUGHT by Mr. and Mrs. GEORGE BARNETT, at WILLIS'S ROOMS, 41, Strand-street, Golden-square. Private lessons at any hour. An Evening Academy on Monday and Friday.—The ROOMS to be LET, for Balls, &c.

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PIANOFORTES.—The cheapest houses in London for first-class Pianofortes are BOLDERNESS'S, 40, Upper-street, three doors from the Church, Islington, a few secondhand Cottage and Piccolo Pianofortes, by Broadwood, Collard and Collard, Allison, and various other makers, from £10.

PIANOFORTES.—The cheapest house in London to parties requiring good instruments is at TOLKIEN'S, 28, King William-street, London-bridge. H. T.'s splendid cased Pianofortes, with 6½ Octaves, Metallic Plate, G G F, 20 guineas. An immense Stock always on show.

TOLKIEN, 28, King William-street, London-bridge.

THE CONCERTINA EASILY LEARNT, and Moderate in Price, by SIMPSON'S EASY METHOD, price 1s. Any person can teach themselves to play this fascinating instrument. Sent free for 24 penny stamps. Also, by ONE SHILLING, Segent-street, where Patent Concertinas is just united to those who have a good ear for music but have no leisure to learn. Prices from £4 to £6. Sole Agent, [illegible]

SPARKLING CHAMPAGNE, 42s per Dozen; Pints, 2s., from Epernay and Rheims. Gordon's Golden Sherry, 30s., Superfine, 36s. Amontillado Sherry, 42s and 48s. Old Port, 30s, 36s, 42s, and 48s; choice old-fashioned dry Port, 36s. Fine St. Julien Claret, 18s per Dozen. SEDGES and BUTLER, Wine Importers &c., 53, Regent-street, N.B. Families waited on for Orders.

LOVERS of CHOICEST TEA may have the finest possible quality, in 8, 6, 9, or 12½ canisters, from ROGERSON, 23, Strand, Covent-garden, at the trifling commission of 3d per lb profit. Highest Black, 4s 6d; Green, 5s 6d Sent free within 3 miles. N.B. Smallest quantity, 3lb Black, or 1lb of Green.—Sonarate warehouses

HOUSEKEEPERS may avoid retail profits by ordering Best Articles from ROBERTS'S, 37, 38, and 39, Charles-street, Covent-garden. Sliced Dips, 6s 6d; Best Mould, 8s per dozen lbs Best Soaps, 50s per cwt (11½ lbs), or 7s per stone (14 lbs) Best Sea Fire rules. N.B. Almost every article supplied.

FOUR FIRES for ONE PENNY, by EDWARDS'S PATENT FIREWOOD. Sold by all oilmen and coalmen. Sold delivered to the carrier, on receipt of a Post-office order for 20s, payable to THOMAS STEVENSON, 16, Wharf-road, City-road.

GOOD FEMALE SERVANTS are obtained at the CITY DOMESTICS BAZAAR, 33, Lombard-street, Cheapside, where a large variety of the most respectable, well-trained servants with good characters will find it the best office to get a respectable situation. Open from 9 till 6 o'clock; Saturday excepted.

"OH! HOW VERY COMFORTABLE!" exclaims all who sit in the MEDICAL EASY CHAIRS Price 14s to 45s, according to size or quality. To invalids these an essential [illegible] Upholsterers, 29, City-road, Finsbury-square.

CHILDREN'S CARRIAGES of a superior, elegant, compact, easy, and secure build. Now in use from the nobility, gentry, and public generally, and varied according to size to 30 guineas.—INGRAM'S Invalid Wheel-Chair Manufactory, 29, City-road, Finsbury-square.—N.B. Illustrated Catalogues.

THE NEW PATENT CALISTHENIC CHEST EXPANDER.—Invented by HENRY COX Professor of Dancing—may be had of the inventor, at 157, Grove, Lower Kennington-lane, Vauxhall, and Cheltenham, Bath, Birmingham—Jimmer's Leamington invite inspection of specimens just finished in their recently patented style of Cane Banisting, and a few of their celebrated Chairs of Papier Machie articles, adapted for Wedding and other Presents.

HUME'S ORIGINAL, INDELIBLE, and NEVER-FAILING MARKING INK, with all other preparations of HUME'S CELEBRATED MARKING INK, may be had, price 2s. 6d. each, at 108, Long-acre, and 15, Dunster Pills; the Heartburn Lozenges, well-known for their virtue in acidity, flatulency, and indigestion; the pure Oriental Cream for beauty, of the finest and most delicious flavour, still stands unrivalled. Sold at 108, Long-acre. Prescriptions dispensed with fidelity, and forwarded with [illegible]

OLD GILT FRAMES MADE NEW in one minute, by merely touching the surface with SMITH'S GOLD LIQUID. Sold for pencils. ELECTRO LIQUID SILVER, for [illegible] wood-cut plated articles as beautiful and lasting as new. and BRONZE REVIVER, for [illegible] and restoring [illegible] ing metallic surfaces.—Smith, 281, Strand (exactly opposite Northumberland-street). Other Depôts, Deane's, London-bridge; Appleby, Soho Bazaar; Coleman, Fashion; Fowler, Pollock, and Co., Lothbin

DAVIES'S CANDLES, 4½d and 5d per lb; wax wick moulds, 6d; composite, 5½d and 6d; wax candles, 1s, German wax, 1s 2d; wax wax, 1s 4d; transparent wax, 1s 6d and 1s 7d; best wax, 1s 10d; wax ice, 1s 6d and 1s 7d; wax, 3s 6d and 10s per 112 lbs; yellow soap, 44s, 50s, and 56s; white soap, 1s 4d per pair; brown ditto, 1s per pair; brown soap, 1s 6d per gallon; saloe, 7s 6d; argand, or vegetable, 4s 6d per gallon; sperm, 5s 6d; argand, or vegetable, 6s 6d per gallon; lamp wick, 4s 6d. DAVIES'S OIL Established Warehouse, 63, St. Martin's-lane.

RUPTURES.—The MOC-MAIN PATENT LEVER TRUSS is the best invention for the Cure of Hernia. The pad is small and secure, is so fixed as to be attended a lever, and is of the same, steel spring, a soft bandage is employed, fitting so closely as to evince scarcely the wearer. Post-office orders to be made payable and crossed to the inventor. MR. WHITE, 228, Piccadilly, Manufacturer.

VALUABLE to THOUSANDS.—POMADE MADE EASY, for curing Baldness, with Recipes for Baldness and Weak Hair; splendid pure liquid Hair-dye; sure cure RAZOR'S for the Beard. Both forms of the genuine has the name "Rowland's Kalydor" on the wrapper Price 4s 6d and 8s 6d. Sold by A. ROWLAND and Sons, 20, Hatton-garden, London, and by all chemists and perfumers

SIR JAMES MURRAY'S FLUID CAMPHOR.—This super-excellent Camphor is unequalled even in its soothing and reviving influence than Camphor, either dissolved or suspended in temporary or mechanical mixtures. Its permanent solution is safe and agreeable to all: it raises the spirits, counteracts the powers of life in low fevers, abates spasms always [illegible] the stomach and nerves and is the best vehicle for tonics and [illegible] in diarrhœa or dysentery As a warm restorative it is invaluable, and is in use in sea-sickness, fainting, and [illegible] Prepared only by [illegible] and Sons, 20, Hatton-garden, London, and by all chemists and perfumers

SIR JAMES MURRAY'S LIQUID MAGNESIA.—This [illegible] Aperient is [illegible] in its soothing and reviving influence than Camphor, either dissolved or suspended in temporary or mechanical mixtures. Its permanent solution is safe and agreeable to all: it raises the spirits, counteracts the powers of life in low fevers, abates spasms always [illegible] the stomach and nerves and is the best vehicle for tonics and [illegible] in diarrhœa or dysentery As a warm restorative it is invaluable, and is in use in sea-sickness, fainting, and [illegible] Prepared only by A. ROWLAND and Sons, 20, Hatton-garden, London, and by all chemists and perfumers

TO LADIES.—ROWLAND'S KALYDOR, for [illegible] the [illegible] blemish qualities. The radiant bloom it imparts to the cheek, the coolness and delicacy it produces to the hands and arms, the capability of soothing irritations and removing cutaneous defects, discolorations, and all unsightly appearances, render it indispensable to every toilet. Its purifying and refreshing properties have obtained its exclusive selection by the Queen, the Court, and the Royal Family of Great Britain, and the several Courts of Europe.—Beware of spurious KALYDORS for sale. Each bottle of the genuine has the name "Rowland's Kalydor" on the wrapper Price 4s 6d and 8s 6d. Sold by A. ROWLAND and Sons, 20, Hatton-garden, London, and by all chemists and perfumers

BEAUTIFUL EYEBROWS.—COLLEY'S LIQUID HAIR DYE changes Red or Grey Hair, Eyebrows, Whiskers, and Moustaches to a beautiful dark Brown or Black in only one stage. It neither stains the skin nor leaves a red or any article extant that safely and satisfactorily answers the purpose. Sold in Bottles, 3s 6d each, with Directions at 3s, 6s, and 9s per bottle, by Lowe and Son, 330, Strand, Higge and Co., 35, New Bond-street, and 63, Barbican; and Sutton, 4, King-street, Cheapside.

TO LADIES.—ROWLAND'S KALYDOR, for [illegible] the [illegible] blemish qualities. The radiant bloom it imparts to the cheek, the coolness and delicacy it produces to the hands and arms, the capability of soothing irritations and removing cutaneous defects, discolorations, and all unsightly appearances, render it indispensable to every toilet. Its purifying and refreshing properties have obtained its exclusive selection by the Queen, the Court, and the Royal Family of Great Britain, and the several Courts of Europe.—Beware of spurious KALYDORS for sale. Each bottle of the genuine has the name "Rowland's Kalydor" on the wrapper Price 4s 6d and 8s 6d. Sold by A. ROWLAND and Sons, 20, Hatton-garden, London, and by all chemists and perfumers

DR. LOCOCK'S FEMALE WAFERS have no taste of Medicine, and are the only remedy recommended [illegible] Made in [illegible] Boxes, 1s 1½d, 2s 9d, and 11s each.

DR. LOCOCK'S FEMALE WAFERS have no taste of Medicine, and are the only remedy recommended [illegible] Made in [illegible] Boxes, 1s 1½d, 2s 9d, and 11s each.—The ADULTERATED SYRUP, in not [illegible]

GRAND CRICKET MATCH AT DURHAM.

(*Continued from page* 310.)

the centre of this line is the Grand Stand; and beyond it several refreshment tents, all gleaming with snowy white canvass, and dight with flags of all colours. The enclosure with posts and canvas was well managed.

The following is the result of the match:—

ALL ENGLAND.				DURHAM.			
First innings	..	..	91	First innings	..	..	67
Second ditto	..	..	69	Second ditto	..	..	51
			160				118

All England winning by forty notches.

NEW CHURCH AT PENN-STREET.

THIS new edifice has just been completed at Penn-street, a hamlet of the parish of Penn, situate about midway between Beaconsfield and Amersham, and not far from Wycombe, in the most picturesque portion of the county of Buckingham. The population is much scattered, and the majority residing at a long distance from the parish church of Penn, have been almost destitute of the means of attending a place of public worship. The parish is owned by Earl Howe, whom this spiritual destitution induced, about two years since, to project the erection and endowment of a Church for the district, which has just been accomplished, at a cost approaching £10,000. Such munificence it is extremely gratifying to commemorate in our Journal.

TRINITY CHURCH, PENN-STREET, BUCKS.

The site now occupied by the Church but a few months since was covered with timber, forming part of Penn-common Wood, and covering nearly 1000 acres. The design adopted by the architect (Mr. Benjamin Ferrey) is the decorated style of the 14th century. The Church is cruciform in plan, and is calculated to afford accommodation to more than 400 persons. The whole interior is paved with encaustic tiles. The roof and fittings are of stained deal, and the stained glass altar window was presented by her Majesty the Queen Dowager. The Church, from east to west, is about 150 feet long by thirty wide, and its height to the summit of the steeple is 140 feet. The whole structure has been completed within two years, and it is worthy of record that in its erection none but the tradesmen and tenants of the noble founder have been employed.

The consecration of the building took place last week, the Bishop of Oxford performing the interesting ceremony, in the presence of a vast concourse of spectators, attracted from the surrounding districts.

Amongst the leading personages present were Viscount and Viscountess Curzon, Lord and Lady Radstock and the Hon. Misses Waldegrave, Lord Boston and the Hon. Misses Ipley, Mr. and Mrs. Tyrwhitt Drake, Mr. Bracebridge, Miss Norbury, and most of the influential families in the neighbourhood, and a large assemblage of clergy from the adjoining parishes. The road from the Manor-House to the church was very tastefully decorated with triumphal arches, formed of evergreens, and decorated with complimentary inscriptions, among which were—"In grateful esteem of Earl Howe," "God bless the house of Curzon," &c. The approaches to the Church, and the entrance to the churchyard, were also spanned by evergreen arches, bearing appropriate Scripture texts.

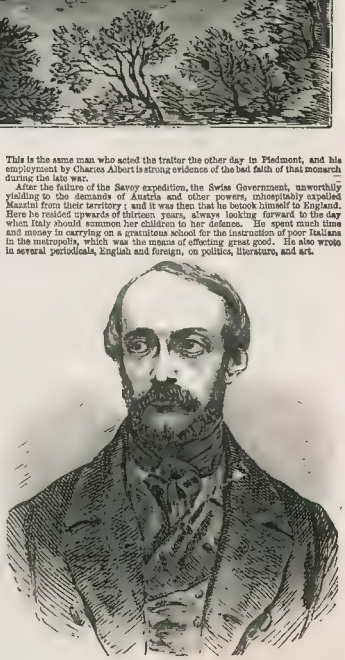
The Lord Bishop was assisted by the Rev. J. Knolls, the Vicar of Penn, and the Rev. E. Hickerstech, the incumbent minister of the Church.

Near to the Church stands a very remarkable and picturesque tree, known as the "Queen's Beech," from the fact of her Majesty the Queen Dowager having, some years since, when on a visit at Penn, honoured with her presence a rustic entertainment given to the poor of the district, under the shadow of its branches, by Earl Howe.

MAZZINI.

GIUSEPPE (JOSEPH) MAZZINI is the son of an able medical professor and practitioner in Genoa. He was born in that town in the year 1809, and is, therefore, now in his 40th year. He was educated for the law, at the university of Genoa. From boyhood, however, his constant and dominant idea has been the distracted condition of his country, and to its regeneration, more than 20 years in exile and in power, he has unswervingly devoted his genius. Before he had finished his studies, he was arrested on suspicion of being connected with Carbonarism; and though the judicial functionary before whom he was brought declared that nothing was proved against him, he was carried off to a fortress at some distance from the town, and was only released in order to be shipped off into exile. He then took up his abode at Marseilles, where he became the founder of *La Giovine Italie*, and conducted the journal of that name, devoted to the cause of the unity and independence of Italy and a republican form of government. The rule of Louis Philippe did not allow Mazzini to remain long in France; and though he succeeded in evading the vigilance of the police for about one year, during the whole of which time he never went out except on two occasions in disguise, and continued his journal, which was easily distributed from Marseilles into Italy. He at length was obliged to fly, and in 1831 found himself in Switzerland. There he organised the expedition into Savoy, which failed through Ramorino, to whom the military command was given. This is the same man who acted the traitor the other day in Piedmont, and his employment by Charles Albert is strong evidence of the bad faith of that monarch during the late war.

After the failure of the Savoy expedition, the Swiss Government, unworthily yielding to the demands of Austria and other powers, inhospitably expelled Mazzini from their territory; and it was then that he betook himself to England. Here he resided upwards of thirteen years, always looking forward to the day when Italy should summon her children to her defence. He spent much time and money in carrying on a gratuitous school for the instruction of poor Italians in the metropolis, which was the means of effecting great good. He also wrote in several periodicals, English and foreign, on politics, literature, and art.



MAZZINI, THE ROMAN TRIUMVIR.

When the French revolution of February, 1848, broke out, Mazzini conceived that Paris was the proper focus of action, and, accordingly, he went there. He returned to England for a short time, and then Lombardy having risen against the Austrians, he repaired to Milan, where he conducted the paper *L'Italia del Popolo*. Being persuaded of the faithlessness of Charles Albert, he could not join that King's admirers. He strongly advocated the war; and when Charles Albert turned his back upon Milan, and the people, then convinced of his treachery too late, wished to make Mazzini dictator, and to entrust the defence of the city to him, the Austrians were already at the gates, and nothing remained for the inhabitants but flight. Mazzini took refuge in the canton of Ticino, in Switzerland whence, shortly after the expedition into the Val d'Intelir, he was again expelled.

Rome had now declared itself a republic, and Mazzini was at once elected deputy to the Constituent Assembly for the town of Leghorn, where he landed, and was received with acclamations. After spending some time at Florence, in attempting to effect the fusion of Tuscany and Rome, he at length repaired to Rome. From that moment he has been the leading spirit of the Roman Republic, and is now one of the Triumvirate. Our last accounts present him animating the people to resist the force of General Oudinot.

Mazzini's ideas are conveyed in the motto of the Roman Republic, "*Dio et il popolo*" ("God and the people"). He is well known to the English public, through the notoriety acquired by Sir James Graham in opening his letters in the English Post-office, and communicating their contents to the Austrian Government, which led to the death of the noble-hearted brothers Bandiera.

Mazzini is of middle height, and extremely thin. There is an unspeakably noble expression in his forehead and eyes. All who were fortunate enough to know him in England, loved him most enthusiastically.

London: Printed and Published at the Office, 198, Strand, in the Parish of St. Clement Danes, in the County of Middlesex, by WILLIAM LITTLE, 198, Strand aforesaid.—Saturday, May 12, 1849.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

No. 371.—Vol. XIV.] FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, MAY 19, 1849. [Sixpence.

THE CANADIAN RIOTS.

The Ultra-Tory, and formerly ultra-loyal party in Canada, have proceeded at last from rebellious speeches to rebellious acts. They have grossly insulted and assaulted the Queen's representative they have burned down the Houses of Parliament, destroyed a valuable library, and the invaluable records of the colony, extending from its first settlement to the present time, and committed a series of acts which would have disgraced the most ignorant mob of the most lawless city in Europe. The insurgents were not composed of what we in the old world consider the dangerous—because destitute and uninstructed—classes of society, but of men of name, property, and station. It will evidently require much wisdom and firmness to bring them to reason, and to prevent in future a repetition of acts the whole tendency of which is to imperil our dominion in Canada. Our neighbours of the United States have "itching palms" for that territory, and are ready to sympathise with any party in it, who may desire to throw off our yoke, whether the party be led by a Papineau in 1838, or by a M'Nab in 1849. Hence there is the most urgent necessity for more than ordinary care, forbearance, and discretion. To give up Canada of our own free-will, to recognise its independence, and to enter upon a new career of political, commercial, and social alliance with it, is a consummation to which this country may look forward with satisfaction; but to see it violently wrested from us by the proceedings of an exasperated faction, aided by the grasping covetousness of Brother Jonathan, is a result that the people of Great Britain cannot contemplate without alarm. In the fulness of time we must no doubt be prepared for the independence of Canada, as well as of our other colonies; but, in resisting the faction that now troubles that fine country by its increasing violence, we resist no constitutional right, we display no tyranny; we simply support the peaceable many against the turbulent few, and lend our authority to the suppression of scandalous and unprovoked outrage.

In his interrogation addressed to Earl Grey upon the subject, on Tuesday night, Lord Stanley expressed a belief, which he shares in common with a great number of persons in England, that the war between the parties in Canada is, in fact, a war of races; in other words, a war of Saxon against Celt, and of Englishmen against Frenchmen. This, however, is a mistake. The war, if such the conflict may be termed, is a war of principles; of the right of responsible against irresponsible Government; of democracy against aristocracy; and of the many against the few. It is the same conflict which now agitates Europe from one extremity to the other, with this remarkable difference, that it is the aristocrats and ultra-Tories of Canada who appear as insurgents against constituted and legal authority, and who wield, as democracy has but too frequently done in Europe, the torch of the incendiary and the lawless passions of a mob, in support of their political prejudices. If we could imagine anything so preposterous as that the Dukes of Newcastle and Richmond, aided by Lord Stanley and Mr. Disraeli, should countenance a mob of lawyers, merchants, physicians, magistrates, and shopkeepers, in burning the Houses of Parliament and the records of the nation, in forcibly ejecting the Speaker and Lord Chancellor, and in carrying off the mace as a present to Colonel Sibthorp, we should imagine the English counterpart of this Canadian insurrection. The mere supposition is ludicrous; but the realization of a similar scene in Canada has partaken too largely of the terrible to be considered in any light but a serious one. It is altogether a serious business; and will require tact and prudence on all sides to be prevented from becoming much more so.

A slight consideration of all the circumstances will show, as we have stated, that the conflict is between principles, and not between races; and that the only course the British Government can pursue is to maintain the law, and overpower its transgressors, whatever their station or influence may be. The rebellion of 1838 was caused by the dissatisfaction of the French Canadians and of the English colonists of Liberal principles, who were oppressed and insulted, and denied all participation in the government of their own affairs by a dominant party—the "family compact," as it was called. This party monopolised all offices in the colony. The church, the state, and the law were theirs, and theirs only. Wherever there was money or an appointment to be obtained in Canada, one of their people obtained it. They perpetrated job after job; and divided almost the whole of Upper Canada amongst themselves and their connexions. Their oppression at last became intolerable, not only to the French Canadians, but to the British who were not of their "compact," and who longed for the establishment of a system of local government which should at least approximate to the free institutions to which they had been accustomed at home, and of which the United States were in full enjoyment.

In pursuance of this natural desire, the French and some of the British unluckily listened to evil counsel. They took passion instead of reason for their guide, and were betrayed into a rebellion. M. Papineau and his associates as representing the French party, and Mr. Mackenzie and others as representing the British, broke the law, defied legitimate authority, and resorted to insurrection with all its horrors. They were opposed as a matter of right and duty by the "family compact" and loyal party, by all the peaceable and well-disposed, and by the whole strength of the British authority in Canada. The insurrection was put down, the ringleaders fled, the majesty of the law was vindicated, and order was restored in every part of the Upper and Lower provinces. Having performed this part of its duty, the British Government undertook another and equally essential duty—that of redressing proved wrongs. It entered into a calm investigation of the causes of the insurrection. It probed abuses, laid bare corruption, and heard the voice of complaint for

BURNING OF THE HOUSES OF ASSEMBLY, AT MONTREAL.—(SEE PAGE 320.)

[COUNTRY EDITION.]

the elucidation of the truth. Thereault was the establishment of free institutions for Canada, the recognition to the full extent of the right of the colony to local self-government, under a popularly elected legislature and a responsible ministry. The malcontents, both French and British, were satisfied; the disloyal became loyal; a fruitful cause of animosity was removed, and Great Britain gave a striking example to the world of her sincere desire to do justice, and to govern British America upon principles in accordance with those which had made Great Britain what she herself was, and departure from which had lost her in a previous generation the still more valuable colony of the United States.

But the old party of the "family compact" found out in process of time that they were in a woful minority, and that free institutions in Canada excluded them from power. The last election (which was forced upon Lord Elgin by the "loyal" ministry then in power) returned a large majority of Liberals, and his Lordship found himself compelled to accept a Liberal Ministry. *Hinc illæ lachrymæ.* Condemned to the cold shade of Opposition, the Canadian loyalists were loyal no more. An opportunity of venting their rage against the triumphant party soon presented itself, and they took advantage of it. The full extent of their factiousness is not very generally known in this country. When in office, they introduced a measure into the Legislature for compensating the parties who had suffered losses in the rebellion of 1838. Among the parties who came in for compensation under their measure was no less a personage than Mr. Speaker Papineau—the very head and front of the insurrection. There was little or no opposition to the measure; but the "loyalists" being ousted from office, as we have already stated, a Liberal Ministry, as a matter of course, was called upon to take their places. That Ministry followed the policy of their predecessors, in so far as the Rebellion Losses Bill was concerned. The flood-gates of "loyal" agitation were immediately opened in the colony. It was difficult, if not impossible, to exclude from compensation all the disaffected of 1838, the more especially as the party at that time had wantonly destroyed the property of their opponents after the rebellion was crushed, and that a demand for compensation from these individuals would not unnaturally be sought for under the new bill. M'Nab (he who were *convicted* of rebellion were excluded from the bill; but nothing would satisfy the Canadian loyalists except the exclusion of those who were *suspected*. So upon the pretext that the bill was a premium upon rebellion, the loyalists took up the trade of rebellion themselves; and, proceeded from words to deeds, and committed outrages which nothing can justify. This bill, in common with many others, received, contrary to expectation, the assent of the Governor-General, without being sent to England for the consideration of the Queen; and, apparently, without premeditation of any kind, those outrages took place, which began with an insult to the Governor-General, and ended (if indeed they may yet be said to have ended) in the total destruction of the Houses of Parliament and the records of the colony, and the partial destruction of the houses and property of individuals obnoxious to the mob of Montreal.

An analysis of the division in the Legislature which passed the Rebellion Losses Bill, afterwards sanctioned by the Governor-General, shows that the question is not a purely French one, as the Canadian ultras allege. The total number that voted was 63; of whom 46 voted for the Ministry, and 17 against. Of this majority, 22 were French Canadians, 6 British from Lower Canada, and 18 British from Upper Canada. The minority consisted of 11 British from Upper Canada, 5 British from Lower Canada, and 1 French Canadian, whom the public will be surprised to learn was Mr. Papineau. These facts very clearly that Lord Stanley has miscalled the conflict in designating it a war of races. It is, as we have already stated, a conflict of principles, upon which men range themselves according to their convictions, and not according to the language they speak, or the country from which they came. It it were, indeed, a war of Saxon against Celt, we might expect to find the Celtic chief M'Nab among the Celts, and not as either Celt or Saxon, that he gives countenance to rebellion, and wages war against the French and English Liberals of Upper and Lower Canada. The latest accounts state that order has been restored in Montreal; but it is evident that a most dangerous disaffection exists. The very spontaneity of the outbreak proves a perilous state of exasperation among the once dominant party in Canada. We trust that they will yet see the error which they have committed, and that they will pause before they involve their country in further peril. They may be assured that the people of Great Britain feel but little sympathy with them; and that our Government will be supported by the public sentiment in any attempt they may make to vindicate the law and maintain the peace of the colony.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE

The general elections for the Legislative Assembly, so long and so anxiously looked forward to by all parties in France, commenced on Sunday. There was an unusual display of military force on the occasion in Paris, [illegible] *mesures* of each arrondissement being occupied with strong bodies of [illegible] cavalry and artillery were also at hand, in readiness to act in case [illegible] the cause of these precautions was the [illegible] apprehension entertained by the Government, from the information communicated to it, of the probability of a Socialist outbreak. The day, however, passed over tranquilly, and during the week order was not disturbed

The official returns have not yet reached us, and in the Paris journals comparatively few returns as to the result of the ballot in the metropolis are as yet fully hazarded, in conformity with the policies of the papers respectively.

The *Journal des Débats* states that the [illegible] Conservative candidates have a decided majority; whilst the *Réforme* says that even in the most aristocratic quarters the Socialists have polled 25 per cent, in the commercial quarters 50 per cent., and in the quarters occupied by the operatives [illegible] preponderating majority.

In the provinces, all accounts agree in representing the Conservatives and the Republicans as forming the great majority of the successful candidates. "A prominent feature in the elections, and the effigy of Italy has been [illegible] incident in the National Assembly, which has caused the resignation of M. Faucher, Minister of the Interior. On Monday M. Mallard brought under the consideration of the Assembly the following [illegible] which of that Minister:—

"That the Minister of the Interior [illegible] Italy, in the [illegible]

"After a very animated discussion on the affairs of Italy, the Motion was finally rejected, by a majority of 37 votes, the proposition declaring that the Ministry had lost the confidence of the country. This vote consolidates the public peace. The agitators only waited for a vote of the Assembly hostile to the Ministry to hurry to the barricades and renew the days of June. MM. Molinari, Gerdy, and Delaporte voted against the order of the day; MM. Guy [illegible]

M. Mallard characterised the conduct of the Ministry as unconstitutional and particularly [illegible] in sending ship to public [illegible] as such a fashion the names and votes of members of the Assembly, the object aimed at was to influence the elections in favour of the Government, and he proposed a vote of censure on the Ministry, to the effect that the assembly strongly blamed the attempt of the Minister of the Interior to influence the elections, and passed to the order of the day.

M. Léon Faucher defended the first part of the decree, which was necessary to restore confidence in the province. Being alarmed by the state of things described as existing in the [illegible] tion of the names, he refused all explanation.

On a division, there was a majority for the vote of censure, the numbers for and against no unequivocal [illegible] the President of the Council thought, reluctantly, that the Ministry had [illegible] Wednesday, but several Cabinet Ministers, one of the Generals of Division, and a number of officers of the National Guard, attended the funeral of General Oudinot.

M. Lacaze Lapagene, formerly Minister of Finance, died on Sunday night at his residence, Rue Castiglione, of an attack of gout. He had returned only a few days from the department of the Gers, where, as candidate for the Legislative Assembly, he had a large majority

The French papers continue to grumble at the meagre accounts given them by the Government of the transactions in which the French army is engaged in Rome. They complain that they are indebted to the English newspapers for almost all the detailed intelligence on the subject which reaches them; but no one of them thinks of doing what the English journals do, of sending a trustworthy correspondent to the spot. They upbraid their Government for not supplying them with the means of attacking it, but they have no notion of putting their shoulders to the wheel "themselves to effect that for which they have been called into existence, viz. to obtain an early supply of authentic news.

ITALIAN STATES

TUSCANY. The Austrian General D'Aspre, having arrived before Leghorn with 17,000 men, and allowed 24 hours' consideration to the Livornese to surrender, proposed commencing his attack on the 11th inst.

ITALIAN STATES

The agitation caused by the refusal of some of the rulers of the various states into which "Switzerland" is divided, to recognise the Federal Constitution, is aggravated by the Republican tendency of a portion of the movement. The Grand Duke of Baden is obliged to fly from his capital, his arms, [illegible] hands of the insurgents, who proclaim their intention to establish a Republic. The state of the insurgent town in the little province of Palatinate, [illegible] phalia has not changed. The barricades of Elberfeld, Hagen, [illegible] still standing, and the coal militia appear determined to maintain [illegible] Constitution. Meanwhile the Prussian Government is concentrating a large army on the heath of Camen to suppress this movement.

In Saxony, the troops have completely succeeded in restoring order. The trial of the insurgent prisoners is proceeding before a commission sitting in the Hotel de Luxembourg, in Dresden.

The funeral of the victims of the late conflict took place on the 13th in that city, and passed off without disturbance.

Austria and Prussia have recalled their deputies from the Frankfort Assembly, and the breach between the upholders of that body and the existing Governments is becoming wider every day.

HOLLAND.

The ceremony of the installation of the new King of the Netherlands took place on the 19th, at Amsterdam. His Majesty, being seated on the throne, surrounded by his family, made the following speech:—

"Gentlemen, Members of the States-General,—After the death of my father, whose memory will remain indelible, being called by my birth and the fundamental law to the throne of the Netherlands, I have immediately taken the reins of Government, as I have solemnly made known to my subjects. The moment is now come when, in the presence of the Almighty, who holds in his hands the destinies of kings and people, I am, in imploring his divine name, to unite myself to my noble and faithful people, friendly to order. Raised to the position in which I find myself placed I know heavy are the duties it imposes upon me. Kings are not exempt from the weaknesses of humanity, and therefore have need of being enlightened and assisted by institutions. In order that the throne may remain a focus of light, shedding beneficent rays around. This people, one of the first to elect order, liberty, and the guarantees for maintaining both from the darkness of the brute force and oppression of the middle ages, has, at a vast and consolidated these institutions, in conformity with the wants of the present epoch. The King and the people of Orange and the Netherlands have calmly accomplished this important task, and the inestimable advantages of tranquility and peace have become the portion of the cherished land of the Netherlands. Our tranquil attitude in these times of agitation has not only preserved us from great misfortunes, but has increased the consideration the country enjoyed, for it has acquired for it the admiration of all civilised nations. I am united to a people much greater from its virtues than from the extent of its territory—more powerful from its union and from its means. It is a grand and beautiful mission to be King of such a people."

His Majesty then took the following oath, prescribed by art. 51, chap. 5, of the fundamental law.

"I swear to the people of the Netherlands to maintain and always support the fundamental law of the kingdom. I swear to defend and preserve, with all my power, the independence and territory of the kingdom; to protect the personal and individual liberties of my subjects; to employ all the means which the Constitution puts within my power to maintain and encourage the general and individual welfare. In this may the Almighty be my aid!"

The President of the two united Chambers then advanced in front of the throne, and pronounced the following oath, which was repeated by all the members:—

"We receive and inaugurate you as King, in the name of the people of the Netherlands, and in virtue of the Constitution. We swear to maintain your inviolability and the rights of your Crown. We swear to do all that ought to be done by good and faithful states-general. In this may the Almighty be our aid."

The first King-at-Arms then proclaimed William III. King of the Netherlands.

PRUSSIA

BERLIN, May 12.—The Congress convoked by Prussia for the purpose of debating upon a provisional system and electoral law (in lieu of the Frankfort Constitution), to be submitted to the revision of a future German legislative body, commenced its formal sittings on the 10th inst., under the presidency of the American Plenipotentiary, M. de Radowitz. The principal deputies of Prussia, Hanover, Bavaria, and Saxony were present. The constitution adopted by the Assembly of Frankfort will be taken as the basis of their deliberations. It is proposed to submit such modifications as may be agreed upon to the Frankfort Assembly, and it is expected they will meet the approbation of the majority. It is questioned whether the office of Head of the Provisional Central Power will be conferred on the King of Prussia, in the name of the German Confederation. This is an affair to be settled directly between Austria and Prussia.

Berlin, from which, but a short time since, so many fled, has now become a place of refuge. Families arrive daily from the Rhine, from Cologne, from Breslau, seeking the safety and protection of the capital—a safety which reigns only on a state of siege.

AUSTRIA AND HUNGARY.

There is a lull in the [illegible]ogenes from the seat of war in Hungary. The hostile parties are evidently gathering their strength for the [illegible] which Austrians aided by the Russians, and Magyars by their own unaided and patriotic zeal add to their forces. The nature of the contest on the part of the latter is shown by the fact that the city of Pesth has determined to equip a Honved battalion, while the wealthy nobility of Transylvania have formed a battalion of Honveds.

The following list of the new Hungarian Government has been published:—Kossuth, President and Governor of Hungary; Szemere, Interior; C. Batthyany, Foreign Affairs; Dushek, Finance; Csanyi, Public Works; Bishop Horvath, Ecclesiastical Affairs; Vukovics, Justice. It is intended to raise 50,000 more [illegible]

The other portions of the empire are endeavouring to turn its present difficulties to account. The Croats are [illegible] concessions and ammunition to [illegible] as the price of their active co-operation against the Magyars; and in Jobenow, strong Hungarian party has been formed

The city of Prague, according to accounts of the 12th inst., has been placed in a state of siege, on account of the evident determination of part of its inhabitants to make a diversion in favour of the Hungarians. Some of the leaders have been arrested, and the remaining members of arms and ammunition seized in the course of domiciliary visits. Part of the National Guard is suspended; public meetings are prohibited, and most strangers excluded from the town.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

OXFORD.

LLOYD LAW SCHOLARSHIP.—The trustees of the Elton Testimonial have given notice that the Elton scholar will take place on the 4th of June next, at the residence of the Duke of Richmond, 51, Portland-place, London, previous to which day all applications must be transmitted to the Hon. Sec., sealed up and endorsed "Elton Scholarship, Candidate's Application," and with the candidate's name also endorsed.

In a Convocation held on Wednesday last, the Rev. David Anderson, M.A., of Exeter College, and Incumbent of St. Rupert's, Leeds, was admitted to the honorary degree of Doctor in Divinity.

The Professor of Poetry will deliver his [illegible] lecture on Tuesday, the 22d inst., at two o'clock, at the Clarendon.

VISITATION.—Archdeacon Manning will hold a Visitation at Chichester, on Tuesday, July 10, for the Deaneries of Rowgrove and Michelgrove, and at Storrington, on Thursday, July 12, for the Deaneries of Arundel and Steyning.

PREFERMENTAL.—The inhabitants of Wootton, Berks, have presented their late Evening Lecturer with a silver snuff-box, bearing the following inscription: "Presented to the Rev. W. Slatter, by the inhabitants of Wootton, in grateful remembrance of his long and faithful services for their spiritual welfare."

The Bishop of Oxford has stopped legal proceedings against the Rev. [illegible] W. Allies, Rector of Tauston: Mr. Allies having consented not [illegible] second edition of his work [illegible]

[illegible] INATION [illegible] their respective degrees in the church.

On Sunday morning the Rev. J. F. Denham, the rector of St. Mary-le-Strand, delivered an eloquent discourse at St. Mark's Church, Myddelton-square, [illegible] the Lambs and Fleece School, after which [illegible] in their behalf, which amounted to £35. In the evening [illegible] ches, of Gordon-square, preached another sermon in aid [illegible] other parts of Berkshire.

[illegible] Gloucester and Bristol has given a donation of £200 [illegible] 200 towards which has already been raised.

The City Lands Committee are about to issue orders that the Guildhall shall be shown to the public without payment of fees to the servants of the establishment, who are in receive compensation in lieu thereof. We understand that an effort will shortly be made to induce the authorities in other places to which the publ[illegible] ought to have free admission to exercise similar liberality.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS. MONDAY.

The Marquis of LANSDOWNE (in reply to the Marquis of Londonderry) stated that the Government did not think they were authorised in incurring any further ex[illegible]diture with reference to keeping up the communication between Portpatrick and Donaghadee

The Earl of CARNARVON observed that, by abandoning these ports at the present station, a clear saving of £4000 a year would accrue to the revenue, while the communication would be better carried on elsewhere.

ITALY.

Lord BEAUMONT, after adverting to the past and present state of affairs in the Roman States, asked whether her Majesty's Government had received any communication from the French Government of their intentions in occupying a portion of the Roman territories; if it had received any communication from Austrian or Neapolitan Governments as to their intentions in invading the Roman territories and states; and if her Majesty's Government had taken any part in the triumphant invasion?—In the course of the noble Lord's speech, a [illegible] what alteration took place between the noble Lord and Lord [illegible]ham, in consequence of the word "falsehood" having escaped the noble Lord, in reference to some statements made by Lord Stoughton on a former [illegible] in reference to Italian affairs. The noble Lord subsequently withdrew the offensive term.

The Marquis of LANSDOWNE did not think the present a fit opportunity for entering into the general question of the state of affairs in Italy, or of the more recent most deplorable events which had taken place at Rome; but, whilst deploring the conflict, he neither admitted the necessity nor compliance and of the inaccuracy of the statements made by his noble friends, but to the questions put to him, which he believed to be perfectly legitimate, he was enabled to give a short and distinct answer. He thought it was on the 21st of April that the French Ambassador communicated the fact that the French Government were about to send troops to Civita Vecchia, accompanied by a declaration that the object was to protect the peace of Italy, and more particularly to promote the re-establishment of a constitutional and regular Government at Rome, no intimation being at any time given upon the latter place, an event which he considered was an afterthought of the French General, and did not form any part of his instructions from his Government. With respect to the course pursued by the Austrian and Neapolitan Governments, no communication whatever has [illegible] from them, and he was not prepared to state the opinion entertained by [illegible] Government on that [illegible] In answer to the last question, it was only to observe that her Majesty's Government had taken no part whatever in these proceedings.

The Earl of ABERDEEN followed on the general question, and, after stating his reasons for not entering at the present occasion, expressed his belief that the Earl of Minto's mission had been [illegible] to the freedom of Italy.

The Earl of MINTO defended himself from the attack made upon him by the previous speaker, stating that no step he was employed on his mission, whatever was [illegible]ended as to the independence of Italy. That danger he did [illegible] to avert, and nothing had ever fallen from him which could be construed into [illegible] supporting the step taken by the Austrians from that country.

Lord BROUGHAM gave it as his opinion that the sending the expedition to Civita Vecchia [illegible] was then examined—The French wanted an expedition [illegible] military expedition, some military glory, it did not sign by how little; but some [illegible] must have. Algiers would not do any longer—it must be Italy. [illegible] ...y the craving, not of the people of France, but of the mobs of Paris; and hence this expedition.

The Marquis of LONDONDERRY believed that the desire of the French Government and of the President was the preservation of peace. An allusion by the noble Marquis to Lord Brougham's having fraternised with the Easter expedition from this country to Paris elicited much ami[illegible]

Lord BROUGHAM begged to assure their Lordships that he had nothing whatever to do with what he believed to be the most absurd expedition that was ever carried on. The rule was, that any common nation which could take place must be, not of individuals, but of the nations, but of the Governments of the two countries. The debate then [illegible]

Earl NELSON presented a bill relative to the appointment of British chaplains in foreign ports, which was read a first time.

The Rivers Bill, after a short discussion, passed in such committee. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

NOTICES OF MOTION

Mr. H. DRUMMOND gave notice that, on the first Tuesday after Whitsuntide, he should move the following resolution: "That whereas a greater amount of taxation is levied upon the people than is required for the good and efficient government of the United Kingdom; and whereas large sums are expended in supporting needless places, extravagant salaries, and unnecessary works and establishments; and whereas the present taxation of the country depresses all classes, and especially the agricultural classes, it is [illegible] that for the employment of productive labour, it is the opinion of the House that adequate means should be adopted to reduce the expenditure of the Government."

HOUSE OF LORDS AND IRELAND (IRELAND).

On the order of the day for bringing into committee on the Land Improvement [illegible] (Ireland) Bill being read,

Mr. ANSTEY took occasion to express his opinion of the policy—If he could [illegible] it by the name, he would call it the policy of starvation—that was pursued [illegible] as sums which had already been voted for Ireland, that now proposed [illegible] various would not be applied *bond fide* to the maintenance of the Irish people, but to the improvement of the estates of the proprietors. The doses which had been already made had been shamefully misapplied, all classes in Ireland, from the highest to the lowest, assisting for them in the most barefaced manner. The answers of the Irish members had been accepted by Mr. Reynolds, when he said that he wanted to have a "pull at the Exchequer." It was to have [illegible] Exchequer, as he was convinced, they would not be grat[illegible]. This bill proposed another pull at the Exchequer, and as such he opposed it. It was part and parcel of a machine[illegible] policy, which caused the Irish proprietary under the guise of benefiting the Irish people. The Exchequer, at which another pull was proposed, was filled from the hard earned wages of the English people; and he could not avoid taking the first opportunity that offered to raise his voice against the "rapacious desires of an idle, wasteful, and extravagant landed proprietary." The Irish landlords were not the real, but the nominal, proprietary of Ireland. The land of right belonged to the mortgagees, and the mere nominal owners should no longer remain an incubus upon it. Let them cease to be called and to act as Irish landlords, and descend into the simple character of Irishmen, earning an honest livelihood by their hands and heads. The charity of this country had been egregiously misapplied in Ireland. Those who should have been [illegible] Irish appeal, acted themselves in the most rapacious spirit [illegible] as of the country. Unless the Government put a stop to this, the sources of charity in this country would be speedily dried up. The House and country expected to hear said further upon the rapacity and imbecilities of the Irish landlords; and, on his resuming his seat, Mr. John O'Connell, and Sir H. W. Barron sprang to their feet to reply.

Mr. JOHN O'CONNELL, after a scene which had almost ended in a duel, and which he must retract.

Mr. J. O'CONNELL rejected the expression, and, in reply to Mr. Roebuck's [illegible] unmanly. What was it discreditable [illegible] act as the whole [illegible] the [illegible] member had accused as of immorality. [illegible] were to enter upon that charge and I will enter upon it, be[illegible] unmanly [illegible] discreditable [illegible] upon my fellow-countrymen should be received with laughter and good-humour by the House, and without [illegible] remonstrance. [illegible] remonstrance.—I will ask the honourable member to compare the two countries with regard to their morality. Have we the system of poisoning infant children for the sake of getting their burials money, which prevails in the north, east, and west of England? Have we such a system of abortion-houses as prevails here in the metropolis? Have we in Dublin, as you have in London, a body of Guards, from which all [illegible] men are annually rejected as unfit to serve as soldiers? Look for subject to me to go here, then after legislate? Have we any schools in which education was [illegible] taught that the scholars are in ignorance of the name of [illegible] Have we [illegible] of the grossest impurities? Have we [illegible] as the fact are imposed after dark? Have we any [illegible] of public [illegible] or which in newspapers, under the patronage of government, who blasphemously say that the people of Ireland are disposed rational to it, people of Ireland, and England, the remedy, to be starved down to the level of the Capital, and that it would be interfering with the will of God to save [illegible] men starving? No, we have no such practices in Ireland, and I [illegible]

Sir H. Grey defended the Government against the attack, which he treated as altogether wide of the question raised by the bill.

Mr. Escott replied very indignantly to Mr. Roebuck, who had already thrice raised his voice in the House in tones of censure—

Thrice the bruised cat had mewed

Many of the Irish members attacked had been absent, and he trusted that the next time that the honourable and learned gentleman indulged in the "green butter vein, which pervaded every inch of his body," he would have the courtesy and the manliness to do so in presence of those whom he attacked. He was surprised that Lord John Russell had not, on the slightest degree, interposed between the Irish members and the taunts of the honourable and learned gentleman. Instead of doing this, the noble Lord had thrown out a taunt of his own, by alluding to the wearisomeness and frequency of Irish debates. If he wanted a reason for their frequency, it would be found in the renewed and patchwork legislation of the Government. Mr. Roebuck was not, after all, as desperate or dan erous a character as many Irish members were prone to him to be. He had spoken against the bill, but made no motion in conformity with the views which he had expressed. The Sheffield blade was not, after all, so dangerous a weapon. He might speak warmly in reply to the honourable and learned gentleman; but he trusted that the House would distinguish between the "honest indignation of a patriotic senator," and the "odious acerbity of a spiteful self-tormentor."

[illegible] some observations from Colonel Dunne, who would not be t[illegible]

Mr. Moore characterised the speech of the hon. and learned gent[illegible] a compound of the worst passions of the lowest order of the people of both countries.

The episode then terminated, and the House went into committee on the bill. When, after a desultory discussion, the blanks in the bill were filled up with the [illegible] and Clergy Act, 1844, the House resumed, and the bill was [illegible]

JEWISH DISABILITIES.

On the motion for the [illegible] Oaths Bill,

Mr. Estcourt, after referring to the oaths taken by Roman Catholic members and dissenters, asked Lord J. Russell whether he contemplated an alteration of the [illegible] as to his Parliament because he thought the measure would be incomplete, unless the Jews were placed, both with regard to civil offices and to Parliament, on the footing on which all other subjects of her Majesty are placed, whether professing the religion of the established church, or any other

Lord J. Russell replied that the bill rejected by the Lords, last year, embraced both the objects referred to; but, as this bill was of a different nature, applying only to oaths taken to sit in Parliament, he did not think it would be possible to introduce any provision for the admission of Jews to civil office. Supposing the bill to pass in its present shape, the situation of the Jews for [illegible] time would be similar to that which for a long period was the situation of [illegible] Protestant Dissenters, who were not held civil offices except by virtue of the Indemnity Bill. At the same time, he did not wish it to be understood that it was not his intention hereafter to introduce a bill for admitting Jews to civil offices.

After some observations from Mr. Bankes, Mr. P. Howard, Mr. Goulburn, and Mr. J. O'Connell, the House went into committee, when a protracted discussion ensued upon an amendment proposed by Mr. V. Smith, for the omission of the words having reference to the Pope of Rome, &c. The committee during the latter part of the discussion, appeared to have got into a complete state of confusion as to the proper question to be put by the chairman; and Mr. P. Miles moved that, instead of putting the question, he report progress, when the committee divided—ayes, 128; noes, 241; majority against the motion, 113. The committee again divided on the question that the chairman do leave the chair, which proposition was negatived by a majority of 114, the numbers being 111 to 226. Lord J. Russell then consented to the chairman's reporting progress, and the House resumed.

The Incumbered Estates (Ireland) and the Estates Leasing (Ireland) Bills passed through committee; and the St. John's, Newfoundland, Rebuilding Bill was read a third time and passed.

Lord Palmerston brought in a bill for legalising marriages celebrated in consular houses abroad, which was read a first time.—Adjourned at one o'clock.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—FRIDAY.

CANADA.

Lord Stanley drew attention to the news which had been received that day from Canada, and which he characterised as being of so alarming and firm a character, that he could not delay a moment in asking the Colonial Secretary if he had received any information other than that which appeared in the newspapers, and if he were prepared to offer any explanation of the state of affairs in Canada, which had been brought about by the measures adopted by the Government. It appeared that the discontent had at last broken out, and that the Parliament House had been consumed by fire; and there was every reason to apprehend that throughout Canada the most formidable and alarming spirit prevailed. Lord Stanley desired to be informed expressly whether any specific instructions had been sent out to the Governor General with respect to the Indemnity Bill, and whether Lord E. Gr. had acted without advice or instruction from the Home Government. The noble Lord emphatically added that whether instructions were sent out or not, it was to Lord Elgin, but her Majesty's Government must be held alone and absolutely responsible for the result of the policy pursued in Canada.

Lord Grey wished the noble Lord abstained from expressing any opinion on that occasion. A despatch had, about an hour before, been received from Lord Elgin, which should be laid on the table on the next day on which their Lordships should meet (Tuesday). That despatch would show that Lord Elgin had acted with the accustomed judgment, moderation, and good sense. The date of the despatch was the 20th of April, and it was written in great haste. It appeared that a riot had taken place at Montreal, and that the Parliament House had been burnt; but there was nothing in the despatch to excite any apprehension that a war of races was about to commence. On the contrary, quiet[illegible] was restored. No step had been taken on the part of the Governor-General that he (Lord Grey) was not prepared to justify, and, with respect to the responsibility of the events that had occurred in Canada, he was of opinion that it rested principally, if not entirely, on the Canadians themselves. There was no doubt that the recount of the proceedings in the Legislative House some time since, and the opinions expressed by the noble Lord, had increased the violent party feeling in Canada. He trusted that in future the noble Lord would remember that there was a responsibility attached to members of the Opposition—a fact that he was too much in the habit of forgetting.

In a question from Lord Brougham, the Marquis of Lansdowne replied [illegible] the Government had received no official communication relative to any military assistance to be given to Austria by Russia.

AGRICULTURAL DISTRESS.

An immense number of petitions, complaining of agricultural distress, having been presented by the Earl of Winchilsea, the Earl of Warwick, Lord Sondes, the Earl of Stamford, the Duke of Rutland, and other peers,

[illegible] the question of agricultural distress under the existing circumstances, and demanded from the Government an admission of the existence of this distress, and a declaration whether or not they were prepared to propose to Parliament any measure for the remedy of the said cultural distress. He press having referred to the petitions in general terms, of deep and wide-spread distress amongst the cultivators of the soil, supported the prayer of the petitioners, and urged the necessity of a repeal of the malt tax and hop duties. He assert ed boldly that the system of protection had completely failed, that reaction towards protection to native industry had set in, and that the time would and should shortly come when a duty on the importation of foreign corn for revenue at least, would rise to the protecting point.

The Earl of Winchilsea also supported the prayer of the petitioners, and energetically called on the Government to retrace their steps, and to return to the wise policy of protection to native industry. The repeal of protection was the act of a revolutionary faction, and now that its fatal effects were manifest, no time should be lost in returning to a protective policy.

Earl Grey said that his noble friends and himself were quite sensible that agricultural distress existed, especially in the southern parts of England; but [illegible] upon and to propose a measure to Parliament relative there [illegible] subject of agricultural distress had been repeatedly brought before Parliament during the years when protection existed; and, therefore, the present distress was proof that the free Trade experiment had failed. [illegible] dered that a most unfounded panic prevailed amongst [illegible] present.

The Earl of Malmesbury contended that the distress had been immense [illegible] caused by the Free Trade measures lately adopted; and, worse still, all [illegible] of confusion had been taken away by those measures.

After a few words from Earl Stanhope and the Duke of Richmond, the subject dropped.

The Lordships adjourned to Friday, There being Ascension Day.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY.

Mr. B. Osborne [illegible] for the 5th of June of a motion for the committee of enquiry into the temporalities of the Church.

CANADA.

Mr. Herries inquired if the Government had received authentic information of the late events in Canada, and if they would lay information on the table. Likewise if they had yet received the votes and proceedings [illegible] Legislature.

Mr. Roebuck desired also to know if the Indemnity Bill, being a money bill, did not require a message from the Governor-General, or instructions from the Colonial Office, prior to its introduction.

Lord J. Russell replied that a despatch had been received at four o'clock that [illegible] which he would lay on the table [illegible]

Mr. Roebuck pressed for a reply to his question, whether instructions had been sent from the Colonial Office for sanctioning the Indemnity Bill.

Lord J. Russell [illegible]

Mr. Disraeli remarked, that if Mr. Roebuck had been in the House on the 22nd of March last, he would have heard Mr. Hawes give a distinct declaration that no such instructions had been sent to Lord Elgin—that the Colonial Secretary had the utmost confidence in Lord Elgin—and that the Governor-General was left to his unfettered discretion with regard to the Indemnity Bill.

Mr. Hawes having entered the House at this moment

Mr. Roebuck put the question again to the Under-Secretary.

Lord J. Russell [illegible] replied, declaring to cut further into the question, merely saying that answer given by Mr. Hawes on a former occasion was, in point of fact, correct.

Mr. J. Parkington asked if petitions had not been received from different parts [illegible] praying for the recal of Lord Elgin.

Lord J. Russell did not know.

Mr. Bright inquired if the disturbances had been put down.

Lord J. Russell said that Lord Elgin stated in his despatch that Montreal was tranquil. He considered that on the state of the province, but he (Lord John Russell) hoped they were tranquil. There was, however, no doubt that numerous meetings had been held throughout the province

Mr. Hume inquired the meaning of the intention to send our troops or the Guards to protect the Governor-General and the colony.

Lord J. Russell replied that there was sufficient military force in the colony

EMIGRATION

Mr. Monsell called attention to the question of emigration with reference to the necessities of Ireland. He recommended a system of emigration as a supplement to the measures introduced, or to be introduced, for the improvement of Ireland.

Mr. J. O'Connell moved an amendment to the effect that emigration was a partial, tardy, and expensive remedy for the evils of Ireland, that it was immediately necessary at present to check the emigration going on, and that the most pressing object to consider was the progress of starvation, disease, and death.

Mr. Hume opposed the amendment.

Sir G. Grey admitted that a well-considered system of emigration would be likely to prove advantageous to the mother country, the colonies, and the emigrants. He considered some of the suggestions made by Mr. Monsell very valuable, and recommended the hon. member to bring them forward in a practical shape, by moving them as clauses to the amended Poor-law Bill; when, he presumed, they would receive the attentive consideration of the Government. As the motion was apparently made to evoke some expression of opinion, he supposed it would not be pressed to a division.

Mr. S. B. Roche, Mr. F. O'Connor, Sir J. Young, Mr. Scully, and Mr. Bourke addressed the House, and a division took place on Mr. J. O'Connel.'s amendment.

For the amendment	..	..	..	..	..	10
Against it	..	..	..	..	..	45
Majority against the amendment						—35

Mr. Monsell's motion for papers was then agreed to without a division.

PRISON DISCIPLINE

Mr. Pearson moved for a select committee to inquire into and report upon the practicability of establishing a uniform system of discipline, primitive, [illegible] and self-supporting, in all prisons under the Act 9 & 10 Victoria.

Sir G. Grey, while objecting to a specially-restricted inquiry extending over the whole field as that proposed by the hon. member, was willing to admit that the motion might come when Parliament should inquire into the question of prison discipline. He would suggest, therefore, that the hon. member should, in the present session that an inquiry into the system of building prisons and of prison discipline should take place, he would not object to it

After some observations from Mr. Roundell Palmer, the debate was adjourned, on the motion of Mr. Brotherton.

The Grant of Land (New South Wales) Bill was read a third time and passed. The Grand Jury Cess (Ireland) Bill passed through committee.

Adjourned at half-past twelve o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—WEDNESDAY.

The House sat from noon till a quarter to six o'clock.

CANADA.

Mr. Hawes brought up and laid on the table papers relative to Canada.

Mr. Roebuck availed himself of the opportunity it afforded him, of entering at some length into the recent state of affairs in Canada; and, with respect to the Indemnity Bill, read an extract of a letter address d to Mr. J. [illegible] from Montreal, containing the following passage:—"The re s of the House of Assembly, with the view of showing [illegible] was not one of race between French and [illegible] measure, [illegible] citizens the principles which took place in favour of the bill were composed of both classes. The hon. gentleman proceeded to detail the forms gone through, on which the bill was founded, which were in strict conformity with the Act of the Imperial Parliament, viz. that being a money bill, the consent of the representative of her Majesty must have been signified previous to its introduction; therefore to throw any responsibility upon any one but the Government itself was impossible. The Canadian Government according to the opinions and wishes of the majority agreed to the proposal—the money to be appropriated being the money of Canada, and not the money of England.

Mr. Peter Borthwick, in a maiden speech, highly approved of the conduct of the Government to the subject, ought not to proceed further, to the delay of the other business before the House.

The Speaker observed that the question before the House was that the Canadian papers do lie on the table. If the hon. member who had risen to order wished to proceed with other business, it was open to him to move that the debate on the question before the House be adjourned.

Mr. Roebuck said he only arose was to relieve the public mind, and not to interfere with [illegible] members. They would be no doubt that the introduction of the Indemnity Bill had the sanction and approval of the head of the Colonial Office. He was not going to enter into the question as to whether the measure was a right or a wrong one, but entreated the House not to be led away from discussion on the subject until the papers were circulated and considered.

Mr. Gladstone concurred in the opinion expressed by Mr. Hawes, and, while he did not impugn the rectitude of intention of the hon. member for Sheffield, or dispute the wisdom of interfering to calm the public mind in this country, still he warn the House against premature interference with [illegible] Canada or other public matters, yet the hon. gentleman had done more to produce the subject. The right honourable gentleman then proceeded to [illegible] question of the Indemnity Bill, and stated that he had a right to assume that it was, whether it was not one of race, if not within the walls, yet out of the walls of the Canadian Parliament, and nothing which had fallen from the hon. gentleman had tended to elucidate that question. He had not been aware that [illegible] we did not arise way to excitement, but that they would examine with dispassionate care every step in the proceedings, and that they would pass no judgment on the responsible Government until they had made themselves fully acquainted with all the facts

Sir G. Grey corrected that the discussion had arisen, and merely rose, not for the purpose of prolonging it, but to say that he did not understand Mr. Roebuck to have said that he questioned the right of the Crown, or that of Parliament, to interfere and tender its advice on matters of this nature, or he should have risen earlier to protest against such doctrine

Mr. Gladstone explained that he had only inferred the questioning of the prerogative of the Crown from the assertion of Mr. Roebuck that the money in question was the money of the colony.

Mr. Newdegate hoped the House would not be led away by the assertions of the majority given by Mr. Roebuck, believing, as he did, that the correct analysis would show different results.

Mr. T. Duncombe thought Mr. Roebuck entitled to thanks for the information he had expressed, but denied that it was necessary to adjourn the question for the House; nothing having occurred to show an intention of acting [illegible] subject matter

The papers were then ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Adderley moved that the next day, being Ascension Thursday, the committee of the House should not sit before two o'clock

Mr. Bright considered that there was a sort of hallucination over the minds of some hon. members, as to the days on which the house should or should not meet. [illegible] with public business, and while he quite agreed that all should regarded the momentous event of Ascension Day with the same feeling, yet he saw no reason why the House should give up its business on that day. After referring to the inconvenience which would result from detaining witnesses in town about to be examined before committees, the hon. gentleman said he opposed the motion on the ground that no one could tell, if the principle were adopted, where it would end. Next year they would have some other hon. member proposing some other day, and then, perhaps, a contention between Englsh, Irish, and Scotch, in favour of their patron saints. He looked upon motions like the present as symptoms of a growing feebleness on the part of the House, and disinclination to do the business of the country.

Sir G. Grey said, the hon. gentleman's proposition originally, as made to him, was, to adjourn to Friday; but he had since informed him that the Government would oppose him, and suggested the pursuing the same course as was usual on Ash Wednesday

Mr. Simeon [illegible] de up his mind to attend divine service on Ascension Day, but was willing to [illegible] on his committee after that time until six o'clock

After a few words from Mr. Baillie in explanation, and from Mr. S. Crawford, the motion was agreed to.

The House went into committee on the Landlord and Tenant Bill, four amendments being [illegible] on clauses and proposed amendment

THE O'BRIEN.

On the resumption [illegible] house, Lord John Russell moved that the record of the judgment in the case of Mr. W. S. O'Brien be printed, giving notice that he should [illegible] them on Friday; and, further, that Mr. W. S. O'Brien be expelled [illegible] Adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY.

EASTERN COUNTIES RAILWAY.—MR. HUDSON'S STATEMENT.

Mr. Divett presented a petition from thirty-one shareholders in the Eastern [illegible] praying that the House would appoint a committee to investigate the allegations contained in the petition, and therefore it would be unnecessary to [illegible] statement of the charges in detail. The prayer of the petition [illegible] proved, expel that hon member from the House.

The petition was read by the Clerk at the [illegible]

Mr. Chanters also presented a petition from sixty shareholders in the Eastern Counties Railway Company, complaining generally of the mismanagement of the affairs, and stating that that mismanagement commenced almost as soon as Mr. Hudson and Mr. Wallington, both members of the House, had become vice chairman and deputy-chairman of the company, and had also taken [illegible] Mr. Bagshawe, another member of the House, was upon the five petition concluded, like the former one, by a prayer that an inquiry [illegible] into the conduct of each of those two gentlemen

Mr. Hudson then rose and appeared as deeply affected, that he was [illegible] proceed for a few moments. He said he came down to that House impressed with a copy of the petition from the hon. member, although a considerable difficulty, owing to a severe domestic affliction (Loud cries of "hear"). He thought he was, therefore, entitled to the indulgence [illegible] members of the House while he offered to it some explanation, and observation with reference to those two petitions which had just been presented House. (Repeated cries of "Hear, hear.") If he had been guilty of the practices which had been imputed to him with respect to the capital and the revenue, without fair and sufficient reason, it might be, perhaps, that he had done so through some error, but he could assure the House that it was not an intentional error on his part. (Hear, hear.) His first connexion with the company was in 1845, he believed in the month of October. Upon his accession to the office, he devoted himself as anxiously and as [illegible] duties as he possibly could. (Cheers.) He believed that the first [illegible] was that he had raised the dividend for the first half-year from 3s. to 3s. [illegible] many changes in the circumstances of the affairs of the [illegible] were the facts? The gross income for the half year ending July [illegible] £114,000, and in the next half-year it had risen to £173,000, showing an increase of nearly £60,000. He (he said that the House would consider that was some justification for giving a higher dividend. No two persons seemed to agree as to the accounts. As far as the dividend was concerned, he thought there was no room for recommending the one he had. It was said that the capital had been raised from £8,000,000 to £10,000,000. That was not the truth [illegible] was said that the capital of that company when he joined it was £2,900,000, and £4,000,000 the Northern and Eastern company, but instead of the general [illegible] it was £4,200,000, while the addition of a bonus of £1,000,000 increased [illegible] £5,200,000 or £5,500,000. He had to complain most deeply of the unfair proceedings of the committee of investigation. He had no notice upon whatever with respect to it. He had no knowledge of what was passing in that committee—no information was furnished to him except three or four written questions. He had no notice that such a charge was to be made against him as an individual; and when he called upon them yesterday morning with a friend, to see the real position in which he was placed—to see the documents which purported to be in his handwriting, and some of the figures of which it was said he had altered—he had great difficulty in seeing that document; and when he did see it, he was told that no other person should be permitted to see it but himself. When they did consent to let him see it, two of the committee came into the room, and said they only gave him that permission that he should ask no questions nor receive any information. Now what did the House think of such conduct as that? (Hear.) He was sure but one opinion would prevail among Englishmen with respect to that—name ly, that he should have fair and just information first-hand before [illegible] a specific charge was made against him, in order that he might have a fair opportunity of answering it. (Hear.) But what did the House believe? that on the testimony of the two gentlemen who were present—and allusion was to be made to the forged hundreds of sheets to prove the same—that not one figure in that document was in his handwriting. (Cheers.) He understood that the document had been altered by him at all. (Hear, hear.) As far as he could understand the charge made in the report by the accountants was, that he had altered the sum of £5,000, and turned it into capital. [illegible] that, in his individual capacity, had altered the figures at all. But with respect to the mistake which he had committed, he cautioned the House not to pay too much credence to that committee. It was stated by that committee that [illegible] £15,000 of revenue had been [illegible] capital. He had no hesitation in saying that he did not authorise anything of the kind. But this committee seemed to be a singular one indeed, for he found, from looking at the working expenses of the line, that the published account showed that those working expenses were £1,250 per mile. The committee made those working expenses £1,950 per mile. This was brought forward as [illegible] as a new statement; and it was suggested that he had done so to [illegible] profit, but it totally denied it. Let hon. gentlemen search the same register [illegible] the company, and they would find it was inserted without [illegible] the stock. As soon as his name was top stared when he first joined [illegible] (Hear, hear.) He still held the stock which he first owned when [illegible] company (Hear, hear.) He did not know any other point which called for explanation. The accountant stated distinctly that any alteration that was made by the directors; therefore a petition ought not to have been directed against him (Mr. Hudson) alone, but against the directors as a body. He threw himself upon the House; he was perfectly ready to say to any decision it might come to; he denied that he had sought to [illegible] the shares, or to give an undue value to them. The House would see from a report that had been published this month another company had placed £150,000 to capital, which ought to go to revenue, and that chairman, Mr. Samuda, himself a member of the committee, was not extolled by them. (Hear, hear.) He had no other explanation to give than in his individual capacity, he denied that he had sought to [illegible] the shares, or to give an undue value to them. The House would see from a report that had been published this month another company had placed £150,000 to capital, which ought to go to revenue, and that chairman, Mr. Samuda, himself a member of the committee, was not extolled by them. (Hear, hear.) He had no other explanation to give than in his individual capacity, he denied that he had sought to [illegible] the shares, or to give an undue value to them in any way in the paper.

Mr. Wardsworth said, with respect to what had fallen from the hon. gentleman (Mr. Hudson) in reference to the alteration of the document now before him, he (Mr. Wardsworth) was willing to admit that the entries were in his handwriting, he had nothing more to say upon the point.

Mr. Hudson again rose, and said the House would like him to explain a matter which he had forgotten to mention. He was merely going to show the incorrectness of the report of the committee respecting the account of money [illegible] capital and over to revenue and capital. The Commissioners had forgotten that £725,000, arising to the rules laid down for the working of the line, was due from another company to the Eastern Counties, and not £1,450,000, as stated in the report, which account to have been carried to revenue. This showed that they were wrong in this as well as in other matters. Besides, they had put figures down three times over, and therefore the House could not place much confidence in the report.

After a few words from Mr. Bagshawe, the [illegible]

The Land Improvement and Drainage (Ireland) Bill was read a second time and passed.

The Poor Relief (Ireland) Bill was read a second time and adjourned.

On Sunday the Lord Mayor, Sheriffs, Under-Sheriffs, and their ladies, attended divine service in full state at the church of All-hallows, barking, in the ward of Tower, where a sermon preached by the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of London, in aid of the funds of the charity-schools of the city ward, when the sum of £150 was collected.

Queen Victoria Orphan Asylum.—On Wednesday the governors and friends of this excellent institution dined together at the Albion Tavern, Aldersgate-street, Thomas Alcock, Esq., M.P., in the chair, supported by the Sheriffs of London and Middlesex, the Chamberlain, John Edward Johnson, Esq., Treasurer of Bridewell Hospital; Rev. Robert Bickersteth, and other influential gentlemen. After the customary toasts, the Chairman introduced "the British Orphan Asylum" as the name of the company, and stated that there were nearly one hundred children in the institution, some of them from India, from Canada, and from Ireland, as well as from various parts of England, and asked for a liberal and generous public support. The honourable chairman then alluded to the good conduct of a number of the young persons who had been educated in the asylum, and were now engaged in different employments. After the cloth was removed, a number of the children, whose appearance and demeanour excited much interest. They were then addressed with much feeling by Mr. Chamberlain Brown; and, after walking round the room, they retired, to meet again in the morning at the company. Upwards of £700—including £21 from the chairman; £10 10s from the sheriffs, &c.—were contributed during the evening, principally for the building fund.

His Excellency the Turkish Ambassador, whose first reception at Court took place on Monday next, the 21st inst., intends to give [illegible] balls during the present season.

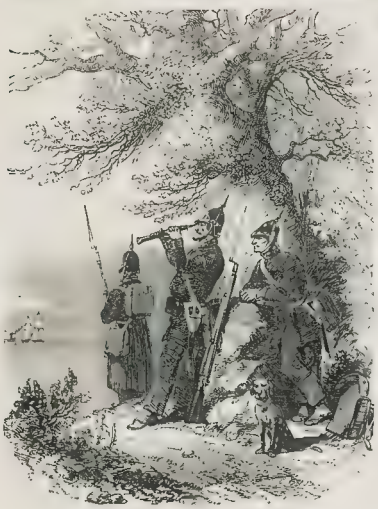
Earl Grey has just disposed of his fine Horton estate, near Wooler, to Mathew Culley, Esq., of Newberry Tower, for a sum little short of £50,000

The Irish Peasantry.—The declaration of Father Mathew's opinion concerning the judgment of the inferior courts against Smith O'Brien and his companions has been communicated to the prisoners; but nothing has yet transpired as to their ultimate destination. Lord Clarendon has [illegible] and rumour says it is in connexion with their fate.

Father Mathew.—An act of remarkable munificence has been performed by one of the merchant princes of Liverpool. Father Mathew's life is insured some years since for several thousand pounds, as security for the expenses of his temperance movement. He received notice from the Insurance Company that in going to America he would have to pay a fine of £300 for the increased risk. But where was the worthy friar to get such a sum. pension, he consumed by the premium of insurance on his life? That veteran philanthropist, practical philanthropist, Mr. Alexander Balfour, of Liverpool, on hearing of Mr Mathew's difficulty, and, unsolicited, sent the good friar £300, saying that the friends of temperance should be responsible for the debts which its apostle had contracted.

O'Connell's Library.—The library of Daniel O'Connell is to be sold by auction on the 22nd instant, being of no use to any members of his family. It is a very extensive and well-selected law library down to 1845, when the reports stop, just at the time he devoted himself to Parliamentary affairs entirely. The miscellaneous library is exactly of the kind which one would expect O'Connell to have had. It contains a good deal of the best of the classics, which would pass its owner as conversant in the subjects of the day. Few of the books are of a profound or recondite character; they are by design descriptive and superficial. Lot 1146 is the gem of the collection. It consists of 7 volumes of the cases, from 1785 to 1806, in which O'Connell was employed counsel, with brief notices (some of them "cases" of the various judges, Lords Ellenborough, Kenyon, Erskine, Curran, O'Grady, and others with them are his cash-books of income and expenditure down to 1806, certainly a curious lot, and will fetch a high [illegible]

Gutta Percha Boat.—On Monday evening, great interest was excited at Newcastle, by a race on the Tyne, between an ordinary wooden skiff, [illegible] and one made of gutta percha, by Mr. Taylor, of the Close. Mr. Taylor [illegible] the services of Mr. Henry Cooper, who, however, had to row against no rivals, the wooden boat being manned by the crew of the Percy. "Gutta Percha," for by that name the new boat is called, is 30 feet long, by 3 broad; she kept ahead throughout the race, and thus beat the "wooden walk."



OUTPOST ON THE BALTIC COAST.

THE SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN WAR.

The Holsteiners are making victorious progress in this struggle. On the morning of the 7th inst., General Bonin, with the Holstein troops, attacked the enemy between the villages of Bert and Gudsoe, and, after a sharp battle of seven hours' duration, drove them out of every one of their positions. The defeated Danes retreated, after setting fire to the village of Gudsoe. The Holsteiners gained possession of the bridge of Snoghol, opposite the island of Fühnen, and leading to the town and fortress of Fredericia, in Jutland, and they bivouacked within gunshot of that place.

The loss of the Schleswig troops was 70 killed and wounded. The number of captured Danes is mentioned to be 16. There are as yet no accounts of any hostile proceedings against the fortress of Fredericia. It [illegible] action at Veile, we learn that the [illegible] under General Reye, were, on the 7th instant, a few miles north of Kolding; that they were attacked by the Prussians, and, with but slight resistance, driven back upon Veile. The loss of the Prussians is stated at 25 men killed and wounded. Among them is a Major of the 7th Rifles

An artistic Correspondent has favoured us with the accompanying pair of characteristic sketches of a Schleswig-Holstein Outpost on the coast of the Baltic. In one of these, the guard are on the look-out; in the other, they are raising an alarm signal. The locality of both scenes is in Sunderwitt, near the Duppler bulwarks, where the troops are yet posted.

IRELAND.

Emigration.—Within the last week several first-class sailing packets moved off from the Custom-house Quay, Dublin, for New York, with the full number of passengers prescribed by the American laws for each ship to carry; and at present there are three or four more taking in luggage and receiving on board detachments of the rural population, all of whom are eager in their flight from the country. Last year and the year before, the class of emigrants that proceeded to America was almost exclusively composed of cottiers, agricultural labourers, and mechanics, whose passage had been provided by their landlords. Few of the farmer or the shopkeeper grades, although alarmed at the spread of destruction with which they were surrounded, had resolved to fly with the remnant of their industry, which they still retained; and, hoping for better times, they braved the calamity for another year; but now, and for the last two months of April and March, a most important change has been introduced in the rapid flight of emigrants from Ireland to the United States. The last packet-ship that left the Dublin port for New York was the *Zebra*, and a general idea of the rank and circumstances of those who are now escaping from the Irish shores may be formed when it is stated that every berth in her first cabin was occupied; and had there been space for the accommodation of as many more there would have been no difficulty in filling it with occupants of highly respectable classes. The passengers in the first cabin comprised men of medical and legal professions, shopkeepers, graziers, and substantial farmers. The second cabin was occupied by about one hundred persons, many of whom, from their own merits and acquirements, and the society in which they were entitled to move, were in no respect less respectable than the parties in the first cabin; but, forming family groups of four, five, and six, they could not be all accommodated. These carried with them letters of credit and bills of exchange on New York to a very considerable amount. The steerage passengers comprised four descriptions of persons—farmers who held about thirty acres of land and under; shopkeepers on a small scale in provincial towns; mechanics of various handicrafts; and agricultural labourers.

Awful Mortality in Ballinasloe.—Out-door relief had been withheld in Ballinasloe union until the Poor-Law Commissioners very recently constrained the guardians to grant it. The consequence has been a terrible mortality in the greatly over-crowded workhouses. The *Ballinasloe Star* says:—"*Four hundred and ninety paupers* (a clergyman to-day assures us the number really was 609) have died, according to the workhouse returns, in the week ending Saturday, the 5th instant."

The Cholera.—The cholera is on the decline in Nenagh, Galway, Ballinasloe, Belfast, Armagh, and Newry. It is very questionable whether the disease at any time was of a more formidable complexion than that of severe dysentery, brought on and aggravated by want.

OUTPOST ON THE BALTIC COAST.

The Portuguese Government, by decree dated the 20th of April last, has declared all vessels trading with the Cape de Verd Islands exempt from the customary tonnage dues.

Employment on Railways.—The total number of persons employed on all the railways in England and Wales, Scotland, and Ireland, on the 1st day of May, 1848, was 188,177, including 102 secretaries, 93 managers, 21 treasurers, 405 engineers, 1837 superintendents, 243 storekeepers, 145 accountants, 88 cashiers, 306 draughtsmen, 887 clerks, 20,087 artificers, 147,325 labourers, 119 inspectors, 76 land surveyors, 6250 miners or gaugemen, 685 firemen, 71 policemen, 256 plate-layers. The length of line in course of construction at the same period was 2365 miles, 4¾ chains. The length of line not in progress of construction, 4429 miles, 67½ chains; and the total length authorised, but not open, 7367 miles, 72 chains.

TUMULT IN BERLIN.

The Prussian capital has of late been the scene of collisions between the troops and the people. On the evening of the 27th ult., the centre of the tumult was the large irregular space called the Domhofs-platz, in front of the Second Chamber, and the Leipziger-strasse, which stretches from it to the Potsdam-gate. The people turned off the gas all along the Leipziger-strasse, and at the corner where the Charlotten-strasse crosses it there was an attempt to erect a barricade. In a surprisingly short time it was raised into a dangerous-looking obstacle; but the interference of some of the citizens sufficed to stop its progress, and it was removed without the interference of the military. The large tubs that stand in the streets filled with water, and which, in Berlin, supply (very imperfectly) the place of mains and pipes in case of fire, were rolled together; the planks that cross the deep drains at all the corners were torn up; and this dismantling process, added to the darkness in the whole street, usually well lit, and exhibiting by night, from its length, a fine perspective, gave everything a wild and desolate look. Another barricade was built at the junction of the Markgrafen and Leipziger streets, and here the pavement was in part torn up. On the approach of a detachment of troops, who gave the signal usual before firing, the people at work on it fled, and it was removed by the soldiers. Another, still more formidable, was raised in the Petri platz, and from here, at half-past ten, three or four shots were fired. The points at which the barricades were raised, or half-raised, were soon in possession of the troops, who also appeared at every other point likely to be attacked; and these movements of detachments continued till a late hour. The crowds gradually dispersed. The evening was in every respect precisely like one of those which preceded the fatal 18th of March.

Next day, the 28th, did not pass off quietly. During the forenoon, crowds assembled again on the Domhofs-plats, and at one o'clock a body of cavalry was ordered to clear it, which it did with as little violence as possible. The people, however, returned, and the manœuvre had to be repeated more than once during the afternoon. The process did not improve the temper either of the soldiers or the people, and towards evening the men used their sabres, and many persons were seriously wounded.

At nine o'clock there were crowds on the Domhofs-platz, and bodies of cavalry patrolled the Leipziger-strasse and the side streets, which they succeeded in keeping clear. The approaches to the Domhofs-platz were completely commanded by patrols of cavalry. A great number of arrests were made, and in the repeated attempts to clear the Platz many persons were wounded. The troops acted under very distinct orders; the officers were forbidden to enter into any parley or conference with the crowd, but, after the legal signal given, to fire at once if it was not obeyed.

The most serious collision took place in front of the Conversations-Halle, a café close to the entrance of the Second Chamber, and on the same side of the square. It is used by the deputies of the Left as their place of meeting for party consultations. The café was, nevertheless, cleared by the police of all persons found in it: at the moment, the body of one man, and another person in a dying state, were brought into the entry, and the police seized all the papers of the deputies.

The accompanying Illustration shows the Domhofs-platz, with the troops and constables clearing the square. The house on the right, with the statues on the roof, is the Hardenberg Palace, in the inner court of which the Hall of the Second Chamber is built. The other house in the centre, with the balcony, is the Conversations-Halle, the café where the Deputies of the Opposition used to meet, and in front of which the tumult began. The low buildings in the foreground are the temporary sheds built for the carpenters employed in fitting up the Chamber, and which have not been removed.

RIOT AT BERLIN, ON THE DOMHOFS-PLATZ.

ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS RECENTLY DECEASED.

GENERAL SIR ROBERT THOMAS WILSON, COLONEL OF THE 15TH DRAGOONS.

This highly distinguished officer died suddenly of a disease of the heart, on the morning of the 9th instant. His career had been a most eventful one. Born in 1775, the youngest son of Benjamin Wilson, the painter, he joined, at an early age, as a volunteer, the army of the Duke of York in Flanders, and was appointed Cornet in the 15th Dragoons, in April, 1794. He served all these campaigns, and participated in the principal battles and actions till the return of the cavalry. For his conduct in the affair at Villers en Couche, 24th April, 1794, he received from the Emperor of Austria the gold medal and ribband of Maria Theresa. In the following October he became Lieutenant, and before the close of the year obtained his troop. During the Irish rebellion, he acted on the staff as Aide-de-Camp to General St. John, and in 1799 proceeded to Holland, where he took part in all the principal operations. In 1800, having succeeded to a Majority in Hompesch's Mounted Rifles, he went through Germany and Italy, by Marmora and Cyprus, to Egypt, and was present in all the actions of the Egyptian campaign; he embarked, afterwards, with the expedition for Corfu. The next important service in which the gallant officer was employed, was at the capture of the Cape of Good Hope in 1805. At that period he had attained the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel. He next accompanied Lord Hutchinson to the Continent, and was attached to the Combined Armies, being present at all the operations from Pultusk to Freidland inclusive.

In 1808 Sir Robert went to Portugal, and having raised the Royal Lusitanian Regiment, was engaged in various encounters with the enemy in Castile and Estremadura, during, and for several months subsequent to, the retreat of the British from Spain. Shortly after he was directed to take the command of the advanced guard of Beresford's army, then in pursuit of Marshal Soult; and within a brief period was placed at the head of a Spanish brigade, which formed the advance of Sir Arthur Wellesley's forces in Spain. At Talavera Sir Robert was posted with infantry and guns, but without cavalry, two miles in the rear of the enemy's centre. The misconduct, however, of the Spaniards on that memorable day left Wilson totally without support, and, not knowing that he could effect a junction with the main body of the English, he trusted to his local knowledge for escape, and made for the mountains. Bursting through the purauers that hemmed him in upon all sides, he reached Bejar, in the valley of the Tormez, and was brought in contact with Ney on his march to Valladolid. The consequences was a battle at Banos, where the enemy, composed of 12,000 foot, 1500 horse, and 30 guns, were held in check for nine hours by the heroic English commander, who had with him neither guns nor cavalry, and only 3000 infantry.

From this date to the close of the war Sir Robert acted as British Military Commissioner at the head-quarters of the Allied Armies on the Continent, and participated in the chief occurrences of the eventful years 1812, 1813, and 1814. At Lutzen he rallied, in person, a Prussian detachment, and carried the village of Gros Gorschen. In 1816, Sir Robert aided, in conjunction with Mr. Bruce and Mr. Hutchinson, the escape of Lavalette from Paris, and suffered, in consequence, a short imprisonment and a reprimand from the Commander-in-Chief. In two years after, at the general election, he was returned to Parliament for the borough of Southwark—defeating, after a severe contest, the Ministerial candidate, Mr. Barclay; and in the House of Commons he asserted, with the same manly spirit that had characterised his military career, the boldest principles of liberty and reform.

The proceedings instituted, not long after, against Queen Caroline found in Sir Robert Wilson a determined opponent; and, at her Majesty's funeral, he attended on horseback, as a mark of respect to her memory. This decided step excited the anger of the Court, and a notice appeared in the Gazette of 20th September, 1821, announcing that "the King had been pleased to remove Sir Robert Wilson from the British army." The electors of Southwark, headed by the Marquis of Tavistock, the Hon. Grey Bennet, Sir Francis Burdett, and Mr. Lambton, immediately met, and opened a general public subscription, to indemnify the gallant officer for the loss of his commission. This contribution amounted, in a short time, to £10,000. Sir Robert demanded, but in vain, a court-martial, and was also refused a Parliamentary inquiry

In 1823 he left England to join the patriotic forces in Spain, and was wounded in the thigh while repelling, at the head of the garrison, an attack of the French on Corunna. On the accession of William IV., Sir Robert was restored to his rank in the army, and in 1841 became full General. In the following year he was appointed Governor of Gibraltar, and held that important office until 1848. Sir Robert Wilson was author of "An Historical Account of the British Expedition to Egypt, 1802;" "An Inquiry into the Present State of the British Army, 1804;" "An Account of the Campaign in Poland, and Remarks on the Russian Army;" and "Sketch of the Military and Political Power of Russia." He married Miss Belford, niece of Sir Adam Williamson, and by her (who died 12th August, 1833) has left issue.

On Tuesday, the mortal remains of this gallant officer were interred, at noon, in the family vault in the north aisle of Westminster Abbey. The funeral procession left Lady Parker's residence in Bentinck-street, at half-past eleven o'clock. On reaching the western entrance to the Abbey, the body was received by the Rev. John Jennings and the Rev. Temple Frere, canons, and the principal functionaries connected with the Abbey. The funeral service was impressively delivered by the Rev. Canon Jennings, the mourners on the solemn occasion being Mr. B. H. Wilson (son of the deceased General), Mr. E. L. Wilson, the Rev. H. Randolph, the Rev. J. Saint, Captain Wallis, Mr. Bruce, Mr. Keate, the Rev. C. Stewart, Captain Bruce, Colonel B. Wilson, Colonel Cox, Captain Walker, the Rev. W. Randolph, the Rev. F. Curtis, Mr. Ridgway, the Rev. E. Randolph, Mr. R. E. Wilson, and the Rev. F. Randolph. The coffin, which was covered with fine black cloth with gilt ornaments, the plate bearing a lengthened enumeration of his honours and services, having been lowered into the vault, the burial service was concluded, and the parties retired.

THE LATE SIR ROBERT WILSON, FROM A PORTRAIT BY PICKERSGILL.

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL SIR JASPER NICOLLS, K.C.B.

Sir Jasper died on the 4th inst., at his seat in Berkshire. His military services were of great distinction and long duration. So early as 1793 he entered the army as Ensign in the 40th Foot, and was soon actively employed. During the Mahratta war he served under Lord Lake, and was present at the battle of Agraum and at the storming of Gawalghur. In 1805, being then Major, he joined Lord Cathcart's army in Hanover, and in the next year proceeded with the expedition, under General Craufurd, to South America, where he commanded a column at the assault on Buenos Ayres. In 1808 he embarked for Spain. In 1809 he had under his orders a battalion of the 14th Foot at Corunna, and soon after proceeded to Walcheren. Subsequently, he served many years in the East Indies, and, during the Nepaul war, commanded the force that conquered the province of Kumawn in 1815. At the siege of Bhurtpore, Major-General Nicolls led the second infantry division which carried the left breach, and for this eminent service was made a Knight Commander of the Bath. From 1839 to 1843 the gallant officer held the high appointment of Commander-in-Chief in India. By his death the Colonelcy of the 8th Foot becomes vacant.

Sir Jasper married, 21st September, 1809, Anne, eldest daughter of the late Thomas Stanhope Badcock, Esq., of Little Messenden Hall, Bucks, and had by her one son, Francis Hastings Gustavus Nicolls, and eight daughters.

MARY, LADY DE SAUMAREZ.

Mary, Baroness de Saumarez, died at Cheltenham on the 12th instant. Her Ladyship was second daughter of the late Vice-Admiral William Lechmere, of Steeple Aston, in Oxfordshire. Her marriage to James, present Lord de Saumarez, took place 5th October, 1814, but produced no issue.

SIR ADAM DRUMMOND, KT., K.C.H., ADMIRAL OF THE BLUE.

This distinguished officer, whose death is just announced, entered the Royal Navy 22nd March, 1784, and, having obtained his commission of Lieutenant, bore a part, while commanding the *Petrel*, in the active operations of Commodore Nelson's squadron on the coast of Italy, in 1796. In 1799 he became Post Captain, and assisted at the bombardment of Alexandria. In 1808 he captured *Le Renard*, French privateer; in 1830 was promoted to the rank of Rear-Admiral; and in 1846, to that of full Admiral.

The gallant officer was born in 1770, the third son of Colin Drummond, Esq., of Megginch, county Perth, by Katherine his wife, daughter of Oliphant of Rossie. His next younger brother is the distinguished military commander, Sir Gordon Drummond, G.C.B. The Drummonds of Megginch and Lennoch are a branch of the illustrious House of Drummond, being lineally descended from Sir Maurice Drummond, of Concraig, second son of Sir Malcolm Drummond, 10th Thane of Lennox, ancestor of the Earls and Dukes of Perth.

Sir Adam married, in 1801, Lady Charlotte Murray, eldest daughter of John 4th Duke of Athol, and widow of Sir John Menzies, Bart., by whom he has left issue; the eldest son being John Murray Drummond, Esq., now of Megginch Castle.

GENERAL THE HON. SIR EDWARD PAGET, G.C.B., GOVERNOR OF CHELSEA HOSPITAL.

This gallant officer, fourth son of the late Earl of Uxbridge, and brother of the Marquis of Anglesey, died at his residence, Oakfield Lodge, Isle of Cowes Park, Isle of Wight, on the 13th instant, aged 73. His military services extended over an important period of our history. In 1794, having obtained a Lieutenant-Colonelcy in the 28th Foot, he served with that regiment the campaign in Flanders and Holland. He was subsequently on active duty in the Mediterranean, at the capture of Minorca, in Egypt, Sicily, and Sweden. From the last he returned to England in 1808, and was immediately sent to Portugal, where he received from Sir Hugh Dalrymple the command of the advanced corps of his army. In the campaign in Spain he had under his orders the reserve of Sir John Moore's forces, and was present at the battle of Corunna. Shortly after he was appointed to the staff in the Peninsula, with the local rank of Lieutenant-General, and commanded the left wing of the army. General Paget conducted the advance from Coimbra to Oporto, and, at the latter place, lost his right arm, which occasioned his return to England. He afterwards acted as second in command to Lord Wellington, but was unfortunately taken prisoner in the retreat of the army from Burgos, in 1813. His capture by the enemy from the very midst, as it were, of the army was a very remarkable occurrence. It appears that as the British columns were advancing, the badness of the roads and the swelling of the rivulets caused an interval of about half a mile between them, when Sir Edward Paget, riding alone to the rear to learn the cause of this separation, was taken unawares and carried off by a party of French, whom the badness of his sight would not allow him to distinguish.

Sir Edward was, at the period of his decease, a full General in the army, Colonel of the 28th Foot, Governor of Chelsea Hospital, a Commissioner of the Royal Military College, a Knight Grand Cross of the Bath, and of the Tower and Sword. He married, first, 22nd May, 1805, the Hon. Francis Bagot, fourth daughter of William, first Lord Bagot; and, secondly, 22nd February, 1815, Lady Harriet Legge, daughter of George, third Earl of Dartmouth. By the former, who died in childbirth, 30th May, 1806, he had one son, the Rev. Francis Edward Paget, Rector of Elford, in Staffordshire; and by the latter, who still survives, he had three sons, Major Henry William Paget, Captain Patrick Paget, Grenadier Guards, and Edward Heneage Paget, and five daughters, the eldest of the latter being the present Marchioness of Ormonde.

It is arranged that a special steamer shall convey the remains of the deceased veteran from East Cowes to Southampton on Saturday afternoon (this day); thence they will be forwarded by the South-Western Railway, and deposited in Chelsea Hospital, where the funeral will take place, with military honours, on Monday.

THE LATE SIR EDWARD PAGET, GOVERNOR OF CHELSEA HOSPITAL.

NOOKS AND CORNERS OF OLD ENGLAND.

THE ANGEL INN, ST. CLEMENT'S.

This curious relic of the hostel of centuries since exists in the parish of St. Clement Dane's, in the Strand. It presents a specimen of the galleried innyard, of which there are few remaining in the metropolis. The gables would also point to a distant age, were there not historical data of nearly three centuries since to attest its antiquity.

THE ANGEL INN, ST. CLEMENTS', STRAND.

FATHER MATHEW LEAVING CORK FOR AMERICA.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

When John Hooper, one of the most venerated martyrs of the Reformation, was, in 1550, appointed Bishop of Gloucester, he objected to the use of the episcopal dress; and, by way of overcoming his reluctance, the was confined to his own house, and finally committed, during some months, to the Fleet Prison. The matter was, however, compromised. In 1552 he received the bishopric of Worcester as *commendam*. While he was bishop he was "beloved of many;" but when Queen Mary came to the throne, in July, 1553,

he was pursuivanted up to London, in the latter end of August, and committed to the Fleet, where remaining some months, he was, at length, examined several times, and required to recant his opinions; but standing constant and resolute to them, he was condemned to be burnt, in January, 1555. It was expected that he would have accompanied Rogers, a prebendary of St. Paul's, to the stake; but Hooper was led back to his cell, and learned that as was to be carried back to Gloucester, to suffer among his own people. The next morning (says the narrative) he was roused at four o'clock, and being conducted to the [illegible] of the Queen's Guard, they took him, before it was light, to the Castle, St. Cenge Us, *then standing in the ditch*, and there he was taken to [illegible], and burnt on the 9th of February. This last record not only associates the Inn with a very interesting historical event, but does so in the moral condition of the locality.

We have spoken of the olden exterior features of the Inn; the interior has some spacious rooms, and a few remains of wainscot panel, to denote its extreme [illegible] Since our Sketch was taken, "Railway Office" has been substituted for "Coach Office," [illegible]

FATHER MATHEW.

FATHER MATHEW is about leaving our shores, to advocate the good cause of temperance in the United States of North America; and the [illegible] departure is known in the accompanying Illustration

Father Mathew [illegible] at Charleston, Cork, on the forenoon of Tuesday last, when the farewell was witnessed. On Friday [illegible] throughout the city, the Father's house was surrounded by crowds [illegible] receive his parting benediction; and in the evening he was visited by a great number of friends.

On Saturday morning, at a very early hour, the quay began to fill with troops of disciples from the different Temperance Rooms of Cork. Although the weather was not propitious, the banners and bands of the respective societies were in requisition. At ten o'clock, Father Mathew proceeded to the coach-office, and started for Dublin, and Mallow, where he purposes to remain for a few days previous to his departure for Liverpool. After a short [illegible] with Mr. W. Dalthorne, of that city, he was to start per *Acheron* liner for America. May Heaven prosper his voyage!

This sketch of the [illegible] scene presented on Charlotte Quay, just before the departure of the revered and gentleman, was taken by Mr. J. L. Shepherd, the Artist of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, May 20 —Sunday after Ascension Day.
MONDAY, 21 —Sun rises 4h. 36m., sets 7h. 51m.
TUESDAY, 22 —Trinity Term begins. New Moon 7h 57m. A.M.
WEDNESDAY, 23 —Princes shot at Queen's Bench, 1842.
THURSDAY, 24 Queen Victoria born, 1819.
FRIDAY, 25. Princess Helena born, 1846.
SATURDAY, 26 —[illegible] Oxford Easter Term ends

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE

FOR THE WEEK ENDING MAY 26, 1849

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
M.	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
No	1h 4m	1h 48m	2h 31m	3h 14m	3h 57m	4h 40m
10	25 0	43 1	1	26 1	50 2	29 3

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA, COVENT-GARDEN.—Mdme. [illegible] TO-NIGHT [illegible] Donizetti's [illegible] Mdlle. [illegible] Signor [illegible] Lablache [illegible] Mario [illegible] Tamburini [illegible] Ronconi [illegible] Ferlotti [illegible] Salvi [illegible] Costa [illegible] Balfe [illegible] Ballet [illegible] Pas de Quatre [illegible] Taglioni [illegible] Cerito [illegible] Grisi [illegible] Carlotta Grisi [illegible] Lucien Petipa [illegible] Perrot [illegible] Mdlle. Rosati [illegible] Mdlle. Adeline [illegible] Mdlle. Julien [illegible] Mdlle. Bellini [illegible] Mdlle. Nau [illegible] Mdlle. Fanny Cerrito [illegible] Mdlle. Duvernay [illegible] Mdlle. Elssler [illegible] Mdlle. Taglioni [illegible] Mdlle. Grisi [illegible] Mdlle. Carlotta Grisi [illegible] Mdlle. Lucien Petipa [illegible] Mdlle.

ments for their children, sums of money at death to cover the expenses of burial, the establishment of a home for female servants out of place, a model lodging-house for male servants, and a general registry of servants. All these objects are excellent; and the means by which it is proposed to carry them out seem to us in the highest degree praiseworthy. For the purchase of annuities and endowments the means are already provided by an act passed in the third year of King William IV., the provisions of which are little known to the public, and a proper knowledge of which it was one of the objects of the meeting to extend; while, as regards the establishment of homes, lodging houses, and a registry, the society, thus happily inaugurated, will undertake the task, aided by the contributions of the public. The questions of our treatment of domestic servants, and of their treatment of themselves, are not only highly interesting but deeply important. Servants form, it appears, the most numerous class of the people. Their numbers amounted, in 1841, to 168,701 in London alone; and, in all probability, they are not far short of 200,000 at the present time. In 1841 their numbers in England and Wales, including the metropolis, amounted to 970,000, and must very considerably exceed a million in 1849. As his Royal Highness stated, and as Lord John Russell and other speakers also remarked, in similar language, "all rightly constituted minds feel the deepest interest in the welfare of this class. They minister to us in all the wants of daily life—they attend us during sickness—they receive us on our first appearance in the world—they extend their care to our mortal remains, when Death visits our households—they live under our roofs, and form a part of our family. Yet servants, except they have the good fortune to serve long in families of the highest opulence, are, in the majority of cases, in no position to make a provision for their old age. By the Act of William IV., they and others are enabled to purchase deferred annuities for small annual payments. If they die before the annuities become due, their payments will be restored to their heirs; and if they choose to discontinue their payments, they can have the whole amount of their payments returned to them, without interest. "If," as Lord John Russell remarked, "we can contribute, by means of this society, to bring servants into communication with the means by which their old age may be rendered more comfortable and happy, it will not be a gratuitous benefit, but a return for benefits which we ourselves have received from that class. There has hitherto, we must confess, been more, not exactly of estrangement, but of coolness, between masters and servants in this country than is consistent with pure Christianity. There has been, what the Bishop of Oxford calls "familiarity without confidence, intercourse without affection, and service rendered on the one side as a pecuniary obligation, and received on the other as a simple right."

The general objects of this society—if it be successful, as it deserves, and as we trust it will be—must go far to replace these feelings by better ones on both sides. If we might suggest any thing to its conductors, it is, that in their homes for female servants they will not lose sight of the necessity of instruction in household work of all kinds. Much annoyance and vexation are caused in families of the middle classes by the utter ignorance of young persons, who accept situations without the slightest knowledge of their business; who can neither cook, nor wash, nor scour, nor sew, nor do the most ordinary work without receiving a long course of training from their mistresses. In elevating the moral character of servants, and in giving them instruction in the duties they are to fulfil, the Society would not only increase the money value of their services, and thereby add to the comfort of the class in their youth and in their old age, but would aid to the extent of their ability in the removal of an evil of a most serious and irritating kind. Perhaps, however, this is part of the scheme, though not stated in the published reports of the meeting: if so, the society seems to us to leave nothing to desire; except that it shall be supported to the fullest extent by the class most interested, and by the contributions of the public in those portions of its operations which do not depend upon the annual payments of servants themselves.

COURT AND HAUT TON.

On Monday, the Queen and Prince Albert, accompanied by their respective suites, made a state visit to Windsor Castle, and returned to town the same day.

The Royal children take their usual out-of-door exercise daily.

The Queen, accompanied by the Prince and Princess of Saxe-Coburg, Prince Alfred, Prince Philip of Saxe-Coburg, and Prince Augustus of Saxe-Coburg, took an ordinary drive with four horses in the course of Wednesday, in an open carriage and four. General Wemyss attended on horseback.

Her Majesty and the Prince Consort took their usual morning drive on Thursday with their illustrious relatives, the Prince and Princess Augustus of Saxe-Coburg. The Queen held a dinner party in the evening, which included the Duchess of Kent and the Prince and Princess Augustus of Saxe-Coburg.

THE STATE BALL.

The Queen gave a state ball on the second this season on Monday evening, in Buckingham Palace, to a party of upwards of two hundred, consisting of the members of the Royal Family and foreign Princes and Princesses now in England; all the members of the diplomatic corps and their ladies; the nobility and gentlemen of the Royal household, and a very numerous circle of fashionable acquaintance.

The state saloons were opened for the reception, and were brilliantly illuminated with candelabras, candelabras, and candelabras, the recesses being decorated with choice and beautiful plants in flower, which were also tastefully arranged at the southern end of the Picture Gallery, occupying the whole width and height of the gallery.

The company were invited at half-past nine o'clock, and soon after nine o'clock the visitors began to arrive, alighting both at the entrance in Pimlico and at a temporary entrance in the garden, at which the military guard of honour of the Lord Guards was stationed, with the band of the regiment.

A guard of the Yeomen Guard was on duty in the Grand Hall and Staircase.

The Duchess of Kent arrived at half-past nine o'clock, attended by the Honourable Augusta Bruce, Baroness de Speth, Sir George Couper, and Lord Jane Murray. The Duchess of Cambridge was accompanied by her Royal Highness the Hereditary Grand Duke and Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg Strelitz, and was attended by Lady H. Cadogan and Mr. Edmond Madeay. Their Royal Highnesses were conducted to the White Drawing-room, where the Queen and Prince Albert received their illustrious visitors. The Prince and Princess Augustus of Saxe-Coburg joined the august circle. Prince Leopold, Count of Syracuse, was attended by General Prince Castelcicala, the Neapolitan Minister and the Chevalier Colonna. Prince Edward of Saxe Weimar and Prince William of Hesse Philipsthal were also present.

The Duke of Argyll and other Scottish nobles wore the Highland dress.

Shortly before ten o'clock her Majesty and Prince Albert quitted the White Drawing-room, accompanied by their Royal Highnesses the Duchess of Kent, the Duchess of Cambridge, the Hereditary Grand Duke and Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg Strelitz, the Prince and Princess Augusta of Saxe Coburg, and the Count of Syracuse, and were conducted by the Lord Chamberlain through the saloon into the ball-room. The Queen wore a dress of white and silver tulle illusion, trimmed with bouquets of red and white currants, green leaves, and diamonds. Her Majesty's head dress was formed of a wreath of red and white currants, and diamonds to correspond.

Herr Strauss and his orchestra were stationed in the ball room, and played the National Anthem on the entrance of the Sovereign.

Her Majesty opened the ball with Prince Leopold Count of Syracuse in a quadrille.

The Throne Room was also prepared for dancing. Mr. Weippert's quadrille band attended in the saloon.

The green Drawing-room was appropriated to refreshments during the night. Supper was served in the State Dining-room.

Prince Albert, accompanied by the Hon. C. B. Phipps and Lieut.-Col. the Hon. Alexander Hardinge, presided, on Wednesday, at the Hanover-square Rooms, at the meeting of the Servants' Provident and Benevolent Society.

Lord Cowley, who, for some months past, has been resident at Frankfort, as diplomatic representative of this country, is daily expected to arrive in London.

The French Ambassador has left town for Paris. The first secretary to the Embassy acts as Charge d'Affaires.

The Marchioness of Lansdowne's assembly on Tuesday night, at Lansdowne House, was attended by upwards of 500 of the leading members of the theatrical and literary profession.

Count Palmerston, as Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, has issued invitations for a grand dinner party to the Ambassadors of the Foreign Ambassadors on Saturday next, in Carlton-terrace.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

ROYAL ORTHOPÆDIC HOSPITAL.—On Tuesday evening the anniversary dinner of this institution took place at the Freemasons' Tavern; the Lord Mayor in the chair. It appeared, from the statement of the committee, that during the twelve months, containing 33 beds, are at the present time full to overflowing, and the number of out-patients in regular attendance is between 600 and 700, there are upwards of 1200 anxiously waiting to be received. Notwithstanding the urgency of these cases, the committee are unable from the want of funds to receive them. Meanwhile, this number is continually on the increase, the fresh applications, including urgent patients, averaging 40 per week. The committee, therefore, earnestly hope that public attention will be drawn to the merits of this very useful and peculiar charity, and the number of its supporters will be much increased. All who may be led to inquire further, and to visit the Hospital and judge for themselves, cannot fail to be convinced, by the surprising nature and amount of the benefits they will there see conferred upon the poor sufferers, of the great value of this Hospital in restoring to the free use of their limbs thousands who were otherwise doomed to a life of helplessness and misery. The total amount of subscriptions announced on this occasion was about £600.

About 60 persons sat down to dinner, and there was a very gratifying assemblage of ladies in the galleries.

ADULT DEAF AND DUMB INSTITUTION.—A meeting was held on Monday, in the board-room of this excellent charity, 26, Red Lion-square, Bloomsbury. From the fifth annual report, it appeared that the superintendents of the several departments had received very encouraging accounts in a manner as to the progress of the pupils in learning the different trades carried on at the institution. There are at present twenty inmates, and it has been found desirable, during the past year, to separate the sexes, and therefore the female pupils; the former are therefore supplied with leather and cloth, which they manufacture at their homes, and bring the articles, after completion, to the institution, whilst the youths work in the establishment, thus avoiding the necessity of bringing the inmates from evil communications from without. A few of the elder workmen cannot wholly support themselves by their labour, and therefore receive temporary relief from the funds of the charity. Upwards of 180 deaf and dumb persons have received temporary relief during the past year, either by supplying them with clothes or money; and all who apply receive casual assistance in the various difficulties into which the deaf and dumb are specially liable to fall. It was stated that, since the printing of the report, some of the inmates had left the institution fully qualified to support themselves by their labour and industry, while others had been received in their place. The applications for admission, however, were far more numerous than the committee could entertain, owing to the want of funds; and a hope was expressed by the meeting that the operation of the benevolent would be adequate in extent to the nature and requirements of the charity.

MOUNT ST. BERNARD HOSPICE, AND LEICESTER-SQUARE SOUP KITCHEN.—We regret to hear that the committee connected with this valuable institution will be under the painful necessity of withholding all further relief to the poor in consequence of the funds being completely exhausted. The number of distressed and truly deserving families will, therefore, be deprived of this timely succour, upon which they have for some period solely depended; and, unless the benevolent extend their immediate aid to the committee, they must discontinue the work of charity—a vast number of our fellow-creatures must inevitably sink from actual want.

ROYAL LITERARY FUND.—The anniversary dinner of this institution took place on Wednesday, at the Freemasons' Tavern, Lord Harding in the chair. Amongst the more distinguished of the guests were Sir Henry Lytton Bulwer, the Hon. W. L. Melville, the Hon. F. Scarlett, M.P., Mr. Monckton Milnes, M.P., Mr. Whiteside, Q.C., Mr. Alison (author of the "History of Europe"), Mr. Jerdan, Mr. Jerrold, Mr. Thackeray (author of "Vanity Fair"), Mr. Cruikshank, &c. The evening was passed in a highly agreeable manner. The total amount of subscriptions announced on the occasion was nearly £300.

SERVANTS' PROVIDENT AND BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.—A meeting in behalf of this society was held on Wednesday at the Hanover-square Rooms. A large assembly, mostly ladies, filled the great room. The objects of the society are—1. To enable servants to secure amidst their fortunes in old age a government security; 2. Endowments for their children at fourteen or twenty-one years of age; 3. A sum of money at death to cover the expense of burial; 4. A home for female servants out of place, and a model lodging for male servants, 5. A registry for servants. From the second annual report it appears that 1,000 new members have been added this year to the list, the increased list attended with complete success. The first consists, then, of 1,000 members of provident members without any entrance fee; and, secondly, in the application of the annual surplus of the benevolent fund to the reduction of the premiums to be paid by the provident members. In May, 1848, there were only seven provident members; there are now no fewer than fifty-eight. Of these, one has contracted for an immediate annuity, and others for deferred annuities, five for endowments, and one for a policy of assurance. The total annual value of the annuities contracted for is £1134; the total annual premium to be paid for the same is £360 15s. 10d.; and the total amount of bonus thus approved by the directors, but not yet complete with the National Debt Commissioners, the annual value of which is £360; and the total annual premium to be paid for the same is £102 9s. 8d. The total sum received by the society from servants for the purchase of annuities during the last year is £1287 18s. 10d.; the total paid by the Society on behalf of servants to the Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt in the last year is £1,192 12s. 10d.; and the total received from servants.

The society was brought into operation in March, 1845, is £12,5 9s. 7d.; the future of the year exceeded its income by the sum of £243 12s. It is proposed to establish a home for female servants out of place, and a model lodging-house for men servants who do not sleep in their masters' houses, or are out of place. A registry and library will be attached to both the homes and the model lodging-house, and the characters of servants, when duly authenticated, entered in a book and preserved for future reference in the registries. His Royal Highness Prince Albert, who was received with loud applause, took the chair. On the platform were Lord Ebrington, the Bishop of Exeter, the Bishop of Chichester, the Bishop of Salisbury, Lord Ashley, the Archbishop of Canterbury, Archdeacon Manning, the Bishop of London, Sir T. Acland, Lord J. Russell, &c. From the general report it appeared that, in the metropolis alone, there were returned as servants, at the census of 1841, male servants, 39,303; female, 129,401. Total, 168,701; which was nearly one in eleven of its whole population. There were at the same period in England and Wales, including the metropolis, 976,885. The number of the servants who are paupers in our workhouses is lamentably great. The speech of his Royal Highness was highly appropriate, and was enthusiastically received. During the proceedings there was a very liberal subscription made.

RAGGED SCHOOL UNION.—On Tuesday evening the fifth annual meeting of friends and supporters of this society was held in the large room of Exeter Hall, which was crowded in every part. The platform was also very much filled. The attendance of ladies in the body of the hall, and in the galleries was numerous. Amongst those present were the Duke of Argyll, the Marquis of Westminster, Lord Brabazon, Lord Londesborough, &c. The report was read, and the proceedings were opened with prayer. The annual report stated that during the past year the committee had been enabled to extend the usefulness of the industrial branch considerably. The income of the funds was also very remarkable during the year. In the previous year the subscriptions to the Union amounted only to £83, but during that past closed there had been received £433. The donations in the previous year were £30, and in the past year they had extended to the sum of £316. This beneficial increase was after hinted to the committee to the effect produced by a special appeal made on behalf of the Union in Australia—to the establishment of a Ragged School Union Society—and to the appointment of a secretary and collector who devote the whole of their energies to the advancement of the objects of the institution, and to the fact that in consequence of the efforts of their noble chairman, government had adopted the plan of giving outfits and free passages to Australia to the children attending the schools, and had already sent out 150 of the boys and girls attending them. During the past year the society assisted about sixty schools with pecuniary grants; but the amount remained to schools for the next year was upwards of £600, while the income from annual subscriptions was only about £450. There are now 82 ragged schools in operation in London and its suburbs, with an attendance of upwards of 9000 children who are taught by voluntary and paid teachers. Of these schools 28 are open on Sunday evenings, during week evenings and on Sunday. Sewing and industrial classes have been formed in several of the schools, in one of the lowest parts of Westminster (Old Pye-street) the society has had a juvenile refuge and asylum for the past two years; 80 boys and girls are there educated, and to some extent provided with food and clothing. The report concluded with an appeal to the benevolent and the patriotic to contribute towards the funds of the society. From the statement of the receipts and expenditure, it appeared that the receipts from all sources during the year amounted to £4142, which sum, with the exception of a balance in hand of £466, had been expended in the promotion of the immediate objects of the society. A considerable increase in the receipts was anticipated, and new schools were about to be opened. That there are in the metropolis many thousands of poor youths and children, who, from the neglect, the poverty, the desertion, or the loss of parents, are entirely destitute of the means of instruction, appeared from all the evils of ignorance, and to all the allurements of vice; and that free schools for gratuitously erecting and industrial schools, are well deserving the hearty support of all true friends to the poor.—A "that this society, having for its express object the education and support of free evening and industrial schools, is entitled to take a stand among the most valuable and benevolent institutions of our land: that it is the duty of all who are friends of education, to unite in giving for such a great and good work, on the broad protestant basis of the Sacred Bible. Union Chapels and Schools are now instituted on behalf of the institution, and several subscriptions of considerable amount were announced.

IN ROYAL BRAZILIAN MINING ASSOCIATION.—The half-yearly meeting of this association was held on Thursday at the London Tavern; J. Walker, Esq., in the chair. The report stated that the gloomy reports received by the directors from Mr. Henwood, the commissioner of the company abroad, at the commencement of the present year, contrasted with the satisfactory state of the mines at the date of the previous report. This disadvantageous view of the condition of the workings was on the assumption that the mines could not be sunk deeper than the fourteen fathoms, and that the pumps were not equal to the drainage required. In consequence of this state of things, the directors submitted the whole matter to Captain Hitchen, who first advised the purchase of the lease of the Bananal mine, on the assumption that it was practicable to sink the shaft to forty fathoms. Captain Hitchen confirmed the views of the directors, and it had been arranged that this gentleman should go out to Brazil to superintend the mechanical arrangements which were deemed necessary. The auditory statements of receipt and expenditure for the half-year ending the 31st December, 1848, shows a debit balance of £577 4s 10d., instead of £212,172 12s 7d., as it stood at the close of the last half-year. The mines have yielded a surplus for the last six months of £413 18s 2d. In a postscript to the report the directors state that the quantity of gold raised from the 1st of January to the 26th of March amounted to 56lbs. The report was adopted, and the meeting separated, after giving a vote of thanks to the chairman.

NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF IRELAND.—A general meeting of this company was held on Thursday, at their offices in Broad-street, Sir J. W. Young, Bart., M.P., in the chair. The report of the directors for the last half-year was read, and alluded to the extraordinary depression of trade and finance of Irish produce during the last year, which had so little favoured banking operations generally. The National Provincial Bank of Ireland were, however, in a position to declare a dividend of 4 per cent. on the last half-year, and the rest or balance of undivided profit amounted to £11,038 16s. 8d. Resolutions, authorising the dividend and re-electing the retiring directors, were passed; and a vote of thanks to the chairman closed the business of the day.

FINANCIAL AND PARLIAMENTARY REFORM.

MEETING IN SOUTHWARK.—On Wednesday morning a public meeting of the inhabitants of the borough of Southwark was held in the Town-hall, in pursuance of a requisition addressed to William Prideaux, Esq., the high bailiff, and signed by upwards of 160 electors, for the purpose of considering the best mode of co-operating with, and furthering the views of, the Metropolitan Financial and Parliamentary Reform Association, now fairly established, under the presidency of Sir Joshua Walmsley. The chair was taken by the High Bailiff. Every available space in the Hall was crowded. The following resolutions, and a petition to the Parliament based thereon, were agreed to:—1. "Resolved—That it is the opinion of this meeting that the present system of taxation is based upon erroneous and unjust principles; for while on the one hand it presses unduly upon the labouring and middle classes in the large amount of customs and excise duties levied upon articles of consumption, so on the other hand it exempts parties from taxation who, as owners of real property, are exempted from taxation and legacy duty, although many equitable claims to be so relieved; and they are also of opinion that the expenditure of the public moneys is wasteful and lavish, and ought to be greatly reduced." 2. "That in the opinion of this meeting the present grossly unequitable taxation exist, which are caused by the imperfect representation of the people in the Commons House of Parliament; and, therefore, that the first and most important step is to endeavour to amend the representation, by widening the electoral basis, and causing to be represented persons rather than property, and thus make the House of Commons what the constitution designed it to be, a truer reflex of the minds of the people." 3. "That this meeting cordially approving and earnestly desiring to co-operate with the Metropolitan Financial and Parliamentary Reform Association, established to secure retrenchment in the national expenditure and extension of the franchise, do solemnly call on the electors and inhabitants of this borough to join the district association; and also to adopt the eminently practical suggestion of making as many of the inhabitants of this borough freeholders and voters as possible; it being chiefly by such means that the contest now beginning with the privileged classes will be brought to a triumphant issue."

TEMPNEY AND WHITECHAPEL.—On Wednesday evening a numerously attended meeting of a similar character was held by the inhabitants of the Tower Hamlets, at the King's Arms tavern, Mile-end-road; W. Williams, Esq., late M.P. for Coventry, in the chair. Resolutions in accordance with the object of the meeting were unanimously agreed to amidst much enthusiasm.

At INSBURY, also, a meeting of the same kind was held on Wednesday evening.

ROYAL BOTANIC SOCIETY'S FETE.—On Wednesday, the first *fête* of the season of the Royal Botanic Society took place at their grounds in the Inner Circle. The weather, in the morning, was very unpromising; but, at two o'clock, when the gates were opened to the general company, the sun shone out, and for the next few hours the gardens were thronged by fashionable company. The form display was very great. The shades were many and the beds were still more abundant, and presented that endless variety of form and tint for which the tribe is celebrated. The pelargoniums were in great force, and offered innumerable choice specimens, many of them quite new. The roses, also, maintained their claim for beauty and sweetness. Those who have an eye for the curious what seeking the beautiful, were gratified by the fantastic features of the orchids, and by the many-coloured tuberous-rooted calceolarias. There were pansies, also, with their English name and association, to show that the Society has not forgotten our native and dazzling strangers; and some graceful ferns—a tribe of plants whose gracefulness is the favour they now receive in modern ornamental grounds. One portion of the gardens was devoted to the display of American plants, where a collection of hydrangeas are now in bloom, and where it appears there is to be a special exhibition of the more remarkable transplanted flowers.

The grand review of the Household Brigade, with the Scots Fusilier Guards from Chelsea, and those two gallant and nightly distinguished regiments, the 42nd or Royal Welch Fusiliers, from Gosport, and the Rifle Brigaders, from Portsmouth, will take place in Hyde Park on her Majesty's birthday, Thursday, the 24th inst. The whole of the troops will be under the command of Lord Frederick Fitzclarence.

The Attorney-General will hold an entertainment to the members of the Bar, in honour of her Majesty's birthday, will take place at the Albion on Saturday (this day).

DEATHS AND DEATHS FOR THE WEEK ENDING MAY 12.—It is satisfactory to observe that the last return indicates a continued tendency in the whole health of the metropolis. The deaths registered in the week appear to be less than the average, the numbers having gradually fallen during four successive weeks from the middle of April, when they were respectively 1069, 1058, 986, and in the last week 953. The result is certainly, notwithstanding recent severe attacks of temperature which in last week was considerably under the average of seven years, though has been much above it during great part of that unmediately preceding. The deaths from zymotic or epidemic diseases, in the aggregate, were 206, and exceeded the average by 8, in the two preceding weeks they were 10 and 16. Of the diseases in this class, which sometimes prevail extensively, whooping cough continues to be fatal to a less number of persons than usual; diarrhœa and dysentery are fatal to 12, or 1 less than the average, showing a decrease for weeks in succession to 3, or only 2 more than the average. Measles, which increases a little, is 33, or 12 in excess of the and scarlatina, which continues to decline, to 40, or 8 in excess. The deaths from bronchitis and pneumonia are only exceeds in a certain to an inconsiderable extent; that from phthisis is in less amount than usual. Death was recorded from influenza. The deaths of two men, one 68 and the other 71 years of age, are described as the result of intemperance, which proceeded in one case typhus fever, and in the other delirium tremens. A man of exceeding great cerebral excitement." The births were 1,

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.—The mean height of the barometer during the week was 29.835 in.; the mean daily height was above 30 in. on Saturday, only. The mean daily temperature, was 54.7 deg., on Saturday, continuously fell, to 42.2 deg. on Thursday; on Friday and Saturday it rose to about 47 deg. The mean of the week was 49 deg. 5 min. It was 9.7 deg. below the average of the corresponding week of seven years.

RIOT AT MONTREAL.

BURNING OF THE HOUSES OF ASSEMBLY.

By the mail steam-ship *Europa*, which arrived in Liverpool on Monday, we have advices of a very serious character to the 21st inst. from Halifax.

The political outbreak, so long threatened, has burst forth at Montreal.

The long delayed sanction of the Governor-General, Lord Elgin, was given on the 25th ult. to the Rebellion Losses Indemnity Bill—a measure which has drawn forth the greatest hostility from the English party in the provinces, and immediately on the populace being made acquainted with the fact their fury knew no bounds.

The occurrences of the afternoon of the 25th were of a truly alarming character. The mob were outside Parliament House in crowds to ascertain the fate of the obnoxious measure. On finding that it had been sanctioned they pelted the Governor, when entering his carriage, with rotten eggs, dirt, &c., amidst a shower of which the vice-regal *cortège* drove off. An egg struck his excellency in the face. A few hours knew the excitement in the city became uncontrollable, and by o'clock printed notices of a mass meeting, to be immediately held in the Champ de Mars, were issued. Persons were consequently in state of excitement, by driving through the streets in calashes with large bells. The fire bells were brought into requisition. At eight o'clock a crowd of 4000 persons or more assembled, and after strong resolutions had been passed, the cry was raised "To the Parliament buildings!" The enraged multitude immediately rushed through the streets, and by nine o'clock the first stone was thrown through a window into the midst of the Legislative Assembly, at the time in full session. A constant shower was kept up into the windows till everything was smashed. In the meantime the members assembled in the lobby. At the head of the mace of the leaders of the mob rushed into the Chamber, and one, having taken hold of the Speaker's chair, announced. "Gentlemen, the French Parliament is dissolved!" They then rushed out with the mace, to present it to Sir Allan M'Nab, as Commander-in-chief.

The cry of "Fire!" was now raised, and it was soon found that the Parliamentary houses were in flames in a hundred places. The fire spread with great rapidity, and in half an hour the buildings were one sheet of flame. The mob had now augmented to 7000, and the burning building was surveyed with the most fiendish demeanour on the part of the spectators. At first the firemen refused to work their engines, and only attempted to save the buildings of stone; and, in consequence, all the archives and records of the colonies for upwards of a century were destroyed.

The only articles saved from the general destruction are the mace of the Lower House, the very fine portrait of the Queen, to save which every one

REMAINS OF THE HOUSES OF ASSEMBLY, AT MONTREAL

seemed to contend in earnest rivalry, and a cart-load of books. The mace is a silver gilt, and cost £600 three years ago. It is about seven feet high, surmounted by a crown. The mace belonging to the Upper House is destroyed. Several valuable pictures were destroyed; Portraits of George III., George IV., Sir George Prevost, several ex-Speakers of the colony, and one of Jaques Cartier, the discoverer of Canada, which was a copy of a picture presented by the Mayor of St. Malo to the Historical Society of Quebec. The books are valued as high as £100,000. This must be an exaggeration; but they were numerous, and some very scarce.

Eleven hundred volumes of records of the British House of Commons, of which no other copy was extant, were destroyed. Not eighty dollars' worth of property was saved. The loss is irreparable. The Queen's picture, which was saved from the burning buildings, is said to have been destroyed in the streets. The party in charge of the mace carried it to Donegana's Hotel, and there placed it in the hands of Sir Allan M'Nab. No lives were lost. T. B. Turner, Esq., of the *Montreal Courier*, Sir Allan M'Nab, and the Hon. W. Badgeley, in attempting to save some books from the library, were nearly lost. They were obliged to drop the works and rush for the Legislative Council chamber-door, which, to their horror, they found locked. Their cries were heard by a party in the library of the council, who had axes, with which they forced the door open, and enabled them to escape by a ladder from the balcony. It was rumoured amongst the mob that the French members were hid in the cellars, and would be destroyed by the fire. The announcement was received with the most brutal cheers. At twelve o'clock, satisfied with the work of the evening, the multitude dispersed. His Excellency the Governor-General, with his family, came into town, and remained all night under the protection of a large guard at Government House.

Early on the 26th, Messrs. Mack, Howard, Montgomerie, and Ferries, proprietor of the *Montreal Gazette*, were arrested on a charge of arson, and committed for trial. The excitement during the day was intense. A mob of 3000 persons accompanied them to the gaol; but, through the influence of their leaders, the mob were prevented from any outbreak.

On the 27th, at two o'clock, a mass meeting was held by the principal merchants and inhabitants of Montreal, in the Champ de Mars, at which the following resolutions were unanimously passed

1. Resolved,—"That this meeting views with extreme regret and pain the present state of excitement of the public mind, and the recent destruction of public and private property in this city, and pledges itself to maintain public order by all means in its power."

2. Resolved,—"That the assent of the Governor-General to the bill for the payment of rebellion losses, in the opinion of this meeting, caused, although it cannot justify, the recent uncontrollable outbreak of popular feeling."

3. Resolved,—"That, while we have to complain of his Excellency having allowed his advisers, with the weight of his sanction, and the influence of his Government, to introduce the bill in question, we have, in addition, to complain that he has violated a fundamental law of our provincial constitution, by disobeying the Royal instruction to reserve all bills of an unusual character."

4. Resolved,—"That the Governor-General, having been addressed in a constitutional manner by the British inhabitants of the province, to withhold his assent from the said bill, and their prayers so expressed having been treated with indifference by him, it is our duty to petition the Queen to disallow the said bill and recal the Governor."

5. Resolved,—"That the following petition to her most gracious Majesty be adopted by this meeting —

"TO HER MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTY THE QUEEN.

"The humble petition of the undersigned, your Majesty's dutiful and loving subjects, resident in the province of Canada,

"Sheweth: That your Majesty's representative in this province, the Right Hon. the Earl of Elgin and Kincardine, by giving the Royal assent to a bill for compensating rebels for losses inflicted by your Majesty's troops, and by others of your loyal subjects, acting under the orders of your Majesty's officers, hath seriously impaired your Majesty's Royal authority, and endangered the peace and tranquillity of the province.

"That your petitioners feel most acutely the outrage thus offered to your Majesty's Royal authority, and the insult to themselves—an outrage and an insult, they believe, unexampled in the history of nations, and which strikes at the foundations of allegiance and obedience, which are reciprocal with government and protection.

"And they humbly pray that your Majesty will graciously be pleased to recal the said Earl of Elgin and Kincardine from the government of this province, which he can no longer administer with safety to the State or honour to your Majesty; and that your Majesty will also disallow the said bill, which is an insult and a robbery to every man who, in the time of trial, stood forth to defend your Majesty's crown and dignity.

"And your petitioners will ever pray," &c.

There was no subsidence of the excitement after the holding of the meeting on Friday. It was reported, in the evening, that the French party were being sworn in as special constables and armed. It proved correct. The British portion were persuaded by the leaders to wait till armed, and an encounter took place between about twenty English gentlemen and these constables, who fired on them. Only a few of the small party had arms, which they discharged upon the mass, and slowly retreated, bearing off one of the party wounded in the leg by a pistol ball. During the whole night these were drilled, armed with cutlasses and pistols, in the Bonsecours-market. The military were under arms all night, and the artillery were kept drawn up in the square.

It is stated that Sir Benjamin D'Urban, Commander of the Forces, at a meeting of the Executive Council, on the previous evening, made remarks to the following purport to Colonel Tache, one of the Ministry:—He demanded to know by whose authority those men had been armed. He said he was there to protect her Majesty's dominions, and, by the aid of heaven, he would do that. It was unconstitutional to arm one portion of the population against the other. Turning round to General Gore, he said, "Go to his Excellency the Governor-General, and say, I send him a body of British troops to protect him, and that I will not consent to this clandestine arming of the French population. Disarm these men, and find by whose authority they were armed."

It was understood that Colonel Bruce and Colonel Tache did it on an order from the Government.

There cannot be a question of doubt but that a bloody conflict would have taken place in the streets had not the Governor-General resolved to take away the arms from the French.

On Saturday, the 28th, the Legislative Assembly met at Bonsecours-hall, when the following address to the Governor-General was agreed to by a considerable majority after several amendments had been rejected:—

"May it please your Excellency,—We, her Majesty's dutiful and loyal subjects, the Commons of Canada, in Parliament assembled, have witnessed with feelings of deep sorrow and indignation the proceedings of a mob of riotous and disorderly inhabitants of this city, who, in a time of profound peace and tranquillity, have committed several wanton and disgraceful outrages, as well upon persons as property, the most prominent of which is the destruction of the building occupied by the two Houses of Parliament. At such a moment of excitement we feel it to be due to ourselves and our constituents to assure your Excellency of the devoted loyalty and attachment of the people of Canada to the person and Government of our beloved Sovereign, and of their earnest desire to preserve their connexion with the parent state.

"We further beg leave to express to your Excellency our deep sense of the justice and impartiality which has uniformly characterised the constitutional Government of your Excellency, while assisted by the counsels of your former, as well as your present advisers, without reference to the policy of either.

"While we sincerely hope that the tranquillity of the city is now substantially restored, we feel it our duty to assure your Excellency of our cordial support of any measure which your Excellency may find it necessary to take for the preservation of the public peace, and we pledge ourselves to make good any expense that your Excellency may have found it necessary, or may yet find it necessary, to incur for the accomplishment of that object."

The latest accounts from Montreal are to the 2d inst., and they state that the Royalists from various districts were marching on the town, and that in their progress conflicts were occurring with the French *habitans*. Mobs of people had been moving in the neighbourhood of the city during the night of the 1st, in expectation of arrivals of French *habitans*, whom they meant to attack.

A deputation from Quebec came on the 1st to present an address to the Governor-General; and a large mob, numbering from 6000 or 7000, assembled to prevent their landing; but, notwithstanding their efforts to prevent them, they succeeded in effecting a landing at the Cross, about three miles below Montreal.

Large meetings were being held at Toronto and Kingston, and numerous petitions were getting up to her Majesty the Queen for a recal of Lord Elgin.

The whole country was in a state of the greatest excitement, and in many places the Governor-General was burnt in effigy.

THE ILLUSTRATIONS.

Upon our front page we have represented the Burning of the Houses of Assembly, sketched from the eastern extremity, joining the St. Ann's Market, on the night of April 25th, at half-past ten o'clock.

The second Illustration shows the ruins of the Houses of Parliament and here it

THE NEW MARKET, MONTREAL, IN WHICH THE PARLIAMENT NOW SIT

may be mentioned, that the mob would not allow the engines to be played except upon the adjoining buildings.

In the third Engraving is shown the New Market, at Montreal, in which the Parliament have sat since the destruction of their Houses of Assembly.

The city of Montreal stands upon the southern shore of the island of the same name—the largest of a beautiful group of isles that cluster in the expansive sheet of water formed by the confluence of the two great rivers, the St. Lawrence and the Ottawa.

The approach to the city, either from Quebec or from La Prairie, on the opposite side of the river, is exceedingly imposing. The massive towers of the French Cathedral, together with the several stately spires of the other churches, rising high above the glittering roofs of the handsome habitations of the citizens and the fine public buildings. A noble quay, with convenient wharves, extends along the river, which during summer and the fall is generally crowded with shipping.

The Parliament House, the total destruction of which was consummated during the recent outbreak, was originally St. Ann's Market. It was remodelled interiorly for the accommodation of the legislature, upon the removal of the seat of Government from Kingston to Montreal. Its dimensions were 342 feet in length by 80 in width; the central portion of the northern and southern fronts projecting four feet beyond the wings. It was constructed of cut stone—the beautiful blue limestone quarried in the island, and, though very plain—its only ornaments being a portico at either end—presented an effective appearance. It was, however, situated in a swampy part of the city, not far from the banks of the St. Lawrence.

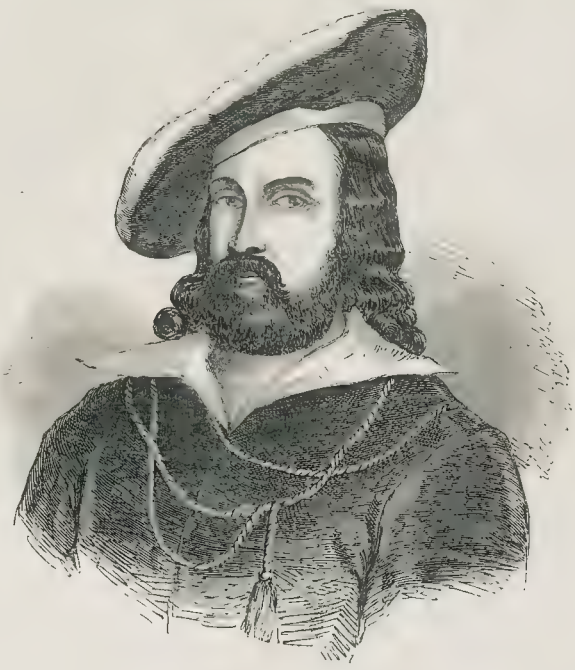
The ground-floor was occupied in the centre by a spacious public hall, from which extended corridors to the extremity of each wing, leading to the offices of the various clerks to the Council and Assembly. The central compartment of the upper story formed a lobby, with the apartments of the Sergeant-at-Arms, and refreshment-rooms. The chamber of the Legislative Council was situated in the east wing: it was very commodious, and richly fitted up, and had a gilt canopied throne, scarlet draperies, &c.

Immediately behind this chamber were the rooms of the Speaker and the clerks of the Council, beyond which, at the extremity of the building, was the Council's library.

The western wing was almost entirely taken up with the chamber of the Legislative Assembly, a vast apartment, ninety feet in length and forty-five in width, containing galleries, free to the public, capable of seating 900 persons, besides a reservation for ladies and the reporters of the press.

The chamber was illuminated by a bude light, and decorated and furnished in good style. The Speaker's chair was of carved dark wood, and had a splendid gilt clock inserted in the top. On either side were boxes, with draperies, and painted walls, for the reporters. Each member was provided with a desk and a comfortable arm-chair. The valuable library of the Assembly, the loss of which is irreparable, was deposited in the third floor of the central building. It is rather a curious fact that a river runs underneath the structure, along its entire length—the "Little River" having been tunnelled over upon the erection of St. Ann's Market.

The accompanying Illustrations are from Sketches by Mr. Somerville, the artist, of Montreal, and were received with the intelligence.



GARIBALDI, THE ROMAN GENERAL.

FRENCH INTERVENTION IN THE PAPAL STATES.

MATTERS are little changed in their main features at the Eternal City since our last publication. The accounts of the entrance, by means of a compromise with the Triumvirs, of the French troops within the city, were premature. A rumour to the same effect has reached us this week, but there is nothing authentic to confirm it. The probability of the event at an early period has been taken to justify the assertion of its actual occurrence. An account of an engagement between Garibaldi's corps and the advanced posts of the Neapolitan troops, in which the latter were said to have been worsted, has not been confirmed. The French troops, which have now increased their numbers by various reinforcements to about 15,000 men of all arms, are still encamped at Palo. They have made an exchange of prisoners with the Romans. The latest authentic intelligence, which is dated the 10th inst., is the most important that has yet arrived, that two deputies from the Republic have been despatched to Lord Palmerston to solicit his interference, and that General Oudinot, though he is advancing his camp nearer to Rome, promises not to renew an attack until the result of the mission be known. The delegates are M. Ronconi, Minister of Foreign Affairs, and M. Pescantini, late agent for Rome at Paris. The Neapolitans remain at Velletri.

The following is an official announcement from the Roman papers:—

"Romans,—On the 30th of April last about nine in the morning, the French sent an armed force against Rome to *free* us from liberty, divided into two parties, each 7000 strong. It commenced a double attack, one by the Porta San Panazzio, by the Via del Cassale di San Pio Quinto, the other towards the Circle of the Vatican. General Garibaldi, on hearing of the enemy's advance, hastened against him with his battalion. Other regiments were called out, and the First Roman Legion, the battalion of the University, and the second regiment of the line hastened to join him. This united force attacked the enemy, repulsed him, and made several prisoners. From the Porta Cavelleigiere to the Porta Angelica the mobilised National Guard, the Carabineers, and Civicos, in great numbers, drove back the enemy at every point where he appeared. It is impossible to narrate every act of valour performed by the troops. The superior officers all distinguished themselves; the several wounds they bear, however slight attest that fact.

"The officers of the staff performed their duty admirably.

"The subaltern officers and men merit the highest praise. They were cool and steady under the enemy's fire, and performed prodigies when they rushed on with the bayonet.

"The people in large numbers seconded the troops; all fought equally well for the country and for liberty.

"The telegraph announces that the French have retired in the direction of Castel Guido, leaving on the field many dead and wounded, and one piece of artillery, which was dismounted by our brave carbineers. To-day the French will all be at Castel Guido; they will soon go to Civita Vecchia, recross the sea, return to their own country, and tell the French nation that the 'few demagogues' and the 'factions of Rome' are millions of men resolved to live or die Republicans. We are a people who have rights, and, from the history of the past, we claim to be a great people. We are the heart of a nation who, having thrown off the chains of monarchy, are worthy of having conquered men educated to war, and always victorious in battle. In fine, we are Romans!"

"Romans! Yesterday was a glorious day for Rome and for all Italy, we can say without a boast. Our troops drove back on every point the attack of the enemy's columns, pursuing and causing them heavy loss, even to a distance of one mile from the city. The conduct of the Roman people was admirable in every respect. It is impossible to describe the joy and enthusiasm. The internal order of the city was not disturbed for a moment. Everywhere we exhibited love, generosity, and public charity. The victory was temperate as the battle was brave. The prisoners were received by the people as brethren led astray. Many of the French wounded, abandoned in the precipitate retreat of the army, are carefully treated by us. They all protest into a fratricidal war under the pretext of being sent to fight against the Austrians.

"Yesterday evening a calm and solemn festival succeeded the busy day. The city was gloriously illuminated. An armed population paraded the streets and squares, and filled the *cafés*, talking of the great event, and pledging themselves to be ready to renew it.

"The French retired, and do not seem disposed again to renew the offensive. General Oudinot has sent in a herald to ask for an exchange of prisoners—viz: to change our prisoners, verified by the Minister of War to be 500, against the battalion Melara, detained at Civita Vecchia. The exchange will be allowed, provided he also give up 4000 muskets, our property, retained by him in the same place. The Regiment of Borelli, with two battalions of the 1st and 2d of the Line, are marching from Terni towards Rome. From all the provinces the National Guard hasten to succour the capital. If the French army does not again march against us, we will assume the offensive."

Our Artist has sketched the contest at the Porta Cavelleigiere.

We give, also, a Portrait of the Roman General Garibaldi.

FIRST ATTACK OF THE FRENCH TROOPS AT ROME, NEAR THE PORTA CAVELLEGIERE.

OUR MAGAZINE COLUMN FOR MAY.

LADY CLAVERING AT PARIS.

People were all, however, glad enough to go to Lady Clavering's parties when her Ladyship took the Hôtel Bouflé in the Rue Grenelle at Paris and blazed out in the noble world there in the winter of 18[illegible]. She [illegible] took her up Viscount Barwig, our excellent ambassador, [illegible] her married tention. The princes of the family frequented her saloon. The most [illegible] noted of the English residents in the French capital were [illegible] countenanced [illegible] the various Lady Ellesbury, the sovers Lady Rockmans [illegible] received for ass- [illegible] terly, and of quite a dazzling moral purity: so great and beneficent an influence had the possession of ten thousand said (sweet) thousand a year exercised upon Lady Clavering's character and reputation. And her mundaneness and genteel-will were unbounded. Anybody (in society) who had a scheme of charity was sure to find her purse open. The French ladies of piety got money from her to support their schools and convents: she subscribed an enormous sum for a Protestant parsonage in Paris; for Father Barbarossa, who came to Europe to collect funds for his monastery on Mount Athos; for the Baptist Mission to Quashyboo, and the Quashee Bible Society; for Father [illegible] Indian mango of the Cannibal Islands. And it is on record of her that, on the same day on which Madame de Creeri got five Napo eons from her in support of the poor persecuted Jesuits, who were at that time very hot about it in France, Lady Clavering [illegible] her down in her subscription-list for the Rev. J. Ramshorn, who had [illegible] which ordered him to convert the Pope of Rome. And, in re- [illegible] and for the benefit of the wo- [illegible] by her Ladyship gave the best [illegible] grandest balls and suppers which were known in Paris during the [illegible]

INDIAN MEAL.

A Correspondent of *Fine Arts Magazine* writes:—"Three days ago I received, [illegible] from the barn of an American friend, as it was stowed there last autumn, [illegible] reel of Indian corn in its natural state. Many [illegible] ears, each [illegible] short corn, merely stript of its loose leaves. On each [illegible] of [illegible] shape, about the size of a large thick truncated carrot, there are perhaps about five hundred grains, arranged in close order in four eight columns: the colour, gold yellow, or in some cases with a decker of blood-red. These grains need to be rubbed off, and ground by some rational miller, whose mill-stones are hard enough for the work; that is all, the secret of preparing them. And here comes the important point. This grain, I now for the first time find, is sweet, among the sweetest—with an excellent taste, something like that of maize indeed. It seems to me, perhaps from novelty in part, decidedly sweeter than wheat, or any other grain I have ever tasted. So that, it would appear, all our experiments hitherto on Indian corn have been vitiated by its having a deadly offspring sin, or fundamental falsity to start with as if, in experimenting on Westphalian ham, all the ham presented to us hitherto for trial had been in a rancid state. The difference between ham and rancid ham, Mr. Soyer well knows, is considerable. This is the difference, however, this highly considerable one, we have had to encounter hitherto in all our experiences of Indian meal. Ground by a passable miller, and not by a bad one, and not [illegible] along with it this grain, I can already promise, will make excellent, cleanly, wholesome, and palatable eating, and be fit for the cook's art under all manner of conditions."

A VISIT TO VESUVIUS.

Vesuvius, the first object of curiosity to the stranger in Naples, has lately been attracting crowds to examine a crater which the action of the volcano has lately formed on the side farthest from the city. The new cone rises like an excrescence from the acclivity of the greater one. [illegible] Descending from the great cone during the present eruption, as I did at nightfall, a scene of inconceivable grandeur was suddenly revealed: at our feet lay a region apparently torn up by internal fires which thundered in hyphis their whole salt forming the crust above. The original crater was in powerful action, and [illegible] ing a continual shower of ashes over our heads that caused a feeling of suffocation, not a little augmenting the danger of our situation. But the new [illegible] formed cone was in a fierce activity that drew the attention from all else, shooting forth torrents of fire, roaring, and hissing, and crashing, with sounds I can compare to nothing else, which [illegible] owers of lava-rocks and ashes rose to an [illegible] pendous height with the blood-red foun- [illegible] Towards the lower country, the flank of this cone had been rent into [illegible] ar fissures in almost every hand, that descended down the acclivity and continued flowing in a serpentine course for [illegible] ten

EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

Writs have been issued for the election of a temporal peer of Ireland, to succeed the late Earl of Gosford in the House of Lords.

The Commissioners of the Treasury of Scotland [illegible] Rights have agreed to an address to her Majesty on the subject of the revival of their [illegible] Supreme Court of Session.

Count Persponcher, the new secretary to the Prussian Legation, has arrived [illegible] Public.

A postal convention has just been concluded between Belgium and France, whereby all letters from Paris to Belgium will pay only 40 centimes. This charge will come in force on the 1st of July.

It appears from a letter of the Bishop of Norwich, that it is the intention of the parties who have subscribed for the benefit of Emily Sandford to send her, under the protection of an elder brother, to one of the West India colonies.

The tenth anniversary festival of King's College Hospital was celebrated on Saturday, at the Freemasons' Tavern, when about 170 gentlemen sat down to dinner. During the evening the secretary announced the subscriptions and donations to be £3000.

The cholera has been moving down its hundreds in Paris during the past week. Among its victims were the friend of Madame de Staël, Madame Recamier, so well known for her beauty, literary taste, and conversational powers; and Madame de Rumigny, the wife of Louis Philippe's friend.

The Earl Dalhousie, we are happy to learn, is nearly recovered from his late severe indisposition.

The widow of the late M. A. Von Rothschild, the founder of the house which bears his name, died at Frankfort on the last week, aged 69 years.

The late Mr. D. Parsons, of Dudley, bequeathed £10,000, to be paid after the death of his sister, for establishing and supporting a school for the education of poor boys and girls (the children of parishioners of the town, or residing within four miles) in writing, arithmetic, sewing, and knitting, and in clothing the same boys and girls, who are to be supplied every Sunday with a penny loaf and a small piece of cheese. The testator's sister having died a fortnight ago, the school will, it is expected, soon be in operation.

It is reported that General Bem, in consideration of his distinguished services, has received from the grateful Hungarian nation the grant of the domain of Akenth. This princely estate, which formerly belonged to the late Archduke Joseph, Palatine of Hungary, when nothing its field officer of the day, had to proceed to the south-west gate of the barrack grounds at Woolwich, and it being very dark, between twelve and one o'clock on the night of Thursday week, his horse came on the ha-ha, the separation between the barrack-field and the common, and in attempting to jump over, fell short and broke his neck. The concussion the major sustained by the fall was severe, but fortunately not to such an extent as might have been expected, and he is now convalescent.

We are authorised, in contradiction of a report very much circulated within the last week, to state that Mr. Charles Russell has no intention whatever of retiring from the office of chairman of the Great Western Railway Company, so long as it may be the wish of the proprietors that he should continue to preside over their affairs, and the board shall possess the confidence of the company. Mr. Russell has relinquished the chair of the South Wales Company to prevent the possibility or imputation of having to perform any duty conflicting with the interests of the Great Western Railway Company.

On or on the 9th of the present month, no less than 135 petitions, bearing [illegible] signatures, were presented against the Navigation Bill, while those in favour of the measure only amounted to four, with 2443 signatures.

In consequence of the present depressed state of the agricultural interest, and the failure of last year's crops, Sir Ralph Lopes has, through his steward, intimated to his tenantry in Devonshire that he shall remit 20 per cent. on their rents which were due at Lady-day last.

On Wednesday week (afternoon), the plantation belonging to the Earl of Fife, on the north side of Holden Hill, was observed to be on fire, and although the neighbours turned out with alacrity, about three acres of plantation was destroyed before the flames were got under.

The solemn inauguration of the present King of the Netherlands, William III., with much pomp and splendour on Saturday, the 12th inst., as a royal command, celebrated on the following day in all the churches of Holland. The Dutch congregation in London numerously attended on Sunday in Austin Friars, and joined with their countrymen in prayers for the prosperous reign of the new King.

Mr Alfred Power is appointed the Poor-Law Commissioner in Ireland to succeed the hon. Mr. Twisleton, who has resigned his appointment under the Colonial Under Secretaries of State. Mr. Power has had considerable experience in the administration of the Poor-Laws, having been first one of the assistant commissioners in England, and afterwards in Ireland, on the introduction of the law there, and having filled the place of the assistant commissioner, resident in Dublin, ever since the re-constitution of the Poor-Law Board.

A scaffolding is now erected round the spire of Salisbury Cathedral, within a few yards of the top, in order to repair the vane, which were undertaken last summer. The extensive view to be had from the lofty summit will, no doubt, induce many of the adventurous, as on former occasions, to ascend the giddy height.

Charles James Monk, Esq., son of the Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol, has just arrived from his travels in Greece, Egypt, and Syria, after an absence from England of above a year and a half.

The new humorous work "Martin Toutround" is now known to have been the production of the celebrated author of "Hajji Baba of Ispaan," and "Zohrab." It would appear that the publisher has obtained the sanction of the family of the late Mr. Morier to make this announcement.

Mr. James O'Farrall, brother of the Governor of Malta, has been appointed a commissioner of National Education, in the room of the late Right Hon. A. R. Blake. There is no salary attached to this office.

Last week the officers of her Majesty's Customs in Hull seized no less than eleven casks, said to contain nearly 300 stand of fire-arms, that were brought for shipment on board one of the steamers to Hamburgh; no doubt intended for the Germans or Danes.—*Hull Packet.*

In the Irish Court of Chancery the total number of solicitors' bills lodged in the office of the taxing master, from the 1st of November, 1845, to the 1st of March, 1849, was 8035, amounting to £598,918, of which there were taxed or certified up to the 1st of March, 1849, 5439, amounting to £509,058. The number remaining untaxed or uncertified on the 1st of March, 1849, was 2596, amounting to £262,885.

The Lancashire Fens are not quite so unhealthy as rumour would have it, at least they are not hostile to longevity. Three widow ladies (sisters) met together at Fleketon, on Wednesday, the 2nd instant, to celebrate the birthday of the second widow, the united ages of the venerable trio amounting to 230 years. There are a brother and two other sisters of the same family, whose ages make 205 years; a total of 443 years for six individuals.

General Gilbert, to whose energy and skill is attributed the recent victory in India, is the same General Gilbert who was examined and personally interrogated in the great horse case tried a no two or three years since in Bristol. The general was a great observer of horse racing men. He rode his own horse at the Taunton and Exeter Races about nine years ago.

The vessel *Comaro*, of, and belonging to the United States of America, arrived in the handsome Docks, from Savannah and Matanzas, respectively, has brought a large cargo of foreign sugar, comprising 1050 boxes from the former, and 1850 bags from the latter place. This large cargo of sugar was necessarily entered to be warehoused and declared to be for exportation only or under foreign country, it being inadmissible, in the existing state of the navigation laws, for home use.

The serpentine has been re-filled, and now reaches its usual height, and there is sufficient water in the river to cause the overflow at the east end through the iron grating which furnishes the fall over the rocks into the dell beneath, which was formerly one of the most picturesque and attractive points in Hyde Park.

On Monday, the Hailsham and Eastbourne Extensions of the London and Brighton Railway were publicly opened, establishing a direct communication from the metropolis to those sea-side towns.

The engineers employed to survey the routes from Halifax to Windsor, in Nova Scotia, have reported favourably to the construction of a railroad between those two places, at a cost of from £300,000, to £330,000.

Late advices from California state that the large arrivals of goods at San Francisco had already reduced prices. Gold was still said to be found in abundance, and new deposits had been discovered equal if not superior in richness to those on the Sacramento.

Accounts from America, just received, inform us that the cotton crops throughout the States have suffered so much from the severe weather that prevailed during the month of April, that all hopes of saving any portion of them have entirely vanished. In some places the devastation is so great that scarcely any green ripling remains. The tobacco plants have been nearly killed; and the wheat and fruit crops have equally felt the influence of the cold.

The German papers state that the King of Prussia and the Diet of Frankfort have sent in a request to the King of Belgium to abolish gambling at Spa; but the Belgian government replied that this would not be done so long as the German and Prussian lotteries attracted such immense sums from abroad.

At St. Petersburgh the number of cases of cholera between the 21st and 26th of April was 360, 180 of which proved fatal. It has broke out again in several Russian cities. The average number of deaths is one in four.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"*J. W. G.*," *Langport.*—*Your opponent's datum is the reverse of the less respecting Position, which supposes white that is always to move. Castle* [illegible] *Player's Book has been moved; it the king be in check; if there be any space between the King and Rook or the King's way over any square attacked by an enemy.*

"*Constant Reader*," *Bath.*—*See the "Chess-Player's Hand-book," p. 37.*

"*S. L.*," *Devizes, obviously sends us the "Indian Problem," which has been heretofore published it, it is at our service.*

"*P. T. C.*," *Corpus Christi.*—*The emendations shall be examined, and any further errors which you may discover we shall be glad to have pointed out. So far as the vote in the Plon Conté game goes, you are decidedly mistaken.*

"*J. G. T.*" *1. If not inadvisable, they are conceivable terms, at any rate. 2. The "Chess playing Village," you allude to is Stabern, in Germany. When less pressed for room, we may give a brief account of its customs as regards the game of Chess.*

"*Alpha.*" *We have not space this week. The key move in Enigma No. 433 is P to K B 8th becoming a Bishop.*

"*G. A. S.*," *Bristol.* *The "Chess-player's Handbook" is published by Bohn, of York-street, Covent-Garden, but can be got of any bookseller in your city.*

"*One Hundred*" *—We have not room this week. The Problem appeared on the weekly wrapper of the Chess-Player's Chronicle for two or three years.*

"*Short.*"—*None whatever.*

"*N. S. N.*"—*It is the celebrated Indian Problem. Play,* 1. *B to Q B sq.* 2. *K to K sq.* 3. *K to Q 2d.* 4. *K to Q 4th, discovering check and mate.*

"*W. L. Jun.*" *It shall be examined.*

"*D. L. T.*" *We have not room to give the solutions of No. 275; they would occupy nearly half a column. See page 303 of this new treatise, the "Chess-Player's Companion."*

"*Agdrea.*"—*The corrections marked were for the most part made in the revised edition, published some months since.*

"*Solutions by*" *"S. P. Q." "F. W. P." "D. J. K." "Derveon," "Ferdinand," "A. B." "P. O. R." "H. R." "A. D." "B. S." "G. P." "G. W." "H. T." "Julz" "Short." "G. A. B." "T. G. P." "A. G. M. C." "F. R." "R. F." "J. D." "D. L. T." "S. E." "M. E. R." "Silk." "G. E. D." "W. H. T. B." "H. F. J." "W. L. Jun." "W. J. J." "Sirk." "T. G. F." are correct. Those by "Job," "Philomath," "L. M. N." are wrong.*

*** Those correspondents whose communications remain unanswered, will understand that the delay is owing to the want of space.

*** Any amateur wishing to engage in a game of chess, will find a competitor on application by letter to F. F., Post-office, [illegible].

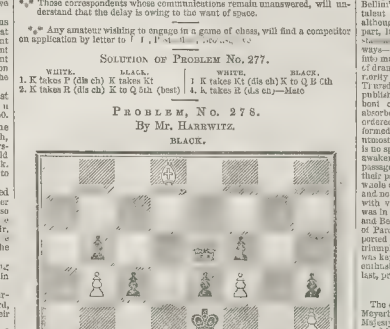
SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 277.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. K takes P (dis ch)	K takes Kt	1 K takes Kt (dis ch)	K to Q B 5th
2. K takes B	K to Q 5th (best)	4. K takes B (dis ch)—Mate	

PROBLEM, NO. 278.

By Mr. HARRWITZ.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White, playing first, mates in five moves

MATCH BY CORRESPONDENCE

BETWEEN THE CHESS CLUBS OF LONDON AND AMSTERDAM.

WHITE (Amsterdam).	BLACK (London).
	32. K R to Q R 6th

Amsterdam to play.

CHESS IN PARIS.

The following game is part of a contest between Mr. Buckle, the well-known English player, and Mr. Kieseritzky, the Livonian.

(Giuoco Piano.)

WHITE (Mr. K.)	BLACK (Mr. K.)	WHITE (Mr. B.)	BLACK (Mr. K.)
1. P to E 4th	P to K 4th	23. Q to K 7th	Q to her 4th
2. K Kt to B 3d	Q Kt to B 3d	24. R to K 4th	R to K B sq
3. K B to Q B 4th	K B to Q B 4th	25. Kt to K 2d (*c*)	Q takes Q B P
4. P to Q B 3d	K Kt to B 3d	26. K to R 2d	Q takes Q Kt P
5. P to Q 4th	P takes P	27. Q takes Q B P	Q takes K B P (*g*)
6. P takes P	B to Q Kt 5th (ch)	28. R to K 7th (*d*)	Kt to K 4th
7. Q B to Q 2d	Kt takes K P (*a*)	29. R to Q 6th	P to Q B 3d
8. B takes B	Q Kt takes B	30. Q to K 8th	Kt to K B 3d
9. B takes K B P (ch)	K takes B	31. R takes Q Kt P	Q to K B 5th
10. Q to her R 3d (ch)	P to Q 4th	32. Q to K 6th (ch) (*e*)	K to B sq
11. Kt to K 5th (ch)	K to his 2d	33. Kt takes Kt	Q to K B 5th (ch)
12. Q takes Kt (ch.)	Q to her 3d	34. K to K sq	P takes Kt
13. Q to her Kt 3d	K B to K sq	35. Q to K R 6th	Q to K R 3d
14. Castles	K to K B sq	36. R to Q Kt 6th	P to Q R 4th
15. R to K sq (*q*)	Kt to K B 4th	37. R to Q 6th	R to K Kt sq
16. Q Kt to Q B 3d	Q to her K 5th (*b*)	38. R takes Q B P	Q to her 8th (ch)
17. Q to Q R 3d (ch)	K to Kt sq	39. K to R 2d	Q to K B 5th (ch)
18. Q to Q sq	Q Kt to K 5th (*c*)	40. K to K sq	R to Q B sq
19. Q Kt takes Q P	Kt takes Kt	41. R to Q B 5th (*f*)	Q to her 5th (ch.)
20. Kt takes B	Q takes Q P (*d*)	42. R to K sq	R takes R (*f*)
21. P to K 3d (*c*)	Kt takes B (ch)	43 Q to K B 8th	
22. R takes R	Kt to K B 5th	And white mates.	

(*a*) This is objectionable, as the next few moves show.

(*b*) Threatening to win a Kt at once.

(*c*) B to K B 4th would have been better.

(*d*) Proper to take advantage of the move, we believe, should have cost the game.

(*e*) Instead of playing this, it appears to us that White would have gained a conclusive superiority, both in force and position by moving his Kt to K 8d.

(*f*) Needlessly throwing away a Pawn.

(*g*) Hazardous and unwise, because it leads the Queen out of range of her King's quarters

(*h*) At the first view it appears that White must lose the game by checking with the Q at her 8th. Upon looking into the positions, this does not appear to be the case, for supposed

28. Q to her R 6th (ch) K to R sq

29. Q to K B 7th R to K Kt sq

and Black may preserve his advantage.

(*i*) Playing R to Q Kt 4th beforehand seems to us preferable to this check.

(*k*) He appears to have no better move.

(*l*) An unaccountable blunder! He had simply to take the Rook with his Queen, to win with the greatest ease.

CHESS ENIGMAS.

No. 442. By an AMATEUR.

White: K at his B 5th, R at K Kt 5th, B at K 3d, P at K Kt 2d.

Black: K at K B 3d, P at K Kt 2d, and K 4th.

White, having to play, mates in four moves.

No. 443. By E. H. G., Cambridge.

White: K at Q 4th, R at K 4th, B at K B sq, Kt at K R sq.

Black: K at K B 6th, P at K Kt 4th.

White engages to play only his bishop, and yet mate in four moves.

No. 444. By HERR KLING.*

White: K at Q 3rd, R at Q B 3rd, B at K R 6th, Kt at Q 4th, P at K B 5th and Q B 2nd.

Black: K at Q Kt 8th; P at K R 2nd, Q 2nd, and Q R 6th.

White to play, and mate in four moves.

No. 445. By HERR KLING.

White: K at his R 8th, Q at her R 5th, B at Q 2d, Kt at Q Kt 8th, Kt at Q B 7th, P at K 4th and Q B 6th.

Black: K at Q sq, Q at Q R sq, Rs at Q 2d and Q B sq, B at Q R 2d, Kt at Q R 3d; P at K R 3d, Q B 3d, K 3d, Q 4th, and Q 5th.

White to play, and mate in five moves

* The right the kindness of the author we are enabled to [illegible] these Enigmas, which differ from his former, only in the omission of Chess Problems—as we always require no records or solution of ours to find his way into every Chess Society of Europe.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

The current week has been barren of "events" in the racing world, the notification of all classes of the sporting community having been engrossed [illegible] towards the scene of action, and by Monday will all have the [illegible] about a month for the Oaks; fair average entries for the plates [illegible] but it is Grand Stand Plates [illegible] it, ought to prove an attractive race will be a failure; the [illegible] the descent of having brought it about. Many of the animals in the Stakes being "dark," and the public [illegible] and speculation brisk. Should the weather prove favourable, the lessee of the course, and the other parties interested in the success of the meeting, will, no doubt, retrieve their losses at the so-called "spring" meeting in April

TATTERSALL'S.

THURSDAY.—So much time was occupied in comparing, that business did not commence till late in the day, and at the best was dull. The Derby betting, however, was rendered important by the absence of the Flying Dutchman and Nunnykirk, who were in excellent favour. Glaucus, Clarissa, and Sister to Arkwright were most in demand on the Oaks.

DERBY.

9 to 1 agst Flying Dutchman	15 to 1 agst Vanguard	20 to 1 agst Honeycomb
9 to 1 — Nunnykirk	20 to 1 — Ribston	30 to 1 — Old Dan Tucker
6 to 1 — Palmer (t)	20 to 1 — Tatarus	30 to 1 — Cotherstone
7 to 1 — Chatsmer	22 to 1 — The Knight	30 to 1 — The Ole Fox
	60 to 1 — Lord Lincoln	

OAKS.

6 to 1 agst Glaucus (t)	15 to 2 agst Sir Ivo Archyebus	18 to 1 agst Eva
7 to 1 — Woodlark	10 to 1 — Lady Tryphena	16 to 1 — Westcountry Lass
7 to 1 — Clarissa (t)	10 to 1 — Lady Jersey	

THE THEATRES.

HER MAJESTY'S.

Alboni in opera buffa is struggling for mastery with Persoli in "Norma" [illegible] with a parody respectable [illegible] Bellini's opera. Alboni has this week had the stage to herself. Her fame and talent are by this time indissolubly associated with the "Cenerentola;" but although it is new two years and more since she has been indentified with the part, like a judicious and conscientious artist, she has striven to rise above the [illegible] and to impart [illegible] Her improvement in an actress equals her superiority as a singer. In "Cenerentola" she performed on Saturday and on Tuesday with a success the most striking—the lists of the notables published by our daily contemporaries bear witness to the crowded Alboni could bring together, even the very next night after Lind had absorbed its money and the feelings of the audience. Her Majesty ordered the "Barbiere" and the last scene of "Ernani" to be performed on Thursday last. Here Alboni's resources were tasked to the utmost, and she rose proportionably to the demand made on her genius. There is no species of vocal excellence that she did not essay whether the tones that awaken sympathy by their softness and beauty of intonation, or those chromatic passages which astonish by their execution, impetuosities, boldness, and what shall their perfect appropriateness to the subject. Not a passage did she sing in the Weels course of the opera but was accompanied by a murmur of admiration, and not a song but was encored more loudly—particularly the air from "Ismy," with variations. She was admirably seconded by Labloche, who, as *Dariolo*, was in admirable fettle, making even royalty laugh audibly, and by Gardoni, and Beletti. On Thursday, in the same night, they were entrusted the parts even of Persoli and the buffa spirit of Alboni; whilst between the operas Rosati declaimed Shakspeare, in the genius of water, and Carlotta, in "Electra," maintained triumphantly her position as a star. The consequence was, that the audience was kept in the highest spirits from the beginning to end of the performances; the enthusiasm at the conclusion of each performance, and particularly at the last, presenting the most cheering spectacle.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.

The completeness of the first representation, at the above establishment, of Meyerbeer's "Robert le Diable," on Saturday night, in the presence of her Majesty and Prince Albert, and a great assemblage of rank and fashion, as well as of literary and artistical celebrities, may be cited hereafter as one of the most remarkable performances in our musical epoch. To have produced a work of the [illegible] kind, on a scale even surpassing the best days of the Académie Royale de Musique, in Paris, where "Robert le Diable" was first so dazzled, on the 21st of November, 1831, reflects the highest credit on all the *artistes*, mas cal, coreographic, and scenic, engaged in the mounting of the opera. And that, at the [illegible] unexpected difficulties arose, which menaced the success of the [illegible] Miss Hayes was labouring under such a severe sore throat on Saturday, that her medical adviser gave no hope of her singing for some days; and, in order not to postpone the anxiously-expected production, Madame Dorus Gras was induced upon to undertake the part of *Alice*.

The great drawback on the first night was the late hour before the performance was over. The cast was then: *Alice*, Mdme. Dorus Gras; the *Princess Isabella*, Mdlle. Corbari; *Dame Ermony*, Mdme. Bedini; and *Helena* (the Abbess), Mdlle. Wuthier; *Roberto*, Signor Salvi; *Alberto*, Signor Romagni; *Rambaldo*, Signor Lavia; the *Prior*, Signor Tagliafico; the *Herald*, M. Massol; *Major Domo*, Signor Soldi; Cavaliers—appointed to the Duke, Polonoi, and Raoke; and *Bertramo*, the fiend father, Signor Marini. The leading off of the trombones, in the *andante maestoso* of the short overture was very fine, and its inner parts beautifully developed. The view of Palermo, while shipping, landing of arms and stores, the tents of the knights in the foreground, formed an animated tableau. The "Drinking Chorus" was sung with infinite spirit. Lavia gave the ballad "Regnava un tempo" nicely in the first verse, but its intonation was at fault in the second. Madame Dorus Gras sang the romance "Vanne, disse," admirably, but her voice exhibited signs of fatigue.

The [illegible] scene, forming the *finale* of the first act, was superbly executed, the acting and singing of Salvi and Marini, and the by-play of the gambling knights, admirable. Marini's making up of the fiend father (copied from that of Levasseur, the original *Bertram*) was most effective. Mdlle. Corbari has not flexibility enough to give due effect to the florid cavatina "En vain, j'espère" ("In vain I hope"). The choir, chorus, music, numerous armorial bearings, and arms of the knights, the gorgeous banners, groups of ladies, pages, &c., in the *finale* of the second act, were on the grandest scale. Massol coming on the stage to sing only the few passages of the part of the *Herald* to *Robert*, on behalf of the *Prince of Grenada*, was an instance of artistic devotion and self-denial which ensured him a great reception. The semi-chorus of tenors and basses, and the working up of the *stretta*, are beyond all praise.

The first two acts, which are within the realms of the real, filled with chevalric [illegible], are perfect contrary to the gloomy plunge into the ideal, which Scribe and Delavigne, the authors of the libretto, have revealed in, to supply the [illegible] with situations in which his genius reigns supreme. The infernal agency, to which *Bertram* resorts to usurp the soul of *Roberto*, is depicted in sublime musical imagery by Meyerbeer. The scene painters, Grieve and Telbin, have wonderfully seconded the composer in his conceptions. The opening chorus was excellently sung and well marked; the dramatic energy of the latter was finely conceived, and the voice of the tenor in the simple strains of melody was most sympathetic. The scene of Marini, with the "Vasa Diabolica" and the infernal demons, whose terrific yells below ground to mortals from the very bowels of the earth, was one of the grandest displays of powerful vocalisation we have ever heard. It created an overwhelming sensation, several of whom he succeeded to the Prior and were [illegible] He was recalled again and again, and compelled to repeat the last movement Mdme. Dorus Gras, for whom, by the way, Meyerbeer composed *Alice*, [illegible] displayed her musical-like feeling in the well and tastefully [illegible] but it requires a fresher voice to make it tell. She acted the duo with Marini very effectively. The unaccompanied trio between her, Salvi, and Marini was delicious sung. The ardour of Salvi in the duo with Marini, "Les chevaliers de ma patrie," was unabated; his voice seemed to gain strength as the opera proceeded. The second scene in the third act—that of the resuscitated nuns—was a triumph of pictorial art. Casati, who invented the classic groups, was called on at the end of the act, but Grieve and Telbin ought to have shared in the honour. Mdlle Wuthier danced the *pas* with buoyancy, exhibiting some wonderful feats on the *pointes*

In the fourth act, in the apartment of the *Princess*, in the cavatina, "Robert, toi que j'aime," Corbari's beautiful voiced told powerfully, but her acting lacked spontaneity and finish.

The choir is of base voices, headed by Tagliafico, opening the fifth act, was splendidly sung. The duo in which is the air for the bass between Marini and Marini, and the glorious inspiration the trio in which *Alice* and *Bertramo*, impersonating the conflicting spirits of good and evil, contend for the soul of *Roberto*, went beautifully. The audience seemed quite taken by surprise at the gorgeousness of the last scene—the interior of the cathedral with the domed roof and crossed columns, the painted stained glass, and the galleries crowded with spectators at the union of *Roberto* and *Isabella*.

The ovation to Costa was never more richly earned.

On Tuesday night "Robert le Diable" was repeated, having been curtailed of a few comic recitatives and repeats; but the performance, with the delays in the third act for the scene effects, still exceeded four hours. With the omission of the *divertissement* in the second act, and of the grand pas de deux in the second and fourth acts, the opera might easily be reduced still more without impairing the general effects.

GERMAN OPERA.

On Monday night, Weber's masterpiece, the ever-popular "Der Freyschütz," was produced, her Majesty and Prince Albert honouring the performance with their presence. The choral singing was excellent, and the enchanted hunting chorus was rapturously encored; but the execution of the overture scarcely called it to similar distinction. The *artistes* who filled the three principal parts of *Agatha*, *Max*, and *Caspar* were very indifferent; but the *Aunchen* of Mdme. Marlow was pleasing. The house was crowded.

SADLER'S WELLS.

AN original five-act tragedy was produced at this theatre, on Thursday week, with signal and merited success. The piece is named from the chief character, and the plot is simply as follows:—

Calaynos (Mr. Phelps), a nobleman of Spain, living in retirement with his beautiful wife, *Donna Alda* (Miss Cooper), contemplates a journey to Seville. An ancient superstition exists among the peasantry of the neighbourhood, that a visit to that city is attended with evil consequences to all the race of *Calaynos*. His secretary, *Oliver* (Mr. Dickenson), has also a presentiment of danger, and endeavours to dissuade his master from his purpose, upon which *Calaynos* informs him that the paramount object of his journey is to assist a friend, *Don Luis* (Mr. Henry Marston), whose lands will become forfeited unless a considerable sum of money is forthcoming on a particular day. Arrived at Seville, *Oliver*, in an accidental meeting with *Soto*, (Mr. Hoskins), the servant of *Don Luis*, learns the villany of the latter; but *Calaynos* indignantly refuses to entertain so unjust an opinion of his friend. The secretary is authorised to discharge all the obligations of the *Don*, who continues to ingratiate himself with the "great *Calaynos*," who induces him to accept of his hospitality. No sooner, however, has *Don Luis* accepted this, than he conceives a passion for the wife of his benefactor, but is repulsed. Thro' the instrumentality of *Donna Alda's* maid, *Martina* (Mrs. Henry Marston), the libertine discovers that *Calaynos* has a taint of Moorish blood in his veins, and in a midnight interview informs the object of his unholy passion of her disgrace. Struggling between love and pride, she calls upon her husband for protection, and faints in the arms of *Don Luis*, who carries her off the stage. *Calaynos* enters, and is soon informed that his wife has fled, and the curtain falls upon the raving of the injured husband.

"PARADISE AND PERI."—PAINTED BY DESANGES.—FREE ART EXHIBITION.

The applause at the end of this act was deafening, and loud calls were made for Mr. Phelps, who appeared, and was greeted with enthusiastic cheers. When the fifth act commences, a month has intervened, and *Oliver*, who has been sent in pursuit of the fugitives, returns, and finds *Calaynos* prematurely old from grief. The secretary informs his master that *Donna Alda* had fled from the residence of her seducer. A storm arises, and a wretched woman is discovered sheltering herself beneath the walls of the castle. *Calaynos* desires the retainers to bring her in, when he recognises her as his wife, but stricken with death. *Calaynos* passionately expresses his conviction of her innocence: she expires, leaving a written document, unfolding the perfidy of *Don Luis*. Attended by a body of Moorish retainers, *Calaynos* hastens to Seville, and discovers the destroyer of his peace in the midst of revelry and libertinism; he is instantly disarmed, and refusing to crave forgiveness, is slain by *Calaynos*, who is also mortally wounded, and expires. The play abounds with passages of great power and beauty. The author, we learn, is an American, resident at Philadelphia, and is, consequently, unacquainted with his success. Mr. Phelps portrayed with great pathos the loving, broken-hearted husband. The expression of the frenzied ecstacy of sudden kindness, contending with the strong emotion of long-cherished love and grief, on the unexpected interview with *Donna Alda*, was striking in its execution.

Mr. Marston played *Don Luis* with great discrimination. Miss Cooper, as the heroine, was very successful, and Mrs. Marston's *Martina* was poquant and agreeable.

The piece has been mounted with the picturesqueness which invariably distinguishes the management of this ably conducted theatre.

With the exception of Mr. W. Farren's appearance in the "Hypocrite" this week, at the STRAND Theatre, there has been nothing of novelty in the dramatic world. There is a general complaint, from the first to the smallest of the houses, of very bad business; and yet no particular efforts appear to be made by any of the managements to attract attention, notwithstanding that town is very full, and that the height of the season is approaching. There is no decline in the taste of the public for evening amusements or exhibitions, theatrical or otherwise; but nothing will do at the present day, unless it is absolutely perfect, whether appealing to the ear or the eye; or possessing some novel feature of interest or attraction over the ordinary conventional (and, indeed, traditionary) run of entertainments. The public is disposed to patronise everything that is really good, native as well as foreign, and they will really give the preference to the former, provided it be only equally excellent. However hard the times may be said to be, there is evidently a great deal of money to spare for entertainments. We find, each night, crowds of stay-at-home travellers voyaging up and down the Mississippi, the mighty auditories of the two Italian Operas are both filled—a large sum of money, more than 10*l*. individual persons were taken at Hyde Park on Monday, thousands pay at the Surrey Zoological Gardens nightly; one can scarcely find a corner at the concerts in Exeter Hall; Mr John Parry is obliged to advertise days before that no more tickets can be sold for his entertainments; Madame Tussaud's living visitors treble her wax creations; yet all the theatres are complaining, and offering as a reason for their want of patronage, that people have no money to spend in amusements. We trust the managements of the various houses will provide a little more occupation for us next week, by bringing forward something sufficiently strong to lure the public, in some degree, from the above-mentioned, and similar entertainments. At present, the ADELPHI is the only house that looks really, and comfortably, and honestly well filled.

THE NEW PLAY OF "CALAYNOS," AT SADLER'S WELLS THEATRE.

THE FREE EXHIBITION AT HYDE-PARK CORNER.

SINCE the opening of the Royal Academy Exhibition, we have renewed our acquaintance with the Free Exhibition at Hyde-park Corner, and have found fresh reason to think well of what the Association has brought together. Several pictures more than maintain the good opinion we expressed about them when the collection was first opened; while others, perhaps too hurriedly passed by at the time, have forced themselves into notice by their real and unobtrusive beauties. The "Paradise and Peri" of Mr. Desanges, and the "Lear and Cordelia" of Mr. F. M. Brown, are efforts in art of no every-day character.

The "Paradise and Peri" illustrates a passage in Mr. Moore's charming poem of "Lalla Rookh:"—

Yet mark'd the Peri where he lay,
And when the rush of war was past,
Swiftly descending on a ray
Of morning light, she caught the last,
Last precious drop his heart had shed
Before its free-born spirit fled.

The figure of the Peri is nicely drawn; the action, too, is easy and graceful, while the effect of morning light that pervades the picture has been very happily caught. This is certainly the best of Mr. Desanges' nine contributions to the collection.

"The Infant's Repast" (No. 70), and the portrait of the infant son of Mr. R. Madox Bromley (No. 116), will hardly lead the spectator to imagine that Mr. F. M. Brown was likely to contribute a picture embracing the higher excellences of art which will be found to belong to his "Lear and Cordelia." The colouring of the picture is hard and somewhat spotty; the gradations are far from being nicely balanced, and there is little in the picture at first sight to arrest attention, but it grows into favour upon acquaintance (a sure sign of excellence), and will be found to be both original in design and treatment. The passage in the play which Mr. Brown has sought to illustrate has many pictorial points to recommend it:—

Physician. Louder the music, there!
Cordelia. O my dear father! Restoration hang
Thy medicine on my lips!
Kent. Kind and dear Princess! * *
Cordelia. Had you not been their father, these white flakes
Had challenged pity of them. Was this a face
To be exposed against the warring winds?
To stand against the deep dread-bolted thunder?
In the most terrible and nimble stroke
Of quick cross-lightning? to watch (poor perdu!)
With this thin helm? Mine enemy's dog,
Though he had bit me, should have stood that night
Against my fire; and wast thou fain, poor father,
To hovel thee with swine, and rogues forlorn,
In short and musty straw? Alack, alack!
'Tis wonder that thy life and wits at once
Had not concluded all. * * *

The face and figure of *Cordelia* are full of earnest expression, and the details throughout are well considered and appropriate. The distant view of the white cliffs at Dover is nicely and suggestively introduced.

OAK STRUCK BY LIGHTNING.

ON Saturday, the 5th instant, a storm, which had been for some hours gathering, commenced near Honiton, at about 3 P.M., and in the parish of Clyst-hydon. After repeated vivid flashes of lightning, one was seen, apparently of considerable breadth, near the earth, and which, it is supposed, struck an oak, the property of Mr. Pratt, of Aunk, in a hedge, near Maypowder. This oak was finely grown, and stood in height about 60 feet, 20 being in the trunk, very clean, with a wide-spreading and luxuriant head. The trunk measures about 9 feet in circumference, and the branches extended, perhaps, 25 feet around it. But now, from the electric blow, it appears as follows:—The lightning evidently first struck, most probably, the highest and centre limb, and running down to the place from whence all the other branches had developed themselves, met there with very considerable resistance, and, apparently, blew up and threw down all the branches around the stock, not one being wholly separated, but all still connected by the external parts, which now remaining undermost, keep the branches from falling, leaving two upright pieces. Each limb, therefore, is to be seen forming an arch from the stock to the ground, turned directly off from the parts from which they diverged, whilst the trunk is perfectly deprived of its bark, this being shot off in very many pieces of different sizes, and to distances varying from the tree to 50 feet. The trunk itself is split into seven divisions, from top to bottom, one or two of these different portions being forced out many inches: it is literally shivered into threads, and resembles in appearance the muscles, tendons, and nerves of the human body under dissection.

MDLLE. ALBONI.

We this day present to our readers a Portrait of Mdlle. Alboni, who has already triumphantly filled the void left by the retirement of Mdlle. Jenny Lind from the stage.

We have already hinted at the change in Mdlle. Alboni's style of singing, which is very remarkable in this respect—that formerly she relied on her lower notes for the greatest effect: these notes, so loud and so bell-toned, never failed to excite applause; and their too frequent use, overstretching the vocal chords, was injurious to the voice generally, and to the middle notes in particular. The change now presented is, that all this great artist's notes are now continuous and equal; and she adheres to the more ancient and more elevated style of Italian singing—that which prevailed when Pacchelli and Cimarosa wrote what Tramezzani and Catalani, Rubini and Camporese, subsequently sang in kindred spirit. Her greatest charm to the' ordinary observer is the volubility, and still the perfect distinctness, with which Mdlle. Alboni, in passages and florid embellishments, pours out a flood of intricate notes, so sparkling and so varied—the majority of them soft beyond expression, but relieved by others highly penetrating, and still as melodious. But we question whether, with the more serious lovers of music, her far greatest merit will not be found to consist in the execution of pnornate, pathetic pieces of music. Her "Non più mesta" displays the singer, but her singing of "Nacqui all' affano" reveals the real artist; and the exquisite shades of modulation fall on the ear with irresistible charm. In all she sings there is repose as well as enjoyment for the hearer. There is gentleness and sweetness of tone as well as volume—in fact, it is only the greatness of her resources which banishes effort. In her you behold none of those distortions of the muscles of expression in the fa', or of that tension of the vessels of the throat, which betray the exertion with which the greatest singers, her contemporaries, execute even their *forte*.

MDLLE. ALBONI, OF HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.

MUSIC.

CONCERTS.

The scheme of the fifth Philharmonic Concert, which took place last Monday night, was by no means a happy selection. Spohr's "Historical Symphony"—a work of dull pedantic pretensions, affecting to imitate the musical period of 1720, 1760, 1810, and 1840, by copying the symphonic schools of Bach and Handel, Haydn and Mozart, Beethoven and the French style of 1840—which was a failure some years since when first introduced, was received with the greatest frigidity. It was a silly design of Spohr; and has not even the negative merit of well imitating his professed models, for the composition exhibits his own peculiar mannerism in the highest degree. What a contrast, for instance, between the Spohr-Beethoven scherzo and the real Beethoven scherzo in the glorious seventh symphony of the latter, executed in the second part, the lovely allegretto in which was so rapturously encored! The overtures were the "Zauberflöte" of Mozart, wonderfully played and fervently encored; and Onslow's "Colporteur," a work of no marked interest. The solo instrumentalists were Mr. J. B. Chatterton, who performed the late Parish Alvars's Concerto in E flat, Op. 38, and Molique, the celebrated composer and violinist, who played his own Concerto in A minor, No. 5. The English harpist is a very clever executant; but we think the place of honour in the first part ought to have been assigned to the distinguished German violinist, whose pure and limpid tones and polished style were greatly applauded. The two vocalists, a Signor Domenico Colotti (not the Colotti the great *artiste* of Her Majesty's Theatre), and Mdlle. Babnigg, from Hamburg, were most unfortunate engagements; the vocal gleanings in the programme being thus rendered worse than a nonentity. This was, on the whole, a very inferior concert. The sixth will take place on the 28th inst.

The fifth of the Musical Union scheme, on Tuesday, exhibited the talents of a new violoncello performer, Herr Cossman, in a very favourable light, in Mozart's quartet in A, No. 5; and Beethoven's in B flat, No. 13, op 74; having for colleagues Sainton, with his amazing breadth of tone and sure intonation, as first violin, Deloffre as second, and Hill as tenor. With the classical and accomplished pianist, Sterndale Bennett, Herr Cossman executed the sonata of Mendelssohn in B flat, op. 45, to the great delight of the cultivated amateurs present at this fine performance. The twelve Hungarian vocalists, after the instrumental selection was over, again enchanted the auditory by their exquisite light and shade in part singing, with fine-toned voices, of their own national melody, "L'Adieu," besides a piece by Mendelssohn.

At the sixth concert of the Amateur Musical Society, given on Wednesday night, at the Hanover-square Rooms, the MS. Symphony in F of Mr. Henry Leslie, the Honorary Secretary, was performed for the second time. The first movement is too crowded with ideas, and the subjects are overwrought, but the conception of the whole is large. The andante religioso is rather a heavy movement; but the sparkling gaiety of the subsequent scherzo, which is of the Mendelssohnian school, so enlivened the auditory, that it was encored. The orchestration in this third movement places Mr. Leslie's reputation, as a musician conversant with instrumental resources, in the best light. The fire of the concluding allegro was indicative of his inventive faculties. The symphony is altogether a clever work, and renders us curious to hear more of this young and promising composer. A MS. march, by Mr. G. A. Osborne, was included in the scheme: it is Auberish in form and idea, and is scored in a picturesque style. This piece was also demanded twice. Mr. Osborne could compose beautiful ballet music we are convinced—a branch of art not to be despised, seeing that Beethoven has written ballet music, and Auber also in the present day. The prettiest music of this class ever composed is that of Costa, in "Alma," and there is now an opening for Mr. Osborne. Beethoven's No. 1 symphony in C, Hérold's "Pré aux Clercs" overture, and a well arranged selection of the popular themes from Meyerbeer's "Huguenots," the solo bits admirably played by Baumann, Boosey, Handley, the amateurs who play the oboe and flute, &c., were comprised in the programme. The improvement in the amateur playing is marked. The violoncellos, headed by Lord Gerald Fitzgerald, who has a powerful tone, are all amateurs. Caudiani heads the double basses: with his exception, and that of another professor, the remainder are also amateurs. In the fifty first and second violins and violas there are not above half a dozen professors. Mr. L. Negri conducts these concerts with tact and energy, and we have been present at many professional ones which afforded infinitely less gratification.

The first of the new series of the London Wednesday Concerts, which will now be continued fortnightly, at Exeter Hall, was well attended, as usual. The lion instrumentalists were Thalberg and Belleasini, the latter a contra-bassist of wonderful skill. He has not Dragonetti's breadth of tone, but his executive feats are without a parallel. Pischek was warmly welcomed, and sang with great spirit. The Misses Williams, Lucombe, Poole, E. Lyon, and Reeves were the other vocalists. The next concert will be on the 30th inst.

MUSICAL EVENTS.—On Monday, Mr. Sterndale Bennett will give his annual concert, the proceeds of which are to be allotted to the Governesses' Institution. On the same evening there will be a performance under the direction of Mr. Hullah, at Exeter Hall; and Mr. Parry will repeat his entertainment at Willis's Rooms.——On Friday, Mrs. Anderson, the pianiste, will give her annual morning concert.——Owing to the indisposition of M. Roger, the performance of the "Prophète" was postponed for two nights, but it was played again last Monday.——Amongst the arrivals this week are Dreyschock the great pianist, Brancialli the eminent flautist, Wartel the French singer, and Madame Agnes Buhring a German pianiste of note.——On Thursday night will be revived, at the Royal Italian Opera, Meyerbeer's "Huguenots," in which Madame Grisi will sing for the first time the part of *Valentine*, and Signora Angri that of the *Page*. Madame Dorus Gras, who was the original *Marguerite de Valois*, in the French version, will sing that part for the first time in London. Massol will also appear here for the first time as the chivalric *Nevers*, and Tagliafico as *St Bris*. Mario and Marini resume *Raoul* and *Marcel*, and Lavia, Mei Rachu, Polonini, Soldi, and Madame Bellini are included in the cast.——Mendelssohn's "Elijah" was again repeated at Exeter Hall by the Sacred Harmonic Society, conducted by Costa, with the Misses A. and M. Williams, Miss Dolby, and Reeves, and Machin as the principal vocalists.——The Hungarian vocalists gave their first morning performance at Willis's Rooms, on Thursday; they are engaged also to sing at the Royal Italian Opera, at the next morning concert, on the 30th inst.——Herr Strauss, with his excellent band, assisted by Mdlle. Jetty Treffz, Herr Sigrili, Mr G Barker, the Misses A. and M. Williams, the Hungarian vocalists, &c., gave, on Monday and Thursday, two concerts at Exeter Hall.——Mdlle. Speyer, an accomplished *pianiste*, has given a *matinée musicale*, assisted by Ernst and Piatti, and the Misses Williams, with Benedict as conductor.——Ernst and Charles Hallé have played at a concert in the Free-Trade Hall, Manchester, with immense success.——The annual concert in aid of the funds of the excellent institution the Choral Fund has been given at the Hanover-square Rooms.

The Leeds papers mention that the excavations on the site of the abbot's house at Fountains Abbey are proceeding very satisfactorily. A great space has been uncovered since the first notice of the discovery in the papers; and the rubbish that has accumulated all around, in consequence of the excavations, is now being rapidly removed. The arches on which the house has been built cover the river for nearly 300 feet: but how far the building has extended north and south, it is, at present, impossible to say, for it appears that the hill to the south has been cut away to a considerable extent, and there are, very likely, many curious remains now deeply buried in its shelving bank. The most interesting apartment brought to light within the last week or two is the private oratory of the abbot, near the eastern portion of the remains. It has been an elegant little chapel, of a style of architecture different from any hitherto noticed at Fountains, viz. the enriched dog-toothed early English; and has been, no doubt, the work of an immediate successor of the three Johns, sometime between 1245 and 1290. The stone altar is nearly perfect; and there remains the lower part of a small mysterious stone staircase in the north-east angle—the approach, very probably, of the officiating priest. The encaustic tiles that are continually turned up are both numerous and curious.

THE MISS HARRIS OF THE HOUSE OF LORDS.—This old lady has just been discovered in that prominent part of the new House of Lords, the reporters' gallery. During the discussion on Thursday evening last on the subject of parliamentary reporting, the Earl of Lucan was seen wending his way towards the reporters' gallery, and on reaching it he requested a gentleman who was there in the performance of his duties to introduce him to the stenographic representative of Hansard. Great was his Lordship's amazement on being informed that no reporter for Hansard had ever attended the gallery, the debates in that ——sed high authority being in fact a compilation from the daily papers; and ——with much difficulty that the gentleman addressed persuaded his lordship that there "wasn't no sich a person."

M. Duchon, the editor of M. Proudhon's journal, *Le Peuple*, was tried on Saturday at Paris, before the Court of Assize of the Seine, for having published a series of seditious libels on the 9th, 6th, 11th, 16th, and 19th of March last. He was found guilty, and sentenced to imprisonment for five years and to pay a fine of 15,000f.

"LEAR AND CORDELIA."—PAINTED BY F. M. BROWN.—EXHIBITION OF FREE ART.

THE ORIGIN OF COMMUNISM.

To the Editor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

SIR, The elements of Communism, it has been observed, are latent in the [illegible], and continually manifest themselves whenever circumstances are favourable. Religious bodies have appealed to them for support, and Monkery and Mormonism have professed a community of goods. Schemes to equalise property, by taxing the rich and allowing the poor to go scot free, proceed on a similar principle, and have found advocates in every age. Robespierre proposed one; and one has been advocated by Mr. J. Stuart Mill, in the latest work on political economy that has issued from our press. Co-operative societies contemplate a similar object; and Socialism, which is Communism in disguise, is now spread in every land. To place before your readers the circumstances which favour the growth of such systems, is of more importance than to refer to their modern authors and their local origin. Saint Simon, Cabet, and Proudhon in France, and Owen in England, are remarkable individuals; but the peculiar frame of mind, and the peculiar circumstances of society which suggest their doctrines, and procure for them a ready belief, are of more interest to the philosophical investigator than the existence of the men. I shall say less, therefore, of them than of the principles and circumstances which give birth to Communism in them, and in every place.

The Ministerial plan for relieving the Irish has been described as [illegible]-mism, and that, as well as all the late proceedings in Parliament to attain that object, has been provoked by their *destitution and misery*. "The object," says the advertisement to the translation of Thiers' work on the right of property, "of Fourier, George Sand (Madame Dudevant), Louis Blanc, Cabet, Proudhon, and Considerant, is to suppress the *miseries of the people*." Causation as simple and uniform in the moral as in the physical world: at all times like effects are produced by like causes; and, as in Ireland and France, so, in all times and places, the doctrine of Communism and the political practices approaching to it spring from the misery of the multitude.

Amongst those whose destitution suggests the doctrine, it finds the readiest [illegible], and though now and then one of the opulent classes may advocate it for a political purpose, or from a mistaken view of philanthropy, in general these classes are opposed to it in every form. In Germany, where the bulk of the people are comparatively well off, Communism and Socialism have little influence. They are scarcely heard of in the United States, except amongst a few religious enthusiasts, and create no alarm. If they find favour in England, that is explained by our army of paupers, by the low wages and the comparative [illegible] of large portion of the people. In France, where the bulk of the people are [illegible] miserably destitute, in comparison to the Germans and the English, and in comparison to the persons who compose the Government, Communism is most at home. That is cognated there and finds much favour there, is the consequence of the general poverty, which I pointed out in my first communication; and its existence confirms the statement, that the condition of the bulk of the French is very little better than that of the bulk of the Irish.

Mere destitution, however, the natural and original condition of man, generates intense selfishness, and of itself were it to act, would not give rise to the doctrines of Saint Simon or Proudhon. It is further necessary that men be associated, to attain a common object. Government itself is a species of Communism. It professes to provide equally for the good of all. Philosophers and lawyers, too, a Dumont, a Bentham, and a Brougham, have taught that the right of property is created and [illegible] On that principle Government has [illegible] to extort, partizans [illegible] and have disposed of the property of a people. Government has thus made itself responsible for the existence of poverty and misery, and, on the supposition that it creates the right of property, it is required to amend the distribution of wealth, to divide it equally, or to establish a community of goods, as well as an equality of property. But for the strange and erroneous assumption that Government can and does establish and regulate the property of men, of misery, and of the assumption which imposes on the Government the great duty of providing for the welfare of the masses; while their destitution, particularly in France, shews that Government has not fulfilled this assumed duty, [illegible] meddled more with the property of the people, and more [illegible] in this error, than the Government of France. The first [illegible] action swept away all rights and warranties of property, and the revolutionary Government substituted for them a right accordign to a theory of its own. It assumed the power of disposing of property; the law of forcible partition was decreed, as the true arrangement in all Communistic systems; it proclaimed that the State may regulate property, with a view to prevent the evils of accumulation, and a the clubs bore to every thing that was in any way connected with property. At the same time, the revolutionary Government, and every succeeding Government, assuming all the powers possessed by the old guilds, and more than all the powers of the Municipality of Paris, and of the Crown, granted protection, and monopolies to regulate all the industry of the people. Moreover, all these successive Governments appropriated their property to serve their own purposes of ambition, war, or pleasure, regarded money as more than they disposed of their lives. Bonaparte taxed them enormously for his wars, and, by his anti-commercial system, destroyed their trade. The [illegible] Bourbons appropriated without ceremony about 40,000,000 to the maintenance of their courts. Louis Philippe's whole career was one continued appropriation of the property of the people on false pretexts for personal objects. During the Empire, the average amount of taxation was 40,000,000 francs. In 1815, when peace was at war with all Europe, the sum levied on its people for the Government was 1,115,000,000 francs. Under the Bourbons and Louis Philippe it varied almost [illegible], and was not prosperous, the average annual taxation rose to 800,000,000 francs; and under Louis Philippe, when the country laboured under much opprobrium, it rose to 1,200,000,000 francs. Thus, while the distribution of property [illegible] poorer, and relatively to the other nations of Europe much poorer, the Government which has undertaken to regulate their industry has appropriated an increasing quantity of their property, and has realised the language of the author of "France: Her Governmental Administration and Social Organisation," "all the growing resources of the country." In France, therefore, the Government has made itself responsible for the existence of poverty and misery, in the eyes of the few. It has caused the evils of which the people complain, and has, both by its theories and practices, deeply impressed the habit on the national mind that the Government is responsible, and has the distribution and property, and prevent the over grown opulence of the few and the destitution of the many. In France, accordingly, Communism has lately started into vigorous [illegible]

[illegible] Communism will be sure to prevail. St. Simonism, M. Considérant, M. Proudhon, are all men, who, like our Lord Ashley, have been deeply impressed with the general destitution and general sufferings of the common man. They are, moreover, pupils of Henry M. Franklin (not our Premier's son), of a logical cast of mind, who [illegible] drawing correct conclusions from admitted principles, than in detecting errors in it. Their systems and their recommendations, pointing, [illegible] clusions from the principle of Government adopted in France, feel acutely the condition of the people. They recognise the duty of the Government to provide for the welfare of all. They [illegible] here that its past conduct has been the cause of that condition, particularly in its conduct in relation to property; and they draw the conclusion that a different line of conduct on the Government—the establishing a hierarchy, as was proposed by St. Simon, to reward individuals according to their merits—or framing society on a new principle, as was proposed by Fourier—or establishing Communism, as is supposed by Cabet—or organising labour, as is suggested by Louis Blanc, is the means of lessening the general destitution, and establishing [illegible] happiness. These gentlemen mean well, though their [illegible] manifest. That is the inevitable consequence of error; and when they confine themselves to merely teaching and [illegible] no more blameable than the proponents of a false theory in chemistry or geology: but, when, following the example of the Government, will habitually uses force to uphold its own equally or more erroneous system of taking away the property of the people by taxation, they provoke revolution, by failure to make their own good and do good, they commit a great wrong. Then error begins by supposing that the sufferings of the people are caused by the existence of property, and that the only remedy is the abolishment, which only violates the right of property, creates and [illegible] [illegible] accordingly by proposing to establish, like some [illegible] different. So deserving may seem the destitution of the masses which is at the bottom of the whole, nor the fact that the Government, by its interference with property and industry, is responsible for that; but I for one deny that the right of property ceases has suffering of the people, and that the only true remedy for the [illegible] of the people is a sound Communistic world reform. It can be shewn, I think, that it would only aggravate them; but I must reserve the full proof of their error, and to certain consequences were it acted on, till another opportunity.

I remain, yours obedently,

T. H. J.

Jenny Lind obtained passports for Paris on Tuesday from the Swedish Minister.

It has been extensively announced that the Marquis of Londonderry has found his annual tenantry harmony to the echoes of his regiment—the 3d Life Guards—for the 12th proximo. His Lordship has a grand banquet on that day, but in military dinner will not be given until the regiment changes its quarters from Windsor to London.

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [

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THE NEW EXCHANGE, MANCHESTER.

EXTERIOR OF THE NEW EXCHANGE, MANCHESTER.

(*Continued from page 326.*)

he sides by circular corners, which are relieved by two columns corresponding with those of the portico, and which corners are to be covered domically in masonry.

The sides are divided into ten compartments by pilasters, the spaces being filled in with large triple-light windows, occupying the entire width, less the mullions between the pilasters. These windows are rather elaborately, though not expensively decorated. The mullions, which are of stone at the upper portion, are relieved by fruit and flowers, which fall from the mouths of lions' heads sculptured in high relief on the frieze above the windows.

The entablature of the new portico is entire, running in continuous lines over the portico and down the two sides. The entablature is relieved with triglyphs and mutuals throughout.

Above the entablature there is an attic, which, on the principal side, to Exchange-street, is relieved with panels and festoons of flowers, fruit, &c.

The work, as a whole, is highly satisfactory, and will add another to the already numerous and handsome buildings which are so rapidly multiplying themselves in Manchester.

The exterior of the new addition is entirely of stone, and has been executed at a cost of something under £23,000., which is less than the architect's estimate.

The architect is Mr. Alexander Mills; and the contractors for the bulk of the work are Messrs Bowden and Edwards.

A ball for the benefit of a public institution was given in this new Exchange on Friday night.

INTERIOR OF THE NEW EXCHANGE, MANCHESTER.

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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

No. 372–3.—Vol. XIV.] SATURDAY, MAY 26, 1849. THE TREBLE NUMBER } One Shilling.

THE STATE OF EUROPE.

The Emperor of Russia has issued his ukase, explaining to his people, and through them to Europe, the motives and the objects of his intervention in Hungary. In this document he states the "mission" of Russia to be "the extinction of rebellion, and the destruction of audacious and evil-intentioned men" He explains the commotions of Western Europe to be caused by "guilty delusion enticing the thoughtless crowd with dreams of that prosperity which can never be the fruit of wilfulness and obstinacy;" an explanation which, as far as we can understand it, seems to point to French Socialism. His armies have marched into Transylvania: the Hungarians are armed to the teeth to resist his forces, either separately or combined with those of Austria. Germany, from one end to the other, is labouring in the throes of a new revolution, which only requires a few mistakes on the part of the Brandenburg Ministry, or a defeat of the Hungarians, to eventuate in a Teutonic Red Republic. The Frankfort Parliament is boarding the King of Prussia, and all the other Potentates who resist its powers. The King of Prussia is making a desperate effort to destroy the revolution in his own hereditary dominions, as well as throughout Germany; while in Italy the Romans are showing a determined front, in the name of their own independence and in that of the whole Peninsula, against the extraordinary alliance of the Roman Catholic Powers to force upon them the old superannuated Theocracy which they have cast off. But amid all these great events, the eyes of Europe are principally directed upon France. The culmination of the social and political crisis of our time is seen to be there. It is felt that the triumph of Conservatism in France will strengthen the cause in every part of Europe; and that the victory of the Ultra-Revolutionists, whether they call themselves Red Republicans, Socialists, Communists, or Mountaineers, will light a flame throughout France, Germany, and Italy, of which the extinction will not be achieved until Europe shall have paid the penalty of a war of principles—a war in comparison with which all the wars recorded in modern history will read hereafter like child's play among the nations.

Nor is this paramount interest which all politicians take in the fortunes of France in the slightest degree unwarranted. France is the mistress of the movement. She took the lead in revolutions, and will maintain it, either as a reactionary or as a revolutionary power. It was hoped by all the friends of order, by all the enemies of extreme opinions, and by all that numerous class who love, above all other forms of Government, a powerful *status quo*, whatever its principles may happen to be, that the elections for the new Legislative Assembly would have shown a preponderance of the Conservative element. This has not been the case, to anything like the extent anticipated. France has shown in a very significant, if not decisive manner, that she has no sympathy with moderate Republicanism; she has shown, in fact, that the "sentimental" Republic is at a discount, both in Paris and in the departments.

EPSOM RACES.—THE STRUGGLE BETWEEN "THE FLYING DUTCHMAN" AND "HOTSPUR."—(SEE PAGE 338)

[COUNTRY EDITION.]

While in the old Assembly there was a large body of men who were neither Legitimists nor Reactionists on the one hand, nor Red Republicans or Socialists on the other, the class which they represented has been, to a great extent, also bed by one or other of these extreme parties. It would seem that Republicanism, in the Lamartine sense, had become impossible amongst our excited neighbours; and that, in the anticipation of a final struggle between the two principles of military despotism and Socialism, each principle had beaten up for recruits among the hitherto moderate men, and drawn them off either to one side or the other, leaving no longer that array of neutrality and indecision of which the existence was always sure to prevent the quarrel of the Ultras from premature and violent explosion.

The elections, so far as the results are yet known, show a clear gain to both of these parties, at the expense of the *juste milieu*. Legitimists and Bonapartists muster strong. All that conglomeration of politicians who disagree in most things, but unite in support of the sword as the only emblem of Government, and in hostility to Socialism and Red Republicanism, have gained by the new elections. The Red Republicans, Socialists, and Mountaineers have gained even to a greater extent: they have returned M. Ledru-Rollin and nine Communists for the capital, including a sergeant-major and a sergeant; while, in the provinces, they have shown a strength which has surprised even themselves, and carried dismay into the ranks of those who love peace and a fair trade better than all the theories in the world, and who prefer slavery with quiet to liberty with commotion. General Cavaignac has had but few supporters; M. Thiers and M. Molé, and that class of politicians, have been repudiated altogether; while M. Lamartine—a sincere and moderate Republican, who at one time did more for the cause of order in France than any man living—has not been deemed worthy of a seat in the new Assembly. M. Armand Marrast, the venerable Dupont (de l'Eure), and a host of others Marrast, the venerable Dupont (de l'Eure), and a host of others whose Republican badge is not red, but tricolour, are in the same predicament. The extreme Republicans and Socialists have, therefore, plucked up courage. The blow struck at them by the suppression of the insurrection of June, 1848, seems, in their opinion, to be half avenged by this triumph. They are already talking loud, and preparing for the further prosecution of their projects for the regeneration of society *à la* Cabet or *à la* Proudhon. The expiring Assembly, with a shameful recklessness not to have been expected from it, has done its part to increase the alarm which the successes of the Socialists have excited. It has sought popularity among the multitude by repealing the duties on wines and spirits, amounting to 100,000,000*f.*, or £4,000,000 per annum, without even amounting to 100,000,000*f.*, or £4,000,000 per annum, without even so much as hinting at a substitute; and by hostile votes against General Changarnier, and, on the now famous circular of M. Leon Faucher to the departments, has led to the resignation of the Barrot Ministry. The consternation created by these events caused the French funds to fall 12 per cent. within the week; and such has been the state of public feeling, that the final attempt, which most people suppose M. Louis Napoleon and the Generals of Algiers will at some period or another be compelled to make, to put an end to the Republic by the proclamation of a military dictatorship, has been prayed for by some, as the salvation of the country, and supposed by many to be, either for good or for evil, on the point of decision.

The Barrot ministry is greatly to blame for this uneasy and perilous position of affairs; for, though the funds have gone up again seven per cent., as suddenly as they came down, the alarm has not by any means subsided. M. Odillon Barrot's intervention in Italy was a display of political false pretence and international treachery, which wounded the self-love, and affronted the sense of right of the French people. The circular of M. Leon Faucher, Minister of the Interior, which was avowedly written and despatched to influence the elections, was a piece of sharp practice unworthy of the ministry or any member of it. The arrest of Sergeant-Major Boichot, for daring to become a candidate for the Assembly, was a mistake, which has had the worst effect upon the loyalty of the army; while the general alarm expressed at, and persecution launched against the Socialists, have but increased the daring, the influence, and the ambition of that party and its heterogeneous supporters. M. Odillon Barrot is the unluckiest of public men. In the days of Louis Philippe he created a Revolution, which he did not know how to turn to account; and in those of M. Louis Napoleon he has created the Minister in a manner which has belied his own liberalism, and brought France into a difficulty almost, if not quite, as great as that to which he brought her in February, 1848. We expect, however, that France has seen the last of him; and that, whatever may be the ups and downs of politics, his name will never again be considered of use to any body. In the meantime, the President has refused to accept the resignation of the ministry until the meeting of the new Assembly shall afford him something like a clue to the state of parties. Public opinion points to a military ministry, as the only possible combination likely to stand for a month; and we should not be surprised to learn that Marshal Bugeaud had been entrusted with the task of forming a Cabinet; and that he had given the various portfolios to men of the calibre of Changarnier, Bedeau, and the other Generals of Algerine education men accustomed to *razzias* and to the exercise of a despotism. No one, however, can imagine that France could be permanently governed under such a system. Nevertheless, there seems a very general idea, to use the current French expression, that "*il faut passer par là.*"

The one great danger which now menaces Europe through the instrumentality of France is that the clamours of the Socialist party, the disposition of the army, and the general predilection of the people for military renown, will force the President, as a means of escape from the internal difficulty of his position, into foreign warfare. War with Austria for the liberation of Italy is the cry of the Ultras. Such a war would be the war of principles to which we have already alluded—the war predicted by the Emperor Napoleon as the inevitable consequence of the existence in Europe of two such powers as France and Russia, each representing a principle of Government and ranging other nations under its banner. We are not inclined to set the pert of alarmists, but we must confess that the state of Hungary, Poland, Italy, Germany, and France on the one hand, and of Russia and Austria on the other, is so full of difficulties that may refuse themselves to any solution save that of the sword, and of complications that may be cut but that can scarcely be untied, that, without much more wisdom, patience, and forbearance than seem to actuate the conduct of the great leaders of nations at the present time, we can but consider that, sooner or later, a European war is inevitable. It will be happy for Great Britain if she be not compelled to meddle in it.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF MANUFACTURED GOODS.—The declared value of all the manufactured goods of a portable character imported into the United Kingdom, and exported for home consumption, in 1848, amounted to £14 398; in 1841, £13,813; in 1842, £16,867; 1843, £20,761; 1844, £23,920; 1845, £31,020; 1845, £35,5.9; 1847, £35,160; 1848, £32,020. The declared value of British manufactured goods exported was as follows:—1840, £3,014 344; 1841, £3, 78,175; 1842, £2,920 128; 1843 £3 448,451; 1844, £4,123,670; 1845, £4,3 407; 1847, £3,84..735; £1849, £3,958 634.

RAPID DELIVERY OF LETTERS.—GENERAL POST-OFFICE, MAY, 1849. The Postmaster-General is desirous of calling attention to the greater facility of delivery which would be obtained by consequent on the general adoption of street-door letter-boxes, or slits, in private dwelling-houses, and indeed wherever the postman is at present kept waiting. He hopes that householders will not object to the means by which, at a very moderate expense, they may secure so desirable an advantage to themselves, to their neighbours, and to the public service.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

The general elections have falsified the expectations of those who thought that the Socialists would be in a contemptible minority. So far from that being the case, in Paris, out of the 28 representatives, 10 are Socialists; while, on the whole election in the departments and in the capital, the official return gives the result, 917 Socialists, 511 Moderates, and 22 not classified.

The men of order had need to look to their tactics in time. Disturbances had occurred both at Montpellier and at Castelnaudary the elections; that they were soon put down. Several arrests were made in the former town, chiefly of the M ntagnard party. At Lodève the Procureur-Général was killed by a pistol-shot.

On Monday there was a grand review in the Champ de Mars, in the presence of the President of the Republic. The object of the review was to ascertain the real feeling of the troops with respect to the Government, it having been currently reported that the Socialists had succeeded in undermining many of them from their allegiance. The number of troops on the ground was upwards of 40,000. Their appearance was magnificent. Among the troops the cries were generally of a loyal character, but the crowds of lookers-on were very equivocal in their reception of the President. On leaving the Palace of the Elysée, and again on his return, Louis Napoleon was warmly received. Immediately after the review, the Prince addressed a letter to General Changarnier, requesting him to tell the soldiers how grateful he was with their appearance, &c. "With such soldiers" adds the Prince, "our young Republic will soon resemble an elder sister of Austerlitz and Marengo, if foreigners should force us to show the resemblance. And at home, if the anarchists should raise the flag, they would quickly be rendered powerless by this army, so faithful to duty and honour. In praising the troops your chief himself is praised. So be good, Mon General, as to remit the punishment." Louis NAPOLEON BONAPARTE.

The continued hostility of the National Assembly; the results of the elections; a certain want of unanimity amongst Ministers themselves, and various other causes, have combined to bring the Cabinet to the belief that they ought to resign, and accordingly it was understood in the course of the week that they had tendered their resignation to the President, but that he had hesitated to accept it. Nothing certain, however, was known on the matter—all was but rumour —the general impression being that the President's intention was to form "a strong Government," whose chief reliance should be upon the army, Marshal Bugeaud being Minister of War and President of the Council.

In the National Assembly, on Tuesday, M. Sarrans brought forward his promised interpellations respecting the affairs of Rome and Hungary. He said, that the latest accounts from the former city satisfied him that General Oudinot was about to make a second attack upon it; and as to the latter, the Russian had ordered its submission. He thought that, under such circumstances, France should not remain a passive spectator. He, therefore, suggested that a league should be formed with their traditional allies, for he had no doubt that Russia, having 150,000 men in action, would be concentrated in Germany. It was the intention of that power to invade France.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs replied that our envoy had been sent to the French Head-quarters at Rome to enforce the views and resolutions of the Assembly. Respecting the interference of Russia in Hungary, the gravity of events had attracted the serious attention of the Government, who had determined upon forwarding remonstrances to the Courts of London, Vienna, Berlin, and St. Petersburg. He regretted to say that he could add nothing further upon these subjects.

M. Joly expressed himself dissatisfied with the explanations given. For his part, he preferred war to the degradation of his country and the destruction of its liberties. He should, therefore, censure the Government.

"The National Assembly, considering that the manifesto of the Emperor of Russia, and the treaties concluded between Russia, Austria, and Prussia, are an attempt against the principles of the public law proclaimed by the French Constitution, and rat fied by the vote of the National Assembly, protests, in the name of the French people, against that new coalition which menaces the liberties of Europe, and enjoins the Government to adopt immediately the most energetic measures to enforce the respect for the principle of the independence and nationality of the Roman Republic."

General Lamoricière stated that he had objected to the French expedition, because he deemed Rome to be attacked. France might respect the Roman Republic, without supporting it. He suggested that the motion should be modified thus:—

"The National Assembly calls the serious attention of the Government to the events and the movements of troops which are taking place in Europe; and, forewarned by the danger of this state of things, as well for the welfare of liberty as for the interior and exterior interests of the Republic, it recommends to the Government to take the measures necessary to protect them energetically, and passes to the order of the day."

M. Joly approved of this resolution, as being too feeble to answer the desired end. He should, therefore, persist in his former motion.

M. Odillon Barrot opposed both resolutions, especially the first, as amounting to a declaration of war—a policy which the Ministry could not accept. It could not engage in a policy of words; it must take the responsibility of its actions. Therefore he should support the simple order of the day, which, on a division, was received by a majority of 469 to 83. The Assembly then broke up in a state of great excitement, the proceedings having been characterized by unusual acrimonious violence. The consideration of the two resolutions was resumed on Wednesday, and the Assembly, after a great deal of noise and confusion, proceeded to divide on the motion of Gen. Cavaignac, modified by a proposal opposed by MM. Joly and Bastide to the following effect:—"To take measures necessary to preserve the independence and the liberty of nations." Gen. Cavaignac objected to this addition, on the ground that it went beyond what he wished or proposed. A short but stormy discussion followed on the mode in which the vote should be entered by the Tellers. It was decided that General Cavaignac should be put to the vote separately; that a vote should be afterwards taken upon the phrase proposed by MM. Joly and Bastide; and that another vote should be taken on the whole question of the order of the day. The motion of General Cavaignac was then put and carried *par assis et levé*. The addition phrase was rejected by a majority of 346 votes to 269; and, finally, the Assembly, by a majority of 453 to 184, carried, as Gen. Cavaignac, as adopted, on a *scrutin de division*, by a majority of 436 to 184. The alarm which the division of Tue day had created in Paris subsided considerably on the receipt of Tuesday's discussion becoming known the fear of war being for the none moment.

The Emperor of Russia has recognised the French Republic, and has accredited Baron Kisseleff to Paris as Minister Plenipotentiary.

Three representatives elected to the new Legislative Assembly have died since the commencement of the elections.—M. Lacave Laplagne (elected for the Gers), M. Lobet (for the Nord), and M. Roger (du Loiret).

SPAIN.

There is no political intelligence of interest from Madrid.

On the 17th inst. the long expected and extraordinary spectacle of a fight between a bull and a Bengal tiger took place in presence of the Queen and a vast number of spectators. The bull appeared to be in the full force of health, whilst the spirit of the tiger was subdued by long imprisonment. The bull approached his antagonist with his head lowered. He stopped a moment to look at the tiger, and then rushed at him. The tiger made a spring forward, but the latter laid the tiger dead with one thrust of his horns. The bull went off gallop triumphantly through the arena, was led away. It was calculated that 90,000 persons were present, and that the bets amounted to full £.00,000.

ITALIAN STATES

TUSCANY. The Austrians, upon having forced an entrance into Leghorn, proceeded to place the city in a state of siege, and shot all the insurgents who had fallen into their hands.

ROME.—Accounts from Turin announce that Bologna was entered on the 16th by the Austrians, after a sanguinary contest.

From the "Roman City" we learn that M. Lesseps had arrived there on a mission from the French Government, and that on the 15th, accompanied by Signor Accursi, he repaired to General Oudinot's camp, at Palo. On the night of the 13 h, also, a deputation from the city came to the General's quarters. The nocturnal object of these visits was to treat for the opening an armistice; but as an armistice already existed in fact it was supposed that the establishment of preliminaries for a final pacific arrangement was the real object in view.

FRANCFORT.—The National Assembly, in the sitting of the 19th, after rejecting by different majorities several propositions relative to the Vicar of the Empire, and a modification of the Constitution, resolved, by 198 to 94 votes, that a Lieutenant-General should be elected in the room of the Archduke John [illegible] constitution before the National Assembly. It had also to hand the government [illegible] After his accession, he should cause all to swear to the constitution. 4. He shall proceed to the elections for the Diet, and to the convocation of it. Diet. 5. Until the opening of the Diet, the National Assembly shall exercise all the power hel nging to it. As to the number of members necessary for deliberate, the resolution of the 30th April shall continue to govern the fact of law (that is, that the members must be present to render a vote valid). 6. If insurmountable obstacles shall prevent the nomination of a Chief of the Empire, as provided for by the resolutions of the 28th inst., the Lieutenant-General of the Empire shall continue to exercise his functions until the Diet shall have decided on the Government of the Empire. 7. When the Lieutenant-General shall be decided on, the Central Provisional Government shall cease to exercise power, and the authority of the Chief of the Empire shall fall on the new Lieutenant-General of the Empire. The Assembly further declared that it would oppose any attack on the governments which have recognised the constitution, and would invite them to lend their co-operation to realise the constitution, and to maintain order, and also adopted a resolution to the effect that if the press in Vicar of the Empire should, as the Ministry had threatened, resign his powers into other hands than those of the National Assembly, [illegible] act should be considered null and of no effect. Baron Gagern and all the Conservative Moderates resigned their seats on the 21st inst.

BAVARIA.—The insurrection in the Palatinate of Bavaria has not been checked, but the accounts last received state that the chiefs display much energy against anarchists as they have done in throwing off their allegiance to the Government.

In the other minor states matters continue in a very effervescent state

AUSTRIA AND HUNGARY.

The Emperor has published a new proclamation to the Hungarians, in which his Majesty sums up his old complaints, and declares that the interests of the nationality and of the liberty of the Hungarians is but a pretext made use of by the anarchists. That party, he says, seeks its support from the league of foreign countries; it has taken into its pay men without fortune, and the enemies of tranquility and of order. Such is the reason why the Emperor of Russia has united himself to the Emperor to combat against the common enemy.

The last accounts from Pesth state that the Hungarians were still engaged in bombarding Buda, and were de ermined to take it, even if the Austrian should destroy Pesth. It was reported at Vienna that they had succeeded in their aim.

General Bem is said to have obtained a victory over the Russians; but nothing certain is known on the subject.

SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN.

The fortress of Frederic ia has been more closely invested by the troops of Schleswig Holstein. On the 15th, 16th, and 17th inst., several bombs were thrown into it, more to alarm the Danes than with any expectation of bringing them to surrender.

In the neighbourhood of Duppel there has been some severe fighting.

General Sponneck, the aide-de-camp of the King of Prussia, has gone to Copenhagen, charged with a mission relative to the negotiations for peace with Denmark.

CANADA.

Accounts which have been received this week, and the United States, represent the state of matters as re tored to comparative tranquility. An address which had been agreed to at Montreal, expressive of the determination of peace, and a resort only to legal and constitutional means for a redress of what may be considered grievances, was signed by influential men of all parties, and had produced a tranquillising effect.

At Kingston, the resolutions in favour of a recal of Lord Elgin were moderate in tone, but decidedly adverse to the Rebellion Losses Bill. These resolutions also regret the outbreak at Montreal, and pledge the citizens to a preservation of order.

Although great excitement continued to prevail, and the worst spirit was manifested against Lord Elgin upon every occasion when he appeared in public in Montreal, yet no further disturbances had taken place; while in various parts of the country meetings and addresses sustaining the course of the Government were numerous

Upon the occasion of his Excellency attending at Government House, Montreal, to receive an address from the Legislative Assembly, on the 30th ult., he was again grossly insulted. He arrived under the escort of the Light Dragoons, the mob yelling and groaning, and throwing eggs at his carriage. The streets were greatly crowded, and numerous persons assembled in front of Government House, but no disturbance took place. Regret and indignation at the burning of the Parliament House, and the fine library, are the prevailing feelings throughout the country.

UNITED STATES.

In the intelligence from the States which has been received this week there is no feature of domestic interest.

WEST INDIES.

By the mail steam ship *Conway*, we have advices this week from the islands. The news from Jamaica is to the 21st of April. It is of the same cheerless routine nature that has characterised our advices from this quarter of the globe for a considerable period. The sugar crop will be much shorter than was originally supposed. It is calculated by the highest authority, that the gross aggregate cannot exceed 35,000 hogsheads

The idea of an alteration in the constitution of the council of the island still occupied the thoughts of the colonists. A very large and influential meeting was held in the town of Falmouth, on the 14th of April, at which some able speeches were made, and a series of resolutions passed in support of that object.

Rain on many parts has set for all branches of agriculture in Jamaica.

Our accounts from Demerara extend to the 21st ult. In conformity with the terms of our advices by the last packet, the Combined Court met on the 11th ult., and the estimates were entered upon during several days' sittings, after which the Court adjourned, but not before carrying the principle of retrenchment to a length which had taken even its own supporters by surprise.

INDIA.

Advices in anticipation of the Overland Mail have been received, dated Bombay, April 17, and Calcutta, April 7.

The intelligence is of special importance It announces the close of the Sikh war, and the annexation of their country, the Punjaub, to the British territory.

Our last summary closes with the arrival at the head of General Sir W. R. Gilbert and his army, in pursuit of the flying Dost Mahomed, Ameer of Cabool, who, vanquished on the field of Goojerut, was making his way towards the Khyber Pass, *en route* to the cis-Indus. He entered the Khyber Pass without any obstruction from the natives, just as General Gilbert crossed the Indus, and had made his way to Jellalabad before the last or rear-guard Peshawur. When the British General arrived at the latter place, he found that the Affghans had destroyed the villages and suburbs around, and set fire to the cantonments, and to the former residence of Major-General Lawrence. The gates of the city had been ordered against the Sirdars, and the "Lion of the Punjaub" (the Dost's own suggestion; otherwise, the place would, no doubt, have been given over to sack and pillage.

Lord Dalhousie, having determined to await the intelligence of the expulsion of Dost Mahomed from Peshawur, before taking the important step of proclaiming the annexation of the Punjaub, the gratifying news was officially conveyed to his Lordship in a despatch from Major-General Gilbert, dated from Head-quarters Camp, the 22th March, 1849, and enclosing a letter from General Gilbert, announcing his success in Peshawur.

Immediately on the receipt of these documents, the Governor-General issued a proclamation on the 30th of March, declaring the Sikh dynasty at an end, and the Punjaub annexed to the British territories. The chief secretary, Mr Edet, proceeded straight to Lahore on the 26th, accompanied by a strong escort of troops. He arrived on the 28th, and next morning read before the assembled darbar the determination of the Governor-General. The Rajas, no longer strong enough to reserve an allowance of £40,000, and to reside within the British dominions His mother will be permitted to join him. Poonah, it is said, will be the place of their future abode. The few chiefs not convicted of treason are to retain their estates—the property of those who have appealed in arms against us is all confiscated. The Sikh soldiers are not to be entertained in the service. The Government is to be managed by a council of three—Mr. J. Lawrence, Mr. Mansell, and Colonel Sir H. Lawrence, of which the last is president, with a salary of £5000 a year—the others have each £4800. Four commissioners, with a large array of deputy commissioners, are under these. Our new dominions comprise 100,000 square miles of ground, yielding a revenue of about a million, and containing a population of above three millions. For some time to come it will in all likelihood prove a heavy drain on our finances, its revenues falling short of its military expenditure—the charges of Government devolving on India. Thirty-three thousand troops have been ordered to remain for the present within the country; thirty-eight thousand more are maintained close at hand. Lord Gough left Lahore for Simla on the 30 ult., whither he had been preceded by Lord Dalhousie from Ferozepore on the same day.

Sir Willoughby Cotton has resigned the office of Commander-in-Chief at Bombay. It is said that he is not pleased with Sir Charles Napier (an officer his junior) being placed over his head.

AUSTRALIA.

ALLEGED DISCOVERY OF A LARGE FIELD OF GOLD.—Papers from Melbourne, Port Philip, to the 1st of February have been received, which announce the alleged discovery of a large field of gold in the interior by a shepherd's boy, and as specimens of the ore weighing from 22 to 24 oz. each had been purchased and exhibited, the excitement of the colonists was said to have become intense. Great numbers of persons had, although unacquainted with the exact spot, had set out in search of the mine

MOURNING PORCELAINE BROOCH.—This beautiful brooch has just been introduced by Mrs. Broughan, of Burlington. It consists of the white porcelaine design, as flowers, &c., placed upon a jet-black ground, the effect of which is novel, tasteful, and pleasing.

VAUXHALL GARDENS.—This place of olden celebrity will be opened on Whit Monday, under an entirely new proprietorship. Among the novel attractions will be the Ball of the Opera Comique, of Paris; housemanship by Hernandez and the Antrials; and a concert by English, Irish, and French vocalists. The gardens have been revived: the Italian Walk has been continued all round the grounds, and will be illuminated by the electric light; there will be a beautiful picture-model of the Lake of Como; and, a superb theatre, a representation of the far-famed Fountains of Versailles, with real water. In the refreshment department there will be considerable reduction of charges, with, it is promised, scrupulous attention to the quality of the refreshments

OFFICE OF HER MAJESTY'S EXCHEQUER-BILLS.—J. WHITEHALL, 24 MAY, 1849. The Exchequer Bills, dated in the month of June, 1848 (per act 11 Vic. c. 15. £17,946,500, and 1848), with the interest due thereon, will be paid off on the 14th of June, 1849, when the interest will cease. Such bills will be received for exchange at this office daily, from half-past ten till three o'clock, until the 7th day of June, 1849, inclusive. Printed forms, containing instructions for the preparation of the bills (or claims), and the arrangement of the bills, may be obtained on application at the office. The bearers must endorse each bill with their usual signatures, and they must insert their names and addresses in each bill or claim where the number of bills is inserted in the bills, the inducement of such holders must also be obtained previously to their claims being left for examination. New bills, bearing interest at the rate of one penny halfpenny per day, will be issued every one hundred pounds paid and left on the 14th day of June, 1849, may be obtained in payment of the principal of the [illegible] part, of the £4 acquer bills issued under the act above mentioned, on [illegible]ying, in their course of [illegible] months of new bills re[illegible] them The new bills, together with the interest due thereon, will be left for [illegible] will be issued on the 15th day of June, 1849; the bearers must attend at the office to sign receipts for the payment of principal and interest. Payment, in money, may be obtained at this office for any of the said Exchequer bills, previously to the said 14th day of June, 1849, up to the claimants leaving the bills for examination one day prior to that on which such payment is desired. N.B.—All Exchequer bills dated prior to June, 1848, have been previously advertised to be paid off.

[illegible] Exchequer Bills.

[illegible] Exchequer Bills.

[illegible] Exchequer Bills.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY.

Their Lordships met at five o'clock.

FIRING AT THE QUEEN.

The Marquis of LANSDOWNE immediately rose, and referring to the crime committed on Saturday against the person of her Majesty, stated that the result of the inquiry directed against the culprit did not lead to the disclosure of any circumstances that would justify his committal on a charge of high treason. Had such been the case, there could be no doubt that the unanimous desire of their Lordships would be to go up at once to the throne and express their abhorrence of the crime, and their congratulation on the preservation of her Majesty's invaluable life. This was an of those crimes so odious and dastardly a character—of so paltry and contemptible a nature, that it was impossible to speak of it with that seriousness which a malignant attempt would deserve. The contemptible offender was committed on the charge of a simple misdemeanour, under the act of 1842 and left to be treated as the law directed.

Lord STANLEY rejoiced that it was not the intention of the Government to give to the most contemptible and disgraceful crime committed on Saturday that importance which an address to the Crown would imply. If any serious attempt had been made on her Majesty, every individual, of every class in the empire, would at once desire to express his execration of such an act, and his congratulation at her Majesty's escape

Lord CLINTON suggested the propriety of ordering a prayer of thanksgiving on this occasion

After some observations from Lord BROUGHAM, the subject dropped.

On the motion of the Marquis of LANSDOWNE, the Land Improvement and Drainage (Ireland) Bill was read a second time; and the standing orders having been suspended for the occasion, the committee was negatived, and the bill was read a third time and passed, without discussion.

THE NAVIGATION LAWS.

On the motion of the Marquis of LANSDOWNE, the House then went into committee on the Navigation Bill —Lord Beaumont, in the absence of Lord Shaftesbury, who was indisposed, in the chair.

The first clause having been read,

Lord STANLEY explained the general scope and object of the amendments he felt it his duty to propose, and of which he had given notice. The principle of these amendments was to maintain the existing Navigation Laws, giving power to her Majesty in Council, upon receiving satisfactory assurances of reciprocity from foreign powers, in certain cases to relax or modify the restrictions now in force The bill submitted by the Government professed to be a bill to "amend" the Navigation Laws; but instead of amending, it went at once to abrogate and utterly annul them. The proposal he (Lord Stanley) and those who were with him on this question had to make to their Lordships was really and fairly to amend the laws, entering honestly into the consideration of the most fictions and restrictive one that it would be advisable to make, having in view the setting of commerce as free as possible, consistent with those higher interests which it was the paramount duty of Parliament to promote and secure. There was a great distinction between the bill brought forward by the Government and all pre-existing acts Mr. Huskisson recommended treaties with various countries, on receiving equivalent advantages, and all his measures applied to the direct trade between country and country. But now the Government proposed to enter into competition with all the world —with each and every quarter of the globe; and this measure was forced forward contrary to the sense of the country and against the express prayers of British shipowners, or shipbuilders, and of merchants. The objects of the amendment he (Lord Stanley) submitted to their Lordships were to maintain our trade with our colonies; to maintain the advantages of the long voyage trade and of commerce with those countries which had no shipping of their own, and to maintain, as a matter of paramount importance, the restricting the right of British registry to British-built ships. But in submitting his first amendment, by which he wished to test the principle whether the Navigation Laws should be repealed or amended, he did not ask noble Lords to pledge themselves to the adoption of all his amendments, but simply to the *modus operandi* of the bill—whether they should begin by abrogating or maintaining the existing Navigation Laws. Lord Stanley moved his first amendment.—"After the word 'that' in page 1, to the end of the clause it shall be made to appear to her Majesty that any foreign country is willing to concede the ships of this country the like privileges and advantages as are enjoyed by or intended to be conferred on the ships of such foreign country, or advantages equivalent thereto, then, and in such case, it shall be lawful for her Majesty, from time to time, by any order or orders in council, to be published and revoked as hereinafter mentioned, by authority and declare as follows."

Earl GREY opposed the amendment, because it would practically rescind the principle of the bill affirmed at the second reading. He could not assent to the proposition of beginning by scrutinising one clause after another by which the existing restrictions would be repealed. The noble Earl, at considerable length, contended that the Navigation Laws were injurious to commerce, and that no man could tell how they impeded trade until other expressions should have shown their importance

Lord BROUGHAM dissected the petitions presented for and against the measure, to show that all the great maritime towns were, with very trifling exception, opposed to a repeal of the Navigation Laws. With regard to the amendment proposed by Lord Stanley, he could not see with what consistency Lord Stanley and Sir Charles could refuse to vote for that amendment, and yet adhere to the amendment he had himself placed on the paper. In fact, the amendments proposed by Lord Stanley and Lord Wharncliffe were similar in principle, although the former had the great advantage of being the better. That it would be better practically, Lord Brougham proceeded to point out. Under the bill as framed by the Government, America, Belgium, and Spain would get into our coasting trade without the possibility of our obtaining anything like reciprocity; whereas, by framing the bill according to Lord Stanley's recommendation, reciprocity would be secured before our colonial trade would be given up. The noble and learned Lord concluded his speech by observing upon the extraordinary and unusual efforts evidently made in the Government on that occasion, as if the fate of the empire depended on the vote. He saw there present some who had been summoned from afar and from near (Lord Clarendon and Lord Normanby were in the House), who had not been in the House for those who had not heard a word of the debate. He saw those who had hastened from the Continent, which, at all events, might be adduced as a proof that this measure excited a strong sensation in Europe. He hoped their Lordships would not (as Lord Brougham implored their Lordships to uphold the principle of the Navigation Laws, under which the country had attained its present eminence, warning them that there was something more important than trade and commerce—the defence of the empire.

The Marquis of LANSDOWNE summed up the arguments in favour of the bill. The broad line of policy laid down in the Government measure, and which they were prepared to carry out, was the removal of every restriction that they possibly could; whereas the policy laid down in Lord Stanley's amendment was the maintenance of all the restrictions that could be held, and the removal of only such few restrictions as could not be maintained. Those amendments would, if carried, overturn the principle of the bill, and therefore he called on their Lordships to support the original clause.

The committee then divided:

For Lord Stanley's amendment—

Contents	..	..	..	..	103
Non-Contents	..	..	..	..	116

Majority against the amendment ..

On the motion of Lord Lansdowne, the further consideration of the bill was postponed.

Their Lordships adjourned at a quarter to one o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

On the motion of Mr. TEPPEL, a new writ was issued for Sutherlandshire, in the room of Sir D. Dundas, who has accepted the office of Judge-Advocate.

FIRING AT THE QUEEN.

Lord J. RUSSELL: "Sir, before I move the postponement of two orders of the day that stand on the paper for to-night, I think it right, in order to allay public apprehension, to say that, as the information which was made in some of the newspapers of Saturday evening that a treasonable attempt had been made against the life of her Majesty, I can state, that, although it is unfortunately true that a pistol was discharged at the Queen when her Majesty was passing on her return home to Buckingham Palace, it has been found that there is no reason to assume the person who discharged the pistol of a treasonable attempt, and that it is a crime more remarkable for its baseness than its atrocity. (Hear, hear.) I have only further to state that I am sure it had been an attempt of another kind, I should have had the cordial assent of this House to a great character to address to her Majesty, congratulating her on the preservation of a life so valuable. (Loud cheers.) I may add, that her Majesty, on this occasion, which might have been one of a most serious nature, acted with her usual intrepidity and self possession." (Loud cheering.) The noble Lord then moved that the committee on the Poor Relief Bill (Ireland) Bill be postponed till the 4th of June, and, as we understood, also the Ecclesiastical Commission Bill.

The noble Lord's announcement was received by the House with the utmost possible demonstration of loyalty; and Lord J. Russell, in making it, laboured under deep emotion

Mr. J. O'CONNELL hoped it would not be considered an intrusion if he said that, being as warm a subject of Ireland, it would be improper to regarded as an aggravation of those misfortunes that the dastardly miscreant who had committed this outrage was an Irishman He would say, however, that he believed, amidst the greatest excitement that prevailed in Ireland, there would not have been found one among the fiercest, the wildest, the most unruly that took part in those unhappy events, who would have harboured a feeling of personal insult towards her Majesty. (Cheers.) And even now, although the misfortunes of Ireland were absorbing the attention of every one in that country, he might say that they would all be in a moment forgotten in one general burst of congratulation and fervent joy that our beloved Sovereign had escaped unhurt from the dangers that surrounded her person. (Cheers.)

The Poor Relief (Ireland) Bill and the Irish Poor Law Amendment Bill were postponed to the 4th of June.

The House went into committee on the Encumbered Estates (Ireland) Bill, and agreed to its clauses

The Parliamentary Oaths Bill, as amended, was considered, and the third reading fixed for the 11th of June.

The Charitable Trusts Bill was read a second time.

The Passengers Bill was committed.—Adjourned at eleven o'clock.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—TUESDAY.

In consequence of the illness of the Lord Chancellor and of Lord Shaftesbury, Lord CAMPBELL presided on the Woolsack, and Lord BEAUMONT filled the Chair of Committees

On the motion of Lord ENDESLEIGH, the Apprehension of Deserters (Portugal) Bill passed through committee

On the motion of the Earl of EGLINTON, the Small Debts Act Amendment (Scotland) Bill was read a third time and passed.

To questions from the Earl of HARDWICK,

The Marquis of LANSDOWNE stated that the negotiations now in progress relative to the affairs of La Plata promised to arrive at a speedy and satisfactory conclusion, though they were not in such a state as to admit of discussion in that House.

The Earl of ABERDEEN hoped that the basis of the arrangement would be that taken out by Mr Hood some years ago. The independence of Monte Video was the important point for this country to secure

Lord BROUGHAM presented petitions from members of the United Church of England and Ireland resident in Scotland, praying their Lordships to provide for the endowment of all clergymen of the Church of England and Ireland on being appointed to Episcopal chapels in Scotland

A discussion followed, in which the Bishop of Salisbury, the Earl of Suffolk, the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Bishop of Worcester, the Duke of Argyll, the Bishop of Exeter, the Bishop of Oashel, the Earl of Minto, the Duke of Buccleuch, the Bishop of Oxford, the Earl of Harrowby, the Bishop of Powis, and the Earl of Galloway took part

The petition was then ordered to lie on the table.—Adjourned to Thursday.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY.

A new writ was ordered for South Warwickshire, in the room of Mr. E. J. Shirley, who has accepted the Chiltern Hundreds.

The Marquis of GRANBY moved that the House, at its rising, should adjourn to Thursday, over Wednesday, the "Derby day."—Sir G. GREY would give no opinion upon the motion, but leave it to the House to decide On a division, there were:—For the motion, 138; against, 119: majority for the motion, 19.

SHORT PARLIAMENTS.

Mr T. D'EYNCOURT moved for leave to bring in a bill for shortening the duration of Parliament. He would not insist absolutely on limiting the duration of Parliament to three years, but he would be content with five years, provided the Government would assent to that term.

Lord J. STUART seconded the motion.

Lord J. RUSSELL said the question was one of experience and practicability, and 20 years after the passing of the Triennial Act many of its supporters found that it led to fraud and subsidies throughout the country, and ultimately its inconveniences and injuries were so great as to lead to the Septennial Act. Practically, the duration of Parliaments was now six years, and he did not see that any advantage would be gained by reducing the term to five years. As to three years, two would be thrown away, the first in the formation of new members, and the third in looking forward to the next election. He should, therefore, oppose the motion.

Mr. S. CRAWFORD supported the motion, and the House went to a division, when there were—For the motion, 46; Against it, 41: Majority for the motion, 5.

Leave was given to bring in the bill.

The result of this division was received with loud cheers by the members present.

Mr. SLANEY moved for the appointment of a standing committee, or unpaid commission, to consider and report from time to time on practical measures (unconnected with political changes) likely to improve the condition of the working classes, to encourage their industry and increase their contentment. The honourable member was proceeding to develop the measure he contemplated, when the House was counted out.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—THURSDAY.

Their Lordships met shortly after four o'clock.

ROYAL ASSENT.

The Royal Assent was given to-day to the following thirteen private and public Bills:—St. John's (Newfoundland) Rebuilding Bill. Grants of Land (New South Wales) Bill. Land Improvement and Drainage (Ireland) Bill. Poor-laws (Ireland) Rate in Aid Bill. Grands (Corporations) Revenue Arrangement Bill. Whitehaven Waterworks Bill Marshland, Smeeth, and Fen (Equalisation of Drainage Rates and Repair of Road) Bill. Kidderminster Union Small Tenement Rating Bill. Argyle Canal (Abandonment of Undertaking) Bill New Ross Port and Harbour Amendment Bill. Edinburgh and Northern Railway (Additional Capital and Amendment of Acts) Bill. North-Western Railway (Extension of Lancaster Branch, Abandonment of Williams Lane Branch, New Road to Settle Station, Extension of Time for purchase of Land and Construction of Works) Bill. Sandgate Waterworks Bill.

The Lords Commissioners were the Earl of Shaftesbury, the Marquis of Clanricarde, and Lord Campbell.

The House was adjourned during pleasure.

Their Lordships resumed at five o'clock

The Earl of HARROWBY presented several petitions, praying for an alteration in the Sale of Beer Act.

BANKRUPTCY CONSOLIDATION LAWS BILL.

On the motion of Lord BROUGHAM this bill was committed *pro forma*.

REPORTERS' GALLERY.

Lord BEAUMONT presented the report of the committee, recommending the erection of a temporary gallery

ADJOURNMENT OF THE HOUSE.

The Marquis of LANSDOWNE gave notice that, on the understanding that the temporary gallery would be erected, he should move to-morrow (it is the House do adjourn to the Monday se'nnight following.

BANKRUPTCY LAWS CONSOLIDATION BILL.

Lord BROUGHAM proposed that on Tuesday se'nnight he should move the further consideration of this bill.

CANADA.

Lord WHARNCLIFFE asked if the noble Earl had received the promised despatch from the Governor of Canada; and if so, whether he would lay it on the table to-morrow?

Earl GREY said he had received the despatch, and he would lay it on the table on an early day, but he could not promise to do so to-morrow.

Lord BROUGHAM postponed his motion on the subject to Canada to this day fortnight, when he should draw the attention of the House to recent events in Canada, and to the bill introduced by the Government and assented to by the Governor-General.

NAVIGATION LAWS

On the motion of the Marquis of LANSDOWNE, their Lordships resolved themselves into committee on the Navigation-laws Repeal Bill, Lord Beaumont in the chair.

The various clauses of the bill were agreed to without amendment. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY.

NEW SPANISH TARIFF.

In reply to a question put by Mr. Hankey,

Mr. LABOUCHERE said he had no objection to lay on the table of the House the new Spanish tariff, in the same way as that of 1841.

THE DUTY ON ADVERTISEMENTS.

Mr. EWART gave notice that, on an early day, he should move for the repeal of the advertisement duty.

THE BALLOT.

Mr. HENRY BERKELEY moved for leave to bring in a bill to enable parliamentary electors to give their votes by ballot.

After a short discussion, the motion was on division, negatived by a majority of 136 to 8.

THE COLONIES.

Mr. ROEBUCK moved for leave to bring in a bill for the better government of the North American, Australian, South African, and New Zealand colonies. His plan embraced an improved system of self-government that settlements should be formed, with fixed boundaries, so that when they attained a certain amount of population they should be declared provinces, possessing federal legislative assemblies, as in the case of the United States.

Mr. HAWES combatted the plan as expensive and impracticable.

On a division, the motion was lost by a majority of 116 to 73.

Adjourned at a quarter to one o'clock.

VACANCY IN THE REPRESENTATION OF SOUTH WARWICKSHIRE.—

Mr. Shirley having retired, Lord Guernsey, eldest son of the Earl of Aylesford, is a candidate for the representation. He avows himself a friend to protection to agriculture and British industry.

SALE OF THE EFFECTS OF THE PRESIDENT OF FRANCE.—On Tuesday the sale by auction of the effects of Prince Louis Napoleon was concluded by Messrs. Christie and Manson, on the premises, No 3 King-street, St. James's square. This property consisted of a quantity of valuable Gobelin tapestry, of choice pictures, engravings, furniture, &c. &c. Many of the lots fetched high prices

THE SHANNON POLKA, BY MARGARET J. MACCULLOCH.—Among

the numerous light and graceful trifles which the universally patronised dance, the Polka, has given birth also, fastened on by means of iron wire snares —they have undergone no process of annealing:—introduced into the wall of the hoof, through holes bored into it, taking nearly the same direction and course as the nails do The staples are turned downwards, so that their ends emerge within the canal of the faltering, where by means of pliers they are brought into contact and twisted together, and the twist afterwards turned and beaten down snugly within the canal The deeper the faltering, therefore, the better. The staples are introduced on either side, the number, as in the use of nails, being left to the judgment of the practitioner.

RAILWAY INTELLIGENCE.

MEETINGS.

SOUTH YORKSHIRE, DONCASTER, AND GOOLE.—At the special general meeting of the proprietors, on the 1st instant, Lord Wharncliffe in the chair, about 3097 shares were forfeited on which £3 per shr had been paid and whose holders had refused the payment of the £5 call, and the capital of the company was reduced to that extent.

MONMOUTHSHIRE.—At the half-yearly meeting of the proprietors, at Newport, on the 16th, Mr. R. Blakemore, M.P., in the chair, the report affirmed that the improvements in the Western Valley lines would be completed by August next, so that the company will well perform the carrying service of the district. A satisfactory increase in the merchandise revenue had occurred during the last six months. The total revenue had been £21,500, and the expenditure for the half-year, to 31st March last, was £8565. There was due on calls £5000 only. After the adoption of the report, a dividend of £2 10s per share was declared for the half-year, and resolutions were passed empowering the directors to raise £12,000 by the creation of new shares.

BIRKENHEAD, LANCASHIRE, AND CHESHIRE JUNCTION.—At the special meeting, on the 19th, at Birkenhead, Alderman J. Bancroft in the chair, powers were taken to the bills read to the meeting to abandon the proposed line to Stockport; to alter the levels of a portion of the Chester branch; for reducing the capital from £2,250,000 to £1,902,000; and for making a line from Denton to Wolsley. The reduction of capital was proposed to be adjusted as follows:—On calls £5000 only. After the adoption of the report, a dividend of £2 10s per share was declared for the half-year, and resolutions were passed empowering the directors to raise £12,000 by the creation of new shares.

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STOCKTON AND DARLINGTON.—At the special meeting, on the 14th, at Darlington, Mr. Stobart in the chair, authority was accorded to the directors for the carrying out of certain improvements, &c. in the enjoyment of the company, viz. by an increase of capital; the purchase of the Middlesbrough Dock; the abandoning of portions of the line in Eaglescliffe and Stockton-on-Tees; and the making of a new line in lieu, and the leasing of the whole undertaking to the York, Newcastle, and Berwick.

DUNDALK, DUNDRUM, AND RATHFARNHAM.—At the special meeting on the 16th, in Dublin, Alderman Roper in the chair, the shareholders determined to pay up the £5 call to enable them to vote at the approaching meeting, when certain reforms in the present board are to be discussed.

YORK AND NORTH-MIDLAND.—A special meeting of this company was held in the De Grey Rooms, York, on Thursday, to consider the propriety of appointing a committee of inquiry into the affairs of the company, and also to call up any arrears due to the directors; Sir John Simpson in the chair The chairman announced that there were four vacancies occasioned by the resignations of Mr. Hudson, Mr. Richardson, and Mr. Plews, and the death of Mr. Nicholson. The directors only wished to promote the interests of the company, and had no objection to the appointment of a committee of inquiry. After some discussion, in which it was denied that the traffic returns had been "cooked," as had been intimated, Messrs. Kinnear, of Glasgow; Swann, of York; Brook, of Halifax; Lloyd, of London; and Bull, of London were appointed a committee of investigation. A resolution, giving full power to the committee, having been passed, Messrs. Crawshay, of London; Nesh, Lord Mayor of York; Thompson, of Mount Hall; and Rowntree, of York, were elected directors. A vote of thanks having been given to the chairman, the meeting adjourned to the 12th of July.

The directors of the Great North of Scotland intend forthwith to complete the portion of their line connecting the more populous districts. The completion of the Aberdeen will render this step necessary for the accommodation of the local traffic

The new offices opened on the 26th at the Euston Station of the London and North-Western will cost about £125,000 to £130,000. (We shall Engrave this new Station next week.)

Captain HUTCHINSON, the chief engineer of the London and North-Western declare that by reserving an annual sum of £200,000, or 4 per cent, with compound interest, the permanent way of the whole line, 436 miles long, may be renewed seven times over.

The opening of the Hailsham and Lastbourne branches of the London and Brighton railway, which were recently inspected by the directors, took place on Saturday, at an expense of about £6,000 for the two.

In Aspinwall's empire—a Mr. Aspinwall—a Mr. Aspinwall—a French paper—and—Panama, and are making the proposed line as the best mus. the line, if this information is correct, might be opened for public use by 1852.

The directors of the Blackburn, Haslingden, Burnley, and North-Western have thought fit to issue a printed list of all their shareholders in arrear of calls, in accordance with a resolution of the last general meeting. In it appear the names of 144 persons, who hold 4406 shares, total amount in arrear £4,344.

Certain resident Caledonian shareholders in London, headed by Capt. Plunkett, have resolved on a council of investigation. They believe the misdirected measures of the present board, and seek to adjourn the special meeting one day, fixed to be held in Edinburgh on the 29th, till the company's present condition has been thoroughly examined and declared.

The *Railway Chronicle* fairly enough remarks, that the traffic of the Eastern Counties is worthy of note at this time, and we gladly record that upwards of one-half of the whole weekly supply of the London markets is brought by the line—of 14,099 sacks of flour brought last week, 6796 came by it, and of 7039 quarters of malt, 4307 quarters. Full one-half of the cattle and beasts supplied to Smithfield came from the eastern counties, and most probably are brought by the railway. Besides the foregoing, large quantities of wheat, barley, oats, and other agricultural produce have been carried.

Respecting the long-talked-of aid to Irish railways by the Home Government, we hear that the Chancellor of the Exchequer has declared that he will give £500,000 to the Midland Great Western, of which £200,000 is to be applied to the line between Mullingar and Athlone, at five per cent. per annum; and £300,000 for its section from Athlone to Galway, at three per cent. per annum. The directors have asked time to discuss these terms.

The line of Waterford, Wexford, and Dublin proprietors have petitioned the Houses of Lords and Commons against such aid.

The Newry, Warrenpoint, and Rosstrevor is to be forthwith opened. Mr. Dargan has excellently well, we hear, performed his contract, and is to have the working of the line.

LORD MONTRAGLE'S RAILWAY RETURNS.—On the motion of Lord Montragle, the following returns have been ordered to be laid before the House of Lords:—Accounts of the total amount of capital authorised to be raised or borrowed by the directors of the Caledonian Railway Company, distinguishing the special acts under which such authority has been granted, and the amounts authorised by each of such acts. Accounts showing the total amount of capital already raised or borrowed under each of such acts. Statement of the specific parliamentary appropriation of the capital so raised or borrowed. Accounts showing the share parcels as made by or on behalf of the Caledonian Company in the Glasgow, Kilmarnock, and Ardrossan Company; Glasgow, Barrhead, and Nelson Company; Caledonian and Dumbartonshire Junction Company; Ayr and Galloway Company; Glasgow, Strathaven, and Lesmahagow Company; Wilsontown and Morningside Company; Scotch Central Railway Company, Dundee and Arbroath Company, Scotch Midland Railway Company; together with a statement showing the dates of such purchases, the funds out of which they have been paid, and the parliamentary authority for such payments. Copy of the accounts submitted to the annual meeting of the shareholders of the Caledonian Railway Company in 1847. Copy of the accounts submitted to the shareholders of the Caledonian Railway at their last annual meeting. Statement of guarantees entered into by the Caledonian Railway with any other railways, stating the amount of stock and the percentage of such such guarantee.

PARLIAMENTARY PORTRAITS.

SIR JOSHUA WALMSLEY.

SIR JOSHUA WALMSLEY is truly a "man of the people." Sprung from their ranks, and gifted with the energy characteristic of "the industrial classes," he has devoted his talents and his influence to promote their interests, moral, social, and political.

Liverpool, his native town, has been chiefly the sphere of his exertions, which have been by a great degree concentrated in that municipality. He first came before the public during the agitation in favour of the Reform Bill; his strenuous and vivacity of popular rights and liberties during that period of excitement soon won him the favour of the leaders of Liverpool and on the accession of the Reformed Parliament's Reform Association of that town he was unanimously selected as the president of that body; an office he continued to hold for several successive years, until he was elected to fill the civic chair of the Great Shipping Emporium in 1839 40. On the passing of the Municipal Reform Bill, Sir Joshua was elected to the Town Council for the influential ward of Castle-street, and from that period to the present day he held the following offices, ably exercising the functions attaching thereto, viz. Chairman in Council of the Watch Committee, Chairman of the Educational Committee, Chairman of Court of Requests Committee, Vice-President of the Mechanics' Institution, President of the Northern Mechanics' Institution, President of the Literary and Scientific Institution, Chairman of the Committee of Exhibition in Mechanics' Institution, President of the Tradesmen's Reform Association, President of the Shipwrecked Association, President of the Orphan Asylum, President of the Northern Hospital, and Magistrate for the borough of Liverpool and county of Lancashire. The entrance entertained of his business powers by his townsmen may be inferred from the official catalogue here quoted; and some idea of the correctness of that estimate may be formed from the fact, that on no occasion did any institution with which his name was officially connected give expression to the least dissatisfaction with the manner in which his duties were discharged. As Chairman of the Education Committee he is more honourably identified with the successful efforts of the council to extend education to the children of the poor of all denominations. But his great work of usefulness was the reorganisation of the Borough police force—which under his administration, was transformed from a state of corrupt inefficiency into a most highly disciplined and efficient corps.

There is a social feature connected with Sir Joshua Walmsley

PESHAWUR, FROM A DRAWING BY G. T. VIGNE, ESQ.

which should not be overlooked. Previous to his time, the hospitalities of the town-hall were confined to the "merchant princes" of the modern Tyre. Sir Joshua, liberal in all matters, would not see his townsmen of minor commercial rank excluded from the municipal festive board over which he presided; and his invitation brought the shopkeepers of Liverpool, for the first time, as guests to the table of their chief magistrate on all occasions of public festivity: a worthy example which has been since duly followed.

It was during his mayoralty, on the occasion of the Queen's marriage, that he received the honour of Knighthood.

At the general election of 1841 he unsuccessfully contested Liverpool. In 1847 he was returned for the borough of Leicester, but was unseated, on petition, towards the close of the session of 1848. At the commencement of the present year, when the borough of Bolton became vacant, by Dr. Bowring's accepting the office of Consul at Canton, Sir Joshua presented himself as a candidate for the suffrages of the electors, who at once recognised his claims on a Liberal constituency, and returned him as their representative.

SIR JOSHUA WALMSLEY, M.P. FOR BOLTON.

In the House he is not a frequent speaker. We cannot call to mind any set speech of his since he has transferred the scene of his labours to the Legislature. His talents, however, are rather of an administrative character, and, in that respect, are of a high order. But he is by no means wanting in ability as a speaker, as he evinced on Tuesday last, at the great meeting of the Metropolitan Financial and Parliamentary Reform Association, at which he occupied the chair in his capacity of President of the Association.

Sir Joshua Walmsley is the son of Mr. John Walmsley, of Liverpool, and was born in that town, in the year 1794. He was educated at Holt Hill, in Lancashire, and subsequently entered business in his native place as a corn-merchant, which occupation he has relinquished for several years past. In 1815 he married Adeline, the daughter of Mr. Hugh Mulleneux, of Liverpool. The living of St. Luke's there is in his gift.

PESHAWUR.

THE intelligence just received from India announces the occupation of Peshawur by the British troops, the precipitate retreat of the Ameer Dost Mahomed Khan and his followers beyond the Khyber Pass, and the consequent dissolution of the Afghan confederacy. Major-General Sir R. W. Gilbert, in detailing these brilliant results, announces himself in possession of the city of Peshawur and its Bala Hissar. General Gilbert's despatch then states—

"The Afghan army, under the command of Ameer Dost Mahomed Khan, retreated from Peshawur on the 19th instant, and is to-day (March 21st) reported to have reached Dakka, on the western side of the Khyber Pass. The city I found untouched by the Afghans, the Ameer having directed the gates to be closed against his troops; but most of the garden houses in its neighbourhood have been burnt, or otherwise rendered uninhabitable; and the Sikh cantonment at Alli Murdan Khan's Bagh has been burnt to the ground. The fort of Jumrood is also reported to be destroyed.

"By the expulsion from the province of Peshawur of the Ameer and his army, I have carried to a successful conclusion the whole of the instructions of the right honourable the Governor-General of India, conveyed to me through his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, with your letter of the 3d March inst.

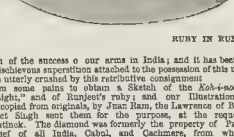
"The Sikhs have been humbled, and their power crushed; the British prisoners released from an irksome captivity; and the rich province of Peshawur freed from its Mahomedan invaders. To my troops I am indebted, under Providence, for these glorious results. Since the 1st of the month they have marched from the Jhelum to the Indus and Peshawur, crossing both rivers under many disadvantages, and overcoming all the obstacles of the road, which are naturally great, and were much enhanced by our large train of stores and baggage—the necessary incumbrances of a force like this. To both officers and men I am deeply indebted for their cheerful endurance of the fatigues and privation to which all have been exposed."

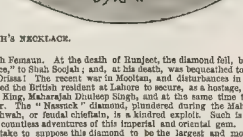
We are enabled to present our readers with the accompanying fine view of the city and fortress, from a drawing by Mr. Vigne.

Peshawur, or Peshawer, is the capital of the province of the same name, usually considered part of Affghanistan, a very fertile and valuable territory, lying between the Indus above and below Attock and the Khyber mountains, through which is the great Khyber Pass, twelve miles east of the eastern extremity of which is situate the city. Thornton tells us that, "In the early part of the present century, when visited by Elphinstone, it was a flourishing town, about five miles in circuit, and reported to contain 100,000 inhabitants. Twenty years later, Runjeet Singh, after defeating the Affghans in the decisive battle of Noushera, took Peshawur, demolished the Bala Hissar, at once the capital and state residence—destroyed the fine houses of the chief Affghans, desecrated the mosques, and, cutting down the groves and orchards about the city, laid waste the surrounding country. The subsequent exactions and oppressions have effectually prevented its revival. The houses, built of mud, or unburnt brick, have flat roofs, on which the inhabitants spend much of their time. The whole city has rather a melancholy appearance, presenting numerous ruins of great dimensions, the result, not so much of gradual decay, as of sudden and recent violence. The numerous mosques—many built in a splendid style of Oriental architecture—have been intentionally polluted by the Sikhs, and are going to ruin. A vast and magnificent caravanserai has been converted into the headquarters of the Sikh governor. It is called Gorkhuttr; it has quadrangular outlines, each side measuring two hundred and fifty yards, and contains extensive accommodation for all departments of government, as well as a spacious house for the Governor. The fortress, recently erected by the Sikhs on the site of the Bala Hissar, is a square of about two hundred and twenty yards, and is strengthened by round towers at each angle, every curtain having in front of it a semi-circular ravelin. There is a fausse braye all round of substantial towers and curtains, with a wet ditch. The height of the inner walls is sixty feet—of the fausse braye, thirty—all constructed of mud. Within are capacious and well-constructed magazines and storehouses. The only gateway is on the northern face, and it is protected by towers. Court, about fifteen years ago, estimated the population at 80,000—a mixed race of Affghans, Kashmirians, and Hindoos. It is believed to be now about 50,000. Peshawur was built by the Mogul Emperor, Akbar, who affixed the name, signifying 'advanced post,' in reference to its being the frontier town of Hindostan towards Affghanistan."

THE KOH-I-NOOR DIAMOND.

THIS famous Diamond, forfeited by the treachery of the Sovereign of Lahore, and now under the security of British bayonets, in the fortress of Govindghur, (engraved in No. 355 of our Journal), will, in all probability, be brought to England in attestation of the success of our arms in India; and it has been suggested that the mischievous superstition attached to the possession of this unique diamond might be utterly crushed by this retributive consignment.





RUBY IN RUNJEET SINGH'S NECKLACE.

We have taken some pains to obtain a Sketch of the *Koh-i-noor*, or "Mountain of Light," and of Runjeet's ruby; and our Illustrations are from a drawing copied from originals, by Jhan Ram, the Lawrence of Bengal, to whom Runjeet Singh sent them for the purpose, at the request of Lord William Bentinck. The diamond was formerly the property of Pandoor Rajah, then chief of all India, Cabul, and Cachmere, from whom it was taken by Timur, and subsequently from Mohammed Shah by Nadir Shah. Runjeet Singh was accustomed to wear this diamond on his right arm, set, as we have engraved it, in gold, surrounded with small rubies. It has been valued at 25 crore of rupees, or 20 million pounds sterling. Tavernier, who saw it in the possession of the Great Mogul, states its weight to be 279 9-10th carats; before cutting, it weighed 900 carats; it was found in the mine of Coulour, to the east of Golconda, about the year 1550. It is said to have formed one of the eyes of the jewelled peacock of the famous Musnud or throne of Aurungzebe, the *Takh-e-ouss*, or peacock throne. Its twin jewel is numbered among the crown jewels of Russia. Runjeet Singh, Rajah of the Punjaub, plundered the "Koh-i-noor" from the ex-princes Shah Shujah-ool-Moolk and Shah Esmaun. At the death of Runjeet, the diamond fell, by "lot of inheritance," to Shah Soojah; and, at his death, was bequeathed to the hideous idol of Orissa! The recent war in Mooltan, and disturbances in the Punjaub, induced the British resident at Lahore to secure, as a hostage, the person of the boy King, Maharajah Dhuleep Singh, and at the same time to seize the Koh-i-noor. The "Nasuck" diamond, plundered during the Mahratta war from a Peshwah, or feudal chieftain, is a kindred exploit. Such is but an outline of the countless adventures of this imperial and oriental gem. It is, however, a mistake to suppose this diamond to be the largest and most precious in the world, for it is surpassed by several.

The Ruby, in the accompanying Illustration, has been sketched under similar circumstances. In the Illustration both sides are shown; the gem is worn in Runjeet's necklace. It belonged to Pandoor Rajah, was taken from him by Timour, and subsequently from Timour's descendants by Ahmed Shah. The names of the six Kings of Delhi are engraved on this Ruby:—Alumasser II., Shah Karam II., Jehangire, Ackbar, Feroze Shah, and Ahmed Shah. Runjeet valued it at 12½ crore of rupees, or twelve millions five hundred thousand pounds sterling.

We are indebted to the courtesy of a Correspondent for the loan of the sketches of those Jewels, taken in Runjeet Singh's lifetime.

RUNJEET SINGH'S DIAMOND—"THE MOUNTAIN OF LIGHT."

GRAND BALL AT THE TURKISH EMBASSY.

His Excellency Mahmed Pacha, the newly accredited Ambassador from the Ottoman Porte, has gained golden opinions by the magnificent hospitality he dispensed on Monday last, at the residence of the Embassy in Bryanston-square. The novelty of a ball under a Mussulman's roof naturally excited very considerable interest among the fairer members of the aristocratic world; and, for some days previous to the event, off, the projected festivities formed a fruitful subject of fashionable gossip.

The arrangements for the occasion were upon the most profuse scale of magnificence. The whole interior of the mansion was festooned with red and white drapery (these being the Turkish national colours), additional rooms were erected, and every device that ingenuity could suggest to add splendour to the scene was adopted with unsparing hand by his Excellency's command. The two principal saloons on the first floor were thrown open into one and formed a very excellent ball-room, the walls being beautifully decked out with the "star and crescent" in gold on a pale blue ground. The reception saloon was magnificently furnished, the prevailing style of decoration being pale blue and gold. There was another small apartment on this floor of the mansion fitted up as a tent, and supplied with mirrors and ottomans, into which the company occasionally retired from the ball-room. The entrance-hall and staircase, as well as all the corridors of the mansion, were festooned as above described, and over the door of the reception-room was suspended the Turkish national flag. Another great feature in the internal arrangements of the mansion was the "Divan," a somewhat small but very beautiful apartment, communicating with the dining-room. Partaking, in its general character, the form of a tent, this apartment presented a scene of truly Eastern magnificence. The walls were covered with splendid mirrors, and hung with "hookahs" of the most superb description, having mouth-pieces studded with diamonds and rich precious stones. On one side a portrait of the present Sultan, Abdul-Medjid (*Anglice*, "The Slave of God") was suspended; and, on the opposite side, the monogram of the Sultan, beautifully emblazoned, was displayed, in a handsome frame, festooned with the national colours. Around the apartment ottomans of the richest description were arranged; and in the centre a very beautiful fountain, designed in exquisite taste, poured forth its liquid stream into a marble basin, well stocked with gold and silver fish. The effect of the decorations throughout the mansion was greatly heightened by a profusion of choice flowering shrubs and beautiful exotics, which met the eye in every direction, the entrance-hall being, in fact, a perfect pyramidical greenhouse.

THE DIVAN.

The festivities commenced with a grand banquet, the guests at which were originally intended to have included all the Cabinet Ministers, but, unfortunately, the members of the Upper House were prevented from attending, in consequence of the debate on the Navigation Laws. His Excellency was, however, honoured with the presence of the First Lord of the Treasury and several other Ministers, the circle including Lord John Russell, Viscount Palmerston, the Marquis of Breadalbane, the Right Hon. Sir Francis Thornhill Baring, the Right Hon. Sir John Cam Hobhouse, the Right Hon. Henry Labouchere, the Right Hon. T. Milner Gibson, and Mr. Addington, Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. Caboull Effendi, First Secretary to the Embassy; Sadik Bey, Second Secretary; M. Zohrab, First *Attaché*; Taber Effendi, Second *Attaché*; and Capt. John Ford (of the Ottoman navy), had the honour of joining the party.

The dinner was most magnificently served, and at its conclusion the guests retired with their host to the Divan, where tea and coffee were served, and pipes "offered" to the company, though, we believe, the latter luxury was only enjoyed by one gentleman present. Half an hour having been passed very agreeably in this beautiful apartment, his excellency conducted his guests to the drawing-room, where they had scarcely arrived when the company invited to the ball began to set down.

His Excellency did the honours of the reception himself, and most worthily. His remarkably handsome features were illumined by a smile of hearty welcome to all, and the only subject of regret to us was, that his fine face and figure should have suffered, as it did, by the adoption of our somewhat conventional evening dress, and consequent rejection of his own picturesque national costume. The only distinguishing mark his Excellency adopted was the Turkish "fez" (cap), and this he wore in common with all the other natives of the Ottoman Empire present.

Their Serene Highnesses Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, and the Princes Ernest and William of Hesse-Philippsthal, honoured his Excellency with their presence.

The diplomatic circle included all the foreign Ministers at present in town, accompanied by their ladies, and the secretaries and *attachés* of the various legations.

The general company embraced upwards of 500 of the most distinguished members of the aristocracy. The Duchess of Bedford, the Duchess of Leeds, the Marchioness of Londonderry, the Countess of Jersey, the Countess of Kinnoull, Viscountess Palmerston, and Viscountess Combermere were among the visitors.

The ball was opened at eleven o'clock with a quadrille, in which Baron Wiedenbruck (of the Austrian Legation) led off with the Lady Clementina Villiers, Caboully Effendi, First Secretary of the Turkish Legation, danced in the same set with Miss Mayer; M. de Berg (of the Russian Legation) taking the hand of the Lady Adelaide Vane, and M. Zohrab, first *attaché* to the Turkish Legation, dancing with the Hon. Miss Cotton.

The opening quadrille was followed by a waltz, and dancing was kept up with great spirit until one o'clock, when supper was served in the dining-room. The festivities were subsequently renewed, and morning had dawned before the party broke up.

During the evening "the Divan" formed an object of great curiosity to the ladies, and we believe that even the most inveterate haters of the "weed" made a pilgrimage thither before leaving the ball.

Everything connected with the *fête* was admirably arranged, and we never saw a ball pass off more satisfactorily. Although the limits of the mansion were rather confined, there was no inconvenient crowding, even when the guests were most numerous, and the most perfect enjoyment prevailed. His Excellency was evidently much pleased at the readiness with which his hospitality had been responded to, and it is not too much to say that this feeling was fully reciprocated by every guest present.

Coote and Tinney's band was in attendance.

The magnificent internal decorations of the mansion, including the divan and its appointments, were executed by Messrs. Druce, of Baker-street, on whom they reflected the highest credit.

We have authority to announce that his Excellency will give a second ball on Wednesday next.

THE BALL.

COURT AND HAUT TON.

THE COURT AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE.

The Queen and Prince Albert, the Duchess of Kent, the ladies and gentlemen of the Court, and the domestic household attended Divine service on Sunday morning, in the private chapel at Buckingham Palace. The Bishop of Oxford preached the sermon. During Sunday the nobility and gentry thronged Buckingham Palace to make their dutiful inquiries after the state of her Majesty. The answer given was "The Queen is well."

The Queen held a Court on Monday, at which his Royal Highness Prince William Henry of the Netherlands had an audience of her Majesty, to deliver the insignia of the Order of the Bath presented to his father, the late King of the Netherlands, by the Prince Regent, in 1814, in consequence of his Count de Nenilly and the Princes and Princesses of the ex-Royal Family of France paid a visit to the Queen on Monday, and remained to luncheon with her Majesty. The Queen and Prince Albert took an airing in their carriage and four, and, in the evening, honoured the performance of the German Opera, at Drury Lane Theatre, with their presence. The nobility and gentry again called at the palace in great numbers to make their dutiful inquiries.

On Tuesday morning the Queen and Prince Albert, with the Royal children, left town for Osborne House.

HER MAJESTY'S DRAWING-ROOM.

The Queen held a Drawing-room in St. James's Palace, on Saturday, in celebration of her Majesty's birthday. Her Majesty and the Prince Consort arrived from Buckingham Palace shortly before two o'clock, attended by the Royal suite, and escorted by a detachment of the Life Guards. Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Cambridge and Prince George, her Royal Highness the Duchess of Gloucester, their Royal Majesty's bravery at Quatre Bras. The

Highnesses the Hereditary Grand Duke and Duchess of Mecklenburg Strelitz, His Royal Highness Prince Leopold of Naples (Count of Syracuse), and their Serene Highnesses Prince Bernard of Saxe-Weimar, and the Princess Ernest ... Lord ... of those Plenipotentiaries, attended and paid their respects to her Majesty ... Before the Drawingroom the Queen received an address of ... from the ... Royal Academy, at which were present the Archbishops and Bishops. The Lord ... having read the address, retired from the Royal presence. His Grace was accompanied by two Archbishops and eighteen Bishops. The Prince Albert entered the Presence shortly after the Queen. Her Majesty wore a train of green and silver silk, trimmed with ... and robes, and jewels of diamonds and silver. The petticoat was of white satin, trimmed with lace and bouquets of red roses corresponding with the train. Her Majesty's head dress was composed of diamonds and feathers, intermixed with roses and ornaments. The jewels of the dress were of Scinde ... Order of the Garter and of the most ancient Order of the Thistle. The Prince ... was habited in a ... from of a Field-Marshal, with the collars and ... of the Garter and the Bath, and also the stars of St. Patrick and the Thistle. His Royal Highness also wore the insignia of the Golden Fleece.

The Drawingroom was far more numerously attended than on any previous occasion this season, about 1700 of the nobility and gentry being present.

The Duke of Wellington wore a Field-Marshal's uniform, with the ensigns of the Garter and the Golden Fleece. The Duke of Devonshire wore the ... of the Garter and ... a Prussian order of Knighthood. Viscount Combermere wore ... and ... the Orders of the Bath, the Guelphic, and the Tower and Sword.

The ladies' dresses were especially remarkable for their splendour. Among the most beautiful costumes may be instanced those of—

The Duchess of Norfolk, who wore a train of white Gothic moire, lined with glace, and trimmed with Irish point lace; and a petticoat of white glace, flounced with point lace. The head-dress was composed of feathers and lace lappets, ornamented with ... and pearls.

The Duchess of Argyll, who wore a train of blue velvet, lined with satin, and trimmed with bouquets of ... and brown oak-leaves, and a petticoat of blue satin ... owered with guipure lace. The head-dress was composed of a tiara of diamonds and oak-leaves, with feathers and lace lappets.

The Marchioness of Donro, who wore a train of white Gothic moire, lined with glacé and trimmed with blonde, and a petticoat of tulle, over glacé, trimmed with blonde and bouquets of green iris. The head-dress consisted of feathers and blonde lappets, with diamond ornaments.

The Countess of Jersey wore a splendid Court costume composed of a white satin dress, over two Oriental tuniques, embroidered and fringed with gold, and a train of drap d'or, trimmed with satin and gold ribbon. A tiara and stomacher of diamonds completed the costume.

The Countess Brownlow, who wore a magnificent Court costume in the style of Queen Anne, composed of a white satin dress, embroid red in blue, with a train of blue velours d'Afrique, trimmed with revers of white satin, and looped up with diamonds.

Viscountess Combermere, who wore a train of rich blue satin, embroidered with gold, and trimmed with bouillons of white tulle, and a dress of white brocaded satin, trimmed with ... and gold bands.

Lady Agnes Duff, who wore a train of Pompadour, beautifully painted by hand, and trimmed with ruches and ... and a dress of Pompadour green glacé; the front en tablier magnificent guipure and pearls.

Lady Peel, who wore a Brussels lace dress over a white satin skirt, trimmed with bouquets of *fleurs des champs*, and a train and body of a rich lilac moire antique, trimmed with Brussels lace and bows of ribbon; the body and sleeves ornamented with diamonds.

THE QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY.

Saturday having been appointed for the celebration of her Majesty's birthday, the household troops assembled, at a quarter past nine o'clock, on the Horse Guards parade "God save the Queen" was played by the united bands at a quarter to ten; soon after which his Royal Highness Prince Albert, Prince George, Prince Augustus of Saxe-Coburg, and the Duke of Wellington, Commander-in-Chief, accompanied by a numerous staff, arrived on the ground, and, after the Royal salute, reviewed the line, the band playing Mendel-sohn's grand march from "Athalie." The Prince of Wales, attended by General Bowles and Mr. Birch, witnessed the inspection on the parade, from Lord John Russell's residence.

At one o'clock the Park and Tower guns fired a Royal salute.

The Premier and the other members of the Ministry gave full-dress entertainments in honour of the occasion; and, in the evening, the streets were ... by persons of ... classes to witness the illuminations, many of which were exceedingly beautiful.

THE COURT AT OSBORNE.

The Royal family arrived at Osborne at two o'clock on Tuesday afternoon.

The Court dined privately on Tuesday evening; and on Wednesday morning her Majesty and the Prince Consort, accompanied by the Royal children, took walking exercise.

On Wednesday afternoon the Duchess of Kent arrived at Osborne, on a visit to her Majesty and Prince Albert.

Her Majesty will give a grand concert at Buckingham Palace on Friday next.

His Royal Highness Prince Henry of the Netherlands, brother of the King of Holland, arrived in town on Saturday last, from the Hague.

His Royal Highness Prince George of Cambridge has arrived at his apartments in St. James's Palace, from Cobln.

Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess Augustus of Saxe-Coburg (Princess Clementine d'Orleans), who have been visiting her Majesty and Prince Albert at Buckingham Palace, have rejoined the ex-Royal Family of France at St. Leonard's-on-Sea.

The Duke of Devonshire on Tuesday last entertained a select party, including several distinguished foreigners, at a *déjeûner*, at his Grace's villa at Chiswick.

The Marquis of Normanby arrived in town from Paris, on Monday night, and attended the debate in the House of Lords. His Lordship returned to Paris on Wednesday.

We are sorry to learn that the Lord Chancellor has been again seriously ... and ... ...

GRAND TREBLE NUMBER OF THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

With the Present Number is Published a SUPPLEMENT, Containing Eleven Engravings of Beautiful Pictures in the Royal Academy Exhibition, and other Illustrations; and a WHITSUNTIDE HOLIDAY SUPPLEMENT, comprising a Large Picture of the River Thames, and other Engravings.

Price of the NUMBER and the TWO SUPPLEMENTS, form ng the GRAND TREBLE NUMBER, ONE SHILLING.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, MAY 26, 1849.

THE Overland Mail brings intelligence of the annexation of the Punjaub. The announcement will cause no surprise. Even those who are of opinion that our empire in India is already too large, will confess that, as regards the Punjaub, the restlessness, treachery, and daring of the Sikhs left us no alternative but the absorption of the Punjaub, or a state of continual warfare and ultimate loss of influence, authority, and dominion in every part of India. We could not but choose the former. Writing upon the affair of Chillianwallah, we expressed our opinion so early as the 10th of March, not only that the Sikhs would be signally defeated, but that the Punjaub would be annexed, and that the warlike and ambitious sect of the Sikhs would allow us no peace in India until they had been made to feel once for all that they had no chance against us. The proclamation of the Governor-General, announcing the annexation, is dated on the 29th of March, and sets forth in few, but clear and emphatic words, the history of the several aggressions which the Sikhs have made since the death of Runjeet Singh. and the reasons which have induced the British Government, that desired no such conquest, "to resolve upon the entire subjugation of a people whom their own Government has long been unable to control—whom no punishment can deter from violence, and no acts of friendship conciliate to peace." The Sikhs are to be disarmed, and every fortified place not occupied by the British troops is to be destroyed. The property of the few chiefs who have not been engaged in hostilities against the British is to be secured to them; but the property and rank of all who have served against us are to be forfeited. The young Maharajah is to receive a liberal pension, and to be treated with respect and consideration. The territory thus acquired amounts to one hundred thousand square miles. It has a population of three millions and a half, and yields a net revenue of about a million. The Indian journals are of opinion that, as far as pecuniary considerations are concerned, we "gain a loss" by the acquisition of the Punjaub: but although present appearances would seem to confirm such an opinion, we must remember that the resources of the Punjaub have been grossly mismanaged; that it has had to pay large military expenses, which have thrown it into arrears; and that Sir Charles Napier, who has all along foreseen the necessity, and advocated the policy of the annexation, is of opinion that the Punjaub, under a judicious system of fiscal management, may be made not only to pay its expenses, but to leave a surplus. We trust that it will prove so, and that Sir Charles, in devoting his administrative talents to this subject, will entitle himself to the gratitude of India and Great Britain, in a manner quite as splendid as if he had won the final battle which procured us the Indus for our boundary.

The people of Umritsir and of the Punjaub generally, with the sole exception of the inhabitants of Lahore, are represented as hailing the annexation with enthusiasm, as a relief from a long-endured and grinding oppression. Upon this subject the people of England will be better enabled to form an opinion hereafter.

Dost Mahomed Khan, pursued by the brave General Gilbert, has managed to escape destruction. The Khyberries, who might have closed their passes against him and so driven his whole force to annihilation, were induced, by a con-sideration, to let him through without molestation. Nothing is known as to the intimate fate of Chutrur Singh and Shere Singh, but it is supposed that perpetual imprisonment, at the least, will be decreed against them. Moolraj, whose defence of Mooltan has excited the admiration of military men, is likely to undergo a more ignominious fate. It is asserted that the murder of Lieutenant Anderson and Mr. Vans Agnew was his act alone, and that the Durbar of Lahore had no part in it. If this be proved, the probability is that he will be executed.

We suppose it may now be taken for granted that the Ministerial bill for the repeal of the Navigation Laws will meet with no further impediment. Lord Stanley, on Monday night, brought forward an amendment in committee, which we may consider the last great effort of the Protectionist party against the measure. Its object was not the amendment, but the destruction of the bill; in fact, to retain the Navigation Laws, giving the Queen power to relax them by degrees with such nations as should offer us reciprocal advantages. The Ministerial bill, as Lord Lansdowne remarked, proposed to remove all restrictions except those imposed by necessity; whilst Lord Stanley, by his amendment, proposed to keep up all restrictions except those which we were forced to abandon by circumstances we could not resist. In introducing his amendment, his Lordship confessed that he had not sufficient confidence that the opinions of the mercantile world had been ascertained; and stated that he could "not speak with confidence upon the details." This confession seems somewhat surprising, if we reflect that the bill has been for two sessions before Parliament, and that no subject in our time, not even the repeal of the Corn-laws, has been more thoroughly discussed in all its bearings, than that of the Navigation Laws. The amendment dealt with generalities, and attempted in reality, though not, perhaps, in form, to make the House reject in Committee a measure to the principle of which it had given its assent on the second reading. This was a course of proceeding rather unusual, as was pointed out by several of their Lordships in the course of the debate. The chief supporter of the amendment was Lord Brougham; between whom and Lord Stanley there was, however, some difference of opinion as to the effect of the bill, and the policy of such a country as Great Britain in commercial matters. Lord Stanley defended the reciprocity system from the charge of peddling and meanness which had been brought against it by the Free Traders; and maintained, that, as a nation, we should lose wealth by the measure, and that we had no business to be generous or magnanimous. "If we carried on a commercial business," said his Lordship, "we ought to carry it on upon the commercial principle of giving nothing for nothing." Lord Brougham, on the contrary, was willing to admit that upon the commercial principle we might gain a fraction of a farthing in the price of tea, sugar, or cotton by the bill: nevertheless, as he maintained that "commerce was not everything," he preferred the national defences to the increase of our wealth. But these were only a few of the discrepancies in the arguments of those who opposed the bill, to most of which Lords Lansdowne, Wharncliffe, Canning, and others did ample justice. The amendment was rejected by a majority of 116 against 103. As proxies do not count in committee, these numbers show an increased majority over that obtained on the second reading, which was ten only. On the third reading, when proxies will again count, the majority will probably amount to double or treble that number; and thus a question which has excited much difference of opinion, as well as alarm and ill-feeling, will, we trust, be satisfactorily and permanently disposed of.

THE outrage upon her Majesty on Saturday last has excited but one feeling of disgust and indignation against the cowardly miscreant who committed it. The British public, however, rejoices that the assault was excited by no political feeling, and that it sprang entirely from the lunacy of a vulgar ruffian, unprompted by any sentiment more serious than the lust of notoriety. It does not even appear that the pistol was loaded with ball. The unanimity with which the public has decided upon the insanity of the wretched man is a great proof of the love and loyalty of the people, and cannot be otherwise than gratifying to her Majesty and the Royal circle. No one can imagine any thing so atrocious as that a sane man should attempt the life of a Sovereign so exemplary in every public and private capacity as Queen Victoria. It is, nevertheless, very hard upon her Majesty, that she should be subjected to such alarm and annoyance. While the sympathy expressed for the Queen is deep and universal, there is a feeling no less general that for such insanity the only proper preventive, as well as puni-ment, is corporal chastisement of the severest and most degrading kind.

Some years ago, when an imitative mania was excited by the similar attempts of Oxford and Bean, it was suggested in the Journal, and afterwards by our daily contemporaries, that whipping was the best mode of bringing such vain and miserable creatures to reason, and of preventing their example from becoming contagious. The public came to the same conclusion; and in the bill shortly afterwards introduced into Parliament, transportation *or* a flogging was made the punishment for such offences. It is, perhaps, to be regretted that the framers of the bill did not provide that transportation *and* a flogging should be the punishment. We have certainly no desire to revive the barbarous punishments of past ages, but we think that a weekly, semi-weekly, or even daily infliction of the cat-o'-nine-tails for three months at the least, preparatory to transportation, would greatly tend to prevent such lunacy as that of the last offender from breaking out into action. In fact, we should like to see the two alternatives of punishment left to the Judge or Magistrate by the present bill blended into one. Insane as such offenders may be, they have sanity enough to understand the logic of the cat-o'-nine-tails; and we would allow no squeamishness or false delicacy to stand between them and the fullest dose of it that their constitutions can bear.

PARLIAMENTARY AND FINANCIAL REFORM.

THE first public meeting called by the Council of the Financial Reform Association was held on Tuesday at the London Tavern. The meeting was convened for one o'clock; but long before that hour the large room of the tavern was densely crowded, as also was the gallery. On the platform were Arthur Anderson, Esq., M.P.; R. B. Osborne, Esq., M.P.; J. Williams, Esq., M.P.; J. Wyld, Esq., M.P.; B. M. Wilson, Esq., M.P.; Colonel Thompson, M.P.; L. Hayworth, Esq., M.P.; George Thompson, Esq., M.P., and others.

The chair was taken by Sir Joshua Walmsley, M.P., who explained the objects of the meeting. It was intended to publish the principles and objects of the association, and to promote an effectual reform of our representative system; that reform to consist of—1. Such an extension of the suffrage as will confer the right to be registered as an elector upon every man of full age, not subject to any legal disability, who for twelve months shall have occupied any tenement or portion of a tenement for which he shall be rated, or shall have claimed to be rated, to the relief of the poor. 2. The adoption of the system of voting by ballot. 3. The limitation of the duration of Parliaments to three years. And 4. Such a change in the arrangement of the electoral districts as shall secure a more equal apportionment of representation to constituents. The last gentleman having urged the propriety of observing silence and order during the proceedings, called on the hon. sec., Mr. T. H. Allen, to read the address and the rules, and stated that "The council, upon mature consideration, have decided upon advocating such an extension of the franchise as will give to every male occupier of a tenement, or any portion of a tenement, the right to be registered as a voter, as the only condition coupled with that right being, not the payment of rates, but the fact of being rated, or having claimed to be rated, for the relief of the poor in respect of the qualifying premises. The effect of such a measure is to give the right of voting with the shelter of the ballot, and, in order to keep actively a use that sense of responsibility, which, in the public business of the nation, as in the private affairs of life, secures the faithful exercise of a power held in trust, they advocate the return to the old constitutional system of triennial Parliaments, which, whether and not less important change sought for in our representative system will be that which will give us more equal apportionment of members to constituents. District and periodical aggregate public meetings will be held, tracts will be distributed, and will be imparted to the more metropolitan of agricultural institutions now in existence for watching over the interests of rural votes, and important facts will be collected for the acquisition of freehold qualifications in the surrounding counties."

The Chairman again rose, and having expressed his gratification at the crowded numbers of the meeting, thus adverted to the objects of the Association:—

[illegible] almost seem a work of supererogation to say a word in its defence, were it not that men, led away by the zeal rather than by their judgment, have given occasion to the enemies of reform, and the upholders of things as they are, to confound a desire for the removal of abuses with sedition, and a zeal for progressive reform with revolutionary tendencies. (Hear, hear.) We know, and none know better, that, without order, the best intentions and the purest principles are not available for good; and it is this knowledge which, I am sure, will induce the utmost caution and the most circumspection in the consideration of any proposition for organic change. (Hear, hear.) But, in avoiding the Scylla on the one side, we must be careful not to rush into Charybdis on the other. We must be careful that we do not, in the fear of innovation, perpetuate abuse (Cheers.) We must not shut our eyes to the danger which must inevitably flow a continuance of those evils which are fast destroying all confidence between the governor and the governed. (Cheers.) There are few amongst us who do not feel the extreme pressure of taxation; there are equally few amongst us who are not alive to those abuses which are constantly before our eyes; there are few amongst us who do not look with alarm on the wide-spread and deep seated disaffection which pervades the great body of the unenfranchised masses. (Loud cheers.) Gentlemen, whichever way we look at it, the political and financial state of the country is most unsatisfactory. We see a rapid and continuous increase in our expenditure, we see the grossest abuse of patronage—we see the grossest waste in our navy and army of forces totally disproportioned to our wants—we see a system of colonial government which has as many hues as the chameleon, and which has neither reference to the requirements of the colonies nor to the interests of the mother country—and we see at the same time a dogged determination on the part of the powers that be to withstand every demand on the part of the people to dry the pestilential atmosphere within the precincts of the constitution. (Hear, hear.) Under such circumstances, continued the hon gentleman, I believe it to be the duty of every good citizen to take measures for obtaining that control over the public purse and the public affairs of the country which reason and common sense show to be the basis of good government—to enforce economy and retrenchment in every department—to see that property be made to bear its just share of the burdens of the State. (Cheers.) That object can be placed within the reach of all—that the House of Commons be made the true reflex of the public mind—and that public safeguard, economy and public economy take the place of disorder and extravagance. We seek these changes by means other than the most loyal and peaceful means, and, strong in the justice of our cause, we call for the support of the rational of every class, creed, and party. (Cheers.) I have only one other point to refer to. We have called this meeting with somewhat of trepidation; but our anxiety is set at rest. (Cheers.) It is our intention to locate reports from time to time of our proceedings, and give effect to public opinion through the medium of an organised body, uniting reformers of all grades; and that the establishment of the Metropolitan Financial and Parliamentary Reform Association is, therefore, a matter not only of expediency, but likewise of paramount necessity." Mr. W. J. Hall seconded the motion.

Mr. Elliott, who stated that he was a working man, then came forward on the platform to move an amendment namely, that the association be called the Metropolitan Parliamentary and Financial Reform Association. He strongly advocated the adoption of universal suffrage.

Mr. Osborne, M.P., said he could have no hesitation in seconding such an amendment as that which had been proposed, and in doing so he could not but exclaim—

[illegible] (laughter). Resuming, he said the present aspect of the "Reformed House" of Commons, the hon. gentleman grieved to say that there was a lamentable want of feeling on the subject of reform in that House of which he was a member. It would hardly be believed that in the nineteenth century there was no such thing as a popular party existing in the House of Commons. There were certainly [illegible] and good men in that House, but he grieved to say that among them existed and schisms had been long. The great partisans of reform, Mr. Hume (cheers), he was sorry to say, was grievously ill; the two members for Finsbury, those honest and independent men, were not able to take their seats, and the hon. Baronet for Marylebone, he understood, was also ill. There was great apathy and distrust among Reformers [illegible] expressed again, that, at the present time, there was no popular party in the House of Commons [illegible] hear, hear," and cheers.) The want of a popular party in this country was mainly owing to the conduct of her Majesty's present Ministry, for that Government, which had climbed to power on the shoulders of Mr. Cobden and Mr. Bright, were the first to throw cold water on those men, and to make the Cabinet the prerogative of the oligarchy which ruled this country. (Cheers.) He had great respect for men in high stations when they exhibited ability and principle, but no could not see why the middle classes could see no wisdom except in a Lord (Cheers), and no probity except in a retired gentleman. He thought the tendency was to make the House of Commons a great barrow for titled rabbits. (Cheers and laughter.) The House of Commons was, in consequence, nothing better than a leading machine, by which a Minister was enabled to raise a greater amount of taxes than was ever imposed by the most despotic monarch of ancient [illegible] period. The hon. gentleman, having reviewed the statutes of taxation, to show that it was constantly increasing, concluded by urging the necessity of the middle and working classes possessing themselves of forty shilling county franchises by the means proposed by the council.

Mr. Joseph Sturge regretted that physical-force principles had too often been associated with the name of Chartism. No doubt many who had profes ed Chartism had been guilty of violence, but as well might they charge Christianity with the evils of the Established Church, or the horrors of the Inquisition, as to condemn Chartism because some of its supporters were mad enough to resort to physical force. (Hear, hear.) Chartism was founded on Christian principles, and all that was wanted to secure its success was a revival of the motto of "Measures not men." So soon as good and honest men were found to carry those measures, Chartism would assuredly triumph. (Cheers, hear, hear.)

Mr. Phillmore remarked that the object of the association was to obtain the suffrage for no less than 3,712,676 of the people, and surely such a boon was worth striving for, without objecting that it did not go far enough.

The Chairman then intimated that the amendment proposed to the resolution was of so trivial a nature, that it had been determined to embody it in the resolution itself.

The resolution having been accordingly amended, it was put from the chair and carried unanimously.

Mr. William Williams, the late member for Coventry, was then introduced to the meeting as the mover of the next resolution, which was as follows:—

"That, in the opinion of this meeting, the present system of taxation is characterised by an extravagance the most reprehensible; that to sustain this reckless waste an enormous amount of taxation is required, which, as now levied, presses most unequally upon the industrious classes and the community; that so long a preponderance of the taxes is imposed upon the necessaries of life, that no economy nor self-denial on the part of the poor man can enable him to escape from those burthens; that the effects of such a system are not only cruel and arbitrary, and pernicious towards the industrious classes, but are calculated to produce that wide-spread demoralisation and those flagrant crimes which are the off-spring of poverty and distress; and that, therefore, the whole framework of taxation should be so altered as to adjust its burdens to the respective means of those who are to bear them."

The hon. gentleman also drew on the increase of taxation since the period of the Reform Bill. That increase amounted to £4,000,000, while the expenditure of the country had been augmented by £7,000,000 —The resolution was agreed to.

Mr. D. Wire proposed the third and last resolution, as follows:—

"That in the opinion of this meeting, the Commons House of Parliament, as at present constituted, represents neither the popu ation, the property, nor the industry of the country; that the election of its members has in numerous instances been the result of bribery and corruption, coercion and intimidation; that the electoral distributions present the monstrous anomaly of a few hundred voters in some districts returning as many members as several thousand constituents in other districts; that the Reform Act has totally failed to realise the expectations of the country, or to harmonise with the spirit of the age; and that, therefore, a large extension of the franchise, a complete independence in its exercise by means of the ballot, a more equal apportionment of representatives to population, and the limitation of Parliament to three years, become not only measures of common justice, but also of prudence and safety."

Mr. Reynolds spoke to the resolution in a somewhat intemperate manner.

Another person in the body of the meeting attempted to speak also, but—

The Chairman stated that the arrangements they had entered into with the proprietors of the room compelled them to close the meeting at five o'clock, which hour had now arrived. He regretted that the gentleman who had last addressed them should have used the word "infamous" in reference to the aristocracy (Hear, hear.) For himself, he would be no party in applying the term "infamous" either to the peerage or the middle classes. (Hear)—The motion was then put and carried unanimously.

Mr. Prout moved a vote of thanks to the President, Sir J. Walmsley, for his impartiality conduct in the chair.

The vote was carried amidst much cheering, and was acknowledged in suitable terms by Sir J. Walmsley, who called on all persons present to unite in the movement, and to aid on part the Freehold Land Association as the means of placing the counties in the hands of the popular party.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

CAMBRIDGE.

The Morrisian Professor of Divinity has given notice that his lectures in Michaelmas Term, 1849, will commence on Thursday, October 18.

OXFORD.

Mr. C. E. Adams, of Worcester College, and Mr. G. P. Cordeaux, Lately Scholar of Magdalen Hall, have been elected Scholars of Worcester on the Gardner's Foundation.

Mr. T. Richardson, B.A., Scholar of Jesus College, has been elected a Fellow of that Society on the South Wales Foundation.

DURHAM CATHEDRAL.—We have heard that it is intended speedily to appoint a new minor canon in this cathedral, and it will greatly every lover of our cathedral services to learn that no candidate who does not possess creditable power of voice and a thorough knowledge of music is likely to be a successful applicant.

DEAN AND CHAPTER OF BRISTOL.—The Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol having been called in as visitor to determine a question respecting the mode of performing the choral service in Bristol Cathedral, directed that the cases which he had made on the subject should be entered in the Book of Statutes belonging to the Chapter. The case has been opposed on the part of the Dean, Sub-Dean, and other members of the Chapter, who declare that a compliance with the direction of the Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol would be the conceding a power which that prelate cannot legally exercise, and they pray his Lordship to revise his decree.

QUEEN ANNE'S BOUNTY.—The Governors of Queen Anne's Bounty will hold an extraordinary general court at the Governors' house, Dean's-yard, Westminster, on Tuesday, the 5th of June next, at twelve o'clock at noon.

THE CLERGY AND THEIR PARISHIONERS.—The 148th anniversary of this society was celebrated at St. Paul's Cathedral on Monday last. In the evening, the Archbishop of Canterbury, and the Bishops of London, Oxford, Llandaff, Lincoln, Carlisle, Hereford, Salisbury, Ripon, and Gloucester, &c., dined with the Lord Mayor at the Mansion House.

BETHNAL-GREEN CHURCH FESTIVAL.—On Wednesday last, the foundation-stone of the last of ten new churches for Bethnal-green was laid, and the occasion was commemorated as a festival. In the earlier part of the day sermons appropriate to the occasion were delivered in each of the new churches by the Bishops of London, Winchester, St. Asaph, Ripon, Llandaff, and Coventry. Bishop Co-eridge, of St. Augustine's Missionary College, the Rev. Thomas Boudier, and the Rev. W. H. Mackenzie. The stone was laid by the Earl of Harrowby

EPSOM RACES 1849.

THE ROAD.

A TRIP TO THE DERBY.

[Translated literally from the French of M. Bonenfant, Captain in the Third Legion of the National Guard, by a member of the ancient and widely-extended Smith family. With fac-simile Illustrations, from the Captain's Sketches, and variorum notes by the Translator.]

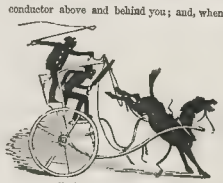
S I came over, mon cher —— (*a*), by the excursion train (*train du plaisir*) to see the far-famed race of horses at Epsom, I thought you would well desire to have an account of that great national solemnity. You know that I cannot speak very well English; in effect, I know nothing of it beyond the words *muttonchop*, *stole* (*b*), and *How doyoudo*. But I can use my eyes; and have, accordingly, done that.

My friend, you can form not the least idea of this *sport du turf* from the races of horses on the Champ de Mars. All the world goes—from Sir Wellington to the dangerous classes; and if a man is seen in London on that day, he at once loses his position.

I took a place on a fast coach (*drogne de grande vitesse*) (*c*), but was very squeezed; as I think the postilion who drove (*d*) took more than he ought to have done. On the road near the Hôtel du Château d'Elephant I bought a card of the sport, but was afterwards told it was that of the yesterday; but it was equal to me, as I could not understand it.

You see accidents the gravest on the road. I witnessed a carriage called a Broom (*balai*) completely rent by the pole of an omnibus behind it, which caused the voyager within to be thrust from his seat, in fear the most profound. Then, after a loud altercation, the aggressor and the victim turned out on the grand road to arrange their dispute by blows of the fist, where we left them enjoying the pleasure to box. A cab called Handsome (*dits Beau*) was in equal perplexity. It is a carriage the most curious that you have never seen, having the conductor above and behind you; and, when the horse kicks, one cannot get out. The voyager was in this predicament, and much gaiety was caused by a horseman went by exclaiming "One for his heels." (*Deux pour ses talons.*) But I could not enter into all the merit of the allusion (*e*).

"WHERE ARE YOU DRIVING?"



"IT'S ONLY HIS WAY, SIR."

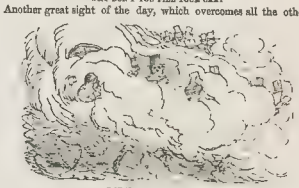
The crowd of *voitures* of every description it is impossible to count. And as all the voyagers stop to drink, and the horses to water, at every inn upon the road, the consumption of Bass (*bière pâle ou amère*) is beyond belief. The water is, indeed, more costly than all beverages, and the horses have sometimes a difficulty to get even that, as you may here perceive. The smallest animals draw more people than ever you have seen go to the *fête* of St. Cloud in a *coeu* on a fine Sunday; and they do not very well balance their weight, as you may perceive; so that, indeed to use a poetical expression, "the horse's feet scarce touch the ground;" but this does not indicate speed—all to the contrary.

THE MORE THE MERRIER.

"DON'T YOU WISH YOU MAY GET IT?"

"WHY DON'T YOU FILL YOUR CART?"

Another great sight of the day, which overcomes all the others, is



DOWN WITH THE DUST.

the dust. Sometimes you see nothing for it, which I have here drawn. You remember what it was to be in the *intérieure* of the last of two diligences, racing along the road to Paris in dry weather. Very well—then you well know what the road to Epsom is on a Derby Day. It is so bad that the high nobility, such as Sir Beaufort and other *milors*, all wear veils—a droll of a sight.

Epsom is a town, considerable enough, celebrated for its salt mines and this Derby Day. When the day is over, all the inhabitants retire to the mines and remain there until next year, in inaction the most perfect.

As with us the Passage de l'Opera is con-

"VERY LIKE A WHALE."

THE TOWN DESERTED.

THE ETHIOPIANS.

EPSOM RACES, 1849.

THE RACE.

nected with the funds, so here Her Majesty's Theatre is connected with the betting by Mr. Lumley.

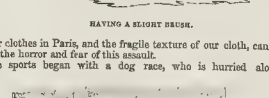
On arriving at the Downs (*les dunes*) the road was infested with brigands, who seized on the horses of the voyagers, and, after sanguinary fights amongst themselves, bore them away. This I must confess astonished me, but not so much as the savage manner in which I was seized by another party of marauders on alighting from the *drague*, and brushed within an inch of my life. You, *mon brave*, who know how careful we are

"DARBY STABLES, SIR?—THERE Y' ARE."

HAVING A SLIGHT BRUSH.

of our clothes in Paris, and the fragile texture of our cloth, can understand the horror and fear of this assault.

The sports began with a dog race, who is hurried along the



YA-A-A-A-A-AH!!!

course by the cries of the society. As he does not run with another, I suppose the accomplishment of the distance in a certain time is the object. The friends of the animal cheer him on with *éclats* of encouragement; and the enemies throw their batons at him, which he is lucky to escape. Then the jockeys appear on their horses, and then the race begins.

"THE DUTCHMAN 'S FIRST!"

It was curious to see the people lean over the ropes until they almost fell, to catch a glimpse of the horses; and it was more curious to observe the number of those who, coming down from London, on purpose to see the race, never saw it all. I was one of these unhappys; having my view quite obscured by the parasols of the ladies, whereby

"I WISH I COULD SEE.

I only heard what was going on, which, from my knowledge of English, was not altogether understood. But I caught some phrases, such as "Here they come!" (*Les voici!*) and "There they go!" (*Les voilà!*) And then the betters (*les meilleurs*)—so called because they are of the aristocracy—looked far off to the end of the course, and all their heads turned on a pivot at once, following the horses as daisies follow the sun, until they looked the other way.

"HERE THEY COME!"

"THERE THEY GO!"

You are not able to imagine the noise extraordinary as the horses go past, and everybody for the moment is mad; the tumult at a barricade in the Faubourg St. Antoine is nothing to it. They cry the names of the horses at the top of their voices, and each has his favourite; and they climb anywhere to see it. The horse that even on this occasion is called *L'Hollandais Volant*, and has proved that Dutch metal is not so bad. He gains 296,250 francs in the stakes, besides wagers, and belongs to Sir Eglinton (*g*).

"IT'S—NO IT ISN'T—YES IT IS!"

No sooner is the race over than every one begins to eat and drink—the gainers from joy, and the losers to keep up their spirits. Some lose so that they are obliged to sell their wives the next day, as you saw in "Les Mystères des Londres," at the Ambigu, where the Lord Mayor of London sold his wife at Blackwall to the great Sir S. Iceridan (*h*). Others, who win, have an envy to take wine with strangers in their good-fellowship, until they can no more drink.

When they have finished, they all go home; and then you would not imagine the whirlwind of carriages—the windmill of people that crush away. Again there are grave accidents: horses are killed, wheels are broken, windows are smashed; and, in one case, I saw the hinder part of a carriage knocked away, so that the friends were obliged to hold it up all the way home, to the cheers of the spectators. All the drivers were filled with wine, which they call champagne; but it is of a vintage the most remarkable, grown on purpose for the Derby, and its consumption leads to curious events; but these are only for laughing at, as it is a great national *fête*. And, indeed, whilst our National Assembly is in a terrible state, the House of Commons only debate whether they shall have a holiday to go to the Derby.

GIVING THEM A LIFT.

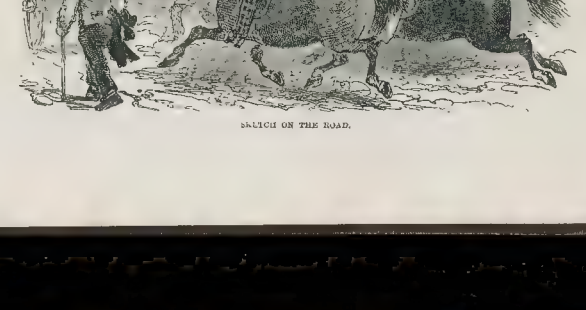
COMING OFF.

When you write, tell me whether we are to have in France an Empire, a Republic, or nothing at all (*i*). Milles amitiés, BONENFANT.

I have to day a headache, and but a little of money; but they say all of the world is the same on *le lendemain du Derby*.

VARIORUM NOTES.

(*a*) The friend intimated by the "——" is a *commissaire-priseur*, living nex



SKETCH ON THE ROAD.

door to M. Bonenfant, who has never been out of Paris in his life, further than Versailles.

(5) Query *wrong?*

(6) M. Bonenfant here makes a mistake by confounding our term "drag" with the French "*drague*," a grapnel for under water.

(7) The driver of a diligence is still the "*postillon*."

(8) The similar rule of counting "le Roi" as *carré* might have made this observe M. Bonenfant. The "heals" of French knaves are, however, lighter than those of English ones, and the comparison becomes lost.

(9) Another error, or rather two. Epsom salts do not come from mines; and the esteemed director of the Opera does not keep the betting-rooms.

(10) M. Bonenfant keeps up the French notions of our Nobility, who are only divided into *Messrs* and *Sirs*. These they apply vaguely—such as Sir Anstey and Major Hudson.

(11) The French believe the present Anti-Smithfield movement is in consequence of a wish to obtain the sale of wives always going on there.

(12) M. Bonenfant does not say much about returning just at present. We think he has reason.

ARRIVAL AT THE DOWNS	LEAVING THE DOWNS
Vans and buses, overloaded;	Smashing, crushing, pulling, tearing.
Donkeys, horses, ponies goaded,	Jamming, cramming, singing, swearing.
Four-horse coaches full and fast,	Each to get before-hand striving
Hoping that their wheels will last;	"How, then, sir, there are you drive-
Swells upon the Life Guards' drag;	ing?"
Pudding crows not worth a mag;	"Hold his tail, sir, as you ride!"
Barbind dog-cart, one-horse fly,	"I say, sponney, get inside!"
Four-wheel chaise from Feckham-	"There's a tailor," "Mind the bank,"
ton,	"Crack, you Hatsom, keep the rank!"
Cab and gumes there and back,	"I say Pikey, opp the gas!
Spavin'd, winded, found'ring hack;	It's all right, five, seven, eight."
Gent in a commercial gig;	"Now, you Thomas Hudson, baker,
Parties for the Hinthrship	Forty-two, Cross-street, Long-acre,
(When policemen are not near);	Look alive, you unlaked muffin!"
Betting-men, M.P., and Peer.	"What's the matter, Joey?" "Snuffin;
Putting forth their top most paces,	Only broken both the traces."
All agog for Epsom Races.	"Never mind—it's Epsom Races!"

NATIONAL SPORTS.

The sporting sympathies of all classes have for the last week been so completely absorbed by the great event consummated on Wednesday last, that, in whatever company or quarter we have moved, the only words that have caught our ear have been "Dutchman," "the Black-an," "Tadmor" (alias the "Dumpling"), and "Clatterer." Even the Sabbath was not "Derby proof;" for, at the Corner, the gathering was quite as numerous, and the excitement quite as intense, as if it had been a regular and a "proper" day of business. The betting gentry, however, are notoriously careless in their devotions, and look upon the whole seven as week days.

The races commenced on Tuesday, and, as far as quantity went, left nothing to complain of: the list of sport, albeit its fund was not particularly interesting.

On Wednesday the great race was decided: and, to the delight of every lover of fair and honourable racing, was won by that popular nobleman, the Earl of Eglinton, viz.: "The Flying Dutchman," a half-bred horse running a very good second, and little Fadmor third; these notables, "Nannyjerk" and "Chatterer," "nowhere." The betting men are "hit" very hard, and it is feared the settling will be a bad one.

The meeting was resumed on Thursday, with an average list; the racing offered not the slightest novelty.

The turf arrangements for next week embrace the settling, on Tuesday, at Manchester races, on Wednesday and two following days; and Hungerford, on Friday. The first Thames Yacht sailing match will come off on Wednesday.

TATTERSALL'S

MONDAY.—Although this was the last public day at the corner previous to the races, the betting was dull, beyond all precedent. It was important, however, from the feeling shown against The Flying Dutchman and Fadmor, and the eagerness to back Nannyjerk and Chatterer: no others were, on the ground. The Oaks betting was equally flat. Imperatrix alone made any advance.

9 to 4 agst Flying Dutchman	20 to 1 agst Vatican
3 to 1 — Nannyjerk	30 to 1 — Old Dan Tucker
12 to 1 — Fadmor	50 to 1 — Hetman
5 to 1 — Chatterer (t)	30 to 1 — The Knout
25 to 1 — Kildrees	30 to 1 — The Old Fer
7 to 1 against The Flying Dutchman winning the Derby and the St. Leger (t)	

OAKS.

5 to 1 agst Clarissa	12 to 1 agst Imperatrix
6 to 1 — Glauca	15 to 1 — Escalade
7 to 1 — Woodcock	
4 to 1 — Vatican (t)	
4 to 1 agst Van Tromp (t)	

EPSOM RACES.—TUESDAY.

CRAVEN STAKES of 10 Sovs each.

Sir G. Heathcote's Black Eagle, 3 yrs	.. ..	(Ralph Sherwood) 1
Mr. Gratwicke's Co mtess	.. .. ..	(Kitchener) 1
Major Martyn's The Swede	.. .. ..	(S. Mann) 2

The MANOR STAKES of 5 sovs each, with 40 added. The winner to be sold for £500, if demanded. The second to receive back his stake. Heats

Mr. Death's Antagonist, 5 yrs	.. ..	(Wakefield) 1
Mr. Minor's Miss Buzzey, 3 yrs	.. ..	(Evans) 2

The HORTON STAKES of 5 sovs each, with 30 added. The winner to be sold for £150 Heats.

Mr. Drinkald's Pillage, 3 yrs	.. ..	(Rogers) 1
Mr. Dawson's Revenge, 3 yrs	.. ..	(Watkins) 2

MARCH, £200. Three-quarters of a mile.

Mr. E. R. Clark's The Old Commodore, 8st 7lb 1
Mr. Ford's Eunuch, 8st 4lb 2

WEDNESDAY.

The DERBY STAKES of 50 sovs each, h. ft, for Three-year-olds; colts, 8st 7lb; fillies, 8st 2lb; the second horse to receive 100 sovs out of the stakes, and the winner to pay 100 sovs towards the police regulations. Mile and a half and 240 yards

Lord Eglinton's The Flying Dutchman	.. ..	(Marlow) 1
Mr. Godwin's Hadrian	.. ..	(Whitehouse) 2
Colonel Peel's Taffrail	.. ..	(Fatman) 3

The CAREW STAKES of 5 sovs. each, with 30 added. The winner to be sold for 150 sovs, if demanded, &c.

Mr. C. Hornsby's Bolsham, aged	.. ..	(Hornsby, jun) 1
Colonel Peel's Taffrail, 4 yrs	.. ..	(Flatman) 2

The BURDB STAKES of 5 sovs. each, with 30 added The winner to be sold for 80 sovs, if demanded, &c.

Mr. Burgess's Hind of the Forest, 4 yrs	.. ..	(J. Sharp) 1
Mr. J. Day's Colocynthus, 4 yrs	.. ..	(Wakefield) 2

THURSDAY.

The EPSOM FOUR YEARS-OLD Stakes of 50 sovs each, &c.

Mr. Rolt's Comet	.. .. ..	walked over

The DURHAM Stakes of 10 sovs each, &c.

Sylvia	1
Paquita	2

Won by a length.

The GRAND STAND Plate of 300 sovs., &c.

Sword-player	.. .. ..	1
Countess Colt	.. .. ..	2

Won by a length.

MUSIC.

CONCERTS

The annual morning concert of Mr. W. Sternlale Bennett, the composer and pianist, took place on Monday, at the Hanover-square Rooms. The proceeds of this entertainment will be given in aid of the funds of the Governesses' Benevolent Institution. Mr. Bennett performed his own pianoforte concerto in F minor, No. 4, in masterly style, proving himself to be able to conquer the greatest difficulties, as well as the possessor of a refined touch and classical style. He was greatly applauded by the fashionable assemblage present and by the band. His MS. overture, "Maria di Rudi," which is not equal to his "Naiades and Wood-Nymphs," was also executed, as well as Weber's jubilee overture, in which the Naiades and Athenæ interwoven, and Mendelssohn's "Isles of Fingal." Mr. J. B. Cramer played Field's Adagio and Rondo pianoforte concerto in E flat, also, and Signori Ricciolai and Platt's flute and violoncello fantasias with unrivalled mechanism and taste. Mr. Lucas and Mr. Bennett are the conductors, with Dando and Baggrove as alternate leaders of the band. The Hanoverian vocalists sang three pieces with the greatest effect. Miss Andrews, a pupil of Sir G. Smart, made a promising début as a vocalist in the "My Dew," one of Mr. Bennett's Lyrical melodies. M. Wartel, the celebrated singer of Schubert's songs, made his first appearance in this country, and was warmly welcomed, in a scene by Weber, and the "Adieu" of Schubert. In this class of songs Wartel is unrivalled; he has a baritone organ of good quality, and its phrasing is perfection. He was formerly on the stage, and was the original Huguenot soldier in Meyerbeer's opera, singing the "Ra ta-plan" song with fine effect. The other vocalists were Mdlle. Jetty Treffz, who has acquired great popularity already; Miss Dolby, the Misses Williams, Mdlle. Graumann, another clever German singer; Herr Pischek, Mr. Machin, and signor Marras.

The performance of Handel's "Acis and Galatea," and the overture and music to the second act of Weber's "Oberon," on Monday night, at Exeter Hall, under the direction of Mr. Hullah, was very creditable to the performers in the choral portion of the entertainment. Mr. Willy was leader of a good orchestra, and Mr. Lucombe, the Acis of the occasion. Mr. Lockey, Mr. Sims Reeves, and Herr Pischek were the principal singers. Reeves was encored in "Love in her eyes," and Pischek in "Raddler than the cherry." Two choral songs, composed by Miss Macirone, a very accomplished English professor, were performed, and well received. Mr. Jarrett's born obligato in the mermaids' song, so sweetly sung by Miss A. Williams, was beautiful. The hall was quite full, and the selection afforded every gratification.

MUSICAL EVENTS.—Mr. John Parry repeated his entertainment, last Monday, at Wills's Rooms, and it will be again given on Monday next. We regret to learn that the respected father of Mr. John Parry is very severely indisposed.——On Wednesday, Ernst the violinist, and Hallé, again performed at the Free Trade Hall in Manchester.——The third classical *matinée* of Mrs. and Mr. John Day took place on Thursday; the most interesting evening Sir H. Bishop gave his lecture on the music of Italy, at the Wellington Club.——On Friday morning was the concert of Mrs. Anderson and on the evening the performances of Haydn's "Creation," at Exeter Hall, conducted for the first time by Costa, notices of which will appear in our next week's impression.——The sixth Philharmonic Concert will be given on Monday.——On Tuesday morning will be the fifth meeting of the Musical Union, and in the evening, Herr Schulhoff's concert.——On Wednesday will be the seventh concert of the Amateur Musical Society; and the sixth of the Exeter Hall Concerts.——On Wednesday morning will be the second concert at the Royal Italian Opera, with the entire vocal and instrumental resources of the establishment, besides the Hungarian Singers, and the *début* of Dreyschock, the pianist, the double-bass playing of Bottesini, &c.; the whole under Costa's direction.—Mdlle Conlon has a morning concert, on Wednesday, at the [illegible] rooms.——Mr. [illegible] will give a morning concert [illegible] Rooms.——Mr. [illegible] Musical Institution, and in the evening Mr. Julien's [illegible] *Concerts Monstres* at Drury [illegible] French and German Opera, Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at the St. James's and Drury-Lane theatres, English Opera nightly, at the Princess's and Italian Opera, Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at Her Majesty's Theatre, and the Royal Italian Opera, Covent-Garden.

THE THEATRES.

HER MAJESTY'S

On Saturday, the performances were "Il Barbiere di Siviglia," followed by the new ballet of "Electra." As soon as the previous attempt on her Majesty was known, the performance was stopped, and Mr. Lee, the official speaker of the theatre, made the following address:—

Ladies and Gentlemen,—Under the assurance that a portion of the audience may be labouring under anxiety, and as loyalty is here paramount to all other thoughts, I am commissioned by Mr. Lumley to inform you that the attempt against her Majesty and the Royal children were shot at whilst returning to the Palace, they were (thank Heaven) escaped unhurt.

When it was announced that her Majesty was unhurt, the cheers from a crowded audience were most deafening. "God save the Queen" was sung three times, amidst the loudest applause and a general waving of handkerchiefs.

The house was one of the most brilliant of the season; and the magnificence of the scene was most imposing, the official personages appearing in uniform.

On Tuesday, the splendid opera of "Semiramide" was performed, with a very powerful cast, comprising Parodi, Alboni, Labiache, and Coletti. The character of the Assyrian Queen was finely conceived by Mdlle. Parodi: "Qual mesto gemito" was given with remarkable effect, by the judicious use of the *sotto voce*; and the duet with Arsace, "Se la vita," was encored with great energy and spirit. The *Arsace* of Mademoiselle Alboni was, as heretofore, a brilliant success: "Ah quel giorno," "Bello immagine," "Giorno d'orrore," and "In si barbara sciagura," being so many stage-feast days throughout the two latter were encored. Coletti was very efficient as *Assur*, and *Oroe* impressively given by Lablache. The success of the performance was unquestionable. The overture was unanimously encored. Mademoiselle Parodi and Coletti were each twice called before at the termination of their duet, in addition to the usual calls at the end of the acts.

On Thursday "La Gazza Ladra" was given; Mdlle. Alboni taking the part of *Ninetta* for the first time in England.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.

The excitement on the news of the firing at her Majesty reaching the theatre during the performance of the prologue in "Lucrezia Borgia," was very great, and the call for the National Anthem was spontaneous, and was immediately obeyed by the entire company. Grisi singing the three verses with fervent feeling. Every allusion was taken up with enthusiasm. The appearance of the house, crowded with rank and fashion—many of the ladies appearing in their Court dresses, and the gentlemen in their uniforms, wearing their orders, was most brilliant. At the end of the opera the Anthem was again called for, and sung.

On Tuesday night the house was crowded to excess, for the only appearance of Madame Persiani in her grand part of *Amina*, and for the *début* of our great Ensemble tenor, Sims Reeves, as *Elvino*. Madame Persiani, with the exception of a little uncertainty in the second act, when overcome by excessive nervousness, was more astonishing brilliancy. Reeves' reception was most enthusiastic; and, although we have heard him in better voice, his success on the Italian boards was unquestionable. The great duet with the grand movement of the "Tutto è sciolto" ("All is lost now"), which he was compelled to sing twice. Mdlle. Corbari was the *Lisa*; Polonini, *Alessio*; and Tamburini, the *Count*; and the cast was, therefore, first-rate.

On Thursday night was revived that lyric tragedy of deep and powerful emotions, the "Hugenots," of Meyerbeer. The cast not last season has undergone several changes. *Valentine*, sustained by Viardot, is now filled by Grisi Mdme. Dorus Gras, who "created," as the French term it, *Marguerite de Valois*, in Paris, succeeds Mdme Castelli. Mdme Persiani is to be the *Queen of Navarre*. Mario, the chivalrous *Nevers* has passed from Tagliafico to Massol, who was in the original Parisian cast, the former artist assuming Tamburini's character of the stern and cruel father of Chenonceaux. Ronconi plays the part of *Marcel*. Mario and Marini retain their parts of *Raoul* and *Marcello*; and Mdme Reaini, Mei, Lavia, Schill, Rache, Talamo, and Poscolini also enact their original characters. But a most important change has been made, in which the truly artistical feeling displayed by Sims Reeves, who, to add to the powerful *ensemble*, sings the couplet of *Bois Rose*, the Huguenot soldier, in the second act, "Ra-ta-plan." There are likewise some valuable additions in the cast act, suggested by Royal amateurs.

GERMAN OPERA.

Beethoven's "Fidelio," the only opera the immortal composer, unfortunately for art, has given to the world, was produced at Drury Lane Theatre on Saturday night, but the execution was by no means satisfactory, the band playing two of the four overtures written for this work—the Fidelio and the Leonora in C in a very scrambling style. The principal singers were Mdlle Wallner, her first appearance in the devoted wife, for whom supposition was pleaded, but who acted with feeling and energy; Mdlle. Babnigg, who sings distressingly out of tune as *Marcellina*; Herr Erl, as *Florestan*; Herr Breuer, as *Rocco*, the gaoler; and Herr Stepan, as *Don Pizarro*. The choral singing was not so good as that in "Der Freyschütz," but the earnestness of the chorists secured an encore for the celebrated chorus of prisoners, one of the most pathetic and poetic creations of the composer. On Monday night, Fotow's opera of "Stradella," with two acts of Weber's "Der Freyschütz" were performed, her Majesty and Prince Albert honouring the performance with their presence. The reception given to the Royal amateurs was most enthusiastic; the National Anthem was sung amidst prolonged bursts of cheering. Her Majesty looked remarkably well, and was evidently in excellent spirits. Flotow's work—of which an English version was done during Mr. Bunn's management—was respectably executed on the occasion. Mdlle Morton being the *Leonora*, Erl *Stradella*, Stepan: *Malvolio*, Köchler *Barberino*, and Breuer *Bassi*. The drinking song for two basses and chorus was encored.

FRENCH OPERA

Boisselot's comic opera, in three acts, "Ne touchez pas à la Reine," was very successfully produced on Monday night, at the St. James's Theatre, in presence of the Duchess of Kent and a great array of fashionable visitors. It was manipulated for Mr. Mitchell's forces then any French opera has before mounted. It is an unnamed production of the Auberian school, and Scribe's *libretto* is dramatic and effective. The hero is Charles the Second, who, to save Queen Catherine to death, forms the basis of the story; a young Cavalier (Coudere), who has saved the life of the Queen (Mdlle Charton), having imprinted a kiss on her Spanish Majesty's forehead as she was swooning, and the Queen's honour to defend. However, by the Queen bestowing on him her hand, heart, and crown. An excellent acquisition to the company has been made in Zelger, from Brussels: he asserted the *Baron*: he has a fine baritone voice, and is an admirable actor. Mdlle Charton's Queen was nicely sustained, and was encored in the bolero with enthusiasm. Mdlle Cinthie's *Kathrine* was clever. Coudere and Zelger, and Mdlle Guichard, are soon to the utmost advantage in the operetta of "Le Coin devroux Bourgeois." Between the acts of Boisselot's opera, the National Anthem was sung, Miss Messent and M. Octave, the new tenor, taking the solo verses.

Two bustling little farces have been produced, and with entire success—one at the Haymarket, and the other at the Strand, entitled "Taken in and done for." They are both so slight as one essay by, but sufficiently lively to keep the audience in constant laughter—the act ing of Mr. Farren in the latter piece has never been excelled.

The embarrassed affairs of one of our most popular theatres forms the subject of conversation in the dramatic circles. It is not improbable that, before long, the management will be changed.

Mr. Lovel announced, at the Theatrical Fund Dinner, on Monday, that he had a new five-act play, nearly completed, for Mr. and Mrs. Kean to appear in at the Haymarket.

Mrs. Nesbitt and Miss Mordaunt commence their engagement at the Surrey on Monday.

The Princess' Theatre has only been opened three nights this week.

St. James's Theatre.—Monsieur Coudere's benefit is announced for Wednesday, when will be produced Auber's "La Part du Diable" (*Carlo Broschi*, by Mdlle. Charton); *Belfast*, M. Coudere. This will be followed by the first act of "La Dame Blanche."

A new five-act play is in active preparation at the Marylebone, and a grand spectacle is about to be produced at Astley's.

The proprietor of the Royal Western Yacht Club in order to give increased accommodation to the increasing wants of the members, has commenced the erection of an additional wing to the club-house, which is to be completed before the 1st of August.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

LAMB AND FLAG RAGGED SCHOOLS, CLERKENWELL.—The fourth annual meeting of these schools took place on Wednesday evening, at the Parochial School-rooms, Aylesbury-street. There was a very crowded attendance, including a great number of ladies. The Earl of Harrowby occupied the chair, and there were also on the platform the Bishop of Norwich, the Hon. and Rev. T. Vesey, Mr. C. Thompson, M.P., &c. From the report it appeared that since the last meeting, the Queen and Prince Albert had become munificent subscribers to the cause, having presented 100 Testaments to the Ragged School Union. The number of children on the books of the day-school was 374, and the average attendance was upwards of 206. Of these, 167 could read well; 283 could read by single words and letters; 20 could write very well; 182 could write on slates; 30 understood arithmetic; and 46 of the girls could sew well. In the evening school for adults there were 104, and the average attendance was 60, of from 15 to 60 years of age, most of whom could read a little. The success of the adult schools was much crippled for want of teachers. On the books of the Sunday school there were 250, the average attendance being 150. In all, the number on the books in the past year had been 938, and the average attendance 410. The progress of all was most satisfactory. The annual subscriptions had amounted to £90, but the expense of carrying on the four schools would not be less than £200 per annum.

GENERAL THEATRICAL FUND.—The annual dinner of this excellent institution came off on Monday, at the London Tavern, Mr. Charles Kean presiding. The attendance was most numerous, every seat in the large room being occupied, and the subscriptions far exceeded those of former years. Admirable speeches were made by the chairman, as well as by Mr. Charles Dickens, General Burgoyne, Mr. Lovel, Mr. Bayly, Mr. Webster, and other gentlemen; and the musical services of Mr. Balfe, Mr. Hobbs, Madame Dulcken, Miss Dolby, and Miss Ransford acknowledged with the loudest enthusiasm. The crowded attendance formed a striking contrast to the anniversary dinner of the friends during the names of the two large theatres, which it would be advantageous, if practicable, to amalgamate with the more admirable institution.

IONIAN BANK.—The annual meeting of the company was held at the office, 3 and 4, Great Winchester-street, on Thursday, Mr. C. Hancock in the chair. The report stated that, owing to the accidental circumstance of a run having taken place on the Bank at Cephalonia, the operations did not present quite such a satisfactory result as for the two previous years. The way in which that run had been met, though it occasioned a loss upon the exchanges to obtain specie, had established the bank on a firmer basis than ever. Notwithstanding the circumstance just alluded to, the directors were gratified in being able to state that the year's business enabled them not only to meet the extraordinary charge entailed on them by the loss on the exchanges, but to write off the bad debts, pay the dividend of 6 per cent., and carry a sum of about £2,000 to the credit of profit and loss, which would increase the reserve fund to £12,472 19s. The report was unanimously adopted; and, the usual resolutions having been carried, the meeting separated.

ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF ENGLAND.—On Tuesday the annual general meeting of the Royal Agricultural Society of England took place at the rooms of the society, Hanover-square, for the purpose of receiving the report of the council for the last twelve-month, and the election of a president, trustees, vice-presidents, and other officers for the year ensuing. The Earl of Chichester, the president of the society, occupied the chair, and was supported by the Marquis of Downshire, Earl Dacie, the Earl of Yarborough, &c. The Marquis of Downshire was elected president, and the following noblemen and gentlemen were elected as trustees and vice-presidents for the ensuing year, viz.: Trustees: Sir Thomas Dyke Acland, Bart., M.P.; Lord Braybrooke; the Hon. Robert H. Clive, M.P.; Sir James Graham, Bart., M.P.; Sir Francis Lawley, Bart.; Joseph Neeld, Esq., M.P.; Lord Portman; Philip Pusey, M.P.; the Duke of Richmond; the Duke of Rutland; Earl Spencer; the Duke of Northumberland; Lord Frederick Cavendish; Mr. Thomas Raymont Barker; the Earl of Chichester; Earl Dacie; Earl of Egmont; Marquis of Exeter; Earl Fortescue; Sir T. S. Gooch, Bart.; Earl of Hardwicke; Viscount Hill; the Duke of Wellington; and the Earl of Yarborough. After enumerating various experiments which the chemical committee had successfully carried out, it appeared that a salary of £300 a year be paid to Professor Way for this purpose, and that £300 per annum be permitted to be expended in chemical inquiries. The council had decided that the annual meeting of the society should be held at the city of Norwich, commencing on Monday, the 18th of July; and the number of entries for implements at present far exceed the number exhibited at York last year. The principles throughout the kingdom had granted the same liberal concessions in favour of the society's exhibitions as were made by them last year; namely, the free conveyance of live stock, and a reduction of one half the usual charges for implements. The authorities of Norwich had granted the free use of St. Andrew's Hall, fitted up at their own expense, for the great dinner of the society and the council dinner, and that the country meeting of the society for the western district shall be held, next year, at the city of Exeter; and that the district for the year 1850 shall consist of the counties of Leicester, Lincoln, Nottingham, and Rutland, and be designated the East Midland district. The report as to the state of the funds of the society for the half-year up to the 31st of December last showed a balance in favour of £583. 13s. 3d., and the accountant-general of the society had stated

EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC

Some ministerial changes of a minor character have taken place consequent upon the late appointment of Mr. Ward to the Chiltern Hundreds as Steward of the Manor of Hempholme, viz. Mr. J. Parker, who has been with Mr. Tufnell, Joint Secretary of the Treasury, succeeds Mr. Ward as Secretary of the Admiralty; Mr. Hayter, Assistant Secretary, succeeds Sir D. Dundas as Joint Secretary of the Treasury; and Sir D. Dundas succeeds Mr. Hayter as Assistant Secretary. The new appointments for re-election have been moved for in Parliament.

On a question which has been lately raised in Ireland as to the lawfulness of dissenting worship in a churchyard without permission of the officiating minister, the law advisor of her Majesty's Government in Ireland has given the following opinion:—"It is my opinion that the performance of the funeral service in a churchyard, by a dissenting clergyman, without the permission of the clergyman of the established church, is illegal."

At the Duke of Portland's rent day, held at Morpeth on Thursday, last week, his grace liberally returned 22½ per cent. on the half-years' rent.

The total number of petitions which have been presented to the House of Lords against the repeal of the Navigation Laws is 604, and those emanated from corporate bodies. The signatures appended to the petitions amount to 170,690.

A steamer is about to run weekly between Goole and Rotterdam, and Rotterdam and Goole. This is an experiment to ascertain the advantages or disadvantage of shipping goods from Goole, from the West Riding and Lancashire, by the Aire canal and Yorkshire navigation, in preference to the Hull and Selby and railway lines in connection with it.

A "people's College," similar to that in Sheffield, is about to be established in Norwich. A gentleman of fortune, willing to benefit the working classes of his native city, has supplied the means for commencing the undertaking.

The citizens of Cork are about to take active measures to establish wet docks on an extensive plan, so as to enable large vessels to load at the quays without taking the ground as now.

John Ford, convicted and sentenced to transportation some time ago for participating in the forgery of the will of the late Mr. Shaw, has been transferred from the Bath Gaol, at the instance of the government inspector, on account of ill health.

Sangar, who absconded with a considerable amount of money from the East of England bank, at Lynn, has lately received a conditional pardon in Van Diemen's Land; this will enable him to go to any part of the world except Great Britain and Ireland.

Early in the morning of Sunday week, the Talbot Hotel, New Malton, was broken into, and a large quantity of silver plate stolen from the waiter's pantry, consisting of 57 tablespoons, dessert, and gravy spoons, 52 table and dessert forks, 2 soup ladles, 8 salt cellars, marrow spoon, fish knife, &c., together with some plated articles, knife tin, &c.

The change that has come over Ireland of late is shown by the fact of her importing instead of exporting provisions. A fleet of ships, not less than 46 in number, arrived last week at the Cove of Cork, at laden with breadstuffs, the greater proportion being maize, wheat, and beans.

Reviews of troops, in honour of the Queen's birthday, took place on Saturday last in London, Plymouth, Manchester, and Dublin.

The Royal mail steamer *Niagara*, which left Liverpool on Saturday afternoon for Halifax and New York, took out about 70 passengers and the usual mails. The specie that went out by this departure was quite insignificant, not exceeding £2000.

An institution of gas engineers is about to be established, for the purpose of collecting and promulgating all data connected with gas manufacture, distribution, &c., pro curing it in the highest perfection, and conveying it to the greatest distances at the lowest possible charges. Another great object is the proper training of gas engineers, and the reduction to one regular system of all the present variables of process, costs, and charges.

On Thursday morning week, upwards of thirty martins and swallows were picked up dead in the field that surrounds the West Norfolk and Lynn Hospital, the result it is supposed of the coldness of the weather.

An auctioneer in South Durham, not a hundred miles from the Tees, announces for sale "domestic idols and creature-comfort preparers, with a whole barricade of utilitarian sundries!" He lately had on hand "a general run of miscellaneous prodigies."

On Saturday a fatal accident happened to Foulstan, woodman to Karl Fitzwilliam, while felling trees in West Wood, near Wortley. He had rounded a tree ready for a fall, and whilst engaged with another close by, a sudden gust of wind came and blew the tree down upon him, killing him on the spot. The deceased was deaf, and upwards of 70 years of age.

At the Petty Sessions held last week at Ashton-under-Lyne, Michael Conway was charged with forging the names of voters to the voting papers for the election of guardians. He was committed to take his trial at the ensuing assizes at Liverpool.

Madame Laffarge, says one of the French journals, has petitioned the President of the Republic for a commutation of her sentence, and the Council of State will be called upon to deliberate on her application. She is said to be suffering severely from disease of the lungs.

At a recent meeting of the ironmasters of South Staffordshire, held at Wolverhampton, it was resolved to lower the price of iron 5s. per ton, and the wages of workmen in the same proportion. It is said present prices cannot be maintained.

The Prussian Government, in order to remove the inconveniences attending the blockade of the Elbe, has just suspended the transit duties, and arrangements have been made by the Northern Railway for the conveyance of merchandise.

The Post-office authorities in London and Hamburgh, in connexion with the new arrangement for the establishment of a daily mail to and from Hamburgh and London and after Monday next, have further intimated that any letters which may arrive in London by transatlantic vessels on any days but Tuesdays and Fridays, and intended for Hamburgh, shall be forwarded by the new line *viâ* Ostend and Aix-la-Chapelle.

Typhus fever rages to a fearful extent in the Cardiff Union Workhouse, and a great many deaths have occurred. Means are taken to meet the urgency of the case and to arrest the progress of the disease. A temporary hospital is to be provided for the sick, and all other necessary measures are to be adopted forwith.

The Government of the French Republic has charged the French Minister at Brussels to transmit a note to the Belgian Government, demanding the settlement of the loan of 15,000,000f., being the act of the expedition of Italy, undertaken for the consolidation of the new state of things in Belgium. This loan, including capital and interest, now amounts to 27,000,000f.

Now that the summer advances the Scotch looks are getting into fleecy form. Several parties have already visited Loch Rutlven, and, considering the nature of the weather and the shortness of the season, have had no reason to complain of the sport they enjoyed

Three swans were shot by Mr. Simon Rennie, Forres, on the farm of Mr. Mitchell, Wester Alves, Inverness-shire, on the 11th ultimo, no fewer than ten geese at a couple of shots, each of the birds we ghing fully 16 lbs.

Mr. Hume, M.P., has been for some time past labouring under severe indisposition, arising from an attack of water on the chest. He has been unable to attend to his duties in Parliament during the last week—a circumstance which from his usual regularity in the house, we fear indicates that the disease is rather serious

At Bolsover great preparations are making to observe the birthday of the venerable Duke of Portland, on the 24th of June. Upwards of £50 is already been subscribed for a dinner to the Glee Club, and a ball.

The obituary of the *Banffshire Journal* contains the following terrible instance of mortality in a single family:—"Died, at Middlemuir, Monquhitter, of malignant scarlet fever, on 19th February, Mary, aged 6; on 20th February, Helen, aged 14; on 27th February, Isabel, aged 12; on 1st March, James, aged 4, on 7th March, Jane, aged 2; on 10th March, Ann, aged 10; on 29th March, George, aged 8, children of William Duncan, farmer there."

There are in Liverpool 5900 unoccupied houses, at a rental of £30 and upwards. The total number of unoccupied houses is 9500.

The Rev. L. Carpenter, of Bridgewater, late minister of the Unitarian congregation there, has ceased to hold that office, because he could not conscientiously, as an advocate of temperance, receive as a portion of his salary the rents of certain beer-shops.

It is said that the Lowther Rooms, which for several seasons past have been used for music and dancing, are about to be converted into a Roman Catholic chapel.

At Easter the sittings of St. John's church, Moulsham, Chelmsford, were all made free by an endowment of £2000, raised principally by voluntary contributions.

The Opera-house at Dresden was destroyed by fire, in the late revolutionary contest there; nothing but the walls remain. The loss of the wardrobe alone is estimated at 400,000 francs. This event took place at the time when the condition of the establishment was at its zenith.

M. Laurent Franconi, the oldest and most celebrated equestrian performer in Europe, died last week in Paris. He was interred on Saturday last, when his funeral was attended by a great number of his friends and the whole of the troupe of the Hippodrome.

Mr. Baillie Hart, one of the magistrates of Forfar, has committed suicide by drowning himself. He was walking out with his sister, when he leaped into the water, and could not be rescued before life was extinct.

The magnificent estate of Chedden, near Maidenhead, late the residence and property of Sir George Warrender, Bart, with all the costly effects, has been purchased by Messrs. Farebro ther and Co. for the Duke of Sutherland.

The Mixed British and Portuguese Commission Office will finally close on the 31st instant. All parties holding claims, either for pay or pensions, are requested to present the same for payment without delay.

The only link wanting to complete the chain of evidence against Rush is supplied by the discovery on Saturday morning of a bell-muzzled double-barrelled blunderbuss, which was found in a dungheap in an outhouse where the latter has taken shelter from the weather, and which the ramrod fitted at Chelmsford did to exactly.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"L. K." *Paris*—*Received safely, and with thanks*

"A Constant Reader," *Dalston*—*You will find the whole of the solutions at pp. 303, 304 of volume*—*On a visit, the Chess-Player's Companion*

"[illegible]"—*Helpful as ever. Thanks*—*We shall be much gratified to learn that your experiment has proved successful*

"Mathematicus"—*Of "B," and "How shall we learn"*—*Sold on your name to the publisher of Mr. King's Problems, and our duties, doubtless, obtain the work as subscribers*

"Rook"—*The subscription to the St. George's Chess Club, for country members, is only one guinea per annum. Apply immediately to the secretary*

"G. S."—*Isle of Man*—*Received with thanks*

"Bath Dan"—*We doubt the practicability of mating in 5 moves, if Black make the proper defence; it has several more*

"Lowrow"—*Many thanks*

"Constant Reader"—*It will scarcely suppose there is anything problematical in the position he sends*

"A Wrexham Chess-player"—*Ingenious, but too far from original. The same idea occurs in a late Enigma of ours, by "A Brighton Amateur."*

"Jarvis"—*So thanked for his unsolicitable attention*

"W. D."—*It is published by Bohn, of York-street, Covent-garden.*

"P. T. M."—*To play well at Chess is certainly a very difficult acquirement, and the paragraph to which you allude in the preface of the "Chess-Player's Companion," which applies the contrary, is a silly misprint, inserted without the sanction or even knowledge of the author.*

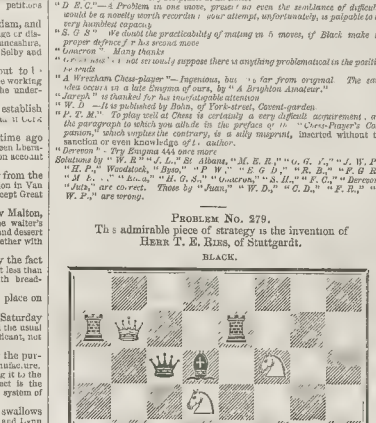
"Devereux"—*Try Enigma 444 once more*

Solutions by "W. R." "J. L." "B. Gilbert," "M. E. R." "G. G." "J. W. P." "H. P." Woodstock," "Hugo," "P. W." "E. G. D." "R. B." "P. G. R." "M. L." "Alpha," "H. G. S." "Omicron," "S. H." "F. C." "Berwick," "Jota," are correct. Those by "Sam," "W. D.," "C. D.," "F. R. R." "F. W. P." are wrong.

PROBLEM NO. 279.

The admirable piece of strategy is the invention of HERR T. E. KIES, of Stuttgardt.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in six moves.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 278.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. Kt to Q 3d	P to Q B 5th	4. P takes P (ch)	K to B 5th
2. R to K B 4th (ch)	P takes R	5. B mate.	
3. Kt to K sq	P to K B 6th		

*** This is the author's solution, but he appears to have overlooked a shorter road to victory, *e. g.*—

WHITE	BLACK.	WHITE	BLACK.
1. Kt to Q 3d	P to B 5th	3. R to Kt 4th	Mate
2. R to Q Kt sq	P takes Kt		

MATCH BY CORRESPONDENCE,

BETWEEN THE CHESS CLUBS OF LONDON AND AMSTERDAM.

WHITE (Amsterdam).	BLACK (London).
3d. P to K 4th	

London to play.

CHESS IN THE METROPOLIS.

The following smart skirmish has just transpired between the celebrated French Champion, M. St. Amant (now on a visit here), and Messrs. G. Medley and Hannah, the two latter consulting together and receiving the odds of the pawn and move.

(Remove Wade's K R P from the board.)

BLACK (The Allies).	WHITE (M. St. A.)	BLACK (The Allies).	WHITE (M St. A.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 3d	12 B takes P	B takes Kt (ch)
2. P to Q 4th	Q Kt to B 3d	13. P takes B	Q to K B 3d
3. Q Kt to B 3d	P to B 4th (a)	14. K Kt to K 2d	C stles
4. P to Q 5th	Q Kt to K 2d	15. P to K Kt 4th (d)	P to Q B 3d
5. Q B to K Kt 5th	P to Q 3d	16. Castles on K side	P takes Q P
6. K B to Q 3d	K Kt to B 3d (b)	17. K Kt takes K B P	Q to K 2d
7. Q B takes Kt	P takes B	(e)	Q takes Q B P
8. Q to K B 3d (ch)	Kt to K 2d	18. B takes Kt	Q to Q 6th (ch)
9. P to K B 4th	P takes P	19. K to K sq	R takes Kt
10. P to K 5th	P to K B 4th	20. Q takes P (ch)	K to B sq
11. P to K 6th	K Kt to K 2d (c)	21. P to K 7th	Mate

(a) This opening is now adopted by M. St. Amant with his usual judgment, since he has given to his opponents a full share of experience.

(b) Another error, the result of unfrequent practice. He should have retired Q to her 2d (which we do not remember to have seen the Queen, compelling an exchange), and then have moved one of from the pressure of such an attack.

(c) Well played.

(d) The attack is quite irresistible from this point, play as White may

NOVEL AND INSTRUCTIVE LITTLE GAME.

From the New Treatise called "The Chess-Players Companion."

(Mr. Staunton to move, with the odds of his Kt.; Bishop to a Metropolitan Amateur.)

(Before playing over the moves, White's Kt's Bishop must be taken from the board.)

QUEEN'S GAMBIT.

WHITE (Mr Staunton)	BLACK (Mr —.)	WHITE (Mr Staunton)	BLACK (Mr —.)
1. P to Q 4th	P to Q 4th	13. K Kt P takes P	P takes P
2. P to Q B 4th	P takes P	14. K R to K Kt sq	Q B to K R 4th
3. Q B to K B 4th	Q B to K B 4th	15. P to Q 5th	Q B takes K Kt
4. Q Kt to B 3d	K Kt to B 3d	16. Q takes B	Q Kt to Q 4th
5. P to K B 3d	P to K 3d	17. B to Q 4th	K Kt to B 3d
6. P to K 4th	Q B to K R 3d	18. P to K 6th	K Kt to K 2d (c)
7. K Kt to K 2d	Q Kt to B 3d	19. P takes Kt	P to his R sq
8. Q B to K 3d	B to K 2d	20. Q B to K Kt sq	K R to K sq
9. Castles	Castles	21. P to K 6th	K Kt to B 3d
10. P to K sq	P to K R 3d	22. Q to K R 5th	K to his R 2d (d)
11. P to K Kt 4th	K Kt to K B 2d	23. Q takes K B P	
12. P to K B 4th	P to K B 4th		And Black resigned

(a) If he had taken the Q with a Kt, White would have answered with Q to K R 5th, winning a piece, and if he had played Kt to Kt 5th, White would equally have gained the piece by P to K B 3rd

(b) He would obviously have been mated next move if he had taken the Queen with his Kt

* In or some unexplained reason a Bishop is rarely, if ever, given in odds; and it is said in the books, the only game extant in which one calls near

CHESS ENIGMAS.

White—K at Q B 5th, Q at her Kt 7th, R at Q Kt 2d, B at Q R 6th, P at Q Kt 6th.
Black—K at Q B 6th, P at Q 5th.

White to play, and mate in two moves.

No. 447.—By H. E. K., of York.

White: K at K B 6th, Q at K R sq, B at Q B 8th, Kt at K B 2d and K 5th, P at Q B 2d and Q Kt 2d.
Black: K at Q 3d, R at K B sq, Kt at Q B 4th; P's at K B 2d and 4th, K 3d, Q 2d, Q B 4th and 6th.

White playing first, mates in three moves.

IRELAND.

THE OUTRAGE ON THE QUEEN.—On Monday, at a meeting of the Dublin Corporation, the Lord Mayor said he thought it his duty to inform the Council that he had just learned that an attempt had been made aged on the life of her most gracious Majesty. (Hear, hear.) Such being the fact, he thought they (the Council) ought to seize the earliest opportunity of expressing their horror with which they viewed such an execrable act by convening a special meeting of the Corporation, and giving instant utterance to their indignation. It was arranged that a special meeting of the body should be held on Friday, for the purpose mentioned by his Lordship.

EMIGRATION.—The extent to which emigration continues, even at the advanced period of the spring, is marvellous, and Ulster is now affording its full quota. Three vessels fully freighted, sailed from Belfast last week, one for Quebec, and two for the United States. The Canadian emigrants were of the most substantial class that have left Ulster for very many years. One of the passengers carried with him £700 in gold, and generally those emigrants took out sums of money beyond their immediate necessities. Although the Poor-law guardians are limited in their power to promote emigration, a considerable number of paupers are about to be sent out to Canada by the Athy, Ballinrobe, and other unions, in which a certain saving is to be made on the rates for outfit, and some landlords are liberally contributing. Passages have been provided in Dublin for upwards of one thousand paupers, and many more are to be sent out before the close of the season. Many of the Roman Catholic clergy are preparing to engage with a portion of the remnant of their flocks. The *Limerick and Clare Examiner* mentions several new cases, and one in particular, of a gentleman priest in the diocese of Limerick, whose parish has been depopulated to so great an extent, that the clergyman has been altogether bereft of income. The Rev. Dr. Moriarty, Vicar-General of the Augustinians, is about to proceed to the United States, accompanied by some wealthy laymen, in order to find a colony. It is thus that the failure of the potato is working a revolution in the whole social system of Ireland.

DEATH OF MISS EDGEWORTH.—Maria Edgeworth, the celebrated Irish novelist, died at Edgworthstown, county of Longford, on the morning of Monday last, after a few hours' illness. She had reached an advanced age, and the last years of her life were passed in her native village in tranquility and peace.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN UNITARIAN ASSOCIATION.—The annual

meeting of this society will be held on Wednesday next, at Essex-street Chapel, Strand. The sermon on behalf of the Association will be preached by the Rev. John Scott Porter, of Belfast; and in the evening there will be a *soirée* at the Freemasons' Tavern. James Heywood, Esq., M.P., in the chair.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.—On Monday evening the annual meeting of the friends and supporters of the above society was held at the Hall of Commerce, Threadneedle-street; G. W. Alexander, Esq. (the treasurer of the society), in the chair. From the statement of the accounts appended to the report, it appeared that the total receipts from all sources were £2,000, which had been expended in promoting the objects of the society, with the exception of a balance in hand of £54 8s. 3d. The society, however, had incurred liabilities to the extent of £166. Resolutions in accordance with the object of the society were passed, accompanied with appropriate speeches.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—Many newspapers addressed to New South Wales and New Zealand having recently been posted unpaid, it has become necessary to repeat the announcement, that the packets conveying the mails between this country and Sydney, New South Wales, have been discontinued, and that all newspapers for the colonies above-mentioned being now transmitted by private ships, are liable to a postage of one penny each, when postage must be paid in advance or the newspapers cannot be forwarded

THE Collector of Customs on Monday last received upwards of £300 for duty on foreign flour imported into Cardiff.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

CHELSEA HOSPITAL.—General Sir George Anson, G.C.B., it is understood, will succeed the late Sir Edward Paget as Governor of Chelsea Hospital; and General Hallett, G.C.B., will be appointed Lieutenant-Governor of that institution. Sir Colin Halkett is an officer of highly distinguished service, and no selection could have been made more agreeable generally to the feelings of the army

REGIMENTAL SCHOOLS.—A circular from the War-office was issued on Friday last, directing, with reference to the general order that all recruits are to attend the regimental schools daily for instruction, that, from the 1st ult., recruits so attending the school are to be subjected to the charge of 4d. a month.

THE ENGINEERS IN IRELAND.—Colonel Oakfield, K.H., of the Royal Engineers, has proceeded to Dublin to take the command of the Royal Engineers in Ireland.

GOVERNORS OF MILITARY PRISONS.—Copy of a circular from the Secretary-at-War to general officers commanding districts:—"War office, May, 1849.—My attention having been drawn to the position of officers who, under the provisions of the Secretary-at-War's Act, 7th and 8th Victoria, have been appointed governors of military prisons, and, although entrusted with duties of a military nature, are really in charge of civil establishments, and as I consider it desirable, with reference to the importance and responsible nature of those duties, in the performance of which the governors are necessarily in constant and immediate communication with the military, that their position in the garrison, or the station where military prisons are established, should be defined, I have the honour to acquaint you that they should be considered as heads of the civil departments over which they preside, and to request that they may be treated accordingly, but it is to be clearly understood that this is not to give them any claim to allowances of any kind to which they are not at present entitled."

PENSIONLESS MEDALS.—On the 1st inst. above 20,000 officers, non-commissioned officers, and privates, survivors from the Peninsular War, had established their claims, and the medals are in course of distribution. Last week the brigade of Guards received theirs, but several months will elapse before the above number are all received by the claimants.

PORTSMOUTH DOCKYARD.—The new dock in this yard, opening into the steam-basin at the entrance to the steam-factory, the work of Mr. Rolt, has been completed this week, and will be ready for use on the station being filled. The dimensions of the dock are as follows:—Length on the coping, 300 feet; width, sixty, 80 feet; length on the bottom of the dock, 260 feet; width, 60 feet, 35 feet. The structure is faced with the finest stone; it is the largest dock yet constructed, and will consequently be able to take in the largest ship of modern build either. The building—comprising a workroom, &c. for her Majesty's accommodation at the railway terminus in Clarence-yard—is ordered to be taken down, and a more suitable and capacious one to be erected in lieu of it. The commanding building was designed by the Royal Engineers' department, who so narrowly constructed the approach to the waiting-room that the queen cannot turn it.

THE ORDNANCE ESTIMATES.—The Master-General and Board of Ordnance have appointed a committee consisting of the following military and civil officers:—Colonels Gordon, R.A., inspector of the carriage department, Colonel Dundas, C.B., R.A., inspector of artillery; and Lieut.-Colonel Hardinge, K.H., R.A., director of the labo atory department of the Royal Arsenal; Mr. Robert Vallier Wade Hope, chief clerk in the Surveyor-General's office; and Mr Robert Perrett, principal clerk in the principal storekeeper's office at the Tower, London; Mr Sparkes, storekeeper; and Mr. Pellett, assistant-storekeeper at the Royal Arsenal, Woolwich, to meet at the Royal Arsenal during the present week to draw up a report of the best means that can be adopted for economizing the various departments in the Royal Arsenal, without impairing their efficiency.

THE CHELSEA PENSIONERS.—The Chelsea pensioners of the Woolwich division of the London district have coincided their spring drills, and received notice that they will shortly have to proceed to London to be reviewed in Hyde-park. They are expected to embark from their respective ports. As soon as each inspected these intended for them to ascertain that they are all correct, but they have been delivered back again, as it is intended to present the medals to the gallant veterans when they parade in Hyde-park, to be reviewed by his Royal highness Prince Albert, the Duke of Wellington, and a distinguished staff of officers.

THE "NORTH STAR."

AT length, the *North Star*, the vessel fitted out by Government for the Arctic Regions, in search of Sir J. Franklin's Expedition, has left our shores, with the most anxious hopes for her success. The *North Star* left Deptford at two o'clock P.M. on Wednesday week, towed by the *Stromboli* steam-sloop, Commander Lord Amelius Beauclerk, who is to tow the *North Star* to the edge of the ice. This vessel completed taking in her stores, at Woolwich, by the 11th instant; and, on the morning of the 10th, bags were forwarded to her from the Admiralty, containing letters for the *Arabus* and *Terror*, discovery vessels, under Captain Sir John Franklin; the *Enterprise* and *Investigator*, under Captain Sir James Ross; and the *Plover*, Commander Thomas Moore.

On the 12th instant, the Right Hon. Sir Francis T. Baring, First Lord of the Admiralty, Rear-Admiral J. W. Deans Dundas, C.B., Captain Fitzmaurice Berkeley, and the Hon. W. Cowper, Lords of the Admiralty, visited Woolwich, and proceeded on board the *North Star*, accompanied by Commodore Henry Eden and Mr. Lang, master ship

THE "NORTH STAR," SENT IN SEARCH OF SIR JOHN FRANKLIN'S EXPEDITION.

THE "NORTH STAR," TOWED BY THE "STROMBOLI" STEAM-FRIGATE.

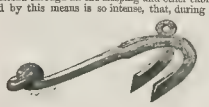
wright, to witness the manner in which the vessel had been fitted for her expedition to the North Polar regions. Their Lordships remained nearly three-quarters of an hour on board, and were satisfied with the whole of the arrangements which have been made for the voyage. In the afternoon, the vessel was towed by the *Monkey* to Greenhithe.

The *North Star* is a vessel of 500 tons burden, and has been recently fitted out at Sheerness, according to the most approved principles, to render it capable of encountering the dangers incidental to the navigation of the Polar Seas. The hull has been cased over with timber until it has attained a thickness of three feet of solid wood; and, in addition to this, the bow—which is, of course, the most exposed part of the vessel—has an extra casing, projecting about a couple of feet beyond the ship's sides, to prevent its being stove in by the masses of floating ice which the vessel may expect to encounter during her voyage. The crew of the *North Star* numbers about forty, and the majority of the hands are young, active men. There are twelve officers, several of whom, in common with the commander (Capt. John Saunders), have previously experienced the hardships of Polar navigation.

BOW OF THE "NORTH STAR."

The warm clothing provided for the crew consists of fur caps, which wrap round the head, and cover all but the bare features; gloves of the same material; and pilot coats of thick rough cloth, lined several times through with flannel, with trowsers of a similar character. In addition to these there are boots of thick felt made to come above the knee, and having cork soles four or five inches in thickness. Snow shoes, the outer frames made of wood, with lining of deer-skin, have also been provided for the use of expeditionary parties among the crew.

The apparatus for warming the ship has been fixed in the gun-room, an apartment appropriated for the officers' mess. From the furnace, copper tubes extend through all the sleeping and other cabins; and the heat circulated by this means is so intense, that, during our visit on



ICE-ANCHOR.

WARMING APPARATUS OF THE "NORTH STAR."

board, in about a quarter of an hour after the stove had been lighted, every part of the vessel was thoroughly warmed, and the heat in the gun-room itself was extreme. With a view of keeping the temperature of the ship as warm as possible, the port-holes are provided with felt linings, so that when required they can be rendered perfectly air-tight.

The stores with which the hold of the ship is crowded consist of preserved meats, stowed away in barrels of saw-dust, preserved potatoes, in air-tight iron boxes, with the usual supply of biscuits and salt junk. Large quantities of coal and wood, and barrels of oil and tar, have likewise been shipped on board, with copper sufficient to cover the bottom of the vessel in the event of this being found necessary.

SIGNAL LOCKER, AND DRESS OF CREW.

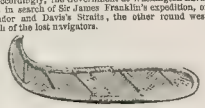
The *North Star* is furnished with the usual complement of ice-anchors, saws, axes, and chisels. The anchors are an improvement on those previously used. The saws are twenty feet in length, with stout projecting teeth. The use to which these are applied is to release the vessel, in the event of its becoming frozen in with the ice. These ice saws are sometimes worked from the ship itself, but more frequently after the manner shown in our Illustration, that is, a strong triangular scaffolding is erected with steps at one side; to the upper part of this scaffolding one end of the saw is slung, by means of a pulley, and at the other end of the saw a couple of hundredweight is suspended. A number of small ropes are attached to the main rope, which runs over the pulley, and these are grasped by the men, who ascend and descend the steps of the scaffolding, and raise or drop the saw according to their movements.

ICE-SAW AT WORK.

Several ships' boats have been presented to the captain and crew of the *North Star*; one of these is of immense strength of build, and is sufficiently large to hold the entire crew, with several weeks' supply of provisions.

We hear that a vessel is being fitted out by order of the Government to start in a few days, and to be stationed at a certain point in the North Seas, so that the *North Star* may be enabled to transmit despatches to it, to be forwarded to England.

An interesting correspondence is published in the American papers between Lady Franklin and Mr. J. M. Clayton, Secretary of State, respecting the Arctic expedition. The American Government promise with alacrity "that every effort will be made to lay the subject before our whalers, and induce them to undertake the work for which the British Government have offered so high a reward." And, accordingly, the Government at Washington have determined to send two ships in search of Sir James Franklin's expedition, one to go round east, by Labrador and Davis's Straits, the other round west, by Behring's Straits, in search of the lost navigators.



SNOW-SHOE.

THE OUTLAW.

OUTRAGE ON THE QUEEN.

On Saturday, as the rejoicings in honour of her Majesty's birthday were proceeding, a base attempt was made by which it was at first thought that the lives of her Majesty and her Royal children had been placed in peril.

The outrage was committed between half-past five and six o'clock in the evening, as her Majesty, accompanied by the Prince of Wales, the Princess Royal, and the Princess Helena, was returning from a drive in Hyde-park. They had reached the lower end of Constitution-hill, on their way to the Palace, when suddenly a pistol-shot was fired at them by a man dressed as a labourer, who stood with his back to a tree, within the railings of the Park. He was immediately arrested by the by-standers, and conducted to the station-house in Gardner's-lane, King-street, Westminster. The Royal carriage proceeded to the Palace, her Majesty retaining throughout the most perfect composure of manner, and addressing herself to the Royal children as if to calm their fears. On their arrival, they were received by his Royal Highness Prince Albert, who had been out on horseback, and was slightly in advance when the occurrence took place. His Royal Highness, with great emotion, congratulated her Majesty on the escape she had had.

From the evidence taken at the station-house before Colonel Rowan and Mr. Mayne, the Chief Commissioners of Police, it was ascertained that the name of the prisoner is John Hamilton. He is a native of Ireland, and follows the occupation of a bricklayer's labourer. He has been resident in this country for five years, but states that he was born at Adare, in the county of Limerick. For some time past he has resided principally at No. 3, Eccleston-place, Pimlico, in the house of a bricklayer, for whom he at one time worked. Of late, however, it appears that the employment given to him by his landlord had ceased, and that he had been almost, if not entirely, out of work. There was no pretence, however, for saying that he was in want. His landlord lodged him gratuitously, and the other necessaries of life were provided by the kindness of the labourers who were inmates of the same house. On Saturday morning his landlady, in arranging some things in the room where Hamilton was sitting, turned out a small pocket-pistol, with an old flint-lock, which her husband had had in his possession for more than seven years, and which was used by her children as a plaything. He asked her to lend it him, as it wanted cleaning. Seeing no objection to this, the woman consented, and thereupon the prisoner sent out a little child of hers to buy a halfpennyworth of powder. Having got this, he went into the yard behind the house and satisfied himself that the pistol would go off. He then put it into his pocket, and, disappearing, was next seen within the railings of the park at the lower end of Constitution-hill, shortly before six o'clock. There he went up to a woman, and asked what she was waiting for? Just as she was about to explain, he said, "Oh, for the Queen. Has she passed yet?" She replied "No, she has not come yet; but if you wait a little you will see her," or words to that effect. She had hardly finished the sentence when the outriders of the Royal

THE ARREST.

THE EXAMINATION OF THE PRISONER, AT THE HOME OFFICE.

cortège appeared in sight, and she exclaimed, "Here she comes!" The prisoner answered, "All right," and immediately pulled from his breast a small pistol, which he had loaded and fired at the carriage in which her Majesty and the Royal children were seated. His aim is supposed to have been taken in a slanting direction, the carriage being rather past him when the fatal charge took place. Every effort has been made by the police to discover whether the piece was loaded with a bullet or any kind of shot, but their search has been fruitless, and there is no mark on the carriage or elsewhere to indicate its course.

Upon close search, and the examination of the pistol barrel, have established satisfactorily that there was no ball in it. The prisoner offered no resistance, nor did he even attempt to escape; and so thoughtlessly did he manage, that in returning the pistol to the pocket in his flannel jacket, the handle of it stuck fast. The park-keeper and constable who took him in charge had some difficulty in rescuing him from the vengeance of the excited crowd which soon formed around him. On his way to the station-house, whither he was conveyed in a cab, he is said to have stated that he was driven to the commission of the act by poverty, and that he had no accomplices. The charge against him was entered by General Wemyss, who was in attendance. He remained on Saturday night locked up in the station-house.

Instead of it being, as has been known at the West-end, the Ministers, who were giving entertainments at their respective mansions in honour of the Royal birthday and several of the nobility, hurried to the palace to inquire after her Majesty. The news caused a great sensation out of doors; indeed, on many, private rejoicings at her Majesty's escape, being everywhere expressed by the crowds who thronged the streets to witness the illuminations.

On Sunday, at two o'clock, Mr. Gregory, the Attorney-General, Mr. Hall, the home office magistrate, and the Commissioners of Police, assembled at the Home Office, to have the preliminary examination before trial taken. The witnesses who had been examined on the previous day were in attendance, but only a few of them were examined. The Attorney-General conducted the examination in the presence of the prisoner, who betrayed the same sulky, sullen temper, as on the previous day, and preserved throughout the proceedings an obstinate silence. The depositions taken on Saturday having been read, the following witnesses were examined:—

Daniel O'Keefe was the first witness called.

The Attorney-General: Where do you reside?—Witness: At No. 4, Eccleston-place, Belgrave-road, Pimlico.

The Attorney-General: Do you know the prisoner, Hamilton?—Witness: I do.

The Attorney-General: How long have you known him?—Witness: From four to five years.

The Attorney-General: What was he?—Witness: He came over from Ireland, as a bricklayer's labourer.

The Attorney-General: And followed the same business?—Witness: Yes, when he could get any work

Mr. Hall: State all you know about him.

Witness: He was in Ireland some time back, having neither father nor mother; was brought up in the charity-school there, and when he left to come to London, he was recommended by a friend over there to come and lodge with me.

The Attorney-General: Has he lodged with you during the whole period you mention, and—from four to five years?—Witness: No. He left me to go to France.

The Attorney-General: When was that?—Witness: Two seasons ago last year, last summer

The Attorney-General: When did he come back?—Witness: In the month of November in the same year as he left.

Mr. Hall: Where did he lodge when he returned?—Witness: With me, but he was out of work, and owed a debt, and I, in consequence, sent him to a friend of mine, named Chambers, residing at Bow, in order that he might get employment, and pay me something of what he owed me.

Did he pay anything?—Witness: I wrote a letter to him and told him that I had burned my leg, and was in great want of money, when he came on the Saturday night and brought me a sovereign. He came again after that, and brought me some more, but I could not get anything else from him through that season

The Court: What else transpired?—Witness: I summoned him and put him to all the expense I could, except lasting an execution. He came at that time from Bow, and called upon an acquaintance in the neighbourhood for the purpose, as I ascertained, of being taken, so that he might get a billet for the winter season in prison

The Court: What else do you know?—Witness: When opportunity came I got him about two months' work at a wheelwright's.

The Attorney-General: How did you first come to know him?—Witness: I knew him from his coming from the same place as I did.

The Attorney-General: Is that your property? (The pistol which the prisoner fired at her Majesty was here produced; it was a very old, small brass-barrel instrument, with a flint lock.)—Witness: Yes, it is.

The Attorney-General: Have you anything else to say?—Witness: No; I cannot recollect anything more.

The witness was then ordered out of the court.

Bridget O'Keefe, wife of the last witness, was next called and sworn.

The Attorney-General (showing the pistol): Do you know that?—Witness: I do.

The Court: What do you know respecting it?—Witness: On Saturday last I was going out into the garden, when I saw Mr. Hamilton at the bench, when he said he was making a pistol, and was going to fire it at one o'clock. He then showed me a kind of spout, which he had fastened to a piece of wood. I spoke to him about it, when he said, "Why, Dan has got an old pistol, lend me it."

The Court: Did you do so?—Witness: Yes, I went to my bedroom, and gave it to him at the window.

The Attorney-General: What did he then say?—Witness: He looked at it, and said, "It is very rusty."

The Court: Did you make any remark?—Witness: I said, "Yes, it is. It is of no account."

The Attorney-General: Did you see him do anything with the pistol after that.—Witness: I did not, but I afterwards heard him fire the pistol about three times in the garden.

The Attorney-General: Do you know whether he was in or out of work?—Witness: I have not known him to have more than seven weeks' work since Christmas last.

The Court: Then, how did he live?—Witness: A young woman who lives with me, who is in the milk line, serves a great many persons and collects a deal of broken victuals, and between the two of us we managed to keep him.

The Court: What else do you know?—Witness: Nothing more.

Edward O'Keefe was next called and sworn.

The Attorney-General: You are the son of the last witness, I believe; how old are you?—Witness: Eleven years next birthday.

The Attorney-General: Tell us what the prisoner, Hamilton, asked you to do for him.—Witness: On Saturday last he asked me to fetch him a ha'porth of powder

The Court: Did you do so?—Witness: Yes; I went to a shop in Elizabeth-street and bought a ha'porth of gunpowder of a woman, which she said was not the best sort of powder.

The Attorney-General: What time was that?—Witness: About a quarter to 3.

The Court: Did he say any thing particular to you after that?—Witness: He asked me if I had ever had squibs or crackers, when I said yes, and added that they could be got at the next shop.

The Court: Did he say anything else?—Witness: He said he wanted a ha'porth, as he wanted to have a bit of fun, and could make them fire through the trees in the air.

The witness produced a piece of wood, roughly cut in the form of a pistol stock, on which was tied, to all appearance, the spout of some old iron or tin kettle. He said that he purchased it of Hamilton on Saturday last, for one penny, and, turning round to the prisoner, and offering him a penny, said, "Here, Mr. Hamilton, I can pay you the penny now, for I did not have one on Saturday."

The Court: When did he go out?—Witness: Shortly afterwards; and I wanted to go with him, but he would not. He, you must stop at home.

The prisoner was asked as he had been at the conclusion of the examination of the previous witness, whether he had any questions to ask, and replied, "No, nothing."

Mr. Renwick deposed that he was in the service of her Majesty, and about twenty minutes past six o'clock, as the Royal carriage, which was an open landau, was returning to Buckingham Palace, and when it had reached better than mid-way down Constitution-hill, he heard the report of a pistol, and at the same instant her Majesty stood up and said "Renwick, what is that." Witness replied, "Your Majesty has been fired at." Her Majesty then said no more, but resumed her seat. Her Majesty did not appear to be in any way alarmed.

From the evidence of Inspector Conway, it appeared that the prisoner had been out of employment since November last. He had formerly worked on the Edinburgh and Nantes Railway, and went over to France at the time the President of the French Republic was coming over from Ham. The prisoner had told him that the pistol was only loaded with powder, and that he had not the slightest intention to injure the Queen, that he did it for the purpose of getting into prison, as he was tired of being out of work.

The Attorney-General said that he had heard the whole of the evidence in reference to the charge made against the prisoner, and on which he asked for his committal.

Mr. HALL asked the prisoner if he wished to say anything in reply to the charge which had been made against him. He was at the same time, he was bound to inform him that whatever he might say would be taken down as evidence.

The prisoner replied that he had nothing to say.

Mr Hall: You will then stand committed to Newgate to take his trial for misdemeanor, under the 5th and 6th Victoria, c. 51, for firing and discharging a loaded pistol at her Majesty, with intent to alarm and injure her.

The several witnesses were then bound over to prosecute upon the commitment being made out, the prisoner was remanded, and was in a cab.

With respect to the pistol, [illegible] the prisoner being found guilty, an erroneous impression exists that he can be both publicly flogged and transported. The clause of the act, which is as follows, will show the contrary:—"And be it enacted, that from and after the passing of this act, if any person shall wilfully discharge, or attempt to discharge, or point, aim, or present at or near to the person of the Queen, any gun, pistol, or fire-arm, or any other destructive material, or shall discharge or cause to be discharged, or attempt to discharge or cause to be discharged, any explosive substance or material near the person of the Queen; or if any person shall wilfully strike or attempt to strike at the person of the Queen with any offensive weapon or in any other manner whatsoever; or if any person shall wilfully throw or attempt to throw any substance, matter, or thing whatsoever at or upon the person of the Queen, or in the presence of her Majesty, in any of the cases aforesaid to injure the person of the Queen, or with the intent in any of the cases aforesaid to break the public peace, or whereby the public peace may be endangered, or with intent in any of the cases aforesaid, &c., every person so offending shall be guilty of a high misdemeanor, and, being convicted thereof in due course of law, shall be liable, at the discretion of the court before which he or she shall be so convicted, to be transported beyond the seas for the term of seven years, or to be imprisoned, with or without hard labour, for any period not exceeding three years, and during the period of such imprisonment to be publicly or privately whipped, as often and in such manner and form as the said court shall order and direct, not exceeding three times."

It will thus be seen that the sentence of transportation has passed, the flogging cannot be carried into execution: to inflict such a necessary punishment the court must pass the maximum sentence.

ENTERTAINMENT TO THE BISHOPS AT THE MANSION HOUSE

MONDAY being the 143th anniversary of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, the members and friends of the institution, with the bishops, the clergy, the Lord Mayor, aldermen, and sheriffs, attended divine service in the afternoon in St. Paul's Cathedral. In the evening the Lord Mayor and the Lady Mayoress gave a dinner at the Mansion-house, which was honoured with the company of the Archbishop of Canterbury and Miss Sumner, the Bishop of London and Miss Blomfield, the Bishop of Llandaff, the Bishop of Worcester and Mrs. Pepys, the Bishop of Hereford and Miss Wilberforce, the Bishop of Lichfield and Mrs. Lonsdale, the Bishop of Carlisle, and the Hon. Mrs. Percy, &c.

The Archbishop of York, the Bishops of Winchester, Durham, Gloucester, Peterborough, Exeter, and Lincoln, who had accepted invitations, were unavoidably prevented from honouring the Lord Mayor and the Lady Mayoress with their company.

The Lord Mayor, in proposing the first toast, said, I esteem it a high honour and privilege to be permitted to entertain in this hall the Bishops and other dignitaries of the church, upon this interesting occasion; and I am sure that it is not usual to offer many observations in proposing the toast, "The Church and Queen," and I shall adhere to that rule; but it is impossible on such an occasion to refrain from manifesting the confidence of present occurrences, which, although greatly to be deplored, tends in no small degree to produce the most unequivocal evidences of loyalty and love to the Sovereign. (Cheers.) It is quite impossible to express in language stronger than the mingled feelings of anxiety and indignation which burst forth in the metropolis upon the intelligence that an attempt was made upon the life of her Majesty. (Loud cheers.) It is time to say, that, in this country, such attempts are political suicide, and under this country [illegible] to immunity from any of those dreadful conflicts to which the rest of Europe is subjected. It would indeed, be matter of regret if the lustre of the character of a people distinguished for their attachment to the laws, were dimmed by an act against the person of the Sovereign (Cheers.) in which [illegible] alone. Although calculated to exasperate on the one side, is said on the other to call forth those manifestations of devoted affection and loyalty. It is with the highest degree of pleasure I propose "The Church and Queen." (Loud cheers.)

The company immediately rose and drank the toast with the utmost enthusiasm.

The Lord Mayor: I now rise to propose the health of "Prince Albert, the Prince of Wales, and the rest of the Royal Family." It is unnecessary for me to say a word in favour of Prince Albert every day brings forward additional proofs of his desire to promote the good of her Majesty's subjects, and of his benevolent exertions for the advantage of the humbler classes. (Cheers.) It has been my happiness personally to witness his Royal Highness's labours, and the high estimation in which he is held, not only in the metropolis, but in the surrounding counties; and it gives me the most lively gratification to propose the toast. (Cheers.)

The Lord Mayor then proposed "The Archbishop of Canterbury and the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts," and took occasion to speak of the respectful entertainment which his brother magistrates and his fellow-citizens had received from the prelates who discharged the difficult duties of his high office in so exemplary a manner. (Cheers.)

The Archbishop of Canterbury, in returning thanks, commented upon the magnificent hospitality of the Lord Mayor, and then proposed the health of his Lordship, many of whose constituents were, he understood, present, and no doubt delighted to witness the strong feeling of respect and regard which had been expressed in the course of the splendid entertainment.

The Lord Mayor proposed "The Bishop of London and the Bench of Bishops." He spoke of the several services which the Bishop of London had to perform in his extensive district, and of that Prelate's never-failing exertions for the diffusion of learning.

The Bishop of London returned thanks in an admirable speech, which he delivered with great spirit. He had, he said, recently concluded visits in the city of London, not fewer than nine years, in eight of which he had received as parochial clergyman, and in nearly twenty one as Bishop, and he rejoiced in the co-operation which the Bishop's executive in the great charity there they were [illegible] ing had met from the magistrates of London. Ships, colonies, and [illegible] were the great instruments by which the propagation of the Gospel must be accomplished; and he trusted that the Lord Mayor with the spirit of the charity was indispensable to its success. (Cheers.)

Several other toasts followed. Most of the company retired at an early hour from the festive board.

The foundation-stone of the Printers' Almshouses will be laid at Woodgreen, Tottenham, on Monday, June 11, by Viscount Mahon, M.P. This institution was most honourably organized by subscriptions among the journeymen themselves, and has since received the sanction and support of most of the metropolitan printers.

On Tuesday the launch of the steam-frigate *Megæra* took place at the ship-yard of Messrs. Pitcher and Son, at Millwall. Her dimensions of the *Megæra*, one of the largest screw-steamers in the service, are 507 feet, breadth of beam, 37 ft. 3; depth in hold, 24 feet; tonnage, 1391. Her keel and stern are of wrought iron; screw upwards of 13 feet in diameter; mounted with 14 guns.

Lieutenant J. N. K. Wasse, R.N., who distinguished himself in the late affair with the pirates of the island of his vessel, the *Polyphemus* steam sloop, and was wounded, is appointed to her Majesty's steam yacht *Victoria and Albert* for promotion.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS FOR THE WEEK.

(From the City Correspondent.)

The extraordinary depression in the French funds, with the comparatively trifling reaction, has been the predominating influence in causing the slight variations which have affected Consols during the week, the extreme range being about ¾ per cent. Consols on Monday opened at 90¾ to ¾ closing, after a most insignificant market, at 91 for Money, and 91 for Time. The fall in French funds (five per Cents having receded from 90 to 86 within a week) influenced the market unfavourably on Tuesday, the Consols opening at 90⅞, but afterwards improving to 91 to ¾. The French funds quoting an advance of 5 per cent., produced a favourable reaction on Wednesday, Consols quoting 91⅛, closing at that price after a temporary decline. The same price was the opening quotation for the week; but, after receding ¼ per cent., was firmly maintained upon the satisfactory nature of the intelligence known; but, on the arrival of the French mail, a reaction immediately occurred, and 90⅞ to 91 became the last quotation. Exchequer Bills are a few shillings lower this week, and the June bills are advertised to be issued at par. Bank Stock has been steady, and the quotations and the heavy stocks realise the full market value. Prices at the close of the week were:—For Bank Stock, 2¾; Three per Cent. Reduced Annuities, 89¾; Three per Cent. Consols, 91; New Three per Cent. Annuities, 90¾; Long Annuities, expire Jan., 1860, 8 9-16; Ditto, 30 years, Oct. 10, 1859, 9 5-8; India Bonds, £1000, 71 pm.; Ditto, Under £1000, 68 pm.; Consols for Account, 91; Exchequer Bills, £1000, June, 64 pm.; £500, June, 64 pm.; Small, June, 64 pm.; Ditto, Advertised, 46 pm.

The following amount of bullion in the Bank of England has scarcely influenced quotations, Mexican Stock [illegible] owing my decided change. On Monday the price (ex Coupons) was 29¾, [illegible] forwards to 29¾, closing 29. On Tuesday it receded to 29¼, and [illegible] per cent. Dutch Stock has fluctuated about one per cent. during the week. In the other securities the change has been trifling, as the following statement of prices will show:—Brazilian Bonds, 78; Danish Bonds, Five per Cent., Sept., 1849, 6 pm.; Equador Bonds, 2¾; Grenada Bonds, One per Cent., 15; Mexican, Ex Coupons, Account, 29¾; Portuguese, Four per Cent., 27; Spanish Five per Cent., 1840, 16¾; Ditto, Account, 16¾; Ditto, Passive, 8¾; Ditto, Three per Cent., 24¾; Dutch Two-and-a-Half per Cent., 48¾; Ditto, Four per Cent., 74¾.

Shares have not materially altered during the week, although but little expectation of any improvement at present appears reliable. All the lines seem thoroughly investigated before confidence will be restored. The [illegible] ningham and Oxford [illegible] calls daily [illegible] £16, 1¾ dex. Caledonian, £16, 1¾ dex. Chester and Holyhead, 15; Dublin and Belfast Junction, 8¼; Dutch Rhenish, 6¼; Eastern Counties, 8¼; Ditto, New, Guaranteed 5 per cent., 10¼; Edinburgh and Glasgow, 12¼; Great Northern, 7¾; Great Western, 78¾; Hull and Selby, 85¾; Ditto, Leased to Great Northern, 78¾; Lancaster and Carlisle, 58¾; Ditto, 5; Ditto, Sixteenths, 4¼; Ditto, Thirds, 8¼; Ditto, New, Guaranteed Six per Cent., 113¼; Leeds and Bradford, 97; London, Brighton, and South Coast, 56¾; London and Blackwall, 3¾; London and Greenwich, 9¾; London and North Western, 108¾; Ditto, New, 5, 9¾; Ditto, Fifths, 7¾; London and South Western, 34¾; Ditto, New Six per Cent., 104¾; Manchester and Leeds, Five per Cent. on Calls, 5; Manchester, Buxton, and Matlock, 1; Midland, 67¾; Ditto, Consolidated Three per Cent., 84¾; Ditto, Bristol and Birmingham, 5 per Cent., 104¾; Ditto, Birmingham and Derby, 25¾; Ditto, Newcastle and Berwick, 24¾; Ditto, Newcastle Extension, 13¾; Ditto, G N R Preference, 4¾; York and North Midland, 33¾; Ditto, Preference, 4¾; Ditto, East and West Riding Extension, 14¾; Bourgogne and Amiens, 2¾ x.c.; Central of France (Or-Vernon), 12; Great Indian Peninsular, 5; Northern of France, 8¾; Paris and Rouen, 18; Paris and Strasbourg, 4; Rouen and Havre, 9¾; Tours and Nantes, 2¾; Australian Mines, 6.

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE.—Very moderate supplies of English wheat have been received up to our market this week, and they have proved quite equal to the wants of the millers. Selected lots have to some fearlessness sold at about stationary prices; but the value of all other kinds has given way quite a per quarter. Further wheats in imports of which have been in a comparatively small [illegible] have moved off slowly and the quotations have had a downward tendency. The sale for barley—both English and foreign—has continued inactive at barely late rates. In malt scarcely any business has been transacted. Oats have moved off slowly, but both beans and peas as well as Indian corn, have been held for more money. In the [illegible] we have to quote

Seed Market.—Our markets [illegible] have been heavily stocked. In prices, however, we have no alteration to [illegible]

Linseed, English [illegible] crushing, 36s to 40s; Mediterranean an Odessa, 38s to 38s; hempseed, 32s to 34s per quarter; rapeseed, 38s to 39s per cwt.; brown mustard-seed, 6s to 11s; white ditto, 6s to 12s 6d; tares, 10s to 12s 6d per bushel; English [illegible] rye, 4s to 4s per quarter; [illegible] per cwt.; linseed cakes English, 12s to £10 10s; Foreign, £9 5s to £9 10s per ton; rapeseed cakes, 4s to 4s 6d per ton; canary, 10s to [illegible] per quarter; [illegible] clover seed, red, 40s to 48s; extra, 48s to 56s; white, 40s to 50s; [illegible] 12s to 14s; Suffolk, 36s to 38s; Dutch and Yorkshire, 30s to 36s per 280 lbs.

Flour.—Town-made [illegible] per barrel; [illegible] per sack; Essex and Suffolk, 30s to 32s per sack; Norfolk and Irish, 30s to 32s per sack; Stockton and Yorkshire, 30s to 36s per 280 lbs.

Seed Market.—Our markets have been heavy this week. In prices, however, we have no alteration to [illegible]

Linseed, English [illegible] crushing, 36s to 40s; Mediterranean an Odessa, 38s to 38s; hempseed, 32s to 34s per quarter; rapeseed, 38s to 39s per cwt.; brown mustard-seed, 6s to 11s; white ditto, 6s to 12s 6d; tares, 10s to 12s 6d per bushel; English [illegible] rye, 4s to 4s per quarter; [illegible] per cwt.; linseed cakes English, 12s to £10 10s; Foreign, £9 5s to £9 10s per ton; rapeseed cakes, 4s to 4s 6d per ton; canary, 10s to [illegible] per quarter; [illegible] clover seed, red, 40s to 48s; extra, 48s to 56s; white, 40s to 50s; [illegible] 12s to 14s; Suffolk, 36s to 38s; Dutch and Yorkshire, 30s to 36s per 280 lbs.

Flour.—Town-made [illegible] per barrel; [illegible] per sack; Essex and Suffolk, 30s to 32s per sack; Norfolk and Irish, 30s to 32s per sack; Stockton and Yorkshire, 30s to 36s per 280 lbs.

Seed Market.—Our markets have been heavily stocked

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ROYAL ACADEMY, 1849

SUPPLEMENT TO THE

ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

VOL. XIV.] SATURDAY, MAY 26, 1849. [THE DOUBLE NUMBER] ONE SHILLING

EXHIBITION OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY OF ARTS, 1849.

A BRIEF account of the Royal Academy, from its foundation to the present time, will not be out of place in a paper containing critical notices of the principal works of art in the Academy's present Exhibition. It will, moreover, be found of use, for there is no separate history of the Academy, or, indeed, any book, that we can call to mind, affording even an ordinary account of its origin and history.

The Royal Academy of Arts was constituted Dec. 10th, 1768; opened its first exhibition in Somerset House, May, 1780; and removed from Somerset House and opened its first exhibition in Trafalgar-square, May, 1838. Its principal objects were, and are still, the establishment of a well-regulated "School, or Academy of Design," for the use of Students in the Arts; with an "Exhibition," open to all artists of distinguished merit, where they might offer their performances to public inspection, and acquire that degree of reputation and encouragement which they should be deemed to deserve. It is called by its members "a private society." "In fact," says Mr. Howard, the late secretary, in his evidence before the House of Commons, "it is a private society, but that it supports a school that is open to the public." The members are under the superintendence and control of the Queen only, who confirms and signs all appointments; and the Society itself consists of forty Royal Academicians (including a President), twenty Associates, and six Associate Engravers. The Royal Academy derives the whole of its funds from the produce of its annual Exhibition, to which the price of admission is one shilling, and the catalogue, one shilling. From 1769 to 1780 the Exhibition produced, on an average, about £1500 annually; from 1780 to 1796, about £2500. The average annual receipts amounted, in 1836, to about £5000.

Since the removal to Trafalgar-square, the receipts have increased, and are now, we are assured, nearer £8000. On the first day of opening, in 1847, £106 was taken; on the second, £114; and on the third, £130. The annual Exhibition opens the first Monday in May; and works intended for exhibition must be sent in at least three weeks or a month before—but of this due notice is given in all the public papers. No works which have been already exhibited; no copies of any kind, (excepting paintings on enamel); no mere transcripts of the objects of natural history; no vignette portraits; nor any drawings without backgrounds (excepting architectural designs), can be received. No artist is allowed to exhibit more than eight different works. Honorary exhibitors (or unprofessional artists) are limited to one. All works sent for exhibition are submitted to the approval or rejection of the Council, whose decision is final, and may be ascertained by application at the Academy in the week after they have been left there.

The rules direct that any person desiring to become a Student of the Royal Academy, shall present a drawing or model of his own performance to the keeper, which, if considered by him a proof of sufficient ability, shall be laid before the Council, together with a testimonial of his moral character, from an Academician, or other known person of respectability. If these are approved by the Council, the candidate is permitted to make a drawing or model from one of the antique works in the Academy, and the space of three months from the time of receiving such permission is allowed for that purpose; the time of his attendance to be from ten o'clock in the morning until three in the afternoon. This drawing or model, when finished, is laid before the Council, accompanied with outline drawings of an anatomical figure and skeleton, not less than two feet high, with lists and references on each drawing, of the several muscles, tendons, and bones contained therein, together with the drawing or model originally presented for his admission as a probationer; if approved, the candidate is accepted as a Student of the Royal Academy, and receives in form the ticket of his admission from the hand of the keeper in the Antique School. If the specimen presented is rejected by the Council, he is not allowed to continue drawing in the Academy. The rule for Architectural Students is of a like character.

The Academy possesses a very fine library of books on Art, with a noble collection of casts from the Antique. The library is open to the Students.

The foundation members of the Academy were:—

Sir Joshua Reynolds (*President*).
Sir William Chambers, the Architect of Somerset House.
Thomas Gainsborough, Richard Wilson } The eminent landscape painters.
Benjamin West (the *Second President*).
Joseph Wilton the sculptor.

F. Bartolozzi, the engraver; Charles Catton, Master of the Painter Stainers' Company; George Barrett, an indifferent landscape painter; Dominick Serres, the marine painter; Francesco Zuccarelli, an Italian landscape painter, patronised by George III.; Francis Cotes, a portrait painter, of whom Hogarth, when angry, used to say that he was a better portrait painter than Sir Joshua; Francis Hayman and Samuel Wale, who drew for booksellers; Carlini, the sculptor of the heads on the key-stones at Somerset House; Cipriani, who had some skill in design; Nathaniel Dance, better known as Nathaniel Holland, a man who drew unmistakeable likenesses, but bad portraits; John Gwynn, an architect but better known as one of Dr. Johnson's friends; Thomas and Paul Sandby, small landscape painters, but good drawing-masters; John Richards, who drew portraits in crayon; Peter Toms, the son of old Toms, the engraver—Alderman Boydall's master (he was Port Collis at Heralds' College, and was employed by Sir Joshua on his draperies); John Baker, a flower and coach painter; Mason Chamberlain, a portrait painter, residing at Spitalfields; Nathaniel Hone, remembered only by his satire on Sir Joshua; Jeremiah Meyers, a miniature painter of little merit; George Michael Moser, a chaser for the brass decorations of cabinets; F. M. Newton, a portrait painter, and the first Secretary to the Institu-

"'INEMY' FOR INSTRUCTION IN THE DISCIPLINE OF THE FAN 1711."—PAINTED BY A. SOLOMON.—(SEE PAGE 350.)

tion; Edward Penny, a painter of small portraits in oil; William Tyley and Richard Yeo, of whom little or nothing is known; and two women, Angelica Kauffman and Mary Moser, afterwards Mary Lloyd.

To these foundation members the following were added as [illegible] occurred. George Dance, an indifferent architect; William Hoare, the father of Prince Hoare, the painter of the best portrait of the great Lord Chatham; Johan Zoffany, the admirable painter of theatrical portraits and subjects; Edward Burch, a gem engraver; Richard Cosway, celebrated for his small portraits; Joseph Nollekens, the sculptor, whose best bust is his head of Dr. Johnson; James Barry, the painter of the "Grecian Harvest Home," in the great room of the Society [illegible] the Adelphi; John Bacon, the sculptor of the statues of Dr. Johnson and John Howard, in St. Paul's Cathedral; Rev. William Peters, who painted some of the second-rate pictures in Boydell's *Shakspeare*; John Singleton Copley, the father of Lord Lyndhurst, and the painter of the "Death of Chatham," in the National Gallery; George Stubbs, the horse and dog painter—an early Edwin Landseer, but not one twentieth part so good; P. J. De Loutherbourgh, occasionally a fine landscape painter; Edmund Garvey, an indifferent imitator of R. P. Bonington; John Francis Rigaud, who painted for the Boydell Gallery, Ancona Banks, one of the greatest and most poetic of English sculptors; John Farrington, who worked with Richard Wilson, but caught very little of his master's skill; James Wyatt, the architect of the Pantheon, and the person who inflicted so many injuries on some of our finest cathedrals—Salisbury, Hereford, &c.; William Hodges, who accompanied Captain Cook on his second voyage, and mapped scenery with skill, but with little art; James Northcote, the pupil of Sir Joshua; John Opie, the Cornish wonder, whose reputation is not so great as it was; John Russell, a painter of crayon portraits, in the manner of his master, Cotes; William Hamilton, who was painted for Boydell; Henry Fuseli, whose once great reputation is still on the decline; John Webber, Francis Wheatley, and John Young, indifferent artists, of whom very little is known; Sir Francis Bourgeois, whose noble bequest of the Dulwich Gallery is his best monument; Ozias Humphrey, a painter of crayon portraits of average merit, Robert Smirke, the father of two architects, and the designer of some of our best book illustrations; Sir Thomas Lawrence, after Sir Joshua, the best known, if not the best of our school of portrait painters; Thomas Stothard, the English Watteau; Richard Wilson, whose later works did not justify the proper estimation in which his earlier efforts; John Hoppner and Sir William Beechey, portrait painters of merit (Hoppner more particularly), whose reputation was injured by the success of Lawrence; Sawrey Gilpin, a [illegible] animal painter; Henry Tresham, a poor painter of history pieces; [illegible] sional poet; and Thomas Daniel, whose Indian view [illegible] pectacle his name.

Of such men was the Royal Academy composed [illegible] 1800. With the new century, we are introduced to members some of whom are still alive. We shall continue to catalogue them [illegible] order of their election. In the year 1803, John Flaxman, our great English sculptor, and Sir Martin Archer Shee, [illegible] Portraits, the father of the Royal Academy, were made Royal [illegible] Joseph M. W. Turner, (who is still among [illegible] Soane, the architect of the Bank of England, and Charles Rossi, the sculptor, whose best work is his monument in St Paul's to [illegible] wallis, were made in 1802. Then came (1804) Henry Thomson, [illegible] a wit than an artist; William Owen (1806), a portrait painter of great merit, disowned by Lawrence; Samuel Woodforde (1807), so little known that he is not included in the elaborate record of painters compiled by Bryan, and enlarged by Stanley; Henry Howard, who had [illegible] feeling for the poetry of his art, but little skill; Thomas Phillips, the painter of the best portrait of Lord Byron, Nature [illegible] forgotten in the same way as Woolnoth); [illegible] excellent painter of English skies and English [illegible] Sir David Wilkie, the English Teniers, Henry Bone, the [illegible] enamel painter, Sir Robert Smirke, the architect of the [illegible] and [illegible] Museum; Sir Richard Westmacott, the sculptor who [illegible] is his monument to Mrs. Warren, in Westminster Abbey; James Ward, the horse painter; Philip Reinagle, [illegible] and [illegible] W. R. Bigg, all three nice forgotten; [illegible] Dubois, [illegible] of the best portrait of the Princess Charlotte; [illegible] Thurburn, the greatest painter, after Wilkie, that Scotland has produced; Edward Burt, for some few years the rival of Wilkie; Alfred Edward Chalon, a painter of portraits in crayon, slightly coloured; William Mulready, a genius in his own way almost as much as Teniers or Wilkie; John Jackson, whose fine portraits of Flaxman and Canova will be long remembered; Sir Francis Chantrey, the greatest head-sculptor of ancient or modern times; William Hilton, who laboured with much and still to advance the English school of historical painting; William Collins, whose sea-shore scenes are so essentially English in feeling; Abraham Cooper, the horse and battle painter, [illegible] work is his "Richard and Saladin;" E. H. Baily, the sculptor of [illegible] at the Fountain;" Richard Cook, who has caused exhibit very many years; Wm Daniell, a careful and spirited painter of Eastern scenery; R. R. Reinagle, removed from the Society in his lifetime, like poor James Barry; Sir Jeffry Wyatville, the restorer of Windsor Castle; George Jones, who painted one or two military pieces of merit, but who has since [illegible] scriptural imbecilities. C. R. Leslie, one of the best and most original of our school of painters; H. W. Pickersgill, the portrait painter, the rival of Phillips; W. Wilkins, the architect of University College, St George's Hospital, and the National Gallery; William Etty, the prince of English colourists, when he is not sinning; John Constable, a landscape painter of rare and original merit; C. L. Eastlake, a refined and careful of English draughtsmen; [illegible] Lawrence, then a match, when painting the busts of [illegible] Rubens; H. P. Briggs, an historical painter, who died [illegible] achieving a name; G. S. Newton, best known [illegible] the *Vicar of Wakefield*; [illegible] William Allan, celebrated for some [illegible] history; Clarkson Stanfield, our English [illegible], C. R. Cockerell, the architect of the Taylo [illegible], whose long residence in Rome has strongly [illegible] for the classic excellencies of art; J. P. Deering, [illegible] Exeter Hall; W. Wyon, celebrated [illegible] heads as Thomas Simon in the time of Cromwell and Charles II; Thomas Uwins, whose Neapolitan scenes "breathe of it sweet sun;" Ravenhach, Earlom, and Bewick, whose works possess a future reputation, while the very names of Yeun and Y[illegible]

The following list of the works contributed by the twenty Associates is arranged according to the order of election into the Academy. The [illegible] her after the names shows how many works each member has contributed to the present Exhibition; while the names of the Works of Art, with their numbers in the Catalogue, are given immediately beneath:—

S[illegible] Archer Shee. Nil
[illegible]

Clarkson Stanfield.
[illegible] Ferry and Wind against Tide.
131. Lugano.
241. Salvator Rosa's Studio.
326. Lago Maggiore.
341. Near Mori, Gulf of Salerno.
498. Moonlight off the Needles.

C[illegible] Landseer. 1.
[illegible] Robinson's Dream.

[illegible]
121. The Queen and the Horses of the Sun.

J. P. Deering. Nil.
William Wyon. Nil.
[illegible] Uwins. 1.
[illegible] Scenes from Spenser's [illegible]

[illegible] Leslie. 6.
67. River Scene, North Wales.
193. The Ogwen Lake, North Wales.
277. Cattle returning from the Meadows (and F. R. Lee).
363. Mill on the Ogwen river, North Wales.
4[illegible] Mountain Scenery, North Wales (and Sidney Cooper).
[illegible] Fishing on a Salmon.

F. W. [illegible]. 3
27[illegible] Breakfast.
2[illegible] Groom
[illegible] Ambleside, Westmoreland.

D. Maclise. Nil.

S. A. [illegible]. 2.
[illegible] Queen of Charity, of Ravenna.
[illegible] Triumph.
[illegible] Tasso's Visions to the Convalescent.
[illegible] Group of Nymphs and Satyrs.
[illegible] Portrait of a Tambourine.

J. [illegible]
[illegible] Tyrol in the Tyrol

Daniel [illegible]
29. [illegible] Destruction of Jerusalem by the Romans, under the command of Titus.

P. [illegible] Nil.

C. [illegible] Nil.

[illegible] Nil.

[illegible]
[illegible] Miss Wells.
71. Lady Caroline Wilde.
77. Rose Mervin.
78. Duchess of Marlborough, Lady Louisa Spencer, and Lord Almeric Churchill.
782. Mrs. Sigmund Rucker.
805. Marchioness of Ely.
810. Gwyn Croswell, Esq., and Son.

[illegible] Nil.
[illegible] Welsh.
[illegible] Lady Caroline Wilde.
[illegible] Rose Mervin.
[illegible] Duchess of Marlborough, Lady Louisa Spencer, and Lord Almeric Churchill.
[illegible] Mrs. Sigmund Rucker.
[illegible] Marchioness of Ely.
[illegible] Gwyn Croswell, Esq., and Son.

[illegible] Welsh, Esq.

J. P. Knight. 6.
71. John Bright, Esq., M.P.
[illegible] Richard Webb Jupp, Esq.
197. Ralph Price, Esq.
223. Mr Sergeant Thompson, late Chief Justice [illegible].
[illegible] William Jones, Esq.
[illegible] Robert Brown, Esq.

Charles Landseer. 3.
83. Trusty Tomkins appearing before Sir Henry Lee.
[illegible]
[illegible] Saw.
[illegible]

J. R. [illegible]
[illegible] disinheriting Cordelia.
[illegible] Outcast of the People.

P. [illegible]
[illegible] Cupid and Psyche, basso relievo, in [illegible].
1192. Hero, a model.
1314. A Girl Reading, a statue, in [illegible].

C. W. Cope. 4
[illegible] Mrs. Sq.
[illegible] First Trial, coloured cartoon.
[illegible]
207. The first-born.
923. Grief the First Trial, cartoon.

W. [illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible] General Effect of [illegible] to Expect [illegible] to Round Tower [illegible] part on the quest of the Sangreal.

Richard Westmacott. 2.
1141. Bust of Lord Charles Townshend.
1312. Posthumous Bust of the late Lord Wharncliffe.

[illegible] contributed by the twenty Associates is arranged [illegible]

[illegible]
1918. Zephyr and Aurora.
1324. Model of a Monument to William Cowper, Author of "The Task."
1341. Bust, in marble, of James Mathewson, Esq., M.P.

A. [illegible]
[illegible] Scene Controversy in the time of Louis XIV.
378. Subject from "Tristram Shandy."
474. *Lady Macbeth.*

Thomas Sidney Cooper. 6.
37. Close on—or at Sunset.
277. Cattle returning from the Meadows (and F. R. Lee).
312. Autumn.
458. Mountain Scenery, North Wales (and F. R. Lee).
[illegible] Fishing Mat.

[illegible] Scene, Troutbeck, [illegible]

W. [illegible]
33. [illegible] Cave
F. [illegible] Ward. 2.
[illegible] Wolf's First Effort in Art.
[illegible]
418. [illegible] Defoe and the MS. of "Robinson Crusoe."

William Lewis, [illegible].
127. The Sirens.

Pan. Falconer Poole. 4.
383. *Ferdinand* and *Miranda*, from "The Tempest."
514. "The Blackberry Gatherer."

F. [illegible]
[illegible] with the Syrens three.
[illegible] Maids of Aleyna, from Comus.

Sidney [illegible] Nil.

R. [illegible] Jackson. 8.
[illegible] Thomas Wood.
[illegible] and family of H. W. [illegible], Esq.
[illegible]
[illegible] Earl of Macclesfield and [illegible]
[illegible] Davenport
[illegible]
[illegible] Pleasant way.
[illegible] Mowe Jones.
[illegible] Esq.

[illegible] In distress, return of Captain [illegible].
[illegible] for the pursuit of Professors Dr.

W. [illegible] Marshall. 5.
[illegible] Thomas Campbell, Author of "The Pleasures of Hope"

From this analysis, we shall now proceed to our promised criticisms.

THE GREAT, OR EAST ROOM

Contains 230 works in all. Landscapes and subject pictures are principally on the line of sight; immediately above, are the largest portraits. The Royal Academicians contribute fifty-two works, and the Associates seventeen.

1. "The Real Scenery of the 'Bride of Lammermuir.'" In the distance is the promontory of East Castle (Wolf's Craig of the novel), which forms the termination of Lammermuir, in the German Ocean." Large and characteristic. It is the work of James Hall, the son of Sir James Hall, of Dunglass, and the brother of the late Captain Basil Hall.

7. "M. Guisot." V. Mottez. A three-quarter portrait, and very like, though somewhat hard in the expression of the lower features. The action is easy and simple, and yet dignified.

8. "Henrietta Maria in distress, relieved by Cardinal de Retz." A. L. Egg, A.

Cardinal de Retz, the principal leader of the Fronde, paid a visit of enquiry on the 6th of January, to learn what had become of the de-throned Queen of England, after a series of furious affrays and slaughters which had convulsed Paris during the days immediately preceding the 6th of January. It was well he had not forgotten her; for her last loaf was eaten, her last faggot had been consumed, and she was destitute of the means of purchasing more.—Miss Strickland's *Queens of England.*

Mr. Egg is the last male Associate of the Academy; and this picture more than justifies his election. The story is well told, and the painting conscientiously executed throughout. The face of Henrietta is beautiful y thoughtful, and there is some good drawing in the hands and hands.

12. "Tilbury Fort, on the Thames—Wind against Tide." C. Stanfield, R.A. One of Mr. Stanfield's noblest works. The river is as fresh as nature—you can almost hear the wind blow and the water beat. The shipping is free and masterly, and the sky thoroughly English.

15. "The Desert." E. Landseer, R.A. A dead lion, carefully painted, with a desert background, in which some people affect to see a great deal of poetry. The lion itself is admirable, but the desert is not very poetical.

17 "Portrait of Dr. F. R. Ure, F.R.S., &c., &c." D. Macnee. A careful likeness of the great chemist.

20. "The Marquis of Breadalbane's Deer Forest, and Loch Tulgar, Black Mount, Argyllshire." G. F. Buchanan. A good subject, not very well treated.

21. "Portrait of Major-General C. R. Fox." W. C. T. Dobson. Like; but the painter has hardly caught the easy frankness of look which the General wears.

22. "His Excellency the Prince Metternich." H. W. Phillips. Mr. Phillips is the son of the late Royal Academician. This of Prince Metternich, and a portrait in another room of Lamartine, evinces a zeal which would have pleased his father, had he lived to have seen it.

23. "Religious Controversy in the time of Louis XIV." A. E. Elmore, A.—(*Engraved at page* 356.)

31 "Portrait of R. J. Wyatt, Esq., sculptor, Rome." S. Pearce. A good likeness of one of the best of our sculptors, whose unwillingness to leave Rome is the only reason that he was not elected into the Academy many years ago.

32. "Portrait of the Right Hon. the Countess of Eglintoun and Winton." J. Watson Gordon, A. A full-length in white. Mr. Gordon has avoided, not unskilfully, the old recipe of a column for a background.

37. "Clearing-off at Sunset." T. S. Cooper, A. Sunny, and Cuyp-ish, and Cooper-like; which is real excellence.

38. "The Smuggler's Refuge." W. W. Collins. By the son of the late Royal Academician, whose sea-shore scenes will long preserve his name. There is something of the father in the treatment and execution of this subject. The very title is somewhat similar.

39. "Interior of an Anglo Cottage." G. Hardy. A carefully-painted interior, worthy of a Dutch painter for its Dutch like fidelity. There is real promise in this picture. One could wish for the same observation of human nature, and the same skill in representing it, which we see here—the bricks and common utensils of a country kitchen.

54. "Portrait of Nicholas Vandiest." W. Boxall, R.A. A woman leaning on a skull. Not very well conceived or very well painted, but suggestive, in its title, of the pleasant reply made by Lord Burgoley, which will occur to many of our readers.

47. "George Cruikshank." H. S. Parkman. A small portrait, and like the grave caricaturist.

48. A Portrait." W. Boxall. There is a boyish frankness about this face, worthy of Gainsborough. The colouring, too, is rich and full; indeed, the whole treatment is most excellent.

54. "Portrait of Mrs. Fraser." E. Dubufe. A three-quarter portrait in pine. The action of the hands, perhaps, somewhat objectionable; but the lady-like air and grace of the whole figure and face, cannot be matched by any other picture in the present collection. Artists call it [illegible] the objection is barely just.

53. "Scene from Henry VIII." C. R. Leslie, R.A. A small picture. Henry is taking off his mask; Anne Boleyn is by his side. The painting is hard, but the grouping is good.

Wolsey. Here I'll make my royal choice,
King. You have found him, Cardinal. (Act v., scene iv.)

56 "Sympathy." J. Ward, R.A. A horse contemplating a dead ass.

60. "Amoret chained." W. Etty, R.A. A female figures down to the waist, with some gorgeous colouring, in the shape of flesh, but sadly deficient in refinement.

61. "Portrait of Thomas MakDougall Brisbane, Bart., G.C.B., G.C.H., President of the Royal Society of Edinburgh." J. Watson Gordon, A. A three-quarter portrait, and most excellent.

62. "Portrait." Sir W. Allan, R.A. A three-quarter portrait of a lady; we believe, Miss Allan, Sir William's niece.

7. "River Scene, North Wales." F. R. Lee, R.A. Fresh and truthful; evidently painted on the spot. Mr. Lee maintains his position, but [illegible] talent.—(*Engraved at page* 365.)

71. "Portrait of John Bright, Esq., M.P." J. P. Knight, R.A. A kit-kat, and clever.

73. "Lear disinheriting Cordelia."—In progress in fresco in the new Houses of Parliament. J. R. Herbert, R.A.

Lear. But mark my rival's hate.
Cordelia. Ay, my good Lord
Lear So young, and so untender?
Cordelia So young, my Lord, and true.
Lear. Let it be so: They truth, then, be thy dower:
For, by the sacred radiance of the sun;
The mysteries of Hecate and the night;
By all the operation of the orbs,
From whom we do exist, and cease to be;
Here I disclaim all my paternal care,
Propinquity, and property of blood,
And as a stranger to my heart and me
Hold thee, from this, for ever.
* * * *
Hence, and avoid my sight!
So be my grave my peace, as here I give
Her [illegible] heart
From [illegible] bosom
When [illegible] dowers dispose the third:
Detested [illegible] my power,
Pre-eminence, and all the large effects
That troop with majesty. *Lear*, act 1 scene 1.

Full of thought and fine drawing. The *Cordelia* is exquisite for tranquil feeling of art and nature. *Lear* himself is very fine. The architecture is Byzantine; the drawing somewhat hard.

"Portrait of his Royal Highness Prince Albert, intended for pre-

sentation to the University of Cambridge." F. R. Say. A full-length; and like as if painted by the master of the great wardrobe.

75. "Queen Elizabeth at Kenilworth," F. Cowie, rather suggests than realizes a memorable scene.

The Knight expectant advanced up the hall, the whole length of which he had unfortunately to traverse, turning out his toes with so much zeal, that he presented his legs at every step with its broadside for most, so that it resembled an old-fashioned table-knife with a curved blade when seen sideways. The rear of his gait was in correspondence with this unhappy amble, and the implied mixture of bashful fear and self-satisfaction was so unutterably ridiculous, that Leicester's friends did not suppress a titter. Sussex himself laid all patience aside, and could not forbear whispering into the ear of his friend. "Curse thee! canst thou not walk like a man and a soldier?" an injection that only made honest Blount start and stop, until a glance at his yellow dress and crimson stockings restored his self-confidence, when he went at the same pace as before.—*Kenilworth.*

77. "Mrs. Entwisle." F. Grant, A. A three-quarter portrait in black; a sort of companion to a picture by Mr. Hollins, A.R.A., on the other side of the room.

78. "Sir Roderick Impey Murchison, F.R.S., F.G.S., &c." H. W. Pickersgill, R.A. A kit-kat, representing the great geologist holding his book on the Silurian system. There is a flushed, after-dinner look about the face which is most objectionable.

81. "The Wreck Buoy." J. M. W. Turner, R.A. Evidently a picture painted twenty years ago, but lumbering about, and then cleaned up, or intended to be so, by the insertion of two or three new bright rainbows. There is as much folly in this picture as in Mr. Martin's blue expanse, to be noticed shortly.

83. "Trusty Tomkins appearing before Sir Henry Lee." C. Landseer, R.A. A pleasing illustration of Scott; nicely told, but without fervour, or fancy, or any unusual dexterity that raises it above the common level of such productions.

As he spoke, the military preacher abandoned his leafy screen, and, stalking forward, stood unexpectedly before the old Cavalier, who stared at him as if he thought his expression had actually raised the devil. * * * The soldier, with little courtesy, held out a scroll, &c. &c. *Woodstock*, chap. i. p. 30.

84. "The Crotchet Worker." W. Etty, R.A. A female head and shoulders, on which all the colours of a loaded palette have been emptied with a confused but masterly hand.

85. "Charles Barry, Esq., R.A." H. W. Pickersgill, R.A. A three-quarter portrait of the great architect of the New Houses of Parliament. It is like; but perhaps too Hibernian for the original.

90. "Mrs John Walton." Mrs. W. Carpenter. A three-quarter portrait in crimson velvet, and very elegant.

91. "A See-Saw." T. Webster, R.A.—*(Engraved at page 356.)*

92. "Tourists in the Tyrol." J. J. Chalon, R.A. Mr. Chalon's single contribution to the present Exhibition, and not very remarkable.

93. "A Sister of Charity, of Ravenna." S. A. Hart, R.A. A small picture, full of devotional feeling, and beautifully coloured. Mr. Hart has a fine eye for colour.

96. "Portrait of P. M'Dowell, Esq., R.A." J. Haverty. A clever portrait of the sculptor of the beautiful statue, "A Girl Reading."

100. "Fireside Musings," C. W. Cope, R.A., is somewhat disappointing.

101. "The Wounded Greek." A. Cooper, R.A., is Engraved for our present paper, and hangs as a companion to No. 118, "The Ottais." The horse is capitally painted.—*(Engraved at page 348.)*

108. "The Forester's Family." J. Landseer, R.A. A small, pleasing picture—Mr. Landseer's best work in the present Exhibition. The scene is laid in a Scottish glen; the time, morning; and the living creatures introduced, two girls, attended by young deer. The girls' faces are beautiful; the deer, perfection. The whole tone, too, is good. The feet of the eldest girl are very unfinished.

115. "Il Tempo del Carnovale." C. Landseer, R.A. A girl looking out of a window. A small picture, with a nice expression of face, and some good farm painting.

117. "Coloured Study for Fresco in House of Lords—Griselda's First Trial." C. W. Cope, R.A. The Cartoon is No. 903 of the present Exhibition.

118. "The Odalisque." A. Cooper, R.A. A companion picture to No. 101.

120. "Portrait of the Infant Son of T. K. Hervey, Esq." Frank Stone. A small portrait, almost in profile, and most carefully painted. The boy's cheek is as round, and plump, and fresh as nature.

126. "William Cubitt, Esq., F.R.S., &c." W. Boxall. A three-quarter portrait, the size of life—a very unusual style for this clever artist. The likeness is excellent.

127. "The Sisters." W. E. Frost, A. One of the most poetic pictures in the Exhibition, and already Engraved in our paper of the 12th instant—"And the songs of sirens sweet."—*Comus.*

130. "A Dutch calm." E. W. Cooke. A small long picture, evincing a high appreciation of Vandervelde and Cuyp, and a skill of hand for which Mr. Cooke has long been distinguished.

131. "A Glade in the Park." J. Linnick, A. Some felled timber in the foreground. The painting is very careful throughout, and the general arrangement harmonious.

132. "A Mother praying to the Madonna for the recovery of her Sick Child." P. Williams. A pleasing picture in Mr. Penry Williams's old and well-known style; but it is no advance on former efforts.

134. "Showery Weather, near Midsummer." J. Ward, R.A. With all Mr. Ward's peculiarities, and some few traces of his former merits.

135. "Women Bathing." W. Mulready, R.A. An Academy study, made into a picture. The principal figure is seen to the knees, with her back to you. The drawing and general execution are both good. We must confess we should have preferred seeing some other picture than this from Mr. Mulready's pencil. When we think of this "Wolf and the Lamb," his "Lending a Bite," and his "Butts," his "Women Bathing" fails to interest us.

136. "Portrait of Richard Webb Jupp, Esq." Painted by order of the Carpenters' Company, as a testimonial for faithful service extending over a period of half a century. J. P. Knight, R.A. Is, it is said, like.

140. "The Right Hon. Sir Frederick Pollock, Lord Chief Baron." Painted for the County Hall of Huntingdon. F. Grant, A. A full-length, in his robes as Lord Chief Baron, and very like. This is the first official portrait which we remember to have seen by Mr. Grant. The treatment is good; the colouring warm and rich.

141. "Scene from 'Don Quixote,'" Second Part, chapters XXXI. and XXII. The Duke's chaplain, after attacking Don Quixote for his devotion to knight-errantry, and therefore for his belief in his master, reprimands the Duke for encouraging their fancies, and leaves the company in a passion. C. R. Leslie, R.A. The story is told with a quaint humour for which Mr. Leslie has long been distinguished. The grouping is good; the faces capital in point of expression, and all its details throughout managed with consummate art. Mr. Leslie was, perhaps, never greater than he is here. He is usually a cold colourist; but here he is unexpectedly warm. The face of the Duchess is very beautiful. Mr. Gibbons, we understand, is the owner of this fine picture.

The clergyman rose up wonderful angry, saying, "By my holy order, I am about to say You Excellency is as mad as one of these stones; and see if they must not needs be mad, when wise men canonize their madness. Your Excellency may do well to stay with them, for whilst they be here I'll get me hence, and save a labour of correcting what I cannot amend." And, without more ado, leaving the rest of his dinner, he went away, the Duke and Duchess not being able to pacify him, though the Duke said not much to him, being hindered with laughter at his unseasonable choler.—*Shelton's Translation.*

143. "Aliwal, an Arab Charger, the property of Sir Harry G. W. Smith, Bart., G.C.B., and ridden by him at the battles of Aliwal, &c." A. Cooper, R.A. Carefully painted. Many, like ourselves, will look upon it with interest.

144. "Helena." See "All's Well that ends Well," act i., scene 1. C. L. Eastlake, R.A. A thoughtful head, full of beauty, and painted with all the grace and feeling of Guido. This is Mr. Eastlake's single contribution to the collection.

145. "Admiral Sir Edward Owen, G.C.B." H. W. Pickersgill, R.A. One of Mr. Pickersgill's second-rate portraits.

146. "Miss Julianna Somerset." T. M. Joy. Elegant, but hard.

150. "William Ballantine, Esq." J. Hollins, A. An excellent likeness of the late worthy police magistrate.

151. "Lugano." C. Stanfield, R.A. Full of beauty and even poetry, and truthfulness itself.

152. "The Italian Mother." P. Williams. Another of Mr. Penry Williams's careful transcripts of Italian life.

153 Thou hast the sunset's glow,
Rome, for thy dower,
Flushing the cypress tree,
Temple, and tower.

E. W. Cooke. A long narrow view of Rome at sunset; wonderful for truth and beauty.

158. "Portrait of Mrs. Thomas Todd." C. Baxter. Mr. Baxter is well and honourably known at the Suffolk-street Exhibition; nor will this portrait of Mrs. Todd diminish his reputation.

159. Circe, with the syrens three,
Amidst the flowery kirtled Graces,
Who, as they sang, would take the prison'd soul,
And lap it in Elysium.

F. R. Pickersgill, A. Elegant but hard, as even the uneducated eye may detect by a cursory comparison with Mr. Frost's "Syrens," on the same wall.

166. "Mrs. Claypole, Cromwell's favourite daughter, on her death-bed, at Hampton Court, admonishing him to repent of his sins and guiltiness." A.D. 1659.—(*Vide* Clarendon, Hume, &c.) C. Lucy. A large picture, figures of the size of life, by a young artist who distinguished himself in the last Westminster Hall cartoon contest. Mrs. Claypole is sensible, devout, penitent and annoyed.

167. "Portrait of Mrs. Leamington." J. Hollins, A. Mr. Hollins's best portrait in the present Exhibition.

168. "Swandia, accused of crime, is exposed to be killed by wild horses: she is innocent, and is caressed, instead of injured, by the animals."—("Hist. Danica. Sax. Gramm." B L.) G. Jones, R.A. One of Mr. Jones's dotages.

169. "Sun and Shadow." R. Redgrave, A. A kind of companion to No. 174, "The Stream at rest," by the same artist. It is too hard.

171. "A Slide." T. Webster, R.A. A masterly picture, in Mr. Webster's best manner, containing about fifty figures and almost as many incidents. To describe it is impossible—so full is it of mirth, accident, and humour. The scene is laid on a pool or pond of water by a village church. We have heard it objected to, as too hot in colour for a cold winter's day; but this objection is, we think, unsound. The picture was painted for Mr. Gibbons, of the Regent's-park.

172. "The Pilgrim." S. A. Hart, R.A.

174. "The Stream at rest." R. Redgrave, A.

Why should the waters love
To take so far a journey to the hills,
When the sweet valleys offer their soil,
Inviting gushlet to nearer bed?—*Thomson's Autumn.*

A better picture than its companion, No. 169.

178. W. Etty, R.A. Is an attempt to paint what Spenser has sung so beautifully. —

Gather, therefore, the rose whilst yet in prime;
For soon comes age, that will her pride deflower:
Gather the rose of love while yet 'tis time,
Whilst loving, thou may'st loved be with equal crime.

Herrick has a song on the subject:

Gather ye rose-buds, while ye may,
Old Time is still a-flying;
And this same flower that smiles to-day,
To-morrow will be dying.

This is Mr. Etty's best picture in the present Exhibition. The colouring is less smudgy, and all the richest hues of his palette seem to have been blended on his canvass.

179. "Portrait of J. Shaw Lefevre, Esq." J. Watson Gordon, A. A three-quarter portrait, and most excellent. Mr. Watson Gordon and Mr. Frank Grant carry everything before them in the way of portrait painting in the present Exhibition.

183. "Mrs. Fraser Grove, with a favourite dog," T. M. Joy, is clever.

187. "Mrs. Pritchard, of Broseley, Shropshire." H. W. Pickersgill, R.A. The only female portrait by Mr. Pickersgill in the present Exhibition. It may be like, but, as a work of art, it is of inferior merit.

188. "Sir Guyon (fighting with the virtue of temperance), under the conduct of his spiritual guide, destroys the enchantments that have tempted his companions from their duty." T. Uwins, R.A.

The constant payre heard all,
Yet swarved not, but kept their forward way,
Through many covert groves, and thickets close;
In which they creeping, did at last display
That wanton lady with her lover lose,
His warlike armes * * * * *
* * were hong upon a tree:
And in a brave pavilion, full of old monuments,
Was fowly ra'st, that none the signes might see.
No for them, no for honour cared he,
No ought that did to his advancement tend;
But in lewd loves and wastfull luxuries,
His days, his goods, his bodie he did spend:
O horrible enchantment, that him so did blend!

The Faërie Queene. Legend of Sir Guyon, or Temperance, book ii., canto 12

A carefully-painted scene from the Rubens, as he has been called, of English poets. It is pleasing to see a painter of Mr. Uwins's age and reputation maintaining all his early love for a poet whose works he contributed to illustrate when a young man.

193. "The Ogwen Lake, North Wales." F. R. Lee, R.A. Cold, careful, but English in its feeling.

196. "The Free Church." E. Landseer, R.A. Consists of three dogs, an Highlass, a Scotch mull, an old man, an old woman, a girl of twenty-two, and a boy. The execution is beyond praise, but the Free Church seems a sad misnomer.

197. "Portrait of Ralph Price, Esq., Treasurer of the Royal Hospitals of Bridewell and Bethlem." Painted by order of the Governors. J. P. Knight, R.A. A full-length, correctly conceived and coloured.

205. "The Summons to the Conclave." S. A. Hart, R.A. A sort of "Strafford and Secretary," being a Cardinal with his secretary and attendant. We do not remember to have seen Mr. Hart in greater force than we find him in this well-arranged and forcibly-painted picture.

206. "Venus and Adonis." J. M. W. Turner, R.A. Is said to have been painted forty years ago, and wears the look, certainly, as if it belonged to the National Gallery. The point of colour (its principal beauty), it is something between Titian and Velasquez; but the dogs are too indifferently drawn for either the great Venetian or the great Spaniard.

207. "The First-Born." C. W. Cope, R.A. A young father and mother (head and shoulders only seen) bending over a plump-looking boy, who is kicking about with all the healthy energy of youth. The drawing is careful, the colouring rather cold.

211. "Salvator Rosa's Studio." C. Stanfield, R.A. A cave, with banditti, and the great Salvator busily sketching. Though beautiful in itself, this picture has little of the "savage Rosa" about it.

212. "Thomas Cubitt, Esq." (To be presented to him by upwards of seventy of the builders of London, in testimony of their high esteem of his character and abilities.) H. W. Pickersgill, R.A. A full-length of a most excellent man, and a proper tribute to his worth. The likeness is perfect, and the picture, as a portrait, the best Mr. Pickersgill has painted for very many years.

219. "Mrs. Richard Talbot." J. Hollins, A. Another pleasing portrait by Mr. Hollins. It is somewhat hard in colour, but the action is elegant, and the expression all that could be wished.

220. "The Breakfast." W. F. Witherington, R.A. Hard, and almost undeserving of its position in the room.

224. "The Interior of a Highland Inn." A. Cooper, R.A. Careful, and that is all.

225. "Portrait of Mr. Serjeant Thompson, late Recorder of Beverley." J. F. Knight, R.A. A three-quarter portrait, in his robes of office. The face is boldly painted, and the general arrangement of the figure and its accessories extremely good. Mr. Knight wants more refinement in his portraits—he would do well to study Mr. Frank Grant in this way, who seldom fails to catch that refined feeling which marks the gentleman and the complete artist.

235. "Interior of a Highland Cottage," from sketches made on the spot. Eliza Goodall. By, we believe, a sister of Mr. F. Goodall—and very good.

242. "The Cup found in Benjamin's sack." Sir W. Allan, R.A. Sir William Allan never fails to tell a story well—but he has a poor eye for colour, and here we see his merits and defects in a most striking manner. The scenery, dresses, &c., all possess an Eastern character.

"As soon as the morning was light, the men were sent away, they and their asses. And when they were gone out of the city, and not yet far off, Joseph said unto his steward: Up, follow after the men; and when thou dost overtake them, say unto them: Wherefore have ye rewarded evil for good? Is not this it in which my Lord drinketh, and whereby indeed he divineth? ye have done evil in so doing. And he overtook them, and he spake unto them these same words. And they said unto him: Wherefore saith my Lord these words? God forbid that thy servants should do according to this thing: * * * * Then they speedily took down every man his sack to the ground, and opened every man his sack. And he searched, and began at the eldest, and left at the youngest; and the cup was found in Benjamin's sack."—*Genesis* xliv. 3–7, 11, 12.

243. "The Countess of Zetland." F. Grant, A. A full-length portrait. The Countess is dressed in black velvet, and has her knitting-needles in her hand. The air and action are both good; the colouring is warm and careful. In the background we have the old costumes introduced—one of the old recipes in portrait painting which is now somewhat hackneyed, and which Mr. Grant's ingenuity should be taxed to do without.

247. "On the Coast of Norfolk." J. Salmon.

249. "A Gleaner." J. Hollins, A.

MIDDLE ROOM.

257. "Evenings at Home." R. Rothwell. Hardly maintains Mr Rothwell's former reputation. He was once to have succeeded Sir Thomas Lawrence

258. "Grasmere." W. F. Witherington, R.A. Map-like, and therefore truthful. But true to the scene and true to art-nature are different matters.

O Vale of Grasmere! [illegible]
From all the strife of [illegible] jarring world.
* * * * * * *
And thy pure lake,
Spreading its waveless breast [illegible]
The soul
Doth hoard it as a gem, and fan-like [illegible]
Expires its [illegible] and curving [illegible].

263. "Hunt the Slipper." F. Goodall. An out-door scene, very unlike Mr. Goodall's well-known manner, but much in the style (admirably so in parts) of Mr. Mulready. The incidents are numerous and well-selected, but the picture is hardly a step forward for so clever an artist.

How often have I blessed the coming day,
When toil remitting lent its turn to play,
And all the village train, from labour free,
Led up their sports be-neath the spreading tree;
While many a pastime circled in the shade,
The young contending as the old survey'd.

264. "Portrait of Sir Robert Buckley Comyn, late Chief Justice of her Majesty's Supreme Court, Madras." H. W. Pickersgill, R.A. An excellent likeness of the able historian of the Western Empire.

269. "Lear and Cordelia." H. Le Jeune, deserves a word of praise from the feeling it evinces for the higher excellences of art. It is something to grapple even ordinarily well with a subject from a great tragedy.

Have [illegible] their father, these white flakes
Had chall[illegible]-ged my [illegible]. Was it a love
To be opposed against the jarring winds?
To stand against the deep dread-bolted thunder,
In the most terrible and [illegible] night
Of quick, cross-lightning? to watch (poor perdu!)
With this thin helm? Mine enemy's dog,
Though he had bit me, should have stood that night
Against my fire. And wast thou fain, poor father,
To [illegible] thee with [illegible] and [illegible]
In [illegible] straw
[illegible]
Had [illegible]

270. "Three Versions of One Subject." W. Etty, R.A. Three female heads (the same person in three views), in the manner of Vandyck's portrait of Charles I., for Bernini to make his bust from.

273. "Italian Image boys at a Roadside Alehouse." J. Collmann. One of the best pictures in its way in the whole Exhibition. The three Italian boys grouped on the floor are capitally conceived and drawn, and the expression in the boy's face who is admiring a plaster figure of a Mandarin is all that is wanted. We recollect, with pleasure, Mr. Collmann's former effort in art, his "Country boy's début," so full of observation; but this is a better picture, and is forerunner of future promise.

277. "Cattle returning from the Meadows." F. R. Lee, R.A., and T. S. Cooper, A.—(*Engraved at page 360.*)

281. "Drawing for the Militia." J. Phillip, should not be passed by, though seen to little advantage where it is hung.

284. "The Temple of Female Fortune, with the Acqua Felice." W. Linton. One of Mr. Linton's classical landscapes, in his easily recognised style.

285. "The Poet's Invitation to Music." F. Stone. A most successful endeavour to represent boys and girls of a blushing eighteen, in a nineteenth century drawingroom, at a nineteenth century piano, and in nineteenth century dresses. Two families are introduced—a light-haired family and a dark-haired family. The dark-haired brother is in love with the fair-haired sister of his friend, and the fair haired brother with the dark-haired sister of his friend. This kind of dusting with eyes is very carefully and prettily carried out. The female faces are especially beautiful. The picture belongs to Jacob Bell, Esq.

290. "The Destruction of Jerusalem by the Romans, under the Command of Titus, A.D. 71." D. Roberts, R.A.

Walk about Zion, and go round about her: tell the towers thereof. Mark ye well her bulwarks, consider her palaces. *Psalm* xlviii. 12, 13.

Jerusalem is immortalized by recollections more various and destructive than have occurred in any other city of the world. Seventeen times has it been sacked and partially destroyed. It has been the seat of the most brilliant explosions of the Jewish, Roman, and Saracenic armies, and has been moistened by the blood of our ancestors, and of the [illegible] Crusade.

During the reign of Nero, [illegible] revolted, but city was invested by Titus; and, having desperately sustained the most remarkable siege in history, from the 14th of April to the 2nd of September, in the year A.D. 71, it was taken, and, together with the Temple, plundered and burnt. The Jews, after having courageously defended the third and second walls, fall back upon the fortress Antonia, which commanded the Temple. Torn into factions amongst themselves, they fought madly against each other, while the Romans armed and laid waste the outer and lower cities of Bezetha and Acra; but Titus, after every labour, having brought the war-engines to bear upon this fortress, the Jews were, ultimately, driven back upon the Temple itself. The principal tower having fallen, the northern portico of the Temple was left defenceless. Titus, commanding in person, was anxious to save it, but, on the seventh day after the breach had taken possession of it, the outer portico having caught fire, the Temple itself, together with the magnificent porticos by which it was surrounded, were totally destroyed. Being the Feast of the Passover, the city was crowded with people, and Josephus, who was present, relates that 600,000 perished of famine, 1,000,000 by the sword, and 97,000 were sold as slaves. The young, and the women, were sold for slaves, and all to might be bought for a piece of silver.—*Vide Josephus's War of the Jews.*

A very large and elaborate picture, and easily mistaken, as many have mistaken it, for the work of Mr. John Martin. Think a picture which deserves to be studied by the artist, for its great breadth over space; and by the scriptural and historical student, for the map-like fidelity of every part. It is a panorama in small.

291. "Portrait of his Highness Mehemet Ali, Pacha of Egypt." Painted at Cairo previous to his illness. The background represents the view from one of the windows of the palace of the citadel, with the mosque of the Sultan Hassan in the distance. Fd. Brigstocke. A large full-length picture, and true to the received likenesses of the celebrated Pacha.

293. "Scene from 'The Lady of the Lake.'" A Johnstone. We must confess to some disappointment on seeing this picture, recollecting the deserved reputation of Mr. Johnstone. He is more at home with Allan Ramsay than with Sir Walter Scott.

But Douglas rose,
And thrust between the struggling foes
His giant strength. "Outlaw, forego!
I hold the first who strikes my foe.—
Madman, forbear your frantic jest!
What! is the Douglas fallen so far,
His daughter's hand is doomed the spoil
Of maids unknown-ble broil!"
Sullen and slowly they unclasp,
And struck with shame, their desperate grasp;
And each upon his rival glared,
With foot advanced and blade half bared.—*The Lady of the Lake.*

303. "Benjamin West's First Effort in Art." E. M. Ward, A.

Little Benjamin was placed with a fly flap in his hand to watch the sleeping infant of his eldest sister, while his mother gathered flowers in the garden. As he sat by the cradle, the child smiled in sleep; he was struck with its beauty, and seeking some paper, drew its portrait in red and black ink.—*See* ALLAN CUNNINGHAM'S *Lives of the British Painters.*

This we have already described, and, better still, have Engraved.

EXHIBITION OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY.

306. "A Dance of Nymphs and Satyrs." S. A. Hart, R.A.

> Meanwhile the rural ditties were not mute,
> Temper'd to the oaten flute.
> Rough satyrs danced, and fauns with cloven heal
> From the glad sound would not be absent long;
> And old Damœtas loved to hear our song.
> MILTON'S *Lycidas.*

A kind of Nicholas Poussin subject, treated in the warm rich manner of the Venetian artists. We are more in love with subjects of this nature when they resemble ancient bas-reliefs, than when they attempt (however successfully) the rich full hues of the Venetian school. Still, we admit the propriety of treating a subject as it is here treated; and there is much to admire in Mr. Hart's picture.

307. "Portrait of the Right Hon. Lord Rollo." J. Watson Gordon, A. A full-length, of the size of life. the action easy and noblemanlike, and the general effect good.

310. "Portrait of Samuel Cousins, Esq., A.E." T. Mogford. A very good likeness of the greatest mezzotinto engraver we have yet had.

311. "Isabella." J. F. Millais.

> Fair Isabel, poor simple Isabel!
> Lorenzo, a young palmer in Love's eye!
> They could not long in the self-same mansion dwell
> Without some stir of heart, some malady.
> They could not sit at meals but feel how well
> It soothed each to be the other by.
> * * * * *
> These brethren having found by many signs
> What love Lorenzo for their sister had,
> And how she loved him too, each unconfines
> His bitter thoughts to other, well-nigh mad
> That he, the servant of their trade designs,
> Should in their sister's love be blithe and glad,
> When 'twas their plan to coax her by degrees
> To some high noble and his olive trees.—KEATS.

A wonderful picture viewed as a work of art, but still more wonderful when viewed as the production of a very young man. The scene represented is a dinner table, with four figures on one side, and eight on the other. Lorenzo is looking admiration and love at Isabella, and the brothers are showing their scorn of Lorenzo—one by kicking his dog, another by biting his nail at him. Some of the heads, though wanting in relief, are full of character. The leg of the brother who is kicking the dog is somewhat of the long-shanks character.

312. "Autumn." T. S. Cooper, A., is one of those pictures to which it is unnecessary (when standing before it) to give the name of either subject or artist

318. "Daniel Defoe and the Manuscript of 'Robinson Crusoe.'" E. M. Ward, A.

> The manuscript of "Robinson Crusoe" passed through the whole circle of the trade before it could find a purchaser; when at length accepted, the sale was so immediate and rapid, that no less than four editions were published in as many months.—See FORSTER'S *Life of Defoe.*

A very clever picture, representing the interior of a bookseller's shop of the time of Queen Anne, and in its details strictly true to the time. In the foreground is seen Defoe, thoughtful and resigned, receiving the MS. of "Robinson Crusoe" from a young coxcomb of a bookseller, who has just snuffed out a candle at the same moment that he has, as he evidently thinks, snuffed out an author. Behind Defoe is his wife. The background represents part of an open court, seen through the window. Behind the young coxcomb publisher is a sort of ante-room, where the head of the house has just undertaken to publish a volume of "Poems on several Occasions," for a lady of quality—an eminent hand, as Mr. Lintot would have called her. This is a capital contrast—the accepted and the rejected. All the accessories are in good character: dry bodies of divinity, tied up ready to be sent to the butterman; the book for subscriptions; the list of books published this term. We have seldom seen this thoughtful artist abound in more suggestive incidents and little circumstances than in this very clever picture.

223. "Portrait of the Reverend Edward Rice, D.D., Head Master of Christ's Hospital." Painted for the Board-room of the Royal Free Hospital, Gray's Inn-lane. T. H. Illidge. An excellent likeness of as good a teacher as ever taught in any school.

"THE WOUNDED GREEK."—PAINTED BY A. COOPER, R.A.

324. "Rienzi vowing to obtain justice for the death of his young brother, slain in a skirmish between the Colonna and Orsini factions." W. H. Hunt. This, like the "Lorenzo and Isabella," is the production of a very young man. The subject is well imagined, and the whole circumstance brought before the eye. There is a thoughtful early-art character about the whole design, with some crude colouring:—

> But for that event, the future liberator of Rome might have been but a dreamer, a scholar, a poet—the peaceful rival of Petrarch—a man of thoughts, not deeds. But from that time, all his faculties, energies, fancies, genius, became concentrated to a single point; and patriotism, before a vision, leaped into the life and vigour of a passion.—BULWER LYTTON'S *Rienzi.*

325. "Lago Maggiore." C. Stanfield, R.A. Full of rich transparent beauty, with an effect of light in Stanfield's best manner.

327. "The death of Gelert." R. Ansdell. This is less like Edwin Landseer than is common with this clever artist, who has sufficient originality of his own to render it unnecessary for him to traffic with other people's ideas.

> "Hell-hound! by thee my child devoured!"
> The frantic father cried;
> And to the hilt his vengeful sword
> He plunged in Gelert's side.
> Conceal'd beneath a mangled heap
> His hurried search had miss'd,
> All glowing from his rosy sleep,
> His cherub boy he kiss'd.
> Ah, what was then Llewellyn's pain
> For now the truth was clear;
> The gallant hound the wolf had slain
> To save Llewellyn's heir.
> Vain, vain was all Llewellyn's woe:
> "Best of thy kind, adieu!
> The frantic deed which laid thee low,
> This heart shall ever rue."

329. "Viscount Emlyn." F. R. Say. By the painter of the full-length of Prince Albert—and a better picture than the portrait of the Prince.

331. "Near Misori, Gulf of Salerno." C. Stanfield R.A. A fit companion to 325.

336. "Viscount Hardinge on the field of Ferozshur, accompanied by the Hon. Charles Hardinge (private secretary), Colonel Wood (military secretary), and the Hon. Arthur Hardinge, A.D.C." The horse on which he is mounted was in the battles of Moodkee and Maharajpore, and was afterwards ridden by him in the three battles on the Sutlej. The view represents the field and village of Ferozshuhur, taken from a sketch made on the spot by the Hon Charles Hardinge. F. Grant, A. The horse on which Lord Hardinge rides is unusually wooden for so spirited an artist as Mr. F. Grant. The attendants are better It is like Lord Hardinge.

337. Thomas Grissell, Esq., F.S.A. H. W. Pickersgill, R.A. Like.

343. "A Stream in the Hills" T. Creswick, A. Very beautiful. We should be sorry to hear that Mr. Creswick had gone, like other artists, across the Alps—we would rather subscribe to keep him at home. Our landscape painters, who have visited Italy, have always lost the feeling for an English sky, or, at least, the skill to represent it as of old.

344. "An incident in the Life of Benjamin West, afterwards President of the Royal Academy." C. Compton.

> Little Benjamin was placed to watch the sleeping infant of his eldest sister. As he sat by the cradle, the child smiled in sleep; he was struck by its beauty and seeking some paper, drew its portrait in red and black ink, although at this period he had never seen an engraving or picture, and was only in the seventh year of his age.—*Vide* ALLAN CUNNINGHAM'S *Lives of British Painters.*

The same subject as Mr. Ward has painted, but Mr Compton is not equal to Mr. Ward

348. "Garden Scene." J. D. Wingfield. With Mr. Wingfield's usual success in details, and all his usual dryness in representing them.

349. "Coming of Age." W. P. Frith, A. A picture restoring the manners and customs of the age of Queen Elizabeth in a very remarkable manner. The scene represents a quadrangle, not unlike Hever Castle, if we mistake not, in which the artist has introduced nearly one hundred figures. We have the son on the steps leading to the great door, dressed like a second Lord Leicester. Behind him are his father and mother (the mother with red or auburn hair in compliment to Queen Elizabeth); and by his side is a fine venerable dame (his grandmother), most capitally painted. The clerk of the parish reads a congratulatory address, while a youth kneels and presents a helmet on a cushion, the work of some cunning armourer, who is willing to compliment the family on its prowess, and show his own skill at the same time. The courtyard is all bustle and merriment suitable to the importance of the occasion. We have Boniface drawing his Anno Domini (the best he has; and

"RIVER SCENE, NORTH WALES."—PAINTED BY F. R. LEE, R.A

EXHIBITION OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY.

"THE SHADE OF THE BEECH TREES."—PAINTED BY T. CRESWICK, A.

it is good, we can attest to that); while the clerk of the kitchen is showing his skill in carving the ox that was roasted whole. The picture is full of incident, and full of groups most charmingly conceived and painted. That of the child in the foreground is especially well designed and completed. This is Mr. Frith's single contribution to the Exhibition, and it is, in every respect, a great and successful effort.

356. "Colly Dogs." E. Landseer, R.A. Perfect in its way. The dogs smack of the heather they are on.

357. "The Awakened Conscience." R. Redgrave, A.—*(Engraved at page 357.)*

363. "Mill on the Ogwen River, North Wales." F. R. Lee, R.A. Cold, careful, and literal.

364. "Rhodopis, the Greek Cinderella." C. Landseer, R.A.

> Once when she was bathing, Fortune, which is fond of affecting strange and wonderful things, gave her what her beauty rather than her mind deserved: while she was bathing, and her attendants were taking care of her raiment, an eagle swooped down, seized one of her sandals, went off with it, and bore it to Memphis, and, as King Psammeticus was administering justice, dropped it into his bosom. Psammeticus was struck with the form of the sandal, the elegance of its workmanship, and the zeal of the bird, so he issued an order to search through all Egypt for the person to whom the sandal belonged, and when he had found her he made her his wife."
> —*Elian*, xiii. 33.

This is very unlike the usual run of Charles Landseer's pictures. It is better than anything he has done for some time past. The drawing and design are both good, the incident well made out, and the colouring less uncertain than customary with this painter. The Egyptian character is well sustained.

366. "Esquisse sur la Mort de l'Archevêque de Paris, Juin, 1848." E. Delfosse.

"L'Archevêque, blessé, est soutenu par un insurgé: il est accompagné de deux Grands Vicaires. Des insurgés sont groupés autour de lui: un jeune homme est à genoux à ses pieds. Sur la gauche est le valet de chambre de l'Archevêque, aussi grièvement blessé. Sur la droite on voit des Membres de l'Assemblée Nationale retenus et conduits dans l'intérieure de la barricade par les insurgés. Dans le fond on aperçoit la Colonne de Juillet."

372. "Destruction of Idolatry in England." G. Patten, A.—*(Engraved at page 357.)*

374. "Passing Showers." T. Creswick, A. Partly in the late Mr. Constable's manner, and partly in Mr. Creswick's own. The artist has represented a fine open country, with that effect of sky and atmosphere which indicates showery weather. The foreground is capitally managed—rough, wild, and true to nature. The horseman hurrying along adds to the passing character of the changes pourtrayed. This, to our thinking, is Mr. Creswick's best work—better he has never been.

377. "Returning from Deer-Stalking—Urquhart Castle in the distance." A. Cooper, R.A. The horses, as is usual with this artist, unmistakeably good; the landscape indifferent.

378. "Subject from Tristram Shandy." A. Elmore, A.

> Leave we then the breeches in the tailor's hands, with my father standing by him with his cane, reading Bim, as he sat at work, a lecture upon the *lotus clavus*, and pointing to the precise part of the waistband where he was determined to have it sewed on.

Suggests a comparison with Leslie, but is wanting in humour, and even in character. The painting is quite as good as in the "Religious Controversy," by the same artist (No. 2.)

383. Compartment to the left: "Ferdinand declaring his love to Miranda." P. F. Poole, A.

384. Centre compartment: "The Conspiracy of Sebastian and Antonio." P. F. Poole, A.

385. Compartment to the right: "Ferdinand and Miranda discovered by Alonso, at the entrance to the cave, playing at chess." P. F. Poole, A. Three pictures in one frame—a triptych, as our antiquarian friends would call it. There is some good drawing throughout, and a good deal of Mulready's manner in which a severe style of art is attempted, and in some respects successfully.

389. "Auld Robin Gray." A. McInnes.

> They gied him my hand, but my heart was in the sea;
> And so Auld Robin Gray he was guidman to me.
> I had na been his wife a week but only four,
> When mourufu' as I sat on the stane at my door,
> I saw my Jamie's ghaist: I cou'd na think it he,
> Till he said, "I'm come hame, my love, to marry thee!"
> LADY ANNE LINDSAY.

A favourite subject, but Mr. McInnes has caught very little of the sentiment or inspiration of the song.

392. "The Solitary Pool." R Redgrave, A

> The half-uprooted ash,
> Dripping and bright, * * *
> Tinged yellow with the rich departing light,
> And haply basin'd in some unsunn'd cleft,
> A beauteous spring, the rock's collected tears,
> Sleeps shelter'd there, scarce wrinkled by the gale. COLERIDGE

This is a sweet passage in Coleridge. Mr. Redgrave has covered his pool with water lilies, and has led us, not unwillingly, into a very sweet spot.

397. "Innocence and Guilt." A Rankley.

> To woman's heart, when fair and free,
> Her sins seem great and manifold,
> When sunk in guilt and misery,
> No crime can then her soul behold.
> HOOD.

Another wonderful picture, by, we understand, a young man.—The scene is the interior of a country church. Innocence is pourtrayed in the meek devotion of the poorer people. Guilt, in the conversations of forgetfulness of the place, exhibited by a fashionable lady and gentleman. Some of the charity children in this picture are beautiful representations of real innocence and unaffected devotion.

404. "Sand-pits." J. Linnell. The best picture by this admirable landscape painter that we have seen for some time. Mr. Linnell has had Gainsborough in his eye—not to copy, but to emulate, as he has done in some portions of this picture most successfully.

405. J. Gilbert.

> Master and man alighted from the beasts, and, seating themselves at the foot of the trees, Sancho, who had his afternoon's collation that day, entered abruptly the gates of sleep. But Don Quixote, whose imagination, much more than hunger, kept him waking, could not close his eyes. On the contrary, he was hurried in thought to and from a thousand places.—*Don Quixote*, 2nd part.

This little incident in Don Quixote's history is well made out. The subdued yet warm tones of the picture is well imagined and

"DON QUIXOTE AND SANCHO."—PAINTED BY JOHN GILBERT.

sustained. We have engraved Mr. Gilbert's picture for our present paper, at page 349.

WEST ROOM.

407 "Wise and Foolish Builders," G. Harvey, is hung too high to be seen to advantage. Mr. Harvey is not a common artist, and deserves to be well treated.

414. "Autumn." G. Lance. A fruit piece—a companion to No. 418. We have seen Mr. Lance better than he is here.

> Whate'er the wintry frost
> Nitrous prepared, the various blossom'd spring
> Puts white promise forth, and summer sun
> Concocted —THOMSON

417. "The Shade of the Beech Trees." T. Creswick, A. This we have had engraved. The foliage of the beech is caught with the eye of a botanist, and rendered with the feeling of a painter. The composition is good.—*Engraved at page 345.*)

419. "Happy Hours—Italy as it was," W. D. Kennedy, is clever, very clever indeed in parts, and is neither like Watteau or Stothard, yet has much in common with what they felt and drew so admirably. The landscape portion of the picture is beautifully designed, but in parts is somewhat weak and insipid. We recollect the time when Mr. Kennedy could and did colour with as rich and juicy a pencil as Mr. Etty.

434. "Evangeline in the Church." C. Lucy. The expression on the face of the boy in the foreground, who is looking intently at Evangeline, deserves to be studied.

> Many a youth, as he knelt in the church and opened his missal, fixed his eyes on her, as the saint of his deepest devotion *Vide* LONGFELLOW'S *Evangeline.*

436. "A Fern Cave—a Scene in Mount's Bay, Cornwall." E. W. Cooke. Another of Mr. Cooke's delightful pictures. No painter understands ferns better than Mr. Cooke, or paints them half as well.

441. "Dover, from the Canterbury-road." J. Danby. This is by the son of Mr. Danby, the Associate. Mr. Danby, as we have noticed in several recent British Institute Exhibitions, has an eye sensibly alive to the solemn grandeur of landscape scenery.

442. "Monsieur de Lamartine—painted at Paris, May 1848." H. W. Phillips. A well-imagined portrait, and like; with a dignity of character proper to the man.

443. "The Return of Ulysses." J. Linnell.

> And first brought forth Ulysses' bed, and all
> That richly furnish'd it; he still in thrall
> Of all-subduing sleeps. Upon the sand
> They set him softly down; and then the strand
> They strew'd with all the goods he had, bestow'd
> By the renown'd Phæacians.
> 13th Book of Homer's *Odyssey* (Chapman's Translation.)

Not so good as the "Sand Pits" of the same artist, already noticed.

445. "Romance." E. V. Rippingille.

> There is a region, boundless as the sky;
> A thought-created world, exhaustless, rife
> With beings that know no decay, nor die,
> But ever fresh and young centuries life,
> Sustained by Fancy's bountiful supply,
> And all secure from earthlike change or strife.
> That world is thine ; commence! the bright ideal,
> Beautiful reflection of the real. *Pictorial Scraps, by the Painter.*

We recollect the time when great things were expected of Mr. Rippingille, and the Bristol people were angry with other people who could not see the many excellences of their favourite artist. This, we fear, will hardly justify the expectations that were raised aunut him.

447. E. Armitage.

Gilbert Becket, when a youngman, was made prisoner in Palestine while fighting for the Cross. After two years' captivity he was enabled (aided by the love and self-devotion of his captor's daughter) to make his escape, and return to London, where he soon became a man of great importance. The young Princess to whom he was indebted for his liberty, finding life insupportable without him, resolved to follow him; and, after a perilous journey through Europe, at last reached London. Her search for him was, however, fruitless, the only word she knew being Gilbert, the name of her beloved. She was followed about by crowds of women and children, their curiosity excited by her singular dress and appearance. At last, worn out with fatigue, she sat down on a stone which happened to be at the door of her beloved Gilbert. A crowd of children collected round her, some playing, others laughing at her. Here she was found by Gilbert, who, having easily converted her to Christianity, married her. She became the mother of the celebrated Thomas à Becket.—*Thierry's History of the Norman Conquest.*

It was Mr. Armitage who carried away the first prize at the first Westminster Hall Exhibition. This, however, is in a different style of art, and is good and full of thoughtfulness.

448. "A Girl with a Tambourine." S. A. Hart, R.A. An oval picture, seen lengthways. The colouring is rich, but hardly harmonious: time, however, may mellow it down into one subdued and perfect whole.

449. "St Peter and St. John healing the Sick." E. U. Eddis.

> Grant unto thy servants, that with all boldness they may speak thy word, by stretching forth thine hand to heal; and that signs and wonders may be done by the name of thy holy child Jesus —*Acts*, iv. 29, 30.

A large picture—the figures the size of life seen only to the knee. This is better than any scriptural subject we can call to mind by Benjamin West, and we know what West was thought of in his day.

455. "Mountain Scenery—North Wales. P. R. Lee, R.A., and T. S. Cooper, A. With the usual excellences of both artists.

461. "Surprice, the Winner of the Derby and St. Leger, 1848." A. Cooper, R.A. Painted with the care of one who understands the points and qualities of the horse. We have seldom seen a better horse-portrait than this. We are not, however, very ardent admirers of this class of Melton Mowbray art.

463. "The maids of Alcyna, the enchantress, endeavouring to tempt Rogero." F. R. Pickersgill, A.

> The second brings him wine on the other side,
> Heap'd him far more than he can drink in the night;
> But these enticements could not cause him bide.
> ARIOSTO'S *Orlando Furioso (by Harrington).*

Has merit, while it makes us sigh for Mr. Frost.

464. "A Torrent and Cascade in a mountainous country—Morning." R. R. Reinagle. By the late Royal Academician.

465. "The old Hall at Stiff key, near Wells, Norfolk, once the seat of, and built by, Sir Nicholas Bacon, Knight, Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal to Queen Elizabeth." H. Bright. Is not up to the mark of the expectations raised by some of Mr. Bright's recent landscapes.

471. "Lady Macbeth." A. Elmore, A.

> Hark! Peace! It was the owl that shriek'd,
> The fatal bellman which gives the stern'st good night.
> He is about it: the doors are open.—*Act* II., *scene* 2.

Will not advance Mr. Elmore's reputation. How few can

> Trade and traffic with Macbeth
> In riddles and affairs of death.

472. "On Hampstead Heath." G. Stanfield. By the son of Clarkson Stanfield, and with a portion of his father's spirit.

473. "Launce's Substitute for Proteus's Dog." A. L. Egg, A.

> *Proteus.* And what says she to my little jewel?
> *Launce.* Marry, she says, your dog was a cur: and tells you, currish thanks is good enough for such a present.
> *Proteus.* But she received my dog?
> *Launce.* No, indeed, she did not: here have I brought him back again.
> *Proteus.* What, didst thou offer her this from me?
> *Launce.* Ay, sir; the other squirrel was stolen from me by the sumpman's boys in the market-place; and then I offered her mine own; which is a dog as big as ten of yours, and therefore the gift the greater.

One of the best Shakspeare illustrations in the present Exhibition: full of character, and most admirably and honestly painted. *Launce* and his dog have noses very much alike.

474. "Malvolio in the Sun, practising behaviour to his own shadow; Maria, Fabian, Sir Toby Belch, and Sir Andrew Aguecheek in the background." J. C. Horsley.

> *Maria.* Get you all three into the box-tree: Malvolio is the walk through there [*throws down a letter*], for here comes the trout that must be caught with tickling.

We wish we could speak in praise of Mr. Horsley's Shakspeare illustration. The picture reminds us somewhat too closely of Mr. Maclise's treatment of the same subject.

479. "Landing a Salmon." F. R. Lee, R.A. The trees piled up on the left of the picture, above the banks of the river, are rich in effect and foliage.

481. "An Otter Lake, in North Wales." T. Danby. Full of solemn stateliness, but hung shamefully high.

483. "Mozart's Last Moments." H. N. O'Neil. This is so unlike Mr. O'Neil's former pictures, that we were willing to think, for some time, that the catalogue was in error. Mr. O'Neil has wrestled with his subject, and, in some respects, successfully, but it is not a picture that will add to his reputation.

> At two o'clock on the same day which was that of his death, he had been visited by some performers of Schickaneder's theatre, his intimate friends. The ruling passion was now strongly exemplified. He desired the score of the "Requiem" to be brought, and it was sung by his visitors round his bed, himself taking the alto part. They had proceeded as far as the first bars of the "Lacrymosa," when Mozart was seized with a violent fit of weeping.—*Life of Mozart, by Holmes.*

489. "The Outcast of the People." J. R. Herbert, R.A. This, by Mr. Herbert, has many admirers; but the sentiment, we fear, is more frequently supplied by the spectator, than found on the canvass supplied at hand by the artist.

> The foxes have holes, and the birds of the air nests; but the Son of man hath not where to lay his head.—*St. Luke*, ix. 58.

497. "Academy for Instruction in the Discipline of the Fan, 1711." A. Solomon.

> Mr. Spectator,—Women are armed with fans, as men with swords, and sometimes do more execution with them. To the end, therefore, that ladies may be entire mistresses of the weapon they bear, I have erected an academy for the training up of young women in the exercise of the fan, according to the most fashionable airs and motions that are now practised at Court. *Vide Spectator*, No. 102.

A picture in Mr. E. M. Ward's manner. It tells its own story, and is engraved among our Academy Illustrations.—(*See front page.*) It is hung too high to be seen well, but will be found to repay a stretch on tiptoe to see it.

496. "Moonlight off the Reculvers." C. Stanfield, R.A. Mr. Stanfield is here with a new effect. This admirable artist has never been seen to more varied advantage than in the Exhibition of the present year.

503. "A Dewy Morning"—Sir Robert Howard's duel of the stags, and battle, written in the year 1738. J. Ward, R.A. Sir Robert Howard was dead many years before 1738. Mr. Ward may have forgotten this—but that he has not lost much of his skill at the great age of eighty, is evident by this picture. We observe that in one corner he has put his name, and appended to it, "aged 80, 1849." Much of it has been painted with a magnifying glass.

> The mighty enemies now meet at length,
> With equal fury, though not equal strength;
> For now too late the conqueror did find
> That all was wasted in him but his mind.
> His courage in his weakness yet prevails,
> As a bold pilot steers with shatter'd sails
> Before his once scorned enemy he reels.
> His wounds increasing with the shame he feels
> The other's strength more from his weakness grows,
> And with one furious push his rival throws.

512. "Evening Scene in the Highlands." E. Landseer, R.A. A repetition of the "Challenge," with the slight difference of an evening effect. Our readers will remember the popular print by Mr. Landseer, under the name of the "Challenge." This is less to our liking.

513. J. Hollins, A.

> If music and sweet poetry agree,
> As they must needs, the sister and the brother,
> Then must the love be great 'twixt thee and me,
> Because thou lov'st the one, and I the other.
> Dowland to thee is dear, whose heavenly touch
> Upon the lute doth ravish human sense;
> Spenser to me, whose deep conceit is such,
> As, passing all conceit, needs no defence.
> Thou love'st to hear the sweet melodious sound
> That Phœbus' lute, the queen of music, makes;
> And I in deep delight am chiefly drown'd,
> When am himself to sing the lute makes.
> One God is god of both, as poet's feign;
> One knight loves both, and both in thee remain." —SHAKSPEARE.

The sentiment conveyed by the male and female figures in this picture is very happy. The landscape is poor.

514. "The Blackberry Gatherers," P. F. Poole, A., is a sort of distant imitation of Mulready's manner. The picture consist of three figures—an unsuccessarily tall female (the principal person in the picture) and a boy, who is giving a basket to a younger brother, in order that he may reach some of the blackberries, too high to be got at without such assistance.

517. "Bianca Capella." J. C. Hook.

> The young Bianca found her father's door,
> That door so often, with a trembling hand,
> So often then so lately left ajar,
> Shut; and, all terror, all perplexity
> Now by her lover urged, now by her love—
> Fled o'er the waters, to return no more.—ROGERS'S *Italy.*

518. "Serne near Veletri." W. Linton.

523. "Portrait of the Very Rev. John Lee, D.D., Principal of the University of Edinburgh, and Dean of the Chapel Royal." J. Watson Gordon, A. A three-quarter portrait, and a very thoughtful and manly one. The action, too, is, as far as we remember, unborrowed.

524. "The Rising Mist." T. S. Cooper, A.

530. "The Earl of Wilton." F. Grant, A. A kit-kat; dark and Titianesque.

531. "Morning, on the Banks of Zurich Lake, with Pilgrims Embarking on their way to Einsettlin." F. Danby, A. The most poetic picture in the whole Exhibition—a perfect triumph in landscape art: the effect of the morning light on the lake is a piece of complete pictorial deception. The rich light behind the trees and church tower is equally wonderful.

537. "Portrait of T. Richardson, Esq," J. P. Knight, R.A., stands in curious contrast to its companion picture, the "Portrait of the Earl of Wilton," already noticed.

543. "The Marquis of Granby." F. Grant, A. A three-quarter portrait. Excellent for its unconstrained attitude, and the nobleman quality of look which it indisputably bears. This is Mr. Grant's best picture in the present Exhibition.

544. "The quiet Lake." T. Creswick, A.

> So calm, the waters scarcely seem to stray.

Cows crossing on one side; a girl with a pitcher meeting them on the other. Richer in effect than is usual with this painter.

566. "Arthur and Eglè in the Happy Valley." J. Martin.

> Behold how alp on alp shuts out the scene
> From all the ruder world that lies afar:
> Deep, fathom deep, the valley which they screen,
> Deep as the chasms of cloud a happy star.
>
> Now as the night gently deepens round them, while
> Oft to the moon upturn their happy eyes—
> Still, hand in hand, they range the lulled isle,
> Air knows no breeze, scarce sighing to their sighs;
> No bird of night shrieks bode from drowsy trees,
> Nought lies between them and the Pleiades,
>
> Save where the moth strains to the moon its wing,
> Dancing the meshes near;—the prophet race
> Of the cold stars forewarned them not; the ring
> Of great Orion, who for the embrace
> Of Morn's sweet maid had died, looked calm above
> The last unconscious hours of human love.
>
> Each astral influence unrevealing shone
> O'er the dark web its solemn thread enwove:
> Mars shot no anger from his fatal throne,
> No Venus spoke trouble in the House of Love;
> Their closing path the treacherous smile illumed;
> And the stern star-kings kiss'd the brows they doom'd—
> 'Tis morn once more
>
> *King Arthur*, by SIR EDWARD BULWER LYTTON.

A blue expanse, with some of the excellences and all the defects of Mr. Martin's style.

568. "Portrait of a Gentleman." Mrs. W. Carpenter.

570. "Morning—St. Brelarde's Bay, Jersey." R. Leslie. By the son of the Royal Academician, and the best picture we have seen of his.

We must skip the forty pictures in the OCTAGON ROOM. It is unjust to artists for critics to condemn what they cannot see, and equally unjust to the public that they should praise under the same deprivation.

DRAWINGS AND MINIATURES.

In this room Sir William Ross and Mr. Thorburn reign supreme. Sir W. Ross excels in delicacy of finish and the general propriety of his details; Mr. Thorburn, in the way in which he adapts some received posture made popular by a great painter, and moulds it to his own uses. When we quote the catalogue, and refrain from comment, our readers must understand that we direct attention to what is worth seeing, while the opportunity for remark afforded by the several works is very slight indeed.

617. "Sir Thomas Gresham—enamel, after Sir Antonio More, in the collection of Joseph Neeld, Esq., M.P., &c." H. P. Bone.

625. "Enamel Portrait of Shakspeare, after the Chandos picture, by Burbage." W. Essex. This deserves examination; it is good. But the marvellous mezzotint from the same picture, by Mr. Cousins, which we have just seen, is still better.

630. "General Monk, Duke of Albemarle—enamel, after Walker, in the collection of the Earl of Craven, Combe Abbey, Warwickshire." H. P. Bone.

631. "Enamel of the infant Saviour—painted from the original picture in the National Gallery, by Murillo." W. Essex.

640. "Lutestring"—enamel on an illumination in the Library of Lambeth Palace. "Lutestring"—enamel from a picture in Lambeth Palace. H. P. Bone. The portrait of Caxton at Lambeth is now ascertained not to be Caxton.

643. "Sir Henry T. De la Beche, C.B., Director-General of the Geological Surveys of the United Kingdom, F.R.S., &c. &c."—enamel, from life. H. P. Bone.

647. "Medallion of W. R. Hamilton, Esq, F.R.S., F.S.A." R. C. Lucas.

652. "Head of the Virgin"—enamel, after Guido, in the collection of Joseph Neeld, Esq., M.P., &c. &c. H. P. Bone.

656. "Enamel Portrait of the Right Hon. Lady Nugent"—painted from the original picture by Sir Thomas Lawrence, P.R.A. W. Essex.

662. "Portrait of the Lady Clementina Villiers, in a costume worn at the Fête at Fulham, on the 19th July, 1848." J. B. Swinton.

678. "Mrs. Mowatt, the American authoress and actress." Emily Anne Scott.

695. "Portrait of the Rev. W. Kirby, M.A., F.R.S., F.L.S., President of the Entomological Society, &c., in his ninetieth year." F. H. Bischoff.

708. "Medal of Hogarth—executed for the Art-Union of London." L. Wyon. This, by Mr. Leonard Wyon, the son of Mr. William Wyon, R.A., is very good.

710. "Colonel Thomas Wood." R. Thorburn, A.

714. "Portrait of the Viscountess Jocelyn." J. R. Swinton.

722. "The Wife and Family of H. W. Eaton, Esq." R. Thorburn, A. A large vignette-shaped picture; excellent in point of execution.

725. "Viscount Encombe, son of the Earl and Countess of Eldon. Miss G. C. Stewart.

727. "Mrs. H. S. Leigh Hunt and Child." Miss Augusta Cole.

734. "Mrs. Webb." Sir W. C. Ross, R.A.

738. "The Earl of Macclesfield and his Grandson." R. Thorburn, A. The old Earl, in his robes, is leaning over his grandson. The contrast between age and youth is happily sustained.

751. "Sir Thomas Wilde, Lord Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas." Sir W. C. Ross, R.A.

752. "Mrs. Graham." T. Carrick.

755. "The Viscountess Newport." R. Thorburn, A.

771. "Portrait of Mrs. Moon." W. F. Cunningham.

764. "Portrait of the late Lord Auckland." Miss Zeigler.

767. "His Grace the Duke of Marlborough." Sir W. C. Ross, R.A.

768. "Portrait of Mrs. Marshall." Sir W. Newton.

769. "Lieutenant-Colonel the Honourable F. Grosvenor Hood." T. Carrick.

770. "Portrait of a Lady:" painted in 1838. A. E. Chalon, R.A.

771. "Portrait of Montague, the third son of Charles Barron, Esq." Sir W. Newton.

772. "His Grace the Duchess of Marlborough, Lady Louisa Spencer, and Lord Almaric Churchill." Sir W. C. Ross, R.A. Sir Wm. Ross's largest and best enamel. It is in every way the gem of the room. Hilliard, Isaac Oliver, Petitot, or Zincke were never better. The Duchess is in blue velvet.

778. "Miss Blackiston." T. Carrick.

779. "Portrait of the Right Hon. Sir George Clerk, Bart." Sir W. Newton.

781. "Portrait of Herbert, the second son of Charles Barron, Esq." Sir W. Newton.

782. "Mrs. Sigmund Rucker." Sir W. C. Ross, R.A.

795. "The Right Rev. the Bishop of Carlisle." R. Thorburn, A. A full-length of the Bishop seated in his library.

806. "The Marchioness of Ely." Sir W. C. Ross, R.A.

815. "Oswyn Cresswell, Esq., and Son." Sir W. C. Ross, R.A. He has two dogs by his side.

819. "——Webb, Esq." Sir W. C. Ross, R.A.

825. "Portrait of Josephine and Brodie, daughter and son of Mr. and Mrs. De Zuluéta." Miss R. Raimbach.

827. "Portrait group—George Mould, Esq., Mrs. Mould, and their Son." T. Carrick.

828. "Lady Elizabeth Lawley." R. Thorburn, A.

832. "Mrs. Herbert Ashton." Miss Augusta Cole.

834. "Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Jones, Chairman of the Board of Public Works, Dublin." R. Thorburn, A.

843. "Portrait of Sir Thomas Marryon Wilson, Bart." Sir W. Newton.

845. "The Right Hon. Lady Burghley." W. Egley.

848. "Portrait of F. D. P. Astley, Esq." R. Thorburn, A.

854. "Portrait of John Cooper, Esq, of Drury-lane Theatre." S. J. Stump.

858. "The Burial of Isabella." J. A. Vinter.

> "No heart was there in Florence but did mourn
> In pity of her love, so overcast."—*Vide conclusion of Keats' Isabella.*

Mr. Vinter, like Mr. Millais, has gone with the same good taste to Keat's poem, but not with the same skill.

860. "Sketch of the general effect of a fresco intended to represent the Knights of the Round Table about to depart on the quest of the Sti. Greal." W. Dyce, R.A. This should be carefully examined, as Mr. Dyce has a handsome annuity from the Government for the express purpose of enabling him to do full justice to the story of King Arthur. A room in the New Houses of Parliament has been set apart for this story. There is great merit in this design, and it promises well for the general result.

> "Alas," said King Arthur unto Sir Gawaine, "ye have nigh slain me with the vow and promise that ye have made: for through you, ye have bereft me of the fairest fellowship, and the truest of knighthood, that ever were seen together in any realm of the world; for when they shall depart from hence, I am sure that all shall never meet more in this world, for there shall many die in the quest."
> And therewith the tears fell from his eyes, and he said, "Sir Gawaine, Sir Gawaine, ye have set me in great sorrow, for I have great doubt that my true fellowship shall never meet more here again."—*Mort d'Arthur.*

867. "Water-colour Portrait of William Essex, Esq." W. B. Essex.

903. "Cartoon of Griselda, painted in fresco in the New Houses of Parliament." C. W. Cope, R.A.

> He spoke no more, but up the child he hent
> Dispiteously, and gan a chere to make
> As though he wolde have slaine it ere he went;
> Griseldis all must suffer and consent,
> And as a lamb she stilith meke and still,
> And let this cruel sergeant do his will.—CHAUCER.

No. 117 is a coloured sketch for this cartoon. We have engraved the sketch in our Supplement of this week. The great merit of the cartoon is the simple way in which the story is told.

909. "Portrait of Miss Helen Faucet—a Sketch." F. M. Burton.

910. "Portrait of Mrs. Gardiner." A. E. Chalon, R.A.

912. "The late Charles Fox, Esq., Engraver." W. Carpenter, jun.

916. "The First Voyage." W. Mulready, R.A. A red chalk drawing, and very masterly in point of design.

920. "Maternal Instruction—Portrait of Miss Mitchell." A. E. Chalon, R.A.

934. "Portrait of Clarkson Stanfield, Esq., R.A." A. E. Chalon, R.A. A very excellent likeness of our great landscape painter.

936. "Battle of Meanee—an outline drawn under the inspection of General Sir Charles Napier, G.C.B." G. Jones, R.A. A pen and ink outline, and valuable as a map or muster roll of the battle.

Sir Charles Napier is with his staff on the bank of the dry bed of the Fulaili River, on the edge of a nullah, or wa erecourse, where parties of the 22d are attacking the Beloochees hand to hand, led by Major M'Murdo. The right and the centre of the 22d are firing from the bank, flanked by the artillery on the right; one gun is pe rcei ving a breach in the wall, and further up the val le is the breach defended by Captain Tew's company. The 12th 25th, and Native Infantry are coming into action with the 9th Bengal Cavalry and Scinde Horse. The Beloochee army descends the dry bed of the river, and extends, in enormous masses, in front of the British force. The officers introduced are General Sir Charles Napier, Colonel Wa rrington, Colonel M'Leod, Colonel Pennefather, wounded, carried to the rear; Major Wylie, Major Outram, Lieutenant Breeman, Lieutenant Polly, Lieutenant Thompson, Dr. Gibbon, and Ali Akbar, the interpreter Lieutenant, now Major, M'Murdo is fighting with Khan Mohamed, whom he killed.

944. "Norma of the Fitful Head relating the history of her life to Minna and Brenda." C. H. Stanley.

947. "Portrait of Professor Leslie, R.A." A. E. Chalon, R.A. Very like.

948. "Mrs. Laurie." F Cruickshank. The wife of the City Pleader, and niece to Sir Peter Laurie.

950. "Chantrey sitting in his studio by the stove at twilight, whilst engaged upon the equestrian statue of George IV. and the colossal bust of Sir Francis Chantrey." G. Jones, R.A. Mr. Jones has written Sir Frances Chantrey's life, and will, it is said, publish it shortly. We trust he holds the pen better than the pencil.

955. "Portrait of Master William Arthur Tooke, son of Arthur W. Tooke, Esq." J. Hayter.

960. "Shylock refusing thrice the amount of his bond, rather than forego the condition on which it was signed by Antonio." C. H. Lear. —(*Engraved at page* 360.)

971. "Whalley Lancastire, looking over Ribblesdale, from the grounds of John Taylor, Esq., at Moreton Hall." J. D. Harding.

985. "Portrait of Mrs. Valentine Bartholomew." J. Sharling.

992. "Portrait of George Lance, Esq." A. Stansfby. A good likeness of the best painter of fruit this country has yet seen.

993. "W. H. Carpenter, Esq." Mrs. W. Carpenter. An excellent portrait of the worthy keeper of the prints in the British Museum.

994. "Norwich, from Mousehold Heath." W. Westall, A.

998. "The Lady Clementina Villiers"—from the drawing by James Swinton, Esq. R. J. Lane, A.R.

999. "The Lady Clementina Villiers"—from the drawing by James Swinton, Esq. R. J. Lane, A.R.

1102. "Imperial Insurance Office:" interior view, entering from the corner of Threadneedle-street and Bread-street; from the designs and under the superintendence of G. A. Young.

1103. "Imperial Insurance Office:" interior view, principal staircase, as intended by design of G. A. Young.

SCULPTURE.

THE principal work in the Sculpture Room (or cell, as it should be called) is Mr. Baily's marble group of the Three Graces.

1196. Marble group: "A Nymph of Diana taking a Thorn from a Grey hound's Foot." R. J. Wyatt.

1117. "Cupid and Psyche," basso relievo, in marble. P. MacDowell, R.A.

1128. "Statue," in marble, of the late Countess of Elgin; to be placed in the Cathedral of St. Paul's. J. Steell.

1199. "Eve"—a model. P. M'Dowell, R.A.

His words replete with guile.
Into her heart too easy entrance won.
Fix'd on the fruit she gazed, which to behold
Might tempt alone; and in her ears the sound
Yet rung of his persuasive words, impregn'd
With reason, to her seeming, and with truth:
O sight
Pausing awhile—to herself she mused—*Paradise Lost*, book ix.

1202. J. H. Foley.

Beside, his grass-clad grave she kneels to mourn,
And thinks of days that never can return.

1204. "Marble Statue of Sir William Follett, M.P., Q.C." W. Behnes. Rather heavy, a fault common with the portrait statues of this artist —witness his "Dr. Babington" in St Paul's.

1205. "Marble statue—the startled nymph." W. Behnes.

1208. "Statue of the late John Flaxman, Esq., P.S.R.A." E. H. Baily, R.A. Very inferior in design, execution, and even likeness, to the fine statue in marble by the late Mr. M. L. Watson, which a committee, consisting of Mr. Rogers the poet, Mr. Eastlake the painter, &c., is about to erect to the memory of our great sculptor.

1209. "Group, in marble, of the Graces." E. H. Baily, R.A.

1210. "The Grecian Maid." W. C. Marshall, A.

Mother! sweet mother! it is true,
I cannot now the shafts e
That youth is in my heart and b
And Venus' kindling fires within me glow.
Fragment of Sappho.

1212. "Silvia and the Wounded Fawn." T. Earle. Mr. Earle was one of Sir F. Chantrey's pupils; but his heart has always been with the poetry of sculpture.

The bleeding creature leaves from the floods
Possess'd with fear, and seeks her known abodes,
His old familiar hearth, and household gods.
He falls: his fills the house with heavy groans,
Implores their pity, and his pain bemoans.
Young silvia hears her breast, and cries aloud
For succour.—VIRGIL'S *Æneid*.

1213. "Statue of Thomas Campbell, to be erected in Poet's Corner, Westminster Abbey." W. C. Marshall, A.

When wrapt in fire the realms of ether glow,
And heaven's artillery thunder shakes the world below;
Then, undismay'd, shall o'er the ruins smile,
And light the lamp of Nature's funeral pile.—*The Pleasures of Hope.*

Simple and dignified. We are sorry to hear that the subscription for this statue is so insufficient that the artist is likely to be out of pocket by his work.

1214. "The Infant Bacchus—a portrait, to be executed in marble." E. H. Baily, R.A.

1215. "Venus." J. Legrew.

"A little winged serpent, see,
Has pierced me, that men call a bee."
But she answer'd, "If the s ing,
Love, of such a puny thing,
Thus afflict thee, what must be
The pain of others stung by thee?"—*Anacreon*, Ode 40.

1216. "Sabrina." T. M. Miller.

1.1.. "Lurydice." L. Macdonald.

1218. "Zephyr and Aurora." W. C. Marshall, A.

1219. "The Earl of Arundel"—a statue, to be executed in bronze, for the new Palace of Westminster. W. F. Woodington. The Earl of Arundel was the great collector of works of art in the time of James I. and Charles I.

1222. "Ante-relievo"—part of a monument to the memory of two children. W. Theed.

1223. "Rachel." J. Fillans.

1224. "The Statue of General Nott," to be cast in bronze, and erected at Caermarthen. R. Davis.

1225. "Marble Statue of a Lady." T. Campbell.

1226. "Monumental Figures of the late Samuel Whitbread, Esq., M.P., and Lady Elizabe h Whitbread," to be placed in Cardington Church, Bedfordshire. H. Weekes.

1227. "A Grace." L. Macdonald.

1228. "Statue of the late Charles Norris, Esq., of the East India Company's Civil Service," to be erected by his friends in the Cathedral of Bombay. W. Theed.

1229. "Model of a colossal statue of the late Sir James Shaw, Bart.," executed in marble for the subscribers, and placed at the Cross of Balmarnock. J. Fillans.

1231. "The Hours and the Horses of the Sun." J. Gibson, R.A. Very classical in feeling and execution.

1232 "Model of a Monument to William Cowper, to be erected in Poets' Corner, Westminster Abbey. The bas-relief represents Cowper in his study with Mrs. Unwin and Lady Austen." W. C. Marshall, A. Cowper deserve to have had a monument in Westminster Abbey before this. We are glad, however, seeing Mr. Marshall's excellent design for the monument, that the honour has been deferred so long.

1233. "Monument to the Memory of the late Right Hon. Sir John Bayley, Baron of the Exchequer." E. B. Stephens.

1234. "The Lord Bishop of Norwich, D.D., F.R.S., F.L.S." W. Behnes. Very like. Mr. Behnes is by far the best of our bust sculptors.

1235 "Sir Felix Booth, Bart., F.R.S." W. Behnes.

1236. "A Colossal Bust, in marble, of the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of London." M. Noble.

1256. "Marble Bust of Mary, eldest daughter of the Right Hon. Henry Labouchere." C. Moore.

1257. "Marble Bust (posthumous) of the late Lord Abinger." H. Weekes.

1258. "Innocence"—a statuette. J. H. Foley.

1267. "Charles Barry, Esq., R.A." W. Behnes.

1270. "Bust of Samuel Warren, F.R.S., author of 'Ten Thousand a Year,' and 'Diary of a Late Physician.'" H. Weigall.

1271. "Marble Bust of Viscountess Castlereagh." G. G. Adams.

1272. "Monumental Bust to Lieutenant-Colonel Sir George Gipps, late Governor of New South Wales," to be placed in Canterbury Cathedral. H. Weekes.

1274 "Marble Bust of the Right Hon. Sir James Wigram, Vice-Chancellor." J. Durham.

1276. "Ruth and Naomi." J. R. Kirk.

1277. "Portrait of the late Lawrence, Esq." C. Moore.

1278. "Portrait of Mrs. W. Banks." Mr. A. Munro. A novelty of the kind, and one that augurs well for the sculptor's powers.

1279. "Marble Bust of Lord Walpole." L. Macdonald.

1280. "Marble Bust of Major-General Sir Harry Smith, G.C.B." G. G. Adams.

1281. "Marble Bust of Louisa, youngest daughter of the Right Hon. Henry Labouchere." C. Moore.

1282. "Marble Bust of Sir John Jervis, her Majesty's Attorney-General." E. Davis.

1283. "Marble Bust of Viscount Castlereagh." G. G. Adams.

1284. "J. L. Donaldson, Esq., Professor of Architecture in University College, London." J. Dobson. Teaches what to avoid in bust sculpture—shirt-collars and eye-glasses.

1285. "Bust of Sir Charles Lemon, Bart." N. N. Burnard.

1286. "Cuvier." J. Durham.

1287. "Marble Bust of his Grace the Duke of Wellington." H. Weigall.

1288. "A Girl Reading"—a Statue in Marble. P. MacDowell, R.A. A charming study of the same exquisite female figure which brought Mr. MacDowell into notice and into the Royal Academy.

1289. "Bust of the Right Hon. Knight Bruce, Vice-Chancellor." J. Durham.

1315. "Bust, in Marble, of a Lady." E. H. Baily, R.A.

1317. "Bust, in Marble, of James Matheson, Esq., M.P." W. C. Marshall.

1318. "Marble Bust of Lady Clementina Villiers." L. Macdonald.

1319. "Bust, in Marble, of the late Francis Baily, Esq."—(Presented by subscription to the Royal Astronomical Society). F. H. Baily, R.A. Very like the great astronomer.

1321. "Bust of Peter Finnie, Esq." H. Weigall.

1322. "Sir Claudius Smith." C. Blacker.

1323. "Sir Henry Lawrence—a bust." T. Campbell.

1324. "Bust of Lord Colchester Townshend." R. Westmacott, R.A. elect.

1342. "Marble Bust of Mrs. George Forbes." H. Weekes.

1343. "Marble Bust (posthumous) of the late Professor MacCullagh, LL.D., F.T.C.D., M.R.I.A." &c. Executed for Trinity College, Dublin. C. Moore.

1344. "Marble Bust (posthumous) of the Right Hon. C. Buller, Master of Bankruptcy, and late President of the Poor-law Board." H. Weekes.

1345 "Bust (posthumous) of the late Lord Wharncliffe, Lord President of the Council." R. Westmacott, R.A. elect.

1346. "Marble Bust of the Countess of Clarendon." C. Moore.

1347. "Marble Bust of his Excellency the Earl of Clarendon, K.G., G.C.B., Lord-Lieutenant General and Governor-General of Ireland." C. Moore.

1336. "Marble Bust of Thomas Hunt, Esq., author of the System for Stammering." Subscribed for, and presented to him, by his pupils, in testimony of his services of twenty-two years. J. Durham.

1337. "A bust of Sir David Davies, K.C.H., Physician in Ordinary to her Majesty the Queen Dowager." H. Weigall.

1341. "Musidora." J. Thomas. By the excellent sculptor the several statues, busses, &c., in the new Houses of Parliament.

And fair exposed she stood, shrunk from herself
With fainy b ing at the doubtful breeze,
Alarm'd and starting like the fearful fawn.
Vide THOMSON'S *Seasons.*

1341. "The Monument to the memory of Bishop Davies, of St. Davids, the first translator of the Testament into Welsh, in the reign of Elizabeth" executing in marble, by order of the Bishop of St. David's, and to be erected in Abergwili Church, near Caermarthen. E. Davis.

(Continued on pages 386 *and* 386.)

LITERATURE OF THE PAST YEAR.

INTRODUCTORY REMARKS.

WE are often apt, without consideration, to judge erroneously of contemporary literature. A comparison between a well-selected collection of dead authors, and a mass of books heaped up on the bookseller's counter, by living writers, is not much to the advantage of the latter. We forget that we take from old authors only the best works; while of modern authors we have the entire heap of writings, without any distinction between bad and good. We are persuaded that if the forgotten works of a century ago were fairly examined, they would be found to consist of a much larger proportion of matter utterly valueless, than in the works of the present day, which, like them, are destined to oblivion. More than this, we believe the proportion of books which will stand the test of time, to be greater now-a-days. We may consider the epoch of English literature to have lasted for three hundred and fifty years: are there twice three hundred and fifty works that we care to remember? More, perhaps, if we take class works, and such as contain particular interest for particular readers. But of works that are of importance to the general student, we doubt if seven hundred could be named which would be seriously missed. Any year, then, which produces two works likely to be read by posterity, may be fairly said to be of average excellence.

These are not days for literary excitement. So much happens daily around us—we have been so familiar with wonders—our attention is distracted by so many different subjects, that we never fall into extacies about anything. Least of all, are we likely to suffer ourselves to be put out of the way by literary wonders. In the palmy days of the *Edinburgh* and *Quarterly*, the conversation in every man's mouth was the tone, temper, and ability of the last review. Literary criticism was a subject alike for the drawing-room and the club. Now, who asks, except on rare occasions, which is the grand article in the last *Quarterly*? Railroads and revolutions have put the finishing stroke to this sort of excitement, which had been gradually declining for many years past.

It thus happens that in the past twelve months we feel that the world has been very little agitated by any book that has been presented to it; and we might conclude hastily that the literary merits of the twelvemonth had been under the average. Yet how far is this from being really the case. Of works that will live, we have a full average, and those, too, of the highest order of literature. We will not anticipate our detailed criticism on the great works of the year by more than a mention of one or two, which are alone sufficient to stamp it with honour. Macaulay's *History of England* will stand beside the most important works in English literature. Grote's *History of Greece* is another great work on the highest of literary subjects, which, though not belonging exclusively to the year, still in part belongs to it. Of the adjuncts to history, those important publications which are the foundation of the historian's labour. *The Fairfax and Castlereagh Correspondence* are of first-rate importance. Amidst the writings of fiction, the greatest of living novelists has given us what, in some respects, is the greatest of his productions. Bulwer's *Harold* will always stand in the very first rank of works of fiction. In literary biographies, compiled in every instance from sources the most authentic and interesting, the twelvemonth has been peculiarly rich. The lives of Campbell, Lamb, Keats, and Hook have all been written in such a manner as to become the standard biographies of their respective subjects. Future writers may adapt or abridge, but these works will always be the foundation of their labours.

Science alone has not contributed its part to the interest of the year. Some of our first scientific names appear on the list of contributors—Somerville, Chambers, and several others; but the works they have produced have, it must be confessed, comparatively a minor importance.

We will not particularise further; but we must observe that almost every man of eminence amongst our literary writers has done something of importance within the year. Ainsworth, James, Talfourd, Dickens, Thackeray, Gore, Trollope, and Bell, have all worked with success for the public advantage. In the smaller publications, most of our great political names, who ever write at all, are to be found at the head of some treatise or pamphlet; while there is not a question amongst the multifarious list of modern enquiries, that has not been examined with more than ordinary care in the publications of the year.

We believe, then, that much interest cannot fail to attach itself to the analytical examination of the books published during the last twelve months, which we proceed to give in some detail.

HISTORICAL LITERATURE.

MACAULAY'S *History of England*.—English literature has been enriched, during the past twelve months, with a "model" History. Mr. Macaulay, the disciple and critic of Fox and Mackintosh, has commenced the adventurous task of filling up the outline they had faintly sketched, and of completing the gigantic historical work which both those writers successively undertook, but left fragmentary and unfinished at their deaths. The two volumes already published by Mr. Macaulay promise nobly for the future whole. With the energy and the leisure which the author now possesses, and the ample materials at his command, readers will hope he may retain, a finished work little inferior to anticipated, to which the range of English literature will hardly offer a parallel. Even as they stand, the already published volumes are epically complete. They furnish a rapid, but admirably drawn, sketch of the earlier stages of our country's history; and then, expanding into full and brilliant detail with the closing scenes of Charles II., carry us on to the termination of the struggle between the last bigotted Stuart and his people, until the curtain falls on the eventful 13th of February, 1688, when, amidst all the pageantry of the Plantagenets, and with the most scrupulous observance of all old forms and etiquette, a new race of Sovereigns, introducing new ideas and confirming new rights and liberties to Englishmen, was solemnly inaugurated. Histories—politics, social, and military—had appeared in multitudes before, but none written as Mr. Macaulay writes, or inspired with his genius. Even in its idea and plan, his work differs from all its predecessors. Many of the previous Histories were minute in detail, prepared with vast labour and research, and claiming, sometimes sincerely, the most perfect impartiality. But the spirit of the chronicler prevailed too much, even when the spirit of the partisan had been most carefully exorcised. The history of every reign or era was narrated according to the idea of that era; being prepared out of contemporary materials, very laboriously sifted or selected, but bearing still the impress of antiquity, and the narrow range of philosophy inevitable to writers whose ideas were little if anything in advance or the times concerning which they wrote. Mr. Macaulay, on the contrary, writes of the seventeenth century as a politician and philosopher of the nineteenth *should* write. He treats of them as a superior, entitled to judge of right and wrong, of motive and result. Looking down from the altitude of nearly two centuries, he is able to trace the intricate course of those long-past events through their most mysterious windings, but with a constant perception of those links which bind the past to the present, and deducing always from the causes which were then in greatest activity, the consequences of political freedom and social greatness wherein we are now partakers. The work furnishes an admirable proof of the power of genius to confer a contemporary interest upon the records of the past, without sacrificing the dignity or violating the impartiality requisite for the historian. If we endeavour to express in one word the leading idea which pervades the history of this Glorious Revolution, we should say that it is *Conservatism*. The author is a true Whig, and inculcates in his *History*, as in all other of his writings, genuine Whig principles. He has, moreover, been very bitterly criticised by Tory reviewers. Yet his view of the facts, and his deductions from the result of the unhappy reign of James II., is eminently Conservative. The Rebellion of 1688 differs from all that have succeeded it among other nations of Europe, in that the Nation had never lost what other people have violently endeavoured to regain. The limited Monarchies of the thirteenth century changed elsewhere, he relates, into absolute Despotisms. Surrounded by their pomp but glittering courtiers, and supported by vast permanent armies, the Sovereigns of France reigned in uncontrolled authority. In England, we enjoyed the blessing of accomplishing our revolutions while our Monarchy was still limited and our liberties still defined in law, and remembered in action. All that was necessary to secure our full possession of freedom was to revive and reproclaim the rights that had been for ages vested in every Englishman, and to reform and change the corrupt practices and bad men that had crept into the Executive. We repeat this necessary operation almost every year, in a greater or less degree. In 1688 the change in the Executive comprehended its head and Sovereign; but the Constitution received no shock, and the genius of all our British institutions remained absolutely unchanged. The consequence has been, the stability of our Government, while the storm swept away the proudest and oldest Monarchies.

Mr. Macaulay has been accused of partiality, and the charge has been supported by the traces of *bias* towards certain principles and parties throughout the course of his work. The proof is far too feeble to substantiate the allegation. Every writer must in some degree possess and exhibit his individual predilections, and the historian, perhaps, most of any. None but the merest chronicler can avoid the manifestation of bias: it is inevitable to all his attempts at clothing with warm and glowing life the dry bones of historical narrative. But there is a great difference between bias and partiality. All that can be asserted of Mr. Macaulay is, that, in narrating the innumerable incidents of the struggle carried on by the Whigs of James the Second's time against the various approaches of tyranny and bigotry, he has exhibited a somewhat too fervid admiration for the patriots, and occasionally manifested blame so severely as they deserved the lapses from virtue or consistency of which few or none could be entitled wholly innocent. This is not inexcusable. Mr. Macaulay writes English history as a descendant, and not an alien, of English blood. He, too, is one of the heirs of British greatness and freedom, and cannot always repress his gratitude to the forefathers whose sufferings and labours, if not invariably free from the taint of self, have, at all events, amassed and handed down to the present generation its magnificent inheritance.

The work has been reprinted in several forms, and at various prices, in America, where it has excited not less interest than in England. The transatlantic publication has, moreover, called forth no little controversy, but differing from the Tory strictures passed upon the book

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[HER MAJESTY'S VISIT TO THE ROYAL ACADEMY.

In the week prior to the opening of each year's Exhibition to the public, the Royal Academy is honoured by a visit from the Sovereign. This year the day was Thursday, May 3, when her Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince Albert arrived in Trafalgar-square at three o'clock, accompanied by their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales the Princess Royal, and the Princess Alice, and attended by the Marchioness of Douro, Lady Caroline Somers Cocks, Hon. Matilda Paget the Earl Fortescue, the Marquis of Breadalbane, the Duke of Norfolk, the Marquis of Abercorn, the Earl of Morley, Captain the Hon. J. Denman, Captain Francis Seymour, General Wemyss, and Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon. Alexander Gordon.

The officers of the Royal Academy received the Queen and Prince Albert, and conducted her Majesty and his Royal Highness through the different schools. The Queen and the Prince remained until a quarter before five o'clock in the Exhibition, and then returned to the Palace.

THE BANQUET.

The Annual Dinner of the Royal Academy takes place in the Great, or East Room. It is given on the first Saturday in May, and on the following Monday the Exhibition opens. The great gilt chandelier in this room was a present to the Royal Academy from George IV.; and on the first day of its use (at the annual dinner), the links slackened, from the great weight attached to them, and the chandelier descended with a fearful crash, on a sort of gigantic dumb waiter, on which were arranged the quantity of wine-glasses, decanters, &c., necessary for the accommodation of so large a company.

The banquet took place on Saturday, the 5th instant, and was attended by a numerous assemblage of guests of the first rank and talent, among whom were—the Archbishop of Canterbury; the Lord Chancellor; the Lord President of the Council; First Lord of the Treasury; Lord Privy Seal; Secretaries of State for the Home, Foreign, and Colonial Departments; the Secretary at War; the Commander of the Forces; First Lord of the Admiralty; Lord Chamberlain; Lord Steward; the Speaker; Treasurer of the Navy; First Commissioner of the Land Revenues; President of the Board of Trade; Chancellor of the Exchequer; the French and Turkish Ambassadors; the Danish, Swedish, Belgian, Sicilian, American, and Prussian Ministers; Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas; Master of the Rolls; Lord Chief Baron; Vice-Chancellor of England; Attorney and Solicitor-General; the Lord Mayor; Governor of the Bank; Chairman of the East India Company; Chairman of the Board of Customs; Master and Warden of Dulwich College; President of the Society of Antiquaries; Presidents of the Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons; Dukes of Northumberland Bedford. Rutland Newcastle, Argyll, Beaufort; Marquisses of Anglesea, Westminster, Northampton, Granby, Waterford, Worcester; [illegible] Vernon Harcourt, [illegible] Sir J. Graham, T. B. Macaulay, W. E. Gladstone, Sydney Herbert; the Hon. F. Charteris; Justice Coleridge; Colonel Douglas Fennant, &c.

THE DANCING AT THE ROYAL ACADEMY.

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in England, inasmuch as the dispute has turned, not upon the principles of the volumes, but their *spelling*. The first American publishers who undertook to reprint the *History*, and who were favoured with proof-sheets from the London publishers—so that the publication took place in both countries almost simultaneously—adopted the system of spelling commended in *Webster's Dictionary*, a standard book in the United States, but formed upon a fashion which has been half a century obsolete on this side the Atlantic. Thence arose an outcry of falsification and even insult to the author, urged by the interest of rival publishers, who rapidly advertised their reprints as *verbatim et literatim* copies of the London work. The quarrel grew hot, and was at last referred to the author himself, who politely acknowledged the imputation attributed to his volumes, but begged that the American edition might be presented in the form most acceptable to Americans. This, it was declared, was throwing contempt upon the whole controversy, which is not improbable.

Miss Martineau follows Mr. Macaulay upon the ground of English history, and is even bolder in the period she has selected for elucidation. *The History of England during the Thirty Years' Peace* treats of times within the memory of many living, and cannot with correctness or strong bitterness be hardly past from the hearts and lips of the disputants. The *History*, however, resembles the one we have just quitted, in being the history of a people, not of an army. Progress, and not military glory, is the element of greatest importance through its pages; and it treats of them in a style at once popular and picturesque. Like Macaulay's great work, it is unfinished. Five instalments are at present issued, bringing down the narrative to the death of George the Fourth—exactly half-way between the peace of 1815 and the proposed termination of the series in 1845. The authoress's peculiar opinions on religious subjects are tolerably well known, and lend an occasional colouring to the historical narrative. But it is overborne by her earnest sympathies with the advance of anew edge and social happiness, and the far-spread philosophy which traces their connexion. Like Macaulay, she finds from victories of peace that far transcend in importance the victories of war.

A third volume of Wilson's *History of British India* has appeared within the year. Commencing where Mr. Mill broke off, in 1805, Professor Wilson promises to carry on the history of our magnificent Eastern Empire down to the year 1845. A great change had been accomplished in the system of British administration in India between the periods when these successive historians pitched their tents. Anterior to 1805, the English policy was that of conquest and plunder: Clive, Hastings, Wellesley, and other Governors-General and military chiefs, conquered, fired, security, and afterwards dominion, for the European traders. The frontier of the company's empire was gradually pushed northwards and westwards; until the area that owned allegiance to the merchant-monarchs of Leadenhall-street, more than equalled the surface of the whole continent of Europe. During that period, individuals who occupied even the most subordinate posts under the Company, enjoyed frequent opportunities of amassing wealth out of the spoils of conquered provinces. Incredible riches poured into England with every Eastern fleet; and the whole was jealously distributed among a comparatively few individuals. Monopoly ruled everywhere. On the coast, the mercantile scenes of profit were locked against all who did not belong to the brotherhood of the India House. In the interior, officials, bearing commissions from the same omnipotent Board, were becoming *millionaires* by the more summary process termed "shaking the Pagoda Tree." Between the two, a new class of society was formed—the East Indian Nabobs, who returned from the tropics to supply new characters for farces on the stage, and to make the fortunes of the Cheltenham trade-men. In the period treated of by Professor Wilson, it began to be understood that India, to continue profitable, must be managed on a different system than had heretofore obtained. Extensions of territory, accompanied by new wars, were found not to answer, even when the profits of pill-pot forts and armoured Rajahs was taken into the account. The country, in short, must be governed sacrificially, and not embarked in any European farm. Under this view, the condition of its *ryots* became a matter of importance. Their interests, therefore, were elevated in the scale of society. Laws were made for them, conferring equal rights with those enjoyed by the European; and it is to say nothing of these particulars which the native manners and habits rendered necessary. Of this gradual improvement, the Professor has to treat. The narrative is less exciting than that of military adventure, which had gone before; but the philosopher and the patriot may find in it a deeply interesting record of social progress and civilisation. The present volume ends with the expiration of the last Charter of the India Company. The detail of the consequences resulting from the opening of the India trade; and the romantic vicissitudes of war-fare in Cabul, Affghanistan, and Scinde, are to follow in due time.

In the *Conquerors of the New World and their Bondmen*, we have a history of another description than that we have lately discussed. It is the history of a trade—the Slave-trade. Egypt and the East possessed slaves from a date beyond the range of authentic history; but in modern Europe the introduction of purchased slaves dates from the beginning of the fifteenth century. The Canary Islands were discovered in 1418; and as the navigators of Spain and Portugal gradually pushed their researches along the western coast of Africa, the availability of the negro race to become household beasts of burden—the "servants of servants"—was very speedily ascertained. Some few years afterwards, the author states that enslaved Africans were imported into the Peninsula, and soon were abounding in Seville and other cities. A tax of one-fifth value on their importation, produced a considerable revenue to the Royal exchequer. When the New World was discovered, before ten years had passed, a supply of slave labour was drawn from the same doomed races—at first in small numbers; but as the aboriginal inhabitants of the Western World disappeared before their conquerors, the negro slave importation increased to a frightful extent. A stream of human life incessantly flowed from the African coast, which, after enduring all the waste occasioned by the sufferings of the "middle passage," the slave market, and every manner, rendered yet in quantity sufficient to supply the labour of the gold-mines and cane-fields of America and the West Indies. The work before us is as yet incomplete. It brings its record of the horrible traffic down to the year 1518, when the first laws were passed by Spain for the government of the Indians, settling the terms under which that valuable species of property might be imported, and regulating its transfer, employment, and safe custody. Connected with the subject of the Slave-trade, we should mention the publication of several pamphlets by Lords Brougham and Denman. These publications, however, are of a controversial character, and merely temporary interest. Two arguments were designed to controvert the growing impression with the public, that the policy of keeping up an African squadron, in the hopeless attempt to destroy the trade in negroes by contraband vessels, is dictated by a mistaken humanity. It is enough to say that the noble writers failed in proving their case. Not counting the cost in money, there are sufficient facts to prove that the sacrifice of European life in the African squadron is disproportioned to the relief it can afford to the African could justify. And even to the African, the result is not altogether beneficial. A few slave-ships may be captured, and their captives restored to freedom; but these, perhaps, may be prevented from engaging in the disgustful traffic; but enough still succeed in escaping with their living cargoes; and to these the sufferings of the passage are intinitely increased by the necessity of sacrificing all other considerations, in equipping the vessels, to the speed that may enable them to baffle the cruizers of the African squadron.

Grote's History of Greece is one of the most characteristic books of the time. Hitherto, our works on the subject had been of two kinds; either a simple narrative, taking without examination the events as they are stated in the classic authors; or else separate disquisition on manners and customs, and the antiquities of particular statements. Mr. Grote unites the two; as he proceeds, he investigates and explores his narrative at once agreeable and profound. His work, laborious, attractive, and philosophical, combines excellencies which are rarely met with in a historian. A regular analysis of his book, which only in part belongs to our year, would be out of place at present.

HISTORICAL MEMOIRS.

One old and valued friend, Samuel Pepys, is introduced to us afresh and with fuller detail, by Lord Braybrooke, in a new edition (the third) of the renowned *Diary*. Large omissions had been made in both the previous editions, when translating them from the cypher in which Mr. Pepys were left by the industrious and egotistical Secretary to the Admiralty. In some instances, it was the mistaken fear of prolixity; in others, the editor's wonderfully keen sense of an "impropriety" which led to the use of the pruning-knife. However, these excisions are now replaced; and, with very trifling exceptions, we have the whole diary as it came from bequeathed it. The new passages refer chiefly to the man Pepys, whom we now know better, and (amply do not like less, than ever before. We find him more than ever vain, gossiping, and self-indulgent; but he retains the regularity in business, and invincible good humour, for which we have been wont to excuse his little peccadilloes. His accessibility to a bribe is somewhat discordant with our present notions of official integrity; yet in this he was only the imitator of others, and may be said to repeat the apology of Lord Bacon—that if he had sold justice, he had never sold *injustice*. We learn, also, on higher authority, that in the course of our opinion about Pepys's pecuniousness. No doubt, he records with wonderful complacency the gradual increase of his worldly goods; and likewise rather too bitterly by accidental dilapidations which he makes. But upon occasion, he could be liberal enough even his economy savours rather the product of an unreasonable vanity than of miserly spite. He evidently enjoys a good dinner as he sets one out; only a little less than if it had been at another man's; and feels near as much gratification at a flattering word from the Duke as from the touch of a packet of gold pieces slipped into his hands by some supplicant. Certain, for services at the Admiralty Office.

Lord Hervey's *Memoirs of the Court of George II.* is another collection of contemporary "gossip," from which the future historian may winnow some grains of valuable truth. The volumes contain a copious record of Palace gossip, frequent hints at back-stairs intrigues, and a full description of the trivial incidents and laborious amusements which dervalled the monotony of Court existence. Our interest in these things somewhat [illegible] characters who figure there are mostly forgotten, in spite of the [illegible] and the events have lost [illegible] importance in the vicissitudes of centuries that have since passed over the surface of Europe. The habits of Court life and the current of English history have changed since then. We look back upon this period as from the other side of a flood, which has swept away all the loose and light materials into oblivion. Of all the Courts of Europe, that of George II. was probably the one in which the least history was *made*. His Majesty was scarcely English, either in ideas or in language; and his British subjects multiplied and prospered in their own fashion, leaving no room for the connexion of causes to reflect the hints of the Palace atmosphere. The principal information derived from the book regards the character of Lord Hervey himself, who appears a much more manly man in his *Memoirs* than could be expected from the pale valetudinarian depicted in Pope's *Lord Fanny*.

Lord Castlereagh's Memoirs relate to times in which we can feel a contemporary interest. Although assisting, in functions of more or less dignity, in some of the most important political events of his time, when the army of the great European struggle against Napoleon was to be set in order, or the [illegible] when the re-conquered Continent had to be parcelled out into New Empires at the Congress of Vienna—the personage for whom Lord Castlereagh lives most in remembrance, is the Irish Union. We still look back upon that measure with wond[illegible] Whatever opinion may be form[illegible] of the policy it prompted it, or of the results to which it has led, the event itself can be considered but in one light—as the [illegible] effort of human cunning and con[illegible] vance. The diplomatic art was never more artistically manifested. Consummate dexterity in the employment of corruption and intimidation; a perfect knowledge of the materials to be worked upon, and of the best working them; bribery the most delicate and the most universal; the adroitest sycophancy; the assumption of gentleness and the show of force—all combined to secure a majority in the Irish House of Parliament, in favour of a measure which was to swamp the independence of a people, proudly, and sometimes almost irrationally, independent; and to unite two nations who can never yet, or shall ever, be known the capabilities of amalgamation. The *Memoirs* contain, in two volumes, an ample series of correspondence and memoranda touching these hitherto forgot atoms, written while Castlereagh was Secretary for Ireland, and pulled the wires of all the puppets who figured in the transactions. The work is edited by his brother, Lord Londonderry, and appears not very well digested. Some explanation is necessary, and ought to say nothing of the omission of information concerning many particulars which could not have been kept from the portfolio of a Secretary. To explain this absence, the Marquis refers to the loss of a large mass of correspondence and papers, which were destroyed to save the trouble of a literary assistant to collect and arrange, and which were finally lost at sea. As we said of Lord Hervey, though for a different reason, these *Memoirs of Castlereagh* will be more useful as magazines of raw material for future historians hereafter, than from the interest they will create in their present voluminous shape, to readers of the living generation.

Two works have appeared which stand on the border-ground between the present and the historical novel. These are Mr. Crail's *Romance of the Peerage*, and Mr. Burke's *Anecdotes of the Aristocracy*. Both of these works are founded upon facts; both relate narratives of personages who had real existence; and contain a multitude of details that no doubt occurred pretty much as they are described, especially in reference to those particulars of birth, marriage, and death which are supplied by the attention of the Registrar-General. But the historical novel does almost the same thing; and, without making unwarrantable charges against the fidelity of the chroniclers, we may doubt the authenticity of the chronicles from whence later inventors have derived. We put nearly as little confidence in the adventures of private and noble individuals, founded upon their family archives, as on the pedigrees which upon proper payment, the Heralds' College will compile and emblazon for some new-risen *nabob*. This notwithstanding, there are many chapters of interest in the *Romance* and the *Anecdotes*. Mr. Crail has previously broken ground with the history of Lettice Knollys, whose marriage with the Earl of Essex, and attachment to Leicester, linked her fortunes with some of the most distinguished personages of the Elizabethan Court. In his succeeding volumes, he still lingers upon the same period of history, dwelling principally upon the adventures of those families who could prefer some claim to the Crown of England. These were sufficiently numerous during the early years of the Virgin Queen. Her two aunts, the daughters of Henry VII., Mary of France, and Margaret of Scotland, had each left a tolerable progeny behind them. Lady Catherine Grey, sister of the unfortunate Jane Grey, also lived and married, in spite of the Royal interdict. Marriages and divorces, questions of legitimacy and incapacities from religion, contributed to complicate the important question; so that, if Elizabeth's rule had been less vigorous or extended, there was a very fair chance of a civil war for the Crown, as violent as that of the Roses, and involving in a wider range of competitors. But before the forty and five years of her reign were over, Elizabeth had survived the greatest number of the rival successors, and had succeeded in extinguishing the hopes of the rest. The fate of one woman, Mary of Scots, has been more than sufficiently his oried and romanticised. Mr. Crail relates with much pathos the sufferings of another, the Lady Catherine Grey. Her maiden Majesty was never an admirer of matrimony among her nobility; but the marriage of one whose sister had been Queen, even for a few days, and whose children might become pretenders to the Crown hereafter, was an offence beyond pardon. This crime Lady Catherine committed, disobediently and secretly, with the Earl of Hertford. The young lady is, therefore, separated from her husband—confined in the Tower—banished certain leagues from Court—and allowed to live only under the Royal displeasure for many years. It is altogether a very tragical history. Mr. Burke treats us to lighter matters. A few adventures and lucky chances—and some amusing eccentricities form the staple of his book. A good proportion of the personages are pretty tolerably well known; such as the anecdotes of Lord Wharton's absence of mind, or the minute *exigeances* of Lady Compton, her Burdett Coutts of James the First's reign, when stipulating with her Lord for the establishment that was to help her to spend the enormous inheritance bequeathed by her merchant father. One of the best anecdotes in the work, is that of Lady Orkney. The poor lady was dead drunk—and, soon after the birth of her first child, was seen by the nurse to approach the infant's cradle, and lift a heavy stone over its head. The nurse was too horrified to arrest the descent of the mass; but was relieved by finding that the mother's intent was but to discover whether the child could be awakened by a start, and her delight was unbounded on finding that her own imperfection of the senses was not hereditary.

Mr. Kemble's *Saxons in England* contains a good digest of all that was previously known on the subject. There is less of novelty in this work than we should have imagined from the profound erudition of the author upon the subject; but some antiquarian points of considerable interest are determined for the first time, and several erroneous notions are set right. Besides this, a very complete view of the position and polity of our Saxon forefathers enables us to judge of the origin of the English political and judicial spirit better than any of our previous works. In fact, Mr. Sharon Turner's was the only work which made any pretence of the kind; and Mr. Kemble has all the advantage of Turner's labours, combined with his own great knowledge of the people and per fect mastery of the languages.

THE GREAT REBELLION.—Two works have appeared, containing new narratives, and some original documents having reference to the first or Great Rebellion. One of these is from a Royalist, the other from a Republican source. The *Memoirs of Prince Rupert and the Cavaliers*, by Mr. Eliot Warburton, contains a vast mass of materials, culled from the collection of Mr. Benet, Prince Rupert's secretary, which had passed into the hands of a descendant, and is now first opened to the public. It comprises some thousand letters of, and to, the Prince himself, Kings Charles the First and Second, and a multitude of distinguished agents in the civil war. Notwithstanding all that has been written by historians, biographers, and memorialists on every side, from the era itself to the present year, from Clarendon to Carlyle, we shall probably never come to an end of the narratives connected with that mighty struggle. We may form some estimate of the vast accumulation of details, from the fact that the mere enumeration of the titles of books, papers, and pamphlets, under the heads "Charles I." and "Charles II.," in the British Museum, occupies no less than forty-seven pages in the folio catalogue. The *Memoirs of Prince Rupert* furnish little that was previously unknown as to the greater events or principal causes of the rebellion. It does, however, supply an interesting picture of many individual adventurers among the chiefs of the Cavalier party, and especially of the hero, Prince Rupert, of whom it may be said that his private character has never failed to carry everything before it; but upon his return he always found his camp in the enemy's hand. We are told by Mr. Warburton that it was the dread of Rupert's fiery valour which mainly deterred Charles from marching upon London, when the victory of Edgehill seemed to place the capital at his mercy, because the Prince, it was believed, would have burnt the city, in his wrath at its rebellion! And his quarrel with Digby produced the fatal dissensions which rendered retrieval impossible to the Royal forces, already falling to pieces from the discontents of Newby. The second book is the *Fairfax Letters*, which, like the foregoing, have been exhumed from the dust of two hundred years, and prepared for publication by Mr. Bell. Fairfax was art and part of the rebellion. Under his hands it grew and strengthened; and for many years he was Generalissimo of the Parliamentary forces, and bid fair to become the foremost man of his time. Scarner or more unscrupulous spirits, however, superseded him; and the crowning act was put to the Royalist victory without his co-operation, and, possibly, against his will. The letters exhibit the changes of a mind very sincere and disinterested, but from the beginning somewhat weak, and gradually becoming dissatisfied under the growing predominance of Cromwell. Both Mr. Warburton and Mr. Bell have added large contributions, of an historical character, to the material furnished by the manuscripts placed in their hands, and both have done it well.

ROBESPIERRE'S MEMOIRS.—Still treating of revolution, we pass on to a narrative of the French Revolution, consisting of a *Life of Robespierre*, by Mr. Lewes. In a few months the "incorruptible" have overturned the character he had gained by the exertions of a life. Disinterestedness, morality, patriotism, humanity—all were claimed for him by his friends, and substantiated by the actions of a long and eventful career. Robespierre gained fame and power when the Reign of Terror set in; and to preserve the latter for a few weeks, amidst the [illegible] and insurrection, he yielded to, or prompted according to the theory adopted by the different parties in the controversy) those fearful massacres which have condemned his name to infamy. How far he was the master or the slave of circumstances—how much of the responsibility of wholesale murder must rest upon him—or in how much he was driven unwillingly onwards by the ferocity of Danton and St. Just, and the instinct of self preservation, remains in question. We have been the reporters of the Girondist writers on the panegyric of the *Histoire Parlementaire*. Mr. Lewes adopts the theory that Robespierre was an enthusiast; following the phantom of liberty sincerely and blindly, until he was landed in a despotism of the guillotine.

REVOLUTIONARY LITERATURE.

The past year of Revolution has gathered a vast mass of revolutionary literature of various descriptions—Chronicles, Constitutions, Apologies, and Theories. Most of these are naturally French in origin and design; but they have been repidly translated into English, and have stamped an impress upon English ideas which renders some mention of them indispensable in a catalogue of the year's literature. First in order stands M. Louis Blanc's celebrated work on the *Organization of Labour*. Events have form shed the sternest commentary on this work, which received the amplest refutation by the no es collected in the Luxembourg Palace, while the Committee of Labour pursued its sittings, to devise, according to the organisation theory, some forcible means for rendering this employed independent of the employer. Yet there was truth in the work, and the outline of a system which may yet ripen into useful life. Wonders have been done by combination among capitalists; it remains to be proved whether greater wonders cannot be accomplished by combination among labourers. Freed from its violent antagonism against property, and its wild exasperation against ranks and hierarchies, the organisation of labour may even now be made the agent of increased productiveness and more just distribution of wealth and comfort among the various classes that compose a nation. To M. Proudhon and a multitude of Socialist writers, we must assign the diffusion of theories still more dangerous and savage. They are, however, scattered among the loose leaves of innumerable pamphlets, or distributed into articles for the Socialist journal *Le Peuple*, and are known in the country chiefly by their echoes and catchwords. *Propriété c'est le vol* is the fundamental axiom of their social theory. It has gained, probably, not even a solitary disciple on this side the Channel; but has prompted many incidental articles, and occupied in its refutation many chapters of more elaborate works. The same principles traveling to America, have produced works which obtained some notoriety in this country. The *Mission of Democracy*, and Mr. Kellogg's book on *Capital and Labour*, belong to this class. The authors differ little in theory from Louis Blanc or Proudhon himself. In both works, the war between those who possess and those who produce is described as internecine and inhuman. The paymaster can, and does, always oppress the worker; the weight of accumulated capital is ever employed to crush and crush the operative, whom it keeps only just alive. Power in those who possess growing ever stronger, and want in those who possess not growing ever more bitter—this is the great wrong of the universe, which the theorist must contrive to redress. In the first-mentioned work, the cure is devised by an incessant and illimited application of the principle of universal suffrage, by which power reverts perpetually to the people, the ultimate source of power, and who are supposed to be always able so to use their votes as to secure their own welfare and prosperity. By the second book, states are recommended to reduce their rates of interest to one per cent., and thus forcibly destroy the supremacy, with the revenues, of the capitalist.

Three Cabinet Ministers, retired into private life, have successively published works, carrying on the war vigorously in defence of Royalty, Order, and Property. Lord Brougham, in his "Letter to Lord Lansdowne," vindicated the character of the lately-dethroned Monarch; detailed the improvements which his rule had been accomplished in France; and assigned, as the origin of his sudden overthrow, the outbreak of a momentary conspiracy, and the stupidity of an unexpected victory on the part of the Reformers. The volume dwelt little upon principles; and, being written early in the career of the revolution, assigned far too narrow a foundation to the Republican Constitution. M. Thiers followed, with a tirade upon "Property." It was written in defence of the much-abused *bourgeoisie*—in advocacy of the rights of those who had accomplished the revolution of July. A searching examination was therein made into the theories which represented the *ouvrier*, the working man as the only class now suffering from oppression, and yet the only class to whom all power ought to be assigned. It was not difficult for a consummate master of logic, like M. Thiers, to prove the converse of all the propositions enounced by Blanc and Proudhon. A simple statement of some of the most constant characteristics of human nature and of society

sufficed to reduce their most elaborated systems into mere absurdities. While man remained subject to the wants and passions of humanity, it was demonstrable that the Socialist remedies, or the *Ateliers Nationaux*, must prove remedies far worse than the disease they were intended to cure. If the Socialists could show that property abused its rights, M. Thiers found it easy to prove that it performed many duties which could not be safely dispensed with. If their system succeeded, as was probable, in making the rich less rich, he proved that it would, notwithstanding, leave the poor more poor—that the only equality their theories promised was one of savage destitution. M. Thiers was more successful in disproving than in creating. The systems of the anti-capitalists he speedily demolished, but could set nothing little or nothing of his own. Order, labour, and contentment—an observance of the family duties and neighbourly charities, were the limit of his suggestions. For individual prosperity, these and the blessing of Providence were to be invoked. It might be granted that from these sources more individual good might be expected than from the overcasting of all ranks and disturbance of all employments, suggested by the Socialists; but the remedies they offered were too slow, too little like change and progress, to suit the temper of men not yet recovered from the delirium of the barricades. M. Guizot, who, by very important passage in the life of the poet, he does it the most ample justice.

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The Count's work was published in the spring of last year, at a time when it was believed that the violent rupture of all the old bonds which united discordant nationalities under one sovereign power, would lead to their mutual separation and re-organisation, according to the distinctions and conformations of race, into new communities. Slave and Saxon were then, it was prophesied, to gravitate each around their appropriate centres, according to the natural laws of affinity, and empires, without the aid of the iron links of despotism, and whose people might rapidly advance into grandeur under the beneficent influence of free institutions. As the chief centre of the Sclavonian race, the author, with natural partiality, foreboded a glorious futurity for his native Poland. A few months are but a moment, comparatively, in the history of a nation; but, as far as experience has yet sufficed to reveal to us the secrets of destiny, the prophecies founded upon distinctions of race, have been altogether falsified. New combinations are now forming; and the ancient boundary lines of empires will become, ere long, shifted and effaced. But the renovated world will rise out of the chaos under very different conditions than has been shadowed forth by the system makers. Antipathies stronger than those of race, and appetences more powerful than those which have been inherited from the identity of a common ancestry in bygone ages, are called into play; and by these will the configurations of states and empires be henceforth determined. Mr. Macfarlane's description of the result of the Italian Revolution is of the genuine country gentleman and poet-wine Tory school. 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LITERARY BIOGRAPHY.

To literature, properly so called, the lives of literary men form an appropriate introduction. The *Life of Campbell*, by his executor, Dr. Beattie, is one of the most full and complete biographies that we have of any writer of similar celebrity. All the papers of Campbell were placed at the Doctor's disposal; and a mass of letters was contributed by a host of correspondents, who came forward with their treasures sometimes too freely, occasionally, for the reader's convenience. In fact, a life of so little incident as that of Campbell, can scarcely fill with matter, worth relation three enormous octavo volumes. And thus in Beattie's work we have a large quantity of twaddle—an immense variety of anecdotes scarcely worth the telling—disquisitions respecting the poet's minutest actions and ideas, and those actions and ideas put by himself in every possible form of triviality in his multitudinous communications to all sorts of people. Dr. Beattie, like most men employed very largely upon a single subject, has greatly over-estimated the importance which the generality of people are apt to attribute to facts which he estimates himself by the trouble which it cost him to procure them. With all this is mixed up some chapters of great interest—for when the Doctor gets hold of a really important passage in the life of the poet, he does it the most ample justice.

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NOVELS.

First amongst the fictions which have appeared within the limits which we have prescribed to ourselves, stands one of the greatest works of the greatest of our romancists. *Harold, the last of the Saxon Kings*, contains the best descriptive writing that Bulwer has penned; and, all things considered, the finest of his characters. The portraiture of Harold, the warrior, philosopher, patriot, lover, by turns, is the finest instance we have yet seen of the old Saxon heroes, to whose grave energy of character their descendants owe so much of their [illegible]. Contrasted with Harold, the wily and dissolute Norman stands in bold relief: even here we can trace the man of fashion elbowing somewhat scornfully the man of business. Bulwer possessed the fullest knowledge of the period he has chosen to illustrate, and the philosophic vein which runs through his historical allusions, contains so much of novelty and force, that we scarcely know a history which teaches so well what history ought to teach, as this work of fiction. Pathos of a deeper kind than we had supposed Bulwer capable of, gives the most intense interest to many parts of the story. The affectation which so often dar cares the writings of this author, is laid aside: we never see the fine gentleman peering out of the preceptor's robe, but the deep-thinking and acute man of genius developing a period when the fiercer passions alternated their sway with the civilities of modern life; when the dandy, social and polished, just ventured to intrude amongst the the stern, mailed warrior of the middle ages; when the germs of modern society, with its faults and virtues, are found scattered everywhere amongst the European nations, and the first vestiges of the motley and heterogeneous humanity of our own times—containing every extreme of temper, passion, manner, and habit—make their appearance in the world. Such a time demands the keenest thought of the acutest writer; and thus one of the noblest romances in existence has been formed out of difficult, yet most excellent, materials. The influence of greatness of character over the imperfections of civilisation, was never yet so nobly demonstrated.

Beside Bulwer stands a philosopher of a very different cast. We hesitate, perhaps, when we call Mr. Harrison Ainsworth a philosopher; but his writings reveal daily betray a depth of sentiment which few philosophers can surpass. *The Lancashire Witches* is to Ainsworth's other novels very much what *Harold* is to those of Bulwer. The foppery and vulgarity which mar Ainsworth's best writings, have disappeared. The subject, it is true, is one of the same grotesque horror which this romancist always affects; but both the grotesqueness and the horror are softened in the present instance, both by the circumstance and much of the tone of the story. The witches become such under the influence of a deep curse pronounced under terrible aggravation. This at once ennobles the inherent vulgarity of the witchcraft. Then again, we have a similar contrast, as in *Harold*, between the relics of popular barbarity and the intrusion of more refined and philosophic sentiments. The land of Lancashire in the fifteenth century, bears some comparison, in point of civilisation, with the Saxon gentleman of the eleventh. The entire superstition of one set of men, contrasts finely with the half superstition of another, in both novels.

[illegible] to return to Paris along with *Rezzio*, and find the city pacified and ornamented by Francis I. There is little or no fighting in this book; but, to make amends, we have innumerable attempts at murder by poison or steel, some of which are successful; and the story concludes with the assassination of the hero, after he had been sent according to the history, in the chamber of Queen Mary. Some interest attaches to the work as being the production of William Ireland, the author of the Shakspeare forgeries, and written before the foundation of the modern school of historical fiction were laid by Walter Scott. It has long remain en in the hands of various publishers, and is now edited and improved by Mr. James.

The *Course of a Revolution* is a novel founded on the events which threw the Neapolitan Court from its capital during the first Revolution. Lord Nelson, Lady Hamilton, and the other historical personages of the Revolution are introduced; and the stirring events of the time make almost of necessity an exciting tale. For an historical novel, the period is peculiarly well chosen.

Novels of manners claim the next place to those of history. Under this head, *Mildred Vernon* and *Mary Barton* call for our attention. The first appeared at the middle of last year, and excited much attention. Pictures of French society, drawn after the French method, by an English hand, were not very common. The writer was evidently well acquainted with the tastes and habits of our neighbours, and had the talent of communicating to his descriptions the piquancy and *abandon* of the French school, with much of the energy and sound sense of the English. Mothers who would have shuddered to permit their daughters to read the details of the intrigues and fascinations of Parisian *lionnes* in the pages of Paul de Kock and Sue, permitted the entrance of Mildred Vernon into their drawing-room without scruple. The tale itself [illegible] and improbability; its parts, a complete and descriptive power, was a happy thought for the Liverpool lady who undertook it. The work itself had all the freshness and vigour of a young writer, with the quiet assurance of an old hand; and the only thing

(*Continued on page 358.*)

EXHIBITION OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY.

"A SEE-SAW."—PAINTED BY T. WEBSTER, R.A.

Both these pictures are in the Great, or Fast Room.

91. "A See-Saw." T. Webster, R.A. A master-piece, and Engraved for our present paper. It tells its own story, and belongs to Mr. Gibbons, of the Regent's-park, the same gentleman who has the additional good fortune to possess "The Slide," by the same thoroughly English artist. The fear expressed on the face of the boy who is mounted above at the end of the plank, is capitally contrasted with the enjoyment of the boy who is only a looker-on.

23. "Religious Controversy in the time of Louis XIV." A. E. Elmore, A.

The King had declared his intention "to employ only good Christians in public situations," meaning Roman Catholics; and the most tempting encouragement was held out to such as should set a public example by abjuring their Protestant tenets. Accordingly, it was not uncommon for an intending convert of rank to invite some leading Protestant clergyman to meet some leading Catholic in his house, there to debate respecting their differences, to satisfy the mind of their host which religion was preferable.—*Louis XIV. et son Siècle.*

This is one of the best painted pictures in the present Exhibition. The scene is animated, the grouping good, the heads fine, occasionally grand, and always reflective. There is that proper heat of debate in every part of it worthy of the importance of the subject. The hands and extremities are carefully painted. This is certainly the best picture Mr. Elmore has yet painted, and, while it shows a stride, contains a further promise.

The two pictures next Engraved, are in the Middle Room.—

372. "The Destruction of Idolatry in England. Coifi, the High Priest, on his conversion to Christianity, destroying the idols of his former worship, in the presence of Edwin, the Saxon King. A.D. 625." The subject is described by Sharon Turner. G. Patten, A.

After several of the Witena and Counsellors of King Edwin had delivered their opinions on the subject of religion, the high-priest, Coifi, desired to hear Paulinus, who was the chief of the Christian missionaries. The Bishop obeyed, when Coifi exclaimed, "Formerly I understood nothing that I worshipped: the more I contemplated our idolatry the less truth I found in it; but this new system I adopt without hesitation: let us, then, O King, immediately anathematise and burn the temples and altars which we have so uselessly venerated." On this bold exhortation, Coifi was asked, who would be the first to profane the idols and their altars, and the enclosures with which they were surrounded. The zealous convert answered, "I will." He requested of the King weapons and a war-horse; he girded on a sword, and, brandishing a spear, mounted the King's horse, and rode to the idol temple; the people without thought him mad; he hurled his spear against the temple, to profane it, and commanded his companions to destroy the building and surrounding enclosures. The scene of this

"RELIGIOUS CONTROVERSY IN THE TIME OF LOUIS XIV."—PAINTED BY A. ELMORE, A.

EXHIBITION OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY.

vent was a little to the east of York, beyond the river Derwent, at a place, in Bede's time, called Godmundingham.

This, by Mr. Patten, we have engraved for our present paper. It is almost the only strictly historical picture in the present Exhibition.

337. "The Awakened Conscience." R. Redgrave, A.

Look not thou upon the wine when it is red, when it giveth his colour in the cup. . . . At the last it biteth like a serpent, and stingeth like an adder.—*Proverbs*, xxiii 31.

This is an interesting picture of its class.

ARCHITECTURE.

In the Architectural Room, the chief features are Mr. Cockerell's large drawing, the Professor's Dream; Mr. Pugin's elevation of his own house at Ramsgate; and one or two designs of works which Mr. B. Ferrey has at present in hand.

1006. "Design for a Monument to a late Venerable Archdeacon, intended to be placed in a church of Greek Doric architecture, in the manner of a chantry chapel." A. Ashpitel.

1011. "South-east View of Charlecote Church, Warwickshire, now rebuilding for Mrs. Lucy, of Charlecote Park." J. Clarke. This is the church in which Shakspeare's Sir Thomas Lucy is buried, and where there is a very interesting monument to his memory.

1012. "A Design for a Parsonage House." J. S. Ancona

1013. "New Dining-hall, now erecting for the Right Hon. the Earl of Shrewsbury, at Alton Towers." A. W. Pugin.

1014. "Design for a Parish Church." J. F. Wadmore.

1015. "The Private Chapel and Cemetery, recently erected at Carshalton, near Dumfries, for the late Right Hon. Sir Alexander Johnston." T. B. Lamb.

1016. "Design for the Chichester Training College for Masters." F. W. Ordish.

1017. "Athenæum and Mechanics' Institute, lately erected at Sheffield." G. Alexander.

1018. "Roslyn Chapel." S. Read.

1019. "Dryburgh Abbey." J. Dobbin.

1020. "The Ceiling of the Drawingroom of the Oriental Club, as designed and executed by L. W. Collmann."

1023. "Melrose Abbey." J. Dobbin.

1024. "An idea for a country parish church." T. H. Rushforth.

1031. "Design submitted for the Edmonton new Church." F. E. H. Fowler.

1032. "Interior View of St. Peter's Church, Cheltenham," lately erected from the designs of W. Daukes, Esq. F. Wehnert.

1034. "Interior, looking east, and Interior, looking west, of the Church of St. Mary the Virgin, Hadleigh, Middlesex, as restored under the direction, and from the designs of G. E. Street."

1036. "South-east View of the Church of England Training College for Masters, now erecting at Cheltenham, from the designs and under the superintendence of S. W. Daukes."

1044. "Meanwood Church, erected near Leeds, for Miss Beckett an [illegible] Beckett." W. Railton.

1045. "An elevation of St. George's Catholic Church, Lambeth, showing the tower and spire as they are intended to be finished." A. W. Pugin. This, when finished, will be a very noble building. We are glad to observe that Mr. Pugin retains all his early admiration of the spire of Salisbury Cathedral.

1059. "Entrance Porch, Spratton Lodge, Northamptonshire," executed for the Dowager Lady St. John. G. F. Jones.

1060. "The Terrace now erecting at Windsor, on the road to Ascot." S. S. Teulon.

"THE AWAKENED CONSCIENCE."—PAINTED BY R. REDGRAVE, A.

1064. "The New Chapel of Ripon Palace, the gift of the late Archbishop of York to the See of Ripon." W. Railton.

1072. "St. Giles's Church, Cripplegate, proposed to be restored in accordance with the design, and under the direction of A. D. Gough."

1075. "Interior View of St. Paul's Church, Maidstone, restored to the date of its completion, about A.D. 1403." J. Whichcord, jun.

1085. "A View of St. Augustine's, Ramsgate, the residence of A. Welby Pugin, and the adjoining Church now erecting." A. W. Pugin.

1091. "Design for a Building for the reception of the Vernon Gallery, and other productions of Modern Painters," by R. M. Phipson.

1102. "The Professor's Dream." C. R. Cockerell, R.A.

A synopsis of the principal architectural monuments of ancient and modern times, drawn to the same scale, in forms and [illegible] ascertained from the best authorities, and arranged on four tablets [illegible] Egyptian, Grecian, Roman, and Mediæval [illegible] which allows more particularly the comparative height: this synopsis being a development of that first published in the "Useful Knowledge" Society's "Lives of Sir Christopher Wren."

Most carefully and fairly grouped, and quite a study for the young architect. Many of our readers will recollect, in common with ourselves, the similar good service which Mr. Cockerell rendered a few years back to the memory of Sir Christopher Wren.

1113. "Venice." J. D. Harding

The moon is up, and yet it is not light
Sunset divides the sky with her.—*Byron*

1114 "St. Matthew's Church, Denmark-hill, Camberwell," in course of erection from the design, and under the direction of A. D. Gough.

1117. "A View of Hilton Grange Rugby, the seat of Washington Hilbert, Esq." A. W. Pugin.

1134. "Old St. Pancras Church," recently reconstructed, enlarged, and restored, from the design, and under the direction of A. D. Gough This is the little interesting church of which we gave an illustration when Mr. Gough's reconstructions were completed.

1139. "Design for the Army and Navy Club-House," to which the second premium was awarded. F. E. H. Fowler.

1140. "The Training and Middle School for the Diocese of Worcester" about to be erected from the design, and under the superintendence of B. Ferrey.

1173. "Some additions lately made to the west front of the Episcopal Palace, Wells," under the superintendence of B. Ferrey. Made in excellent taste.

1182. "South-west view of the New Church, Weybridge, Surrey," erected from the designs, and under the superintendence of A. Johnson and J. L. Pearson.

THE [illegible] OF BOCCACCIO IN [illegible] . . . PAINTED BY C. J. [illegible] A.

(Continued from page 355.)

which denoted inexperience was the frame-work of the story, which was fashioned upon the stale notion of an innocent person suspected of murder, and acquitted in the end by the discovery of the real criminal. But in the work itself the feelings of the manufacturing classes were portrayed with the greatest vigour. The relations of workmen and masters—the trials of the former and the shortcomings of the latter, were illustrated in a style not alone of great interest, but powerfully awakening our sympathies for a class of persons hitherto little known out of their peculiar sphere. The heroine, like most other heroines, was comparatively a failure; but about the subordinate characters there was a reality and a truthfulness in many of the scenes which was very charming.

A novel, on a subject somewhat similar, has made its appearance since the beginning of the present year. *Harley Berkford* turns on the passions and sufferings of the working-classes in the north of England during one of the moments of the period which ended in the Reform Bill. There is some vigour in this book, but a general want of truthfulness and reality, which places it at a great distance below *Mary Barton*.

We must consider Mr. Cooper as a contributor to English literature, as his works are almost all published in this country. *The Red-Rover* is a tale of the Red Indian—Mr. Cooper's own peculiar property. The book undertakes to develop a curiosity in its way—the workings of a Red Indian's mind; and this he has managed very cleverly, sufficiently so to give an interest to his tale, which is less full of interest than most of his other novels. His last work, the *Sea Lions*, is one of the most powerful and original he has written. It narrates the adventures of two rival seal-boats blocked up by ice in the Antarctic ocean, with all the vivacity of real events and the ingenuity of fiction. His characteristic impertinences are absent almost or altogether from both of these works.

Next to these come the Irish novels; all, with one exception, founded on the same model: the rollicking, careless, warm-hearted being getting into all sorts of scrapes; many of his characters relieved by the buoyancy of his temperament. Such was Mr. Trollope's *Kellys and O'Kellys*, and several periodical tales, which we have noticed elsewhere. The exception we speak of is Mr. Higgins's excellent tale, entitled "*My Uncle the Curate*." In this novel we have English characters acting under Irish circumstances. The Curate—a stout, unsophisticated, manfulish, determined man, without polish or affectation—is one of the best heroes we have met with for a long time. The tale itself is better in its parts, which are excellent, than as a whole: for the *denouement* of the story, which turns upon an abduction and a rescue, is crude and common-place. As an Irish novel, it stands alone—quaint, quiet, unaffected—maintaining its interest throughout with very little aid from Celtic particularities.

Mrs. Gore contributes one novel, *The Diamond and Pearl*; and Miss Trollope another, *The Young Countess*, to their already extensive list. Both of these works, the last especially, contain many points of excellence, and have added to the fame of their authoress.

The ladies have thus vast given rather considerable additions to what may be styled novels of morality. Miss Costello's *Clara Fane* and *The Discipline of Life* are works of the class; and so is *Affection; its Flowers and Fruits*. The latter is a clever and exciting tale. Of the two former, the tinings most noticeable are the *lacrymæ* of the first, and the unaffected feeling of the second: without any extraordinary merit, either of plan or execution, this work cannot fail to interest.

The novels of simple circumstances which have appeared within our period, have, on the whole, been wanting in interest. *Lucile Belmont* is an illegitimate daughter of peculiar rank, whose illegitimacy is studiously concealed, though known to all sorts of people. On this thread is hung an affected tale, full of fantastical absurdities. *Helen Charteris. Trevethlon*, and *Friends and Fortune*, have but little to distinguish them from the ordinary run of novels. The last of these is the best; and contains, occasionally, passages of much interest. Acton Bell's *Tenant of Wildfell Hall* is the novel of this sort which has most pretension. Their is force and power about it, but of a wrong kind; its great points are mostly made by exaggeration. Some of the descriptions of the habits of the lower classes are of the kind are so unreal, that we are obliged to suspect a female writer drawing upon the inventions of a somewhat malicious imagination.

ROMANCES.

Two works of fiction, neither of which can be classed as novels, have appeared within the last twelve months—both of especial excellence. The *Old Judge*, Haliburton's latest work, appeared originally in *Fraser's Magazine*; but it has been published collectively within the time prescribed.

In this work we miss the flow of natural and unconstrained humour which distinguished *Sam Slick*. In that immitable series we seem to feel the followings of a mind crammed to the full with quaint and droll observation. In the *Old Judge* the humour is somewhat constrained; the writer is always going out of his way to find something to laugh at, instead of meeting it spontaneously. This is natural enough in a late work on a subject already somewhat exhausted; and, best of all, the Canadians are by no means so racy a people as the Yankees. Indeed, for humorous treating, is not altogether a good one. So the author has infused a dash of the horrible: several black stories, after the model of Washington Irving, are introduced as foils to the sketches of Canadian travelling absurdities and incongruities. Haliburton has been very successful in his characters. *Master Stephen* and *Miss Lucy* are especial favourites with all readers. The utter unconstraint of sarcasm and smart sayings, disagreeable enough in reality, are to the last degree amusing in fiction, when cleverly managed. Colonial rusticity is fairly quizzed in the most [illegible] manner, and the [illegible] habitudes of the old settlers. On the whole, the book is not only amusing, but affords a capital insight into the realities of British North American existence.

The other work is a strange one. Herman Melville's *Mardi, and a Voyage Thither*, is one of those grotesque volumes we have met with for a long time. All the subjects most difficult and uncertain in modern discussion—the mysteries of politics, manners, and religion—are transferred for discussion amongst the feathered savages of the rocky islands of the Pacific. The very idea of the work is one that we scarcely know whether to admire or condemn. A sailor, sick of whaling in the Arctic Seas, and longing for the sunny skies of the South, makes his escape in an open boat, with the assistance of a blunt, unsophisticated Scotchman—his *fidus Achates* in his subsequent adventures. The description of the passage across the ocean, with its storms and calms, contains some of the finest nautical description that the world has ever seen; and the observations and illustrations, as the monsters of the deep are encountered, one after another, are expressed in language elegant and expressive; sometimes even beautiful to the last degree. The boat at last falls in with a ship navigated solely by a company of savages, half mythical than otherwise, and afterwards with a being altogether mythical—a Pacific fairy carried off to sacrifice, whom the author rescues and marries. He is forced, in the rescue, to kill an old priest and his family; and, before his marriage, reaches Mardi, which he describes as one amongst a group of Pacific islands, regularly governed by a King and Court, who receive him with all hospitality. His fairy soon vanishes; and he undertakes a voyage from island to island in search of her, in company with his Royal host and a large suite, and pursued by the spectres of the avenging priests. The suite aforesaid contains several droll characters; and the conversations they hold as they meet with adventures amidst the islands they inspect successively, make what the author intends to be the moral of his book. They are introduced to satirize European belief and practice, after a Pacific fashion; and, like all other odd things, are of every possible degree of merit—often highly quaint and ingenious; still more often absurd and ridiculous. The latter are readily forgiven for the former; we are quite content to take the book, with its merits and defects, as one of the most extraordinary on our list.

In the same category we must place Mr. E. W. Landor's *Lofoden; or, the Exiles of Norway*. The author has a new field at his command, which he cultivates very vigorously, but with instruments somewhat too ponderous. The wild nature of the scenery, and the peculiarity of nobles condemned to mines, instead of the hackneyed dungeons of old, give this tale a peculiarity which interests us considerably, though the author spoils his subject by his coarse way of handling it, and his constant tendency to exaggeration.

Raphael, by Lamartine, was produced simultaneously in French and English, and must be classed among the literary events of the year. It is a singular work, exhibiting the marvellous power of a gifted and practised author, in elaborating a single idea through two hundred pages, or in prolonging the vibration of one chord, which never changes its tone, yet never becomes monotonous. *Raphael* is a long monologue of love, written as the autobiography of an impressionable and wo[illegible]minded youth, who passes a few days amidst the madness and the rapture of passion, and then lives for ever afterwards upon its remembrance. Rousseau and Chateaubriand have supplied much of the materials which *Raphael* reproduces; and in the eloquence of its language it has no way short of its models.

We sum up the works of fiction with a book which, as a translation, scarcely belongs to us, but with the original of which so many Liberties have been taken as to make it partly our own.—*Eighteen Hundred and Twelve* contains some of the most graphic sketches of that "romance of History," Napoleon's Russian campaign, that have yet appeared. As a mere romance it has many excellencies, though tainted with the German fault of unreal sentiment, and a constant tone of affectation.

TRAVELS.

The "foreign parts" in which an Englishman must always feel most thoroughly "at home" are those inhabited by our cousins-german of the United States. We begin, therefore, our list of travellers' literature with a work which is, on other accounts, the most important and complete of its literary compeers—*The Western World*, by Alexander Mackay. The recollections of 1812 are now faded almost into oblivion. The "harry-nigs" and burnings on the coast by the crews of English frigates—the daring but profitless sortie which resulted in the conflagration of the Washington senate-house—all the sufferings and hatred engendered by war have been forgotten by the new generation. In spite of the brief dread of the Canadian "sympathisers," or the threatening controversy respecting the Oregon boundary, we have learned to regard the Americans even as possible enemies. Free-trade has cemented the friendship between us. A strong bond of self-interest unites into peace the congenial nations, who cannot come into collision without crushing the famines and destroying the livelihoods of some thousands of their subjects. Reason may hereafter proclaim an universal and perpetual peace upon the earth; but in the present time, the more intelligible and powerful dictates of interest have placed a war between England and America almost beyond the ordinary chances of political casualty. Mr. Mackay has properly appreciated the pacific ordinances under which the future conversion of the two countries will be maintained. Accordingly, he looks at the illimitable elements of grandeur in population, production, and wealth, which the great American continent offers to its inhabitants, with no jaundiced eye. It is not the growth of a rival or the expanding power of a foe that he sees in the increase of America, but rather the prosperity of a friend, in which England will unfailingly share, unless her participation in the common prosperity be balked by some unspeakable folly on the part of her rulers. In *The Western World*, therefore, we find a flattering picture of the Americans under their chief denomination—that of money-makers. Riches flow upon them in a tide from earth and waters, even putting the questionable wealth from the "gold diggings" on the Sacramento wholly out of the account. Already do the returns [illegible] annually increase considerably [illegible] than in the most [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

productions and position. There were kingdoms of nature's own making great river basins—sometimes two or three in a political territory, sometimes subdivided as often—possessed throughout an immense extent a similar feature for each in particular, and a distinction the most broad and marked amongst one another. All this was forgotten in the common geography. Besides this, there were a thousand philosophical considerations arising out of the physical variations on the earth's surface, which belonged properly to geography, but which were omitted in the manual. Nothing, in fact, is omitted: we scarcely know a book in which every thing pertaining to the subject is set down so fully—too fully, perhaps, sometimes; but the next and elegant way this lady has of handling her topics makes amends for her occasional diffuseness. Still, considering that young persons ought to be carefully indoctrinated with the science of "physical geography," it is a pity that a shorter work, by a hand equally able, is not to be had. Some selection is required amidst so enormous a mass of information.

Jackson's *Minerals and their Uses* is a very useful book. The author is a Russian resident, Professor of Mineralogy at the St. Petersburgh Academy, and has had great opportunities of studying his subject. The Russian territories are, as all collectors know, the great storehouses of minerals and mineral information. Jackson's book is, in many respects, a more popular book than those of his predecessors, which were apt to be grievously learned and tiresome. He has mixed a good many anecdotes with his facts; and having, besides, the advantage of the excellent works on classification which have appeared of late years, he has had great advantages, of which he has not failed to make proper use.

Chambers' *Ancient Sea Margins*, like all Mr. R. Chambers' productions is an ingenious work. The writer has a theory, and presses every fact he can meet with into his service. When the facts are for him, nothing can be more philosophical than his way of treating them; but he deals with them somewhat like an advocate when they are against him. The attempt to define the boundaries of the ancient ocean is a bold one, and it is a great merit in any writer to have succeeded even partially in such an attempt. More than this we cannot say of Mr. Chambers' book, which, while we read, we felt to be more clever than convincing—more ingenious than sound.

The *Purity of Science*, by Robert Hunt, is one of the best ideas possible. To take out of science its striking and picturesque facts—to point out those wonders of actual science which equal, if they do not exceed, the fables and poetic wonder of demigods, wizards, and necromancers—all this has been with Mr. Hunt a noble task.

M. Quetelet's *Theory of Probabilities* is a work to which we will give a passing notice, though a translation. Our business prosperities are so intimately mixed up with this subject, that a good treatise thereon, in the practical consideration of probabilities, is of the greatest importance. Few subjects come more home to the necessities or the provisions of men engaged in the professions them life assurance. Previous works on the subject were very far from satisfactory; and this work of the Belgian astronomer, capitally translated by Mr. O. G. Downes, of which Edinburgh is made, is one likely to be of permanent value. No man among the many connected with insurance offices should be without it.

The Year-Book of Facts deserves mention, as almost the only popular collection of the scientific facts and discoveries of the year which we possess. Such a work in a more intelligent year would be doubly welcome. As it is, it is a valuable summary, and affords a useful means of reference—not for science only, but for art and manufacture.

The subject of California has called several pens into action, and the public are likely to become very good mineralogists in consequence. —at all events, as far as gold is concerned. Ansted's *Gold-seeker's Manual* is the best of these works: the author is well known as a practical geologist.

On the subject of Natural History, one of the best books of the year is Mr. Thompson's *Natural History of Ireland*. The author wisely confines himself to the anecdotes and phases of animal existence in his own country; he enters into no general discussion, and has added many valuable facts to the previous stock of knowledge on such subjects. Some useful small works have likewise appeared on the science, which we have noticed among our serials. We must not, however, forget the *Natural History of Godalming*, a successful imitation of White's *Selborne*, written evidently by an ardent lover of nature, field sports, the country, and all that pertains thereto.

Chemical Science has been illustrated in numerous volumes published within the twelvemonth. No very striking feature has, however, presented itself, and the progress of discovery has been limited to the practical adaptation of certain principles already well known, of which the most brilliant is that of the Electric Light. The principal works lately issued supply abstracts of the various branches of chemistry, collected generally from previous publications, but arranged with special reference to the convenience of the instruction of different classes of readers. Mr. Normandy has published an excellent translation from the German of Professor Rose's celebrated *Practical Treatise on Chemical Analysis*, with an introduction of his own, and a multitude of tables calculated with great minuteness, and varied in every way, to save labour and insure accuracy in performing the delicate operations of analysis. As an introduction to a forthcoming series of chemical works, Mr. Noad has issued a volume on *Chemical Manipulation and Analysis*. His description of the instruments and processes to be employed, and of recipes for a multitude of operations, will be infinitely serviceable to the analytical chemist. The science is now so generally included among the necessary elements of a liberal education, that initiatory works on the subject issue almost beyond counting, as school-books. In the pause of great discoveries, this rapid spread of the study among the non-professional educated public, is the fact of most interest in a literary point of view.

ILLUSTRATIVE AND ARTISTIC LITERATURE.

PERHAPS one of the subjects most congenial to modern taste, is the description, by monuments, of the habits and manners of distant climes or remote periods. The indefatigable energy of the British traveller enables him to penetrate everywhere; and he is never unskilful or unplayed as when he is raking up the sites of ancient cities, or delineating the scenery and costume of the wilder portion of civilization.

Few books—even those by the highest names in our literature—have excited more attention than Layard's *Nineveh*. We believe that, at the present time, no work of mere mental power by any writer could or would have been so much talked about. The costumes and manners of the old Assyrians—a nation beloved by a thousand associations both of our religion and our learning—the cradle of the civilization of the world—the costume and manner of such a people were for the first time actually presented to our eyes in all their authenticity. "Assyria delineated by Assyrians!" Who but would have laughed at such an idea a few years ago! Yet the very thing is before us. Mr. Layard's book forms an epoch in our modern literature. Antiquities were never yet more ably and more fortunately explained: most other works bear about them that heavy antiquarian rust which not once repels the general reader. Layard's volume interests everybody. The illustrations of Assyrian mannners, customs as they are, and comprising multitudinous illustrations of their warfare, their polity, their costume, and the natural history of their country, are only a small part of what we may expect hereafter. The book, ably etched and engraved, is about the most desirable acquisition for the drawing-room table that we know of.

We have classed this amongst the illustrative works because its real importance is derived from its illustrations, and because a new field for research and speculation on this head is opened by its appearance. But, as a mere book of travels, it is no ordinary production. The various scholar or antiquarian might sometimes quarrel with the author, as he interrupts or delays his archæological researches by descriptions of his own difficulties and adventures amongst the wild fellows who looked on his proceedings with the most unfeigned admiration. We can understand the scholar's provocation, but we cannot sympathise with it, for we are glad to find antiquarian research and learned lore made so palatable by the admixture of graphic and amusing matter, which every one can appreciate. We are seldom more disposed to follow any one than when we accompany Mr. Layard through the halls of the old Ninevite palace, covered with the sepulchres of another race—itself long since passed away. The magnificence of one dynasty concealed by the tombs of another—both belonging to people almost lost in the mist of antiquity—a grave and curious lesson.

The light already thrown by these illustrations, not merely on Assyrian history, but on that of the whole primæval Eastern world, leads us to hope that these discoveries are only just begun, and that, hereafter, we shall find our lives upon the first dawn of civilization—that most interesting of inquiries—enlightened to a degree of which we have at present little conception. There is no period in existence so interesting, so fraught with instruction, or of which we had hitherto a small heaps of information, as that which gave birth to society and civilisation—the period of the old Assyrian empire. Should any Layard discoveries enlighten us as to the language of those times, it is impossible to estimate the extent and value of the knowledge which we may acquire.

Two books, of which the chief merit depends on the illustrations, has appeared on the Oriental subject—Curzon's *Monasteries in the Levant*, and *Forty Days in the Desert*. Both contain some capital views of Eastern scenery. The latter, as a book of travel, is not worth much; but some of its plates are very beautiful. The former is a work of a gentleman carried by his love of books into the most obscure recesses of the Oriental libraries. The illustrations of the old Greek architecture are excellent in their way; though the specimens are not particularly fine; in fact, the style of monastery building in the East was far inferior to those magnificent abbeys and convents the ruins of which we regret so much as artists and antiquaries, in Scotland. M. Milman's *Horace*, for classical illustration, is an excellent specimen of modern Art.

The *Babes in the Wood*, illustrated by Lady Waterford, is a production deserving especial notice, for the singular excellence of the illustrations, designed and engraved, it is said, entire by the hands of the accomplished amateur. We can easily understand how amateur genius should attain great excellence in design, when it belongs more to conception than anything else. In the present work, the manipulation is beautifully finished, and the whole affair has the appearance of the touch of a finished artist

Mr. Apsley Pellatt's *Curiosities of Glass-Making* is a valuable and comprehensive treatise on a subject full of interest, but which has received little attention from writers. The work is full of instruction and amusement; and the author, as a practical man, exhibits that thorough acquaintance with his subject which long experience can alone give. The illustrations are singularly good. The original drawings from which they had been laid on by hand, but they are all printed from stone, as many as nine or ten stones being used for a single plate. It is, perhaps, the greatest effort hitherto of this branch of art.

ILLUSTRATED WORKS ON NATURAL HISTORY are so numerous that it is difficult for criticism to keep pace with them. One work of the year, however, exhibits peculiar talent; we mean the *Episodes of Insect Life*. The quaint drawing up of the little winged creatures is most amusingly done. We have rarely seen more clever and original vignettes than those in this style appended to the book. In some respects they surpass even Bewick, though there is some affectation about them, and they fall infinitely short of that excellent designer in simplicity and quiet humour.

IN ARCHITECTURAL HISTORY, we have two works of some pretension—the *Artists of Spain*, and the *Life of Collins*. In the former book, by Mr. Stirling, the historical part is done better than the artist. Mr. Stirling traces Spanish art from epoch to epoch—shews the manner in which art was affected by the alteration of manners and politics—gives clever sketches of the lives of the artists, and so far has produced a very praiseworthy book; but for art in particular he has but little feeling. His descriptions of paintings are evidently taken from second-hand authorities, and he entirely, and with little gusto for his subject. We long to introduce a little more enthusiasm into his correct and instructive lucubrations.

The Life of Collins, by his son, Mr. Wilkie Collins, has suffered from the necessity which all biographers seem to feel at present—of writing huge biographies. So much has been shovelled about the life of a painter writer seems to feel that he does injustice to his subject if he does not keep pace with the rest. In consequence, we have in the present case the materials for one moderate volume spun into two. Collins's life was not an eventful one; and the main facts of his life, with such information connected with his contemporaries as those facts bring forward, are here diluted with so much extraneous matter that we lose the spirit and zest of a good biography.

ARCHITECTURAL ART. The great work of the year on this subject has but just issued from the press. Mr. Ruskin is known as one of our best writers on art; and his *Seven Lamps of Architecture* cannot fail to excite attention. The subject is Gothic Architecture, illustrated, not according to any peculiar style, but according to the peculiar principle which prevailed at the execution of the structure. The author divides his work according to the lamps of "Sacrifice, of Truth, of Power, of Beauty, of Life, of Memory, and of Obedience;" and illustrates them by the architectural examples belonging to the ideas of each. The illustrations are vigorous, somewhat rude, but highly expressive—taken from the most celebrated instances of mediæval architecture.

Barry's *New Palace at Westminster* has been well illustrated in the course of the year; and the first number of a good work on architecture, with illustrations, has just appeared, by Mr. G. Godwin.

RELIGIOUS LITERATURE.

THESE books have severally attracted considerable attention by their vehement assaults upon religious generality, or its embodiment in the forms of the Church of England. Singularly enough, two of them are from the pens of clergymen lately or still belonging to that church, while the author of the third has been throughout his life closely linked with the most earnest and highest of the High Church party. The attacks upon religion therefore have come from above instead of below—it is not an enemy that has done it. Christianity and Church-of-Englandism are assailed by the writers because they are not good enough for their ideal of faith and holiness.

First—if not in date of publication, at all events in talent and singularity—is the *Nemesis of Faith*, by Mr. Froude. With a plot of semi-fictitious character, the book is evidently an autobiography. Its hero bears, under the title of Markham, the tokens of identity with the author himself, almost painfully apparent. To deal with his peculiar doctrines—or, rather, doubts and denials of all doctrines—is beside our purpose. Enough to say that the book contains a picture of a mind utterly wrecked by its own presumption. Aspiring after a morality purer than that of Christianity, Markham sinks into an abyss of temptation: almost without a struggle, from an extreme of self-confidence, wherein he queries daringly the most unfathomed mysteries of Providence, he passes into its opposite, and places his private judgment blindly in the keeping of a father confessor. There is this moral to the work—that when the supporting influence of faith is withdrawn, the whole moral fabric falls inevitably into ruin. But Mr. Froude has not worked this out. He has dwelt at full length upon the details of doubt, perplexity, and inconsistency with which faith can be attacked, and has left the insidious arguments unrefuted at the end.

The Rev. Mr. Allies publishes his condemnation of the Protestant Church of England in the shape of a book of travels, entitled a *Journal in France and Italy*. The reverend author visits the cathedrals of Catholic countries, assists at Catholic ceremonies, and is introduced to the poor maniac girl whose body was supposed to bear a miraculous impression of the stigmata, or five wounds of the Saviour. Of all these things Mr. Allies writes long and lovingly, and winds up his narrative with the frequent expression of his desire to see the Church of England once more united with Rome, by an abandonment of all the heresies preached at the Reformation. His hopes, notwithstanding, his preferment under the Church he disparages; but, it is said, he cannot himself from ejectment by a promise not to publish a second edition of the *Journal*. The Rev. Baptist Noel sights with the Establishment openly and honestly. Having quitted its communion, and sacrificed all the personal interests that depended upon his ministry, he publishes the reason for his secession, under the title of *Church and Dissent*. These reasons bore not only against the Established Church of England, but against the very principle of establishments. A connexion with the State Mr. Noel pronounces unadvisable and unscriptural. The patronage of the rival power is purchased too dearly, by the inevitable subservience of the ministry and unsleading of the congregation. Most of the arguments are of long-standing, and have furnished weapons for many generations of dissenting religionists. They are, however, forcibly and earnestly re-stated by Mr. Noel, and thrown into wider circulation by the celebrity of his rank and secession.

The Jesuits have, within the year, been made the subject of works which have attracted more than ordinary attention. The first of these, by the Abbé Leman, and called *the Secret Plan of the Jesuits*, had to the expectation that many of the mysteries of the order would be exposed, and that certain doubts and questions, long agitated, would be set at rest. These expectations were disappointed; the principal part of the book consisted of a long conversation, supposed to be overheard by the author, and held by the leaders of the party for the purpose of restoring their ascendancy in the world. The means proposed were simply those long known to the world as Jesuitry—mere unscrupulous employment of falsehood and artifice. There was some dramatic power shown in the adaptation of the harangues to the supposed speakers, otherwise the book was of little value.

M. Steinmetz's History of the Jesuits is a most laborious work. He is a fierce antagonist of the order; and the mass of information he acquires respecting their doings is astonishing—so enormous, in fact, as sometimes to weigh down the author and reader together. His own feelings carry him away without his knowing it; and, with the best intentions, he has produced a partial and party work. Even in the midst of his labours, we cannot help feeling astonished for a set of men so indomitable in resolution—so earnest in purpose—so resolute in means only. So far the author disappoints his own end. As a work of information—especially on the present state of the Jesuits—this book is invaluable; and it is much to be regretted that it should be so utterly disfigured by prejudice and ill-will.

Loyola and Jesuitism is the most recent book on the subject: it is a fair analysis of the life, spirit, and plans of the founder of Jesuitism.

Mr. Sheridan Knowles' Rock of Rome deserves attention, principally from the oddity of a work on controversial theology from such a writer. The book consists of little but the old and oft-urged objections to Roman Catholic doctrines. *Use and Abuse* is a romance of the ultra-spiritual school. The life and practice of the infidel are contrasted with those of the believer, in a manner somewhat transcendental and highly coloured—but vigorous and effective. Some of the passages exhibit considerable talent.

In Divinity, properly so called, the most important publication is the edition of Chalmer's works, which contain much matter never before published from the pen of that lamented divine.

The *Memoirs of Channing* are more valuable from the extracts inserted in the work from his correspondence and manuscripts than from the details of his life itself. The latter is interesting sometimes, but contains few striking passages. The former exhibits some of the deepest, most truthful, and often original, thought that has been produced even in this thoughtful age. Many a lover, to his own country, to ours, to humanity in general, is fired and with profoundest force in these admirable extracts.

We close this part of the subject with the *Testimony to the Truth*. It is the record of a converted Atheist, who, in the wilds of Australia, felt the necessity of religion. The workings of a simple mind are clearly laid open, without any of the violence and affectation which generally make books of this kind repulsive to men of the world.

SERIAL LITERATURE.

A SMALL library issues from the press on the 1st of every month. It is a new and increasing fashion in literature to carve out works into slices and serve them up fresh and fresh twelve times in the year. Prose and poetry, original and selected, translations and republications of every class and character, are now included in the list of serials. The mere enumeration of titles would require more space than we can command; and any attempt to analyse the contents, or to estimate the influence which this class of reading has on the literary taste of the day would expand our remarks into a volume. We must mention, merely as an event, the appearance of the first number of a new story, *David Copperfield*, by Dickens, the chief and founder of the serial novel. His serial humour—as all his story, has finished one and begun another of domestic histories within the twelvemonth. The new story, *Pendennis*, has journied seven-twentieths of the way to completion. It bears a strong family likeness to its predecessor, so far as we may judge of an unfinished work, and manifests the same powers of minute observation and delicate delineation of character. Lever rules double with *Roland Cashel* and *Con Cregan*, making their panetual appearance upon the appointed days. His heroes are Irish, of course, and belong to the same family as himself has created, as much as Cooper created the red men of his novels. The types of both are family-like; happily, the real men, either Irish or Indian, differ widely from their portraits in the romantic pages. In Mr. Lever's two serials, now running their course, the respective heroes are taken from the extremes of wealth and poverty. They are, nevertheless, much alike in many respects, both possessing the same very peculiar standard of morality, and both spirited, and generous, and inclined to vagabondism. Mr. Albert Smith treats the "slow" and the "dull" as synonymous, and supplies the exact converse of both characters in his *Pottleton Legacy*. Fast and downright things move, act, and talk: the story opens with the opening of a railroad, and travels at a railroad pace all the way. We speak of the above as things that are, and are to be; and, therefore, with proper reservation for the numbers not yet published. *Clement Lorimer*, by Mr. Angus Reach, has come to the age of binding, and stands complete in its livery of purple and gold. It is a romance of striking interest, where a wild and almost supernatural passion of revenge is exhibited working in the midst of a polished and civilised society. The contrast is effectively contrived between the barbarism of impulse and refinement of manner in the inheritor of the *vendetta*; and the incidents by which the scheme of vengeance is at first aided and finally frustrated are devised and sustained very artistically. Of another order is Mr. Jerrold's *Man Made of Money*. Incidents are of little consequence to the author, except by way of pegs to hang reflections and conclusions upon. It is not a story that he has to tell, but a theory he wants to establish, which stimulates the production of most of Mr. Jerrold's works, and the *Man Made of Money* among the rest. His theory is tolerably widely known, thanks to the earnestness with which he has propagated it. To sum it up briefly, it is, that riches are evils and the source of evils; and that poverty is good and the opportunity for good. Like very many other theories, it is right in part; and, though Mr. Jerrold may advocate it with too little reserve, there are plenty of counteracting influences at work to restore the equilibrium of opinion on the side of wealth. In the minute touches of descriptive and incidental reflections, the author of the *Man Made of Money* is then, as always, most felicitous.

Passing over the long list of magazines and reviews as belonging to another class of publication, we come to a numerous series of reprints, new editions, &c, issued in monthly parts, and generally in cheap and compendious form. Shakespeare and Byron among the poets, Bulwer, Dickens, and James among the novelists, appear pretty regularly—the poets being enriched with notes and illustrations. Other writers and miscellaneous novels find republication in the *Parlour Library of Fiction*, with so rigid an application of economy, that for two shillings we may purchase a guinea and a half's worth of the most popular romances at the original price of publication. Besides the works of imagination, and above them in value, stand Knight's series of *Monthly Volumes*, Murray's *Home and Colonial Library*, and the *Scientific and Literary Libraries* of Mr. Bohn. The contents of these collections are very diversified; many volumes are altogether original, and others are new translations of foreign works, or modernised versions of antiquarian authors. A large mass of the most valuable works contained in our literature may be found in Mr. Bohn's *Library*. The class of publications introduced in them all partakes but little of the serial character. It is only the form of their appearance which gives them a place among the periodicals.

STATISTICAL LITERATURE.

UNDER this head we class three books which have entered very fully into the greater features of the people they illustrate. *Life in Russia* contains a good deal of this kind of information. But Mr. Thompson's *Austria* and Sir J. Phillips' *Wales* almost exhaust their subjects. About the internal polity of Austria very little was known; and Mr Thompson gives very complete information in a thoroughly lucid style. Sir J. Phillips is a complete Welshman—eager, impassioned in defence of his countrymen; admitting and defending all their prejudices, which he himself shares in no small degree. His work is that of a partisan, but a temperate one; and his collection of the facts relative to Wales is by far the most complete that has yet appeared.

EXHIBITION OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY.

NT OF

"SHYLOCK REFUSING THRICE THE AMOU HIS BOND."—PAINTED BY C. R. LEAR.

In the first picture—Mr. Lear's "Shylock refusing the amount of his Bond" (No. 699, in the Room with the Drawings and Miniatures), the artist has not painted a theatrical or conventional version of the amous scene from Shakspeare's *Merchant o, Venice*, but he has rendered it according to his own conception of the poet's incident: the treatment is, therefore, perfectly original.

In the second picture—"Cattle Returning," painted by Mr. Lee and Mr. T. S. Cooper" (No. 377, in the Middle Room) there is a kind of contest for superiority, and each artist has done his best.

"CATTLE RETURNING FROM THE MEADOWS."—PAINTED BY F. R. LEE, R.A., AND T. S. COOPER, A.R.A.

London: Printed and Published at the Office, 198, Strand, in the Parish of St. Clement Danes, in the County of Middlesex, b William Little, 198, Strand, aforesaid.—Saturday, May 26, 1849.—Supplement.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

WHITSUN HOLIDAY SUPPLEMENT

VOL. XIV.] SATURDAY, MAY 26, 1849. [PRICE ONE SHILLING.

PICTURESQUE SKETCHES OF LONDON, PAST AND PRESENT.

BY THOMAS MILLER.

CHAPTER XII.—GREENWICH PARK, AND RIVER SCENERY.

All doubts about the immense population of London would vanish from the mind of a stranger, if he but occupied some commanding position below the bridges and witnessed the many thousands who, on a fine summer day pass along the Thames;—to say nothing of the numerous railways which throw out their iron arms into the country from every corner of the metropolis. He would, on the river alone, see a sight to convince him that the population of London takes the lead of the whole wide world, and sinks into insignificance all other cities in the universe. It is, indeed, a grand sight to see the busy steamers darting to and fro, and cleaving the sparkling waters asunder in their rapid course, while the decks are crowded with happy holiday passengers, some going up towards Richmond or the pleasant meadows of Twickenham, while others are on their way to the Nore, Gravesend, or Woolwich; but the greater number to wander through the beautiful avenues of Greenwich Park, or run down the steep hill-sides, and recline on the green slopes, which are everywhere overhung with pleasant trees, just as our artist has pictured them. But, beautiful as Greenwich Park is within itself, with its long aisles of overhanging chesnuts, through whose branches the sunlight streams, and throws upon the velvet turf rich chequered rays of green and gold, it is the vast view which stretches out on every hand that gives such a charm to the scene. What a glorious prospect opens out from the summit of Observatory Hill. London, mighty and magnificent! piercing the sky with its high-piled towers, spires, and columns, while St. Paul's, like a mighty giant, heaves up his rounded shoulders as if keeping guard over the outstretched city. Far away the broad bright river is lost to sight, until it loses itself in the dim ground of the hazy distance, while its course is well pointed out by the spreading sail, which hangs like a fallen cloud upon the landscape. Along this ancient road of the swans do vessels approach from every corner of the habitable globe, to empty their riches into the great reservoir of London, from whence they are again sent through a thousand channels to the remotest homes in her islands.

About June, Greenwich-park may be seen in all its bloom and beauty; the fine old hawthorns are then generally in full blossom, and the hundreds of gigantic elms and chesnuts are hung in their richest array of summer-green, while here and there the antlered herd cross the shady avenues, or crouched amid what is called the Wilderness, lie half buried in the fan-like fern. The hill above and the plain below are crowded with the gay populace of London, all clothed in their holiday attire, the ladies looking in the distance like a bed of tulips, so rich and varied are the colours of the costume and parasols. At every few yards you meet with a new group, while the long avenue which leads up to Blackheath is one continuous stream of people. On

GREENWICH-PARK, DURING THE HOLIDAYS.

the brow of the hill, and at the front of the Observatory, you see the old pensioners with their telescopes and glasses of every colour, which seem to give a golden or a purple hue to the landscape, or sometimes to change the scene to that of a country covered with snow. Some of these old heroes have lost a leg, others an arm, and yet they go stumping about as happy, to all appearance, as the credulous cockneys whom they delight to crain with an improbable yarn, while they shoot cannon-balls to a distance which can be compared with nothing except Warner's "long-range."

Rare fun is there amongst the younger visitors, as they scramble for the oranges, which are often bountifully rolled down the hills. Off goes the luscious fruit, cantering like a ball of gold along the greensward. It strikes and clears the head of the first youngster who rushes on to catch it; a second misses it and falls; and it vanishes somewhere amongst a round dozen of the competitors, who are all tumbling and struggling hickety-pickety together, like a pack of hounds who are in at the death. Further on you see a little love-making; you can tell by the half-averted head and downcast eyes, that the little lady has not yet made up her mind whether to accept the offered arm or not. But see—her boy-lover has purchased some oranges. She accepts one; he sends another down the hill. You hear her clear merry voice ringing out like a silver bell with joyous laughter. Ten to one it is a match!—at least for the remainder of the day. Old and young are alike happy—the former sit in little groups talking of former times; the latter are tumbling head and heels upon the grass without a care about the coming morrow. Business and pleasure go hand in hand. If you take every card that is offered, you will have a score or two before you cross the Park:—"Tea, eightpence—with a pleasant view of the trees." "Tea made with shrimps, ninepence"—a beverage we have no wish to taste; but, poor woman, she is unconscious of the mistake and no doubt

the pointer faithfully followed his copy. They are the most accommodating people in the world at Greenwich. You can walk into almost every other house, order tea, and receive thanks at your departure, for only a few pence. Numbers come into the Park ready provided. They eat and drink while on the steam-boat, feel a fresh appetite as soon as they have climbed the hill, are hungry and thirsty again after a donkey-ride on Blackheath, and should anything remain, in either basket or bottle, they finish it as they return by the steam-boat.

Observe the stealthy step of that tawny gipsy girl. She is her harvest, and many a fortune will she tell before mourise. She has golden promises for all; would that the world could roll on as she prophesies, there would be but little of either sighing or sorrow in it. What though she is an arch impostor, she has yet her promise of another pleasure to the day's delight; happiness now and happiness in store may gladden many a future hour, which would otherwise be gloomy but for the hope with which the gipsy has gilded the future. It is a question, after all, whether the sixpence could have been better spent, though it has but purchased a harmless string of pleasing falsehoods, "which give delight but hurt not." The poor gipsy-woman must live, and she is at the worst but an open and honestly-avowed cheat—an holiday evil, that might be worse employed than in rolling fortunes. What a burst of laughter! It is just as we expected; the jolly sailor, with the corners of his neckerchief streaming out like the mane of a war-horse, has gone down the hill with a roll, and carried his partner, the dashing lady from Wapping in the pink bonnet, along with him. There will be many similar disasters before night, which end at the worst in a crushed hat or bonnet, or a few harmless bruises.

Much as we have murmured about trespassing, and prosecution, and enclosures, we really feel grateful to the Government for throwing open such a splendid Park as this, over which the valley we can never know. Those ancient barrows, which lie scattered about the park, are the resting places of the early inhabitants of Britain; beneath them lies the dust of the old Cymri—distarb it not.

I have on a former occasion described Greenwich Park in my "Pictures of Country Life," as it is supposed to have appeared a few centuries ago, in the following passage:—Let us pause on the brow of this hill, and recall a few of the stirring scenes which these aged hawthorns have overlooked. They are the ancient fences of the chase, and many of them have stood through the wintry storms of past centuries, and were guarded, and knotted, and stricken with age, long before Evelyn planned and planted those noble avenues of chesnuts and elms. Below, between the plain at the foot of the hill and the river, stood the old Palace of Greenwich, in white. Henry the Eighth held his revels, and where Edward the Sixth, the boy-King, died. The early chroniclers say that his death was caused by poison, which he inhaled while smelling a nosegay. That ancient palace was no doubt rich in the spoils of many a plundered abbey and ruined monastery; in vessels of gold and silver which had once been dedicated to holy purposes, but were then red with the drops of the wine shed at many a midnight revel by the Defender of the Faith and Woman-Murdering Monarch. Perhaps the walls of that old palace were hung with the portraits of the wives he had caused to be beheaded, while his own likeness in the centre looked like a fiend out of the frame upon its prey.

On this hill Cardinal Wolsey may have meditated with all his "blushing honours thick upon him." Katherine, the broken-hearted Queen, may here have refused him her parting gift from this aged hawthorn have torn off a spray, when it was, as now, fragrant and white with May blossoms, and presented it with a smile to the Royal savage who rode beside her. On yonder plain, where so many happy faces are now seen, in former days the tournament was held. There gaudy galleries were erected, over which youth and beauty leant as they waved their embroidered scarfs. We can almost fancy that we can see the crowned tiger smile as he closes the visor of his helmet, bowing his plume while he recognises some fair face, which was soon to fall, with its long tresses dabbled in blood, upon the scaffold—the blood which then ran so clear, and joyous through the violet-coloured veins which streaked the ivory of that graceful neck. In this park the crafty Cecil mused many an hour as he plotted the return of the Princess Mary, while the ink was scarcely dry with which he had recorded his allegiance to the Lady Jane Grey. The whole scenery teems with the remembrance of old stirring events, and grave historical associations. Hal, the murderer, comes straddling and blowing up the hill; the pale and sickly boy-King rides gently by, and breathes heavily as he inhales the sweet air on the summit; the fitter and merry laugh of ill-starred Queens seems to fall upon the ear from behind the trees that conceal them. Then we hear voices of mourning and loud lament from fair attendants—who refuse to be comforted—for those whom they loved and served were there no more. Such are a few, amongst the many scenes which have been enacted on the very spot which is now the favourite resort of the Londoners at Easter and Whitsuntide.

Blackheath, which is only divided from its aristocratic neighbour, the Park, by a wall, pleasantly overlooks a portion of the counties of Kent and Surrey, and affords such extensive views of the distant scenery as can only be exceeded by climbing Shooter's Hill, or some of the neighbouring heights on the left of the heath. In past times it was planted with gibbets; the bleached bones of men who had dared to ask for an extension of liberty, or who doubted the infallibility of Kings, were here left to dangle in the wind. In the distance, the ancient palace of Eltham heaves up like a large barn, attracting even the eye of a stranger by its bulkiness, for not an architectural ornament from hence is visible. Blackheath at Whitsuntide, and all summer long, is infested with asses, which ever stand, saddled and bridled, in readiness for the first comer. A donkey ride is one of the favourite amusements of our holiday-loving Londoners of both sexes, nor is the day's pleasure considered complete without it. The charges vary from a penny to a shilling, according to either the time or the distance; and a strange, rough, and inharmonious family are the proprietors, who beat and let out these animals. Their chief delight appears to consist in abusing one another, and running down the qualities of the poor long-eared quadrupeds—each applicant, at the same time, extolling the strength and speed of his own donkey. Here they may be found with side-saddles for the ladies, and neat chairs, covered with white drapery, and so secured that the little children can ride with safety.

A countryman who went by water for the first time from London to Greenwich, would be astonished to find that, with the exception of a few yards here and there, the whole five miles, on each side of the Thames, was one continuation of houses, warehouses, docks, and manufactories; that the [illegible] of Bankside, which were London when Queen Elizabeth went down to Tilbury, had continued almost uninterrupted to Deptford and Greenwich. Behind the marshes and the Isle of Dogs up to the Blackwall piers; and from the height in the neighbourhood could he, at one glance over this lengthy range of continued streets. Twelve miles would scarcely exceed the almost unbroken link of buildings which extends from Blackwall to far beyond Chelsea, where street still joins to street in apparent endless succession. And all around this vast city he miles of the most beautiful rural scenery. Highgate and Hornsey and Hampstead on the Middlesex side, hilly, wooded, and watered; and facing these, the vast range called the Hogs-back, which hems in the Surrey side, from beyond Norwood far away to the left to where we have carried our readers in this article; while the valleys on both sides of the river are filled with pleasant fields, parks, and green winding lanes. Were London to extend five miles further every way, it would still be hemmed in with some of the most beautiful rural scenery in England; and the lowness of fares, with the rapidity of the railways, would soon make up for this extent of streets. We, who care not for travelling in your first-rate carriages, are often tempted on a fine day to take a third-class ticket to Croydon and back, which frees us both ways for the sum of one shilling—a distance of nearly twenty miles.

THE RIVER THAMES, FROM ETON TO THE NORE.

PENNANT, in his pleasant quarto of "Some Account of London," says:—"I should speak with the prejudices of a true Englishman, were I to dignify the Thames with the title of the chief of rivers." He then qualifies his patriotism with its just claim to that of first of island rivers; adding, "there is no river in any part of Europe which can boast of more utility in bringing farther from the ocean the largest commercial ships; nor is there any which can bring the riches of the universe to their very capital." If these observations were applicable in the last century (when they were written), how much more characteristic must they be of the spectacle of wealth and power which this magnificent river presents in our day to the spectator from either parapet of London Bridge? The "very head" of this renowned stream lies "in a secluded dell, overhung with a luxuriant canopy of foliage," yet, as if foreboding its greatness, the crystal water gushes from out the rock, whirls, and starts

> Off with a sally and a flash of speed,
> As if it scorn'd both resting-place and rest.

Then, as the mind's eye tracks the sinuous stream from its solitary head in its majestic course to the metropolis, we shall not fail to be struck alike with the glowing imagery and truthful beauty of the poet's celebrated lines:—

> From its rocky bed
> Old Father Thames advanced his reverend head.
> His tresses dropped with dew, and o'er the stream
> His shadowing horns diffused a watery gleam.
> Graved on his urn appear'd the moon, that guides
> His swelling waters, and alternate tides.
> The figured *streams* in waves of silver roll'd,
> And on his banks Augusta rose in gold.
> Around his throne the sea-born brothers stood,
> Who swell with tributary urns his flood.
> First, the famed authors of his ancient name,
> The winding *Isis* and the fruitful *Thame*;
> The *Kennet* swift, for silver eels renown'd;
> The *Loddon* slow, with verdant alders crown'd;
> *Cole*, whose dark streams his flowery islands lave;
> And chalky *Wey*, that rolls a milky wave:
> The blue transparent *Vandalis* appears;
> And gulphy *Lee* his oozy tresses rears;
> And sullen *Mole*, that hides his diving flood;
> And silent *Darent*, stain'd with British blood.
>
> POPE'S *Windsor Forest*.

Before, however, we start with the reader upon our descriptive tour, as an accompaniment to the Picture-Map upon the preceding pages, let us glance, in a few lines, at

THE TOPOGRAPHY OF THE RIVER.

The Thames was known by the name of *Tamys* or *Thames* at least as early as the seventh century, if not long before—even in the Roman times; and it was so called, in the upper part of its course, long prior to its junction with the river Tame; where, according to Camden, "the Tame and Isis uniting, do, as it were, join hands in wedlock, and with their streams unite their names." The Thames may properly be said to owe its origin to the confluence of several small streams which issue from the eastern side of the Cotswold Hills, in Gloucestershire, the most remote of which has been, from time immemorial, called the *Thames Head*. This is a copious spring, rising near the village of Tarlton, about three miles to the south-west of Cirencester. In the summer season, however, a long drought renders its spring so nearly dry as to appear little otherwise than a large dell, but covered with weeds and stones. At about a mile from its source, the stream receives a considerable accession from various springs; and here the Thames river may properly be said to form a constant current; which, according to Ireland, "though not more than nine feet wide in the summer months, becomes in the winter season such a torrent as to overflow the neighbouring meadows for many miles around."

A tourist has thus pleasantly described the Thames Head—which, however, must not be confounded with "the very head" already referred to, and issues from "Seven Springs," about three miles south of Cheltenham:—"After a long ascent (says our tourist), you come to some solitary grassy hills; on the top of these, under the shade of two or three alders, is a little group of plashy springs, which trickle away, forming, as far as the eye can follow them, an insignificant brook. Such is the infant modesty of the proud Thames! I felt a tide of poetry come over my mind as I thought how, but a few hours ago, and a few miles hence, I had seen these same waters covered with a thousand vessels; but this glorious stream, in its short course, bears on its bosom more ships, and more human beings than any of its colossal brethren; how the capital of the world lies on its banks, and, by her own omnipotent commerce, may be said almost to rule the four quarters of the globe."

Although the Thames rises in Gloucestershire, it soon enters Wiltshire, and runs eastward to Cricklade, in that county, receiving in its passage the waters of the river Churn; thence it flows on to Lechlade, being joined in its course by the Coln and the Lech. It then pursues a winding direction between the counties of Oxford and Berks, its stream being augmented by the rivers Windrush, Cherwell, and Thame, flowing from the north; and the Ock, the Kennet, and the Loddon, from the south. Passing by Windsor and Eton, its channel divides Middlesex from Surrey, throughout the whole extent of their devious and opposing shores.

After receiving the tributary waters of the Coln, the Thames flows between the towns of Staines and Egham, and passing by Chertsey to Weybridge, is there joined by the river Wey, from the south-west of Surrey; thence it takes its course by Walton-on-Thames to West and East Moulsey, between which place it is joined by the Mole, another river of Surrey. After proceeding eastward to Thames Ditton, it takes a northward course, and passes the towns of Hampton, Kingston, and Richmond. Then flowing between Brentford and Kew, it receives the Brane, or Brent, from the north. It next winds between Chiswick, Hammersmith, Fulham, and Chelsea, on the northern bank; and Barnes, Putney, and Battersea, on the south; the little river Wandle falling into it near Wandsworth. Thence proceeding to the north-east, its broad stream separates the cities of Westminster and London from their long-extended southern suburbs, Lambeth, Southwark, Bermondsey, and Rotherhithe. It next divides the counties of Essex and Kent, from both of which it receives several tributary streams (the Medway being the most important of the whole), and, gradually expanding into an arm of the sea, it unites its waves with the German Ocean about the point called the Nore, between the Isle of Sheppy and Shoebury Ness. From the original spring at Thames Head to the termination of its course, the length of this noble river is about 220 miles; of which nearly 150 miles are navigable. At its source, the stream is computed to be about 280 feet above the level of low-water mark at London Bridge. Between this and Westminster Bridge, the mean velocities of the flood and ebb are—flood, three miles an hour; extreme, three and a half; ebb, three and one-sixth; extreme, three and three fourths."

A RIVER HOLIDAY.

A pleasant writer has thus sketched the temptation of a bright summer's day to a Londoner:—

"On such a soft, sunny, balmy morning as this, the eye and the mind are athirst for the green fields: desire of the country asserts its supremacy like an instinct, and we cannot, do what we will, expel it from our thoughts. We are restless, unsatisfied, and sentimental, like men in love; and so we are—in love with Nature; and it is the memory of her sweet face, and the pleasures we have erewhile enjoyed in her society, that now haunt us like a vision of delight. We cannot go on with our work: pen, paper, and ink, without, how tantalizing the clear blue sky, transfixed by a thousand soaring chimney-pots, and the balmy breeze wafting along city odours and city dust! The sunbeams, gilding puddles that the watering-carts left, mock our own reflectionment with their glancing: we feel as prisoners in a dungeon, when moonlite lets a downward ray of sunlight into their miserable cell. We are mewed up; and, while fi wers are springing from the grassy turf, the birds singing on every spray, and the little flies swarming in the sunny beam, we are here improunded between double files of ugly brick houses, hard flags under our feet, a Babel of discordant sounds around us, and nothing of quiet, beautiful nature visible but the narrow strip of heaven's azure overhead! 'Tis too much; we can stand it no longer!"

Of all Holidays enjoyed by the Londoner, there is nothing like a ramble on his famous river, east or west of London-bridge. Compared with this, a railway excursion is a most monotonous affair. the iron road, with its sulphurous clouds from the blutant locomotive, must not be placed in comparison with the "silver-winding way" of the Thames. True it is that steam has not yet accomplished such wonders by river as by rail; but what the navigator loses in speed he surely gains in the full enjoyment of the delightful scenery of his river, which is so richly fraught with interest, so laden with poetic association, and so freighted with the golden stores of the past, and the ready wealth of the present, that it were but an act of thankless nature to be whirled through such sweet delights at railway rate. Our Whitsun Holiday Ramble shall, therefore, be by river; and start we

* Abridged from Brayley's "New History of Surrey."

FROM LONDON BRIDGE TO ETON AND WINDSOR.

London Bridge itself is unrivalled in the world, in "the perfection of proportion, and the true greatness of simplicity." We shall not look through the vista of eight centures, during which a bridge or mode of communication has existed between the City and the opposite bank, in this locality, but content ourselves with stating that the new Bridge is at about 100 feet higher up the river than the old one. Of its five arches, the centre one, 152 feet 6 inches span, and 37 feet 6 inches rise, is, perhaps, the largest elliptical arch ever attempted. The piers and abutments stand upon platforms of timber resting upon piles ab ut 20 feet long; and the masonry is from 8 to 10 feet below the bed of the river. The roadway, too, is 52 feet in width. The vast work was begun in 1824; the foundation-stone laid in 1825, in the presence of the late Duke of York; and the bridge was opened, with great state, by King William IV. and Queen Adelaide, in 1831. The cost of the Bridge and approaches nearly reached a million and a half of money. The latter are very fine, especially the roadway leading into the heart of the City, where a statue of King William has been set up to commemorate the "opening" event.

Fishmongers' Hall occupies a granite platform at the south-west angle of the bridge; the river front having an arcade and terrace, above which rises the Grecian Ionic Hall. In delightful situation, elegance of design, and capaciousness and convenience, this edifice equals, if not excels, the other City Companies' Halls. Westward are the steam-boat piers, where a fleet of steamers ply throughout the day.

Saint Saviour's Church, on the opposite bank, is here seen to possess much of the grandeur of a cathedral: from its lofty pinnacled tower, 150 feet high, Hollar drew his celebrated view of London. It has a set of twelve bells, the weight of which are ranked among the heaviest in the kingdom. A great portion of the banks, thence to the Southwark Bridge, is occupied by Barclay and Perkins's brew house, including the site of the Globe Theatre. Upon the opposite bank, one of the most interesting features is Queenhithe, anciently a Saxon haven, now a steam-boat *dépôt*.

At *Queenhithe* and *Dowgate* (where stood one of the Roman gates), customs were paid by ships resting; and near here the ancient Walbrook, or river of wells, runs into the Thames. In the church at Queenhithe (St. Michael's) rest the remains of the good Sir Richard Whittington; and, emblematic of the *hide*, the vane of the church is a gilt ship, the hull of which will hold a bushel of corn. The Three Cranes was the Royal wine-wharf, and the Vintrie the vast wine-house and vaults, in times when the best foreign wine was sold at 12d. a gallon.

From London Bridge to Whitefriars was formerly occupied by the "inns" or town houses of great men, whose names are now affixed to lanes and wharves. Thus, we have Cold Harbour, a tenement in the reign of Edward II.; Trig, where the Abbot of Chertsey had his City mansion; Baynard's, from Baynard Castle, where Shakspeare has laid scene vii. act iii. of his "Richard III.," and several others.

Southwark Bridge is a wonder of our iron age. It was cast at Rotherham, in Yorkshire, and its construction was begun in 1814, and completed in 1819. Its solid ribs, segmental pieces, tie-braces, sockets, and wedges, are seen to advantage from the river; its arches, by the way, rise and fall about an inch within the usual range of atmospheric temperature.

Saint Paul's Cathedral, with its proudly swelling dome, and its beautiful clock towers, next arrests our attention: the dome is, however, better seen from Blackfriars Bridge, where it appears in impressive contrast with the less harmonious body of the building. The cross is 360 feet in height from the pavement of the nave of the church, and is level with Jack Straw's Castle Tavern, on Hampstead Heath. The Cross, Bali, and Golden Gallery have lately been re-gilt.

The City Steam Pier, east of Blackfriars Bridge, is the most important accommodation of its class: it has no pretension to ornament; but, as a convenience for the many thousand passengers who embark and land at this point, is of importance.

Blackfriars Bridge is next reached. Its recent repair has been a very costly business, and the lover of architecture will scarcely forgive the engineer for his removal of the graceful balustrades, and substitution of a solid parapet. It was built 1760-70—of Portland stone, and with too great a declivity of road, which rendered these alterations indispensable.

The City Gas-Works, just beyond Blackfriars Bridge, nearly occupy the site of the ancient sanctuary of Whitefriars, the Alsatia of James the First's day, repeopled by Scott, in his "Fortunes of Nigel."

The Temple Gardens be just above—a green spot in a desert of brick and mortar; they are historically commemorated by Shakspeare, in his "Henry VI.," pt. i., wherein were plucked the two emblems under which the houses of York and Lancaster fought for half the country. The Temple, with its beautifully restored round church, and its countless associations with great names, is one of the most famous London localities. East of the garden, a red brick and stone pile of building in the Tudor style is in course of erection, but all asserts with the rest of the Temple buildings.

Somerset House is next reached, and its Venetian front is of striking magnificence; whilst its balustraded terrace forms a charming promenade, and affords a most enlivening prospect of the river. Somerset House is Sir William Chambers's noblest work, and cost upwards of half a million sterling.

Waterloo Bridge, pronounced by Canova to be the finest structure of the kind in the world, now claims our notice. It was commenced in 1809, and opened with great ceremony, on the anniversary of the battle of Waterloo, in 1817, by George IV., then Prince Regent, and the Duke of Wellington. Each of its nine arches is 120 feet span, and its level line of roadway is the perfection of bridge-building; it cost more than a million of money, a larger sum than the expense of building St. Paul's, the Monument, and nine of our finest metropolitan churches.

The Shot-Tower, to the left of Waterloo Bridge, exceeds in architectural beauty many of our public structures, and has been pronounced finer than the Monument of Wren.

The Adelphi Terrace is another instance of what individual taste and liberality have done towards the embellishment of the metropolis; the prospect from this point is indescribably beautiful. We must not pass over the richly ornamented Water-gate on the terrace facing the end of

Buckingham-street; this was the work of Inigo Jones, and is all that remains of the princely mansion of the Duke of Buckingham—telling of the pageant splendour of the Thames in the olden time. In the last house towards the river, on the east side of Buckingham-street, lodged Peter the Great. We now reach

The Hungerford Suspension Bridge, communicating with Hungerford Market—a noble provision for public convenience, but ill requited by public patronage: the design is cleverly adapted from a Roman model. At Hungerford is the great focus of the Thames steam navigation; it being calculated that upwards of a million persons embark and land at this point annually. The Suspension-bridge, by Brunel, is a fine specimen of mechanical skill: it consists of two brick piers in the Italian style, over which are carried the chains, forming a triple span, the central one being 676½ feet, or 110 feet wider than the Menai Bridge; the length between the abutments is 1352 feet; weight of the bridge, 700,000 tons; the viaduct being twenty-eight feet above high water—[illegible] feet higher than the crown of the centre arch of Waterloo. The toll is one halfpenny at either end for foot passengers. With the exception of the Wire Bridge at Fribourg, this is the [illegible] suspension bridge in existence.

We [illegible] little to notice until we reach Westminster-bridge, if we except the extensive pile of Northumberland House, and the mansions of Whitehall Gardens, among which that of Sir Robert Peel rarely fails to attract attention. In this locality was the ancient Palace of Whitehall, a Royal abode from 1530 to 1698, when the whole was burned, except the Banqueting House, now remaining; and which, though used as a chapel, has never been consecrated. In Whitehall Yard, adjoining, is the United Service Museum, which may be inspected gratuitously every day, on the introduction of an order from a member of the [illegible]

Westminster Bridge has been an expensive job from first to last. Labeye, the architect, states the quantity of stone contained in it [illegible] double that employed in St. Paul's Cathedral. It was opened in [illegible] years after the [illegible] and nearly half a million of money! A short time since, [illegible] the Royal Agricultural Society [illegible] the Royal Exchange, and [illegible] to 42 per cent. of rubbish [illegible] procured; the Duke of [illegible] with wate[illegible]

Mr. Barry, [illegible] stone bridge, [illegible] right and graceful design. We now reach

The New Houses of Parliament, with their river front, upwards of 800 feet in length, a lofty clock tower, and the Victoria entrance tower, not yet completed. The "New Palace," as it is termed, will eventually be a truly magnificent pile, including ancient Westminster Hall in its plan. To the right is Westminster Abbey, built, by the way, upon a [illegible] foundations. The Church and its richly-decorated Chapel of Henry VII. are the architectural studies; and the monuments of kings, warriors, statesmen, philosophers, and poets, which it enshrines, must ever render it dear to English memories.

The *Penitentiary*, at Millbank, was built some thirty years [illegible] cost of half a [illegible]. The [illegible] reform of prisoners: the prison is octagonal in form, and [illegible] inclosed within the [illegible] wall. The [illegible] is a healthier locality [illegible] vast extent of buildings which have [illegible] almost within the present century upon a [illegible] Thames, is in part, the [illegible] palace-houses, to which [illegible] circumstance of [illegible] David.

Lambeth Palace, on the opposite side of the river, is, in many respects, the most interesting antiquarian pile in the suburbs. Its lofty gateway towers are fine specimens of early brickwork, as is also the Prison House of the Lollards, the Hall, &c. This has been to more than [illegible] the palace of the Archbishops of Canterbury; and, as each primate has kept the establishment in repair, or added to its appurtenances, it presents a rare aspect of stately grandeur; the well-timbered grounds, too, [illegible] as seen from the river. Within [illegible] and [illegible] the [illegible] Library, a tower of the time [illegible] lately restored.

Vauxhall Gardens, higher up, merit passing notice, though rather for their old [illegible] country than their present fortune: their fame is upwards of a century and a half old; but all recollections of Sir Samuel Morland, by whom the gardens were originally planted, of Addison and Steele's Mrs. Tofts and Hogarth and Hayman's pictures, have been swept away by the macadamized demands for novelty.

We are now beginning to escape from the smoke of the great town; but tall chimneys still threaten us occasionally with their blackening clouds. To the left are Steam Boat Piers; and close by a not unpicturesque windmill is the landing-place for passengers by the South-Western and Richmond, Wimbledon and Staines Railways.

Chelsea Hospital is next seen to the right, extending 800 feet in length—a noble monument of national munificence and gratitude. In 1838, its stately gardens, which had been closed to the public, were re-opened for their gratification. The Hospital and its pensioners should be seen; the chapel and hall, with their war-stand ards and paintings, are also worth inspection. To the benevolent Sir Stephen Fox is attributed the building of the Hospital;—"No matter," says Faulkner, "with whom the idea may have originated, whether with him, with his master (Charles II.), with Nell Gwynne, it is certain that but for his exertions the project would have come to nothing. Opposite the Hospital terrace is "the Red House," about 50 yards west of which, Cæsar is believed, by some antiquaries, to have forded the Thames.

Chelsea, with its river-side walk, is enlivened by the crowds flocking to its steam-boat quays, but its olden celebrity is well nigh forgotten, and the buns are nearly as rare as the china. The Thomas More's house was taken down more than a century [illegible] Street, [illegible] is the [illegible] Botanic Garden of the Apothecaries' Company, founded by Sir [illegible], whose statue is in the grounds, as well as a pair of [illegible] elephants.

Battersea Bridge is next reached; it was built of wood, in 1771, and is altogether unworthy of its position across a river spanned by some of the finest bridges in the world. The village of Battersea is chiefly remarkable for its association with Lord Bolingbroke, who was born in the family mansion here, and who lies beneath a stately tomb in the church. In a parlour of the mansion Pope wrote his "Essay on Man." A very picturesque "Decorated" church has just been erected in this parish.

Battersea is noticeable as the first fishing-station: formerly, Blackfriars and Westminster-bridges were favourite places of resort, but various causes have driven the fish further up the river. Boat and dace-fishing may be had during July, August, September, and October, from a boat fastened to the piles of Battersea Bridge; and the same kind of fishing may also be had at Putney-bridge. Two hours before and one after flood are the best periods for these stations. Among Thames fish, trout are few in number; pike and jack are more numerous; and the following fish are abundant in all parts of the Thames, from Battersea-bridge upwards, viz. perch, barbel, chub, eels, lampreys, flounders, roach, dace, gudgeons, bleak, [illegible] pope, ruffe, and minnows; [illegible] tench are taken. In the rich alluvial [illegible] great quantities of asparagus are grown.

Cremorne House is at a short distance above Battersea Bridge, on the right bank: the mansion was formerly the elegant villa of Lord Cremorne, who had here a fine collection of Italian and Flemish pictures; and adjoining was the residence of Dr. Hoadley (brother of the Bishop), the author of "The Suspicious Husband." Cremorne has been converted into a place of public entertainment, for which the grounds are admirably adapted; and shoals of company are landed here from steam-boats.

Putney Bridge, with the twin villages of Fulham and Putney, is next reached. The bridge is of wood, and was erected in 1729, by subscription. Alongside the piles, for about two hours before low water, some large roach may be taken.

Fulham parish is the great fruit and kitchen garden, north of the Thames, for the supply of London. The church is of stone, and has a stone tower of the 14th century, which, about three years and a half since, was restored and in part rebuilt, under the able superintendence of Mr. G. Godwin, F.R.S. This church and churchyard have been the burial-place of all the prelates of the See of London since the Restoration, except Bishop Porteus. The manor-house of Fulham has been the palace of the Bishops of London from the seventh century, the present house [illegible] brick, and was in part built in the reign of Henry VII.; and the grounds are surrounded by a moat. In a small house, near the church and facing the river, lived for many years Theodore Hook, the popular novelist.

Putney has an ancient church, with Bishop West's beautiful chapel, in the style of Henry the seventh's, at Westminster. The Bishop and Thomas Cromwell, Earl of Essex, contemporaries, were both natives of Putney; the father of one being a baker, and of the other a blacksmith. Both fell victims to Henry the Eighth: Cromwell was beheaded, and Bishop West died of grief at the loss of his Sovereign's favour. Gibbon, the historian, was also born at Putney. [illegible] who built here a gallery for the portrait of the celebrated Kit Cat Club. At Barnes-terrace [illegible] Richmond and Windsor branch of the South-Western Railway will cross the Thames by an iron bridge of three arches.

Chiswick, with its church, tower, and suburban villas next. Here lie all that remains of Kent, the gardener; Lord Macartney and Charles James Fox, the statesman; Ralph, the architectural critic; Loutherbourg, the painter; Garrick, with an epitaph by Garrick; and Mary, Countess of Falconberg, daughter of Oliver Cromwell: and here, too, is the Duke of Devonshire's Palladian Villa, where Fox died, in 1806; and Canning, in 1827.

After passing Chiswick, on the Middlesex bank, and Mortlake, on the Surrey side, we reach [illegible] arches, completed in [illegible] years since for £222,000. A little higher on the Middlesex bank, is Brentford, the county town, where members of Parliament are elected. Below Brent falls into the Thames. The town is a long, [illegible] which George II. liked from its resemblance to Lüneburg. A new bridge has been erected across the bridge. The church stands upon Kew Green: it was [illegible] erected through the munificence of King William IV., [illegible] 1838, nearly [illegible] to have been set aside for the completion of the work. [illegible] churchyard are buried Meyer, Zoffani, and Gainsborough, the distinguished painters. Among the mansions surrounding Kew Green are those of the King of Hanover and the Duke of Cambridge. The old red brick "Palace" was occupied by Queen Charlotte as a nursery for her children; and here she expired in 1818. The Royal pleasure [illegible] open to the public on Thursdays and Sundays, from Midsummer [illegible] Michaelmas: the Pagoda was designed in imitation of the Chinese Tea in 1757; it consists of 10 stories, 163 feet in height. There are several other ornamental buildings in the grounds, besides an observatory, used for some time by the British Association for the Advancement of Science. The Botanic Garden at Kew are open to the public from one till six every day, except Sundays; the entrance being from Kew-green. The [illegible] completed here, is perhaps the finest in Europe [illegible] the ribs and columns are of wrought iron, and the roofs are [illegible] sheet glass, lightly tinged with green; the floor is of [illegible] iron, under which are laid the pipes, &c. for warming by hot water; also the smoke is conveyed from the furnaces by a flue, 470 feet, to an ornamental shaft or tower, 60 feet in height. The cost of this magnificent Palm-House has been upwards of £30,000. The Gardens are visited by many thousand persons every season; during Dunham's judicious [illegible] ship of Sir W. J. Hooker, have been greatly extended and improved:—

So sits enthroned in vegetable pride
Imperial Kew, by Thames a glistening side.
Orchid nuts from realms [illegible]
[illegible]

Among the rarities here, is a wee[illegible] [illegible] Napoleon's tomb [illegible] papyrus; the bread fruit tree from the South Sea Islands; the cocoa-nut, coffee, and cow trees; the banana and cycas (sago); the gigantic [illegible]

In short, a more delightful addition has not of late been made to the public recreation than in the extension of the Royal Botanic Gardens at Kew.—(See the "Popular Guide," by the Curator.)

Syon House and grounds, the seat of the Duke of Northumberland, are seen by retracing our course to the river, which appears to unite with the gardens. The mansion, built on the site of an Augustine nunnery, by the Protector Somerset, became the residence of Lady Jane Grey, who was conducted from here to the Tower. The grounds form a [illegible] lawn, extending from Isleworth to Brentford.

Isleworth, with its picturesque ivy-mantled church tower, is next reached. And now, a few words as to Thames fishing. The salmon has been driven from the river by the gas-pollution and navigation; though many were taken formerly, of a peculiarly fine quality, at Mortlake, Isleworth, and other places. "Richmond and Kew afford some good fishing, in which barbel, roach, dace, &c. are taken. From Richmond to Isleworth there is good perch fishing. Except when the tide is flowing, roach and dace may be taken almost all the way from Richmond Bridge to Kew Bridge, by angling off the towing-path."—(Carpenter's "Angler's Assistant.")

The river is next crossed by a handsome railway bridge, of iron, with three arches, each 100 feet span, on the Richmond, Windsor, and Staines line.

Perhaps, there is not a finer portion of the river than that from Kew to

RICHMOND.

On a bright summer's day, the beautiful scenery of Richmond and the river reminds one of the olden appellation of the place, *Shene*, or *Sheen*, bright or splendid. Mr. Holland has left us an unaffected picture of the peculiar charm of the place:—"The amateur painter may find here abundance of subjects on which to exercise his pencil, or gratify his taste for nature and art; admiration of the former, and knowledge of the latter, being alike called into action by the scenery around him. The placid stream, sweeping Denham's description—

Strong without rage, without o'erflowing full

presents on one side emerald turf, of the first texture and brightest verdure, lofty elms, interspersed with chesnuts, poplars, acacias, and all the lighter shrubs, shading noble mansions with hanging gardens, and elegant cottages *ornés*; while, on the other, is seen the ancient village of Richmond, rising terrace-wise, and exhibiting every form of stately and of rural dwelling. A peculiar air of cheerfulness every where pervades the scene, which is alike remote from the noise and confusion attendant on the metropolis, and the sequestration which belongs to isolated dwellings in more remote districts. The pleasures of society, the tranquillity of retirement, are nowhere better combined, and completely enjoyed, than in this beautiful village and its vicinity." The bridge connects Richmond with Twickenham; it consists of five stone arches, and was built from Payne and Couse's design, in 1779. The olden celebrities of Richmond are too numerous to be pressed into a column: of its Tudor palace, a gateway remains, on the Green.

Here Thomson sang the Seasons, and their change,

and the poet lies buried in the old church; where also rest Mrs. Yates, the tragic actress, and her husband, and Edmund Kean. The Royal Park abounds with fine forest scenery, and the herd of fallow and red deer is very numerous. One of the lodges is the residence of Lord John Russell; and on the hill side the Marquis of Lansdowne has a mansion, embosomed in shrubbery and picturesque wood. These statesmen, by the way, are not by some scores the first who have found relief from the fatigues of office amidst the "pendent woods" and embowering walks of Richmond. The highest point in the Park commands views of Westminster Abbey and St. Paul's, with the Hampstead, Highgate, and Harrow hills; but Windsor Castle has been shut out of the prospect by the new plantation near the terrace. Lord Byron provokingly describes the prospect as all smoke and water; Thomson and Maurice have, however, enshrined its beauties in the amber of their verse; though the former modifies his enthusiasm with the line—

To where the silver Thames first rural grows.

From the hill there is a delightful forest walk to Petersham and Ham House, with a fine gallery of portraits by Vandyck and Lely, and tapestry, carvings, &c. At Richmond, the angler will find the first and most extensive deep or preserve on the river. The best station for barbel is about 200 yards above the bridge, from the middle of August to the end of October: the dace are also here very large. "To make the most of a day at Richmond, the neap tide should be chosen, that is, when it is high water at London Bridge at 6 A.M. It will then be high water at Richmond between 8 and 9 in the morning, with but little tide: you may then commence at 9, and continue to fish till 7, when it will be flood, and you will then have the best hour's fishing of the whole day." —(Hoffland's "British Angler.") Of the steamers we need say little. Many boats leave the metropolis in the morning and reach Richmond in about two hours. The railway affords a much quicker but far less agreeable transit.

Twickenham lies in a bend of the river bank. Pope's Villa and Strawberry Hill have been dismantled within these few years; but in Twickenham Church lies the medallion monument to Pope erected by Bishop Warburton. The Twickenham bank is adorned with many tasteful mansions, whose grounds boast of luxurious trees, or slope to the water's edge embellished with clumps of brilliant flowers. Twickenham Ait, on which stands the Eel-pie House, is a little below the deep, and some many boats leave the metropolis in the morning and reach Richmond in about two hours. The railway affords a much quicker but far less agreeable transit.

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Teddington, its church and locks, lie next; and from the village the famous chesnut road through Bushy-park to Hampton Court—the very Tempé of pic-nic parties. From Teddington Locks to Windsor plenty of gudgeons are found from June till August; when roach, dace, and barbel fishing commences, and continues till Christmas; and Teddington is the first place in the river where trout are taken.

Kingston lies on the opposite bank of the Thames, and has been a place of note from "the Saxon's time," some of whose monarchs were crowned here. It is a corporate town, and has two churches, and the place has many bits of antiquity: the Town Hall was rebuilt in handsome Italian style in 1840. There has been a bridge here for many centuries; the present bridge, of five arches, was completed in 1828. Kingston has long been noted for its public games, the only relic of which is foot-ball, played in the town on Shrove Tuesday: the custom dates from the head of a Danish general having been thus kicked about the place on a Shrove Tuesday. The South Western Railway passes within a mile of Kingston, where a "railway town" has sprung up.

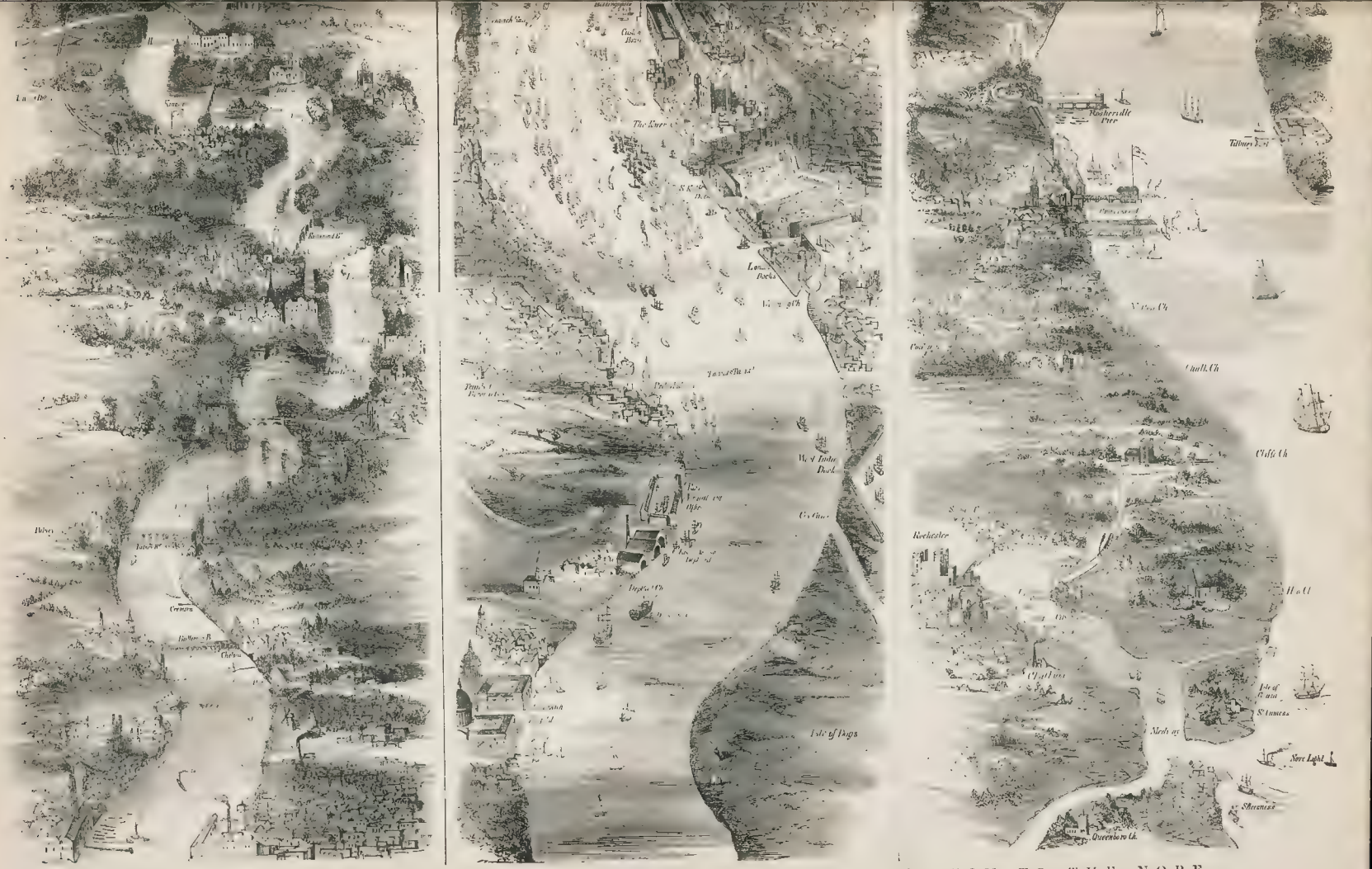
Thames Ditton, with its pleasant river-side inn (the Swan), is well known among anglers: fine barbel and gudgeons may be taken here, as well as roach, perch, dace, and chub, with sometimes a jack and a trout. From Ditton to Kingston Bridge, and thence to Richmond, including Teddington and Twickenham, there is some good fishing, especially in Bushy-park Meadows; and in the Deer-[illegible] of Twickenham there is capital roach and dace fishing. At Moulsey [illegible] Hurst Bridge, the silent Mole falls into the Thames, and a portion is preserved for subscribing anglers. There are nine[illegible] of deep swims, with jack, roach, dace, chub, pope, bream, perch, eels, &c.

The *Eagle* steamer, for the purpose of preserving the fish in the Thames, has prohibited angling during March, April, and May; and an association of the lovers of the art, known as *The Thames Angling Preservation Society*, has done good service by its exertions to ensure the observance of the law, and to render the waters of the Thames rife with sport. Illegal fishing is all but abolished: and the result is, an increase in the quantity and quality of all kinds of fish in the river. The angler, by the way, should provide himself with Netherclift's Map of the Thames, which gives a list of the fishing stations, houses of accommodation, [illegible]-men, [illegible] and hints [illegible] books entitled "Thames Angling," (See Carpenter's "Angler's Assistant.") We soon reach

HAMPTON COURT.

Hampton Court, which has a charm for thousands of pleasure-seekers from the dense and dusty vastness of London; and, thanks to our gentle Queen, one of the first acts of her reign was to throw open this palace and its artistic treasures to the humblest of her subjects. The [illegible] royal road to Hampton Court is, undoubtedly, by the Thames: from Wolsey's route hither from Whitehall, and his successors so traversed between Hampton and Greenwich, then a Royal residence. For nearly two centuries afterwards, it was the fashion for the rich, under canopied barges, to glide on the smooth river in silence, broken only by the measured music from the oars of their liveried rowers. In our time, this is accomplished for a trifle by steam; and steamers ply from the metropolis as far as Hampton Bridge soon after breakfast. The residents on the banks of the Thames above Hampton Court need not be reminded what a delightful means of reaching Hampton their clear, lively river offers—rowing up or punting down, and being towed back by an up-country barge.

Truly picturesque objects are these barges, as the reader may recollect one of our accomplished Artists has shown, in a charming picture of the stately Palace, in the Second Volume of this Journal. Taking up the sketching station on the Surrey bank of the Thames, just above the *débouchement* of the Mole, our landscape-painter, by aid of a barge and boats, the river and its banks, has presented the regal edifice in a charming point of view—all adapted as are the long and almost unbroken lines of the south and east fronts of the palace. At the time, that picture [illegible] with other [illegible] Palace [illegible] impressed us with the [illegible] Wolsey's [illegible] [illegible] Thames, [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]



GUIDE FOR EXCURSIONS ON THE RIVER THAMES, FROM ETON TO THE NORE.

ETON TO VAUXHALL.

VAUXHALL TO GREENWICH.

BLACKWALL TO THE NORE.

"Gossip's Bridle," presented to the parish in 1633, by a person named Chester, who lost a valuable estate through a careless woman's talk. It is inscribed:—

Chester presents Walton with a Bridle,
To curb women's tongues that talk too idle.

The River Wey next debouches into the Thames, and near it is the village of Weybridge, with Oatlands, and an elegant campanile lately added to the villa; the picturesque park and pleasure-grounds, and romantic grotto. Above, is Shepperton, on the Middlesex bank, where the deeps are well stored with roach and dace, chub and barbel; and off Oatlands Park are jack, perch, &c., especially in the spring.

Chertsey Bridge is 20 miles from London, and is of stone: there are two deeps here. The market-town of Chertsey lies in Surrey, at a short distance from the Thames. The church is one of the best in the county; and the curfew-bell is tolled here from Michaelmas to Lady-day. A few fragments of the famous Benedictine abbey are traceable; and Mr. Hoffand believed the Abbey Mill River to contain jack, perch, chub, &c., "probably the descendants of those fish which fed the brethren of the noble monastery planted on its banks." In the town is the house wherein

The last accents flow'd from Cowley's tongue

About a mile above Chertsey Bridge, on the Middlesex bank, lies the rural village of Laleham.

Staines Bridge has three flat semicircular arches of granite, with remarkably small piers, from the design of Mr. George Rennie. It was opened by King William IV. and Queen Adelaide, in 1832. Adjoining, on the Middlesex bank, is the town of Staines, whence the road extends to Egham, on the opposite bank. A little northward of the bridge is the City Boundary Stone, inscribed, "God preserve the City of London, A.D. 1280." This marks the limit of the Lord Mayor's jurisdiction over the Thames, the fish of which, not less than the navigation, are, from here to Yantlet Creek, below Gravesend, under his Conservancy, and are protected by certain laws and regulations. From Staines down to Chertsey deeps, the angler may find some tolerable sport.

The inspection of the river, or, as it is termed, "The Lord Mayor's View of the Thames," is an affair of state and conviviality; when his Lordship and party proceed to Oxford by land, and thence down the river in the gilded state barge, with gay shallops, &c. The last "View" took place on August 5, 6, 7, and 8, 1846, in the mayoralty of the late Alderman John Johnson; of a minute account of this ceremony, and the localities, with several Engravings, will be found in THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS for August 15, 1846. At the boundary stone at Staines, the civic party disembark, there is wine drank on the stone, money thrown among the spectators, &c.; and sure sheriffs and Aldermen as are not "Free of the Water," are *bumped* at the stone.

Nearly opposite Staines, and at a short distance from Egham, is Cooper's Hill, "where the muses sport:"—

On Cooper's Hill eternal wreaths shall grow,
While lasts the mountain, or while Thames shall flow!
Here has first lays majestic Denham sung.

Just above Staines, the river "Colne" separates Middlesex from Bucks, and flows into the Thames. The fishing commences in May, and the former river abounds with roach, dace, perch, and pike.

Adjoining Egham, on the north side, and extending for a considerable distance along the borders of the Thames westward, is the celebrated Runnimede, the identical old spot where King John signed Magna Charta, June 15, 1215:—

Then, who the verdant plains at Runnimede survey,
Whilst Thames runs by the base of Windsor's towering bowers,
Retires, O stranger! with awe, and thinks the hallow'd ground
Around contemplates well.

ALKESIDE.

These lines are from an inscription which for a commemorative column to have been set up at Runnimede, in the last century, a design not likely to be executed in ours, when sensible and liberal men call Magna Charta itself as the result of an uninteresting squabble between the King and the Barons. The name of the meadow, Runnemead, *quasi* Running-mead, has suggested the use of it as a race-course: races are held here on the last Tuesday and two following days in August; and the late King, William IV., gave a hundred guineas plate to be run for. The Magna Charta celebrity is also claimed for "Charter Island," on the opposite side of the Thames, where a refreshment room has been built for visitors; but this claim is set aside by the Charter itself stating to have been signed "in the meadow called *Runnimede*, between Windsor and Staines." At Ankerwyke, on the opposite bank, is a yew-tree in full vigour, though held to be older than Magna Charta.

The river now takes a sharp turn, and we soon reach Old Windsor Ferry, and the village of *Datchet*, where the Redmond, Windsor, and Staines Railway has a station; and a wooden bridge crosses the river. You will, perhaps, look out for Faustuff's Datchet Mead and the muddy ditch close by the Thames side: the mead is now inclosed by a wall. Datchet is a favourite resort of anglers; and on the river is an eyot belonging to the Provost and Fellows of Eton College. Sir Henry Wotton and Izaak Walton here enjoyed together the amusement of the rod and line. At Datchet, too, Charles II. was wont to exercise his angling skill, commemorated by Lord Rochester:—

Methinks I see our mighty Monarch stand,
His pliant angle trembling in his hand.
* * * * *
Last night he sat on yonder grassy bank,
Loden with spoils of many a tedious hour.

We are now [illegible]

WINDSOR, AND ITS ROYAL CASTLE.

In the neighbourhood of the Castle there is excellent gudgeon fishing, and a few trout may be taken. Benjamin West, the President of the Royal Academy, during his stay at Windsor, was very successful in taking trout in the sharp stream below the old bridge. The name of Windsor is from Windlesofra, or Windlesheve, from the winding course of the Thames at this point. This, however, relates to old Windsor (about two miles south-east of new Windsor), where our Saxon kings had a palace, and the Confessor kept court. By him it was granted to the monks of Westminster, who exchanged it with the Conqueror. William soon built a fortress on the site of the present Castle: it was enlarged by Henry I., who removed there from the Saxon palace at old Windsor, and there kept Pentecost, or *Whitsuntide*, A.D. 1110; so that Windsor Castle has been a Royal residence for 739 years. With both Edward I. and II., it was a frequent and favourite abode. Edward III. was born at Windsor; and he raised the Castle to its present form and magnitude, under the direction of William of Wykeham, *at one shilling per day*, king's wages! The round tower, the general plan of the Castle, its flanking towers, and heavy gateways, are all manifestly Edwardian. The chapel of St. George was built by Edward IV. and Henry VII. and VIII.; and the tomb-house by Wolsey. Henry VIII. rebuilt the great gate of the lower ward; and Charles II. lengthened the northern terrace to 16.0 feet, thus making it the noblest walk in Europe. The restoration of the entire pile has been the work of the last 20 years, at the cost of more than a million; but no expenditure of the public money has been more satisfactory. The Round Tower is the grand feature: its entire height above the quadrangle is 168 feet; and, as says the poet Bowles, "most imposing is its distant view, when the broad banner flats or sleeps in the sunshine, amidst the intense blue of the summer skies; whilst its picturesque and ancient architectural vastness harmonises with the decaying and gnarled oaks, coeval with so many departed Monarchs." In short, in Windsor, England's history is presented to the eye: the fancies of a thousand years crowded together into one instant.

A bird's-eye view of the Thames from this point, would show the river

[illegible]
Round Windsor's castled steep
Its waters [illegible]
Now hid behind some rising mound,
[illegible]
[illegible]
Now foaming in his narrowing bed:
As though some guardian goddess gave
Her brightness to the city's grave.

The north-west view of the Castle from the river is very fine. The Terrace is seen in its full extent, commencing with King John's Tower and Queen Elizabeth's Gallery. The architectural line is next broken by George the Fourth's Tower; the Curfew and Clewer Towers, and the Brunswick Tower. [illegible] nearly in the centre of the [illegible] terrace, [illegible] form a foreground [illegible]

The [illegible] Windsor [illegible] Berkshire with Eton in Bucks; in either [illegible] picturesqueness of the Thames is here very [illegible] Eton, with its ancient [illegible] and groups [illegible] surmounting the College, is [illegible]

[illegible]
Its silver winding [illegible]

We close this excursion with some useful information for viewing Windsor Castle, the crowning glory of the journey.

The following State Rooms are now open to the public:—The Queen's Audience Chamber, the Vandyke Room, the State Ante-room, the Grand Staircase, the Grand Vestibule, the Waterloo Chamber, the Grand Reception Room, St. George's Hall, the Grand Chamber, and the Queen's Presence Chamber. These apartments are shown to the public in the order above given, on Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays. The Lord Chamberlain's tickets may be obtained in London, gratis, of Messrs. Peat and Dominic Colnaghi, printsellers, 14, Pall-Mall East; Mr. Moon, printseller, 20, Threadneedle-street; Mr. Mitchell, bookseller, 33, Old Bond street; and Messrs. Ackermann and Co., printsellers, 96, Strand; of whom, also, [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

river at Blackwall; and the sediment off Woolwich Dockyard had so accumulated that, by the old method, it would have taken five years and £152,000 to remove it.

The late Sir Anthony Carlisle, the physician, has left us this nice bundle of facts for the "Health of Towns" agitators:—"The ebb and flow of the tides in the river, and the regurgitation of fresh water, deposit on the exposed banks a large portion of the filth produced in the metropolis, and subject to evaporation along the wide spaces of the borders of the river. As the sea-water does not ascend three miles above the bridges, a large portion of the Thames water charged with filth must pass and repass the town at every tide, and deposit its sediments. The shores of the river, as it ebbs through the town, are largely exposed at low water, and exhibit banks of putrescent mud, which, in the summer season, abounds with the larvæ of gnats, which live upon, and help to consume the filth; in fact, they are invaluable scavengers." With all, the humorous clamour that has been raised against the Thames water, it should be recollected that with filtration—and this is attended to at the London Water-Works—the Thames water is even purer than that procured immediately from a spring. The adulterating matters are, also, in some measure, decomposed by the action of the bottom and sides of the Thames, a fact of great importance, first explained by Mr. Brande, the chemist. Little more than a century ago it was believed, upon the authority of a F.R.S., that "the Thames water, taken up about Greenwich, at low water, where it is free from all brackishness of the sea, and has in it *all the fat and sullage* from the great city of London, makes very strong drink;" and, again, that for sea-stores, "it will of itself alone, being carried to sea, ferment wonderfully; and after its due purgations, and *three times standing* (after which it continues sweet), it will be so strong that *several sea commanders have told me it would burn, and has often fuddled their mariners.*"

We are now getting into pleasant country, though the Kentish bank has the advantage of its Essex opposite neighbour. The first bend of the river, known as Gallion's Reach, and distinguished by its buoys, placed by the Corporation of London for the use of Indiamen coming into port, is followed by Barking and Halfway Reaches. Barking Creek, on the left, opens to the Thames, and vessels can ascend it to the Essex town of Barking. At the entrance of Halfway Reach, on the brink of the Kentish shore, is the wall-washed public-house, mid-way between London and Gravesend.

Erith, which appears "over the way" upon the Essex bank, and its clustering cottages, is now in sight, backed by the wooded uplands of Belvidere. The newly erected Pier Hotel promises well for a visitor or sojourner in the rural, river-side retreat. *Belvidere*, the well-appointed mansion, is open to the public by the courtesy of its noble owner, Lord Skye and Sele. Its splendid gallery of Italian and Flemish pictures, and the grassy slopes and massive foliage of the grounds, with occasional peeps at the shining river, will amply repay the visit. Cherries, the pet fruit of Kent, are sent to London in great quantities from Erith.

Purfleet lies on the Essex coast, nearly opposite Erith. here Queen Elizabeth planted the standard of England when the Spanish Armada threatened our shores. The low-roofed grey buildings contain many tons of gunpowder, stowed there by Government for the army and navy.

Greenhithe, on the Kentish bank, is next reached. it is a picturesque group of red brick cottages, tall chalk cliffs, backed by the dark woods of Swanscombe. From this point, June 19, 1845, sailed Sir John Franklin's Expedition, the *Erebus* and *Terror* steam-ships, for the Polar Seas; and whose absence to this day is a subject of painful public anxiety. There is a landing-place at Greenhithe, as well as at

Ingress Abbey, Mr. Harmer's fine seat, lies beyond Erith, opposite West Thurrock: it was built from the stone of old London Bridge, a material seasoned by many centuries. The ingress grounds are very delightful. The chalk-pits here furnish annually many thousand tons of flints, which are shipped at once for Staffordshire, for its pottery, and even to China, for similar purposes.

The *Ann's-house* beyond Ingress, with a handsome Gothic church, are a very interesting group on the south side of the channel. It is a range of dwellings, forming a "happy port and haven" for poor residents who have attained the age of sixty.

Northfleet lies next: its valley was once covered with water, and was once used by the Danes as a winter station for their navy. Northfleet presents to the river a precipitous face of chalk, picturesquely variegated with verdure and brushwood, sand and gravel. Here is Pitcher's extensive ship-building yard, whence many very fine merchant and war ships, and steam ships, have issued for years; and in 1831 Mr. Pitcher constructed here a landing-jetty, at which more than 40,000 persons were landed in one season for Gravesend, though they had to walk a mile. This success set the Gravesend Corporation to work, though they had long resisted the building of a pier, lest it should injure the watermen. The Gothic tower and pier belong to Rosherville, a fairy compound of Vauxhall and the Zoological Gardens, in which the natural beauties of the spot have been turned to picturesque account for the jaded Londoner: these Gardens will be opened next Monday. Next are the Gravesend baths,

Fantastically set
With cupola and minaret.

GRAVESEND.

Gravesend is now reached, and a strange assemblage of narrow streets and lanes and spick-and-span new houses it presents; yet such as might be expected from its rapid increase—the population rose in ten years (1831 to 1841) from 3455 to 15,655 inhabitants. The traffic with the metropolis is astonishing: nearly 400,000 persons having been landed at the two Gravesend piers in June, 1844, a season of low steam-boat fares and fine weather. Of new villas, streets, and terraces, we have little to say, especially as the neighbourhood is thickly dotted with pleasant rural villages, and places to "go to;" whilst from the foremost of them, Windmill Hill, the prospect is very wide. In one side, lies the town and the river—its ships and steamers betokening the anxieties of trade and City life. Turn round, and the eye roams over the fields of Kent, drinking repose and rural peace. *Utrum horum mavis accipe.*

Across the river here, above half a mile wide, lies *Tilbury Fort*, a place of note, from the time of Henry VIII. to that of Sheridan and his "Critic." The ferry fare is but 3d., and visitors are admitted on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays. The fort originated in an oil beacon-tower of Richard II., which Henry VIII. enlarged. Charles II. erected the present fort, the oldest portion of which is the gateway or blockhouse: its armament consists of 60 dismounted guns, and a garrison of 60 invalided veterans; the effective force being a corporal's guard, and a master-gunner; but, formerly, Tilbury could be armed and manned in a couple of hours by steamers, with stores and a garrison from Woolwich. A very circumstantial account of Queen Elizabeth's visit to Tilbury in 1588 was printed at the time, and is in existence. And, lastly, a very beautiful picture of this place is Mr. Stanfield's finest contribution to the present Exhibition of the Royal Academy; in the Catalogue, No. 12, "Tilbury Fort—Wind against Tide."

Among the pleasant excursions from Gravesend, is a visit to the villages of *Milton*, *Chalk*, *Cliff*, or *Hoo*, all which are shown in the Print, with the railway leading thereto. But the highest treat is a walk to Cobham, its hall, church, and college. *Cobham Hall*, can be viewed only on Friday, by tickets, to be obtained at Gravesend and Rochester: it is a fine Elizabethan mansion, in plan a half H, though not improved by Inigo Jones's Corinthian pilasters. The Hall is famous for its pictures, including first-rate specimens of Titian, Paul Veronese, Reynolds, Rubens, Vandyck, and Salvator Rosa. The church is hardly less famed for its ancient sepulchral brasses, remaining in numbers, probably unmatched elsewhere.

Another excursion is to *Upnor Castle*, and thence to *Strood*, *Rochester*, and *Chatham*. The view from the summit of Strood Hill over this whole district, and the Medway, its shipping, the dockyards and houses, the bridge, cathedral, castle, and distant heights, is full of interest and variety. Strood has little to detain you, and, says Leycester, "in a long summer's day, you will not cross the bridge before wandering about its wharves, which exhibit most picturesque groupings of the vessels at their moorings, and the castle rising from the cliffs, of which Calcott has painted a descriptive poem. The best views are at the north side of the bridge. The scene of the Medway from the cruhnis of the bridge partakes a good deal of the character of the 'Lake District.' The time to see it to the best advantage is when the river is full, and the sun is setting behind the chalk heights, at the foot of which passed the pilgrim's road to Canterbury." The most important natural feature of the place is the Medway, which flows with great swiftness. The extent of Rochester's old walls may be traced in picturesque ruins, making pleasant flower-gardens and walks for the inhabitants. Its natural advantages made the city a great fighting place, giving it the name of the "Kenti-human's Castle," under all the masters, Romans, Saxons, Danes, and Normans. Until the time of Edward the Fourth, its castle and walls were constantly in need of repair, all his Royal predecessors besieging or defending the city by turns. The Cathedral is one of the few specimens of church-building left by Gundulph, who built the Castle, and the White Tower of London. The Cathedral service [illegible] and the decorated [illegible] and transepts [illegible] are peculiarly fine, and the crypt is very remarkable. The Cathedral may be seen any day of the week, even Sunday. The main feature is Gundulph's Keep, built under William Rufus. "Ascending and descending its corkscrew staircases—scrambling through its ruined passages—exploring its dark rooms and cloisters—sketching the remnants of Norman mouldings which are here and there perceivable—reaching the battlements, and taking bird's-eye views of the three places (Stroud, Rochester, and Chatham) below—and all their features at once, both on land and water, might well fill up a whole summer's day."

A sixpenny guide-book, to be had at Rochester, tells the history of the fortress: its grand features are its twelve-foot thick walls, the ornamented arched gateway, and the columns and arches of the chapel. The whole height of the interior (five stories) is here seen from the basement. The height of the towers, from the foundation, is 112 feet. A broad and deep ditch surrounded three sides, the Medway protecting the fourth. "An ancient castle was a sort of armed town on a small scale, with all kinds of provisions for feasting, residence, fighting, praying; and Rochester still retains enough of its characteristic features to enable us to identify many of its parts." To appreciate all its picturesque points, you should pass all round the castle, both within and without its walls. "Ascend to the summit, and let your eye wander up and down the beauteous valley of the Medway. See, on the one hand, Chatham, with its barracks, dockyard, and extensive fortifications—the naval and military character struggling for pre-eminence—with Frindsbury, Gillingham, and Upnor Castle. As far as the eye can reach, let us track the river's course, as—

In meanders to the neighbouring plain,
The liquid serpent draws its silver train.

On the other hand, moulded amongst umbrageous trees, one pert fat village succeeds another, dotting a broad expanse of corn-clad lea, till all is lost in the hazy distance." Chatham, with the Dockyard and the Lines, its forts and batteries, is a very interesting sight; and the siege operations, occasionally given for practising the troops in attacking and defending a fort [illegible] are grand military spectacles, worth the journey from London in a coach. The Dockyard may be seen, by permission, [illegible] to 2 P.M. It was commenced in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, and much enlarged by Charles I. and II. The Lines were first formed in 1756, when the country was threatened with a French invasion.

Upnor Castle is a stone fortress, of Elizabeth's reign, nearly opposite Chatham Dockyard. it contains an extensive powder-magazine for the use of the Navy, and is garrisoned with some thirty men. Near the Castle is the *City Stone*, asserting the limit of the conservancy of the Corporation of London, just as the western stone does at Staines.

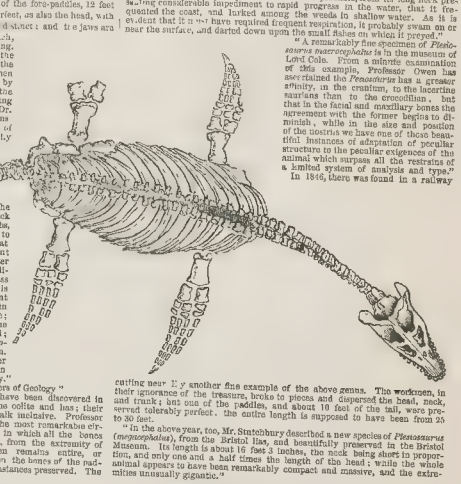
The *Isle of Grain* separates the mouths of the Thames and the Medway; and we then reach the *Nore Light*. *Sheerness* lies at the north-western extremity of the Isle of Sheppy, and defends the entrance to both the Thames and Medway; and has a fort, docks, fleet, &c.; and on a creek of the Medway lies *Queenborough*, long noted for its lucrative oyster-fishery for the supply of the metropolis.

Here our "below bridge" excursion ends; and we take leave of the reader, wishing him health and fine weather to enjoy the recreations of the River Thames.

PLESIOSAURUS FOUND NEAR WHITBY.

THIS very interesting relic of a former world was mentioned in our Journal a short time since; and we have now the pleasure of forming it from a sketch obligingly forwarded for that purpose. It is the specimen of the *Plesiosaurus macrocephalus*, found in the Kettleness Alum Works, belonging to the Marquis of Normanby, a few miles north of Whitby, in Yorkshire. It was discovered deeply imbedded in the alum rock, 120 feet below the surface of the ground. Its length is 22 feet 4 inches; and, from point to point of the fore-paddles, 12 feet 9 inches. The ribs are about 3 feet long and very perfect, as also the head, with the blow-hole, eye-sockets, and [illegible] quite distinct; and the jaws are closely set with teeth. It was [illegible] and although that the extreme joints of one hind paddle are wanting. These were kneaded off by the labourers in working the rock, and wheeled on to the calcined heap before the remains were discovered. Mr. Kark, the finder of the specimen under his care, at Mulgrave Castle. It was explained by Mr. Chadwerth, the geologist, at the meeting of the British Association, in 1844; and at last year's gathering of the Society, the Dean of Westminster (the Rev. Dr. Buckland) read a letter containing its main discussions We subjoin a few notes descriptive of the [illegible] which, from Dr. Mantell's clever and beautifully [illegible] work, the "Medals of Creation"

"The animals of the genus *Plesiosaurus* possessed, in their osteological structure, a remarkable deviation from all known and recent fossils: uniting the characters of the head of a lizard, with the teeth of a crocodile, to a neck of inordinate length, with such modifications of the ribs, the pectoral and pelvic arches, and the paddles, as to justify the graphic sim ile of an eminent Professor, that the Plesiosaurus might be compared to a serpent threaded through the shell of a turtle. The character which immediately strikes the observer is the extraordinary length of the neck, and the relative smallness of the head. The neck, which, in most animals, is formed but of five vertebræ, and in the extremest recent example (the swan) does not exceed twenty-four, in the *Plesiosaurus* composed of from 30 to 40 vertebræ; and, in some species, is four times the length of the head, and equal to the entire length of the body and tail; while the length of the head (in *Plesiosaurus dolichodirus*) is less than one thirteenth of the entire skeleton. The paddles are composed of fewer and more slender bones than in the *Ichthyosaurus*, and must have been of a more elegant form, and possessed greater flexibility."



We add a few details from the same author's "Wonders of Geology"

"The remains of numerous specimens of *Plesiosaurus* have been discovered in many places in this country and on the Continent, in the oolite and lias; their range being in all the deposits from the lias to the chalk inclusive. Professor Owen has described nearly twenty British species. The most remarkable circumstance relating to them is the connected state in which all the bones of the skeleton occur. The entire osseous framework, from the extremity of the snout to the last vertebra of the tail, often remains entire, or but very little displaced from its natural position: even the bones of the paddles, with their cartilaginous appendages, are in some instances preserved. The indigestible portion of the food of these carnivorous marine reptiles, as the scales teeth, and bones of fishes, and their coprolites, frequently met with in the abdominal cavity. These facts show that the carcases of these animals were imbedded in the soft mud at the bottom of the sea, without having been exposed to the action of the billows, or to long transport by rivers or currents.

"The collection of Mr. Hawkins, now in the British Museum, contains a skeleton 11 feet long, and so nearly perfect, that the entire form of the original creature may be completely restored. Mr. Conybeare compares the *Plesiosaurus* to a turtle stripped of its shell, and thinks it probable, from its long neck presenting considerable impediment to rapid progress in the water, that it frequented the coast, and lurked among the weeds in shallow water. As it is evident that it must have required frequent respiration, it probably swam on or near the surface, and darted down upon the small fishes on which it preyed."

"A remarkable example of the [illegible] of *Plesiosaurus macrocephalus* is in the museum of Lord Cole. From a minute examination of this example, Professor Owen has ascertained the *Pleasaurus* has a greater affinity, in the cranium, to the insectine saurians than to the crocodilian, but that in the facial and maxillary bones the agreement with the former begins to diminish, while in the size and position of the insertion we have one of those beautiful instances of adaptation of peculiar structure to the peculiar exigences of the animal which surpass all the restrains of a limited system of analysis and type."

In 1846, there was found in a railway cutting near Lyme another fine example of the above genus. The workmen, in their ignorance of the treasure, broke it to pieces and dispersed the head, neck, and trunk; but one of the paddles, and about 10 feet of the tail, were preserved tolerably perfect. the entire length is supposed to have been from 25 to 30 feet.

"In the above year, too, Mr. Stutchbury described a new species of *Plesiosaurus* (*macrocephalus*), from the Bristol lias, and beautifully preserved in the Bristol Museum. Its length is about 16 feet 3 inches, the neck being short in proportional aggregate, to have been remarkably compact and massive, and the extremities unusually gigantic."

LITERATURE.

THE WESTERN WORLD; OR, TRAVELS IN THE UNITED STATES IN 1846–47. By ALEX. MACKAY, Esq 3 Vols. Bentley.

At the outset of the introduction to this work, the author remarks, that some time has elapsed since the appearance of a work professing to give to the English public a general account of the social, political, and material condition of the United States, notwithstanding their rapid development and the great changes which they are constantly exhibiting in every national point of view. Its transition state one would have thought an infringement on copyright, but it has proved the reverse. The present work aims at supplying this want, and we think with success. It is not the result of a hurried visit, but of some years spent in the country before the journey described in the book was undertaken. The author says, "The journey upon which the work turns was commenced in 1846, when I visited America for the second time, residing for several months at Washington, during a very critical period in our international affairs, and enjoying throughout the honour and advantage of a familiar intercourse with most of the chiefs of both Houses of Congress, and with many intimately connected with the executive government. So far at the work [illegible] a [illegible] of [illegible] the matter, progress of [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

PICTURE-MODEL OF "THE STORMING OF BADAJOZ," AT THE SURREY ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS.

graining of Cashmere will be opened in a few days. What a treat for the wearers of the famous fabrics of this fairy land!

The Diorama, Regent's Park, has the Valley of Rosenlaui, with its Alpine chorn, and the Interior of Santa Croce, at Florence, with its lights and shadows, and Davison and Gray's Grand Machine Organ.

The *Colosseum*, Regent's-park, has its Panorama of Paris, with the Revolution ction: its Modern Sculptures and Classic Ruins, its Conservatories and Swiss Cottage, and Stalactite Caverns. Add to this "the *Cyclorama*, with its moving Picture of Lisbon and the Tagus, and representation of the Earthquake of 1755. The picture has the broad and beautiful character of De Loutherbourg; and the catastrophe is a marvel of mechanism. There are both day and evening exhibitions, at one-third the price originally charged by the projector for viewing the imperfect Colosseum.

The *Mirioramas* Pictures, Banvard's at the Egyptian-hall, Piccadilly; and Risley and Smith's, in Leicester-square, are both day and evening sights.

The *Dulwich Picture Gallery* is open every day, except Friday; the admission by free tickets, to be obtained of Colnaghi and Puckle, Cockspur-street; Graves and Co., Pall-mall; Ackermann, Strand; Jeffries, Cheapside; and Moon, Threadneedle-street; but not to be procured in Dulwich. The collection is strong in the Flemish and Spanish Schools.

The *Cosmorama*, Regent-street, has a new and superior set of pictures.

The *Polytechnic Institution* has some Dissolving Views of Van Diemen's Land, besides its Bude, Hydro-oxygen, and Electric Lights, our old friend, the Diving Bell, and the Diver, &c.

Madame Tussaud has refreshed (?) her collection from Stanfield Hall. This is the best Exhibition of Wax-work ever known; and Mrs. Salmon's figures would have melted with indignation in the rivalry.

The *Wonder of the Sea* is the name of a strange creature to be seen at the Cosmorama Rooms. It has lately been captured off the Northumbrian coast, and has been shewn at Newcastle; the exhibitor associating it with the Sea-Serpent.

Vauxhall Gardens will be open under a new *régime*, both of amusements and refection. A considerable sum has been expended in reviving this olden place of entertainment.

The *Surrey Zoological Gardens* have the new Picture-Model of the Storming of Badajos, which we have Engraved; then there is the Concert, the Zoological Collection, &c.

The *Museums*, we venture to say, will be thronged. The British Museum is now completed internally. The Great Zoological Gallery is an especial treat for holiday folks; as are also the principal Saloons of Antiquities. Some of the new smaller rooms up-stairs, as the Egyptian, Etruscan, Ethnographical, Coral, &c., are extremely attractive. Do not forget the Portraits in the Long Galleries, perhaps the most interesting ever collected.

The *East India Company's Museum*, Leadenhall-street, is open on Tuesdays and Thursdays, by Directors' Tickets, and on Saturday, free. The contents are Oriental MSS., Sculpture, Implements of War, Oriental Boats, Zoological and Botanical Collections, &c.

The *Missionaries' Museum*, Bloomfield-street, Moorfields, is open free, on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays. It is rich in ethnographical rarities, especially relating to heathen worship, collected by Missionaries during their travels.

The *United Service Museum*, in Middle Scotland Yard, Whitehall, is open throughout the year; the admission being by Tickets from Members, who are upwards of 4000 in number. The principal objects are models of implements of war, by sea and land, natural history specimens, &c.

The Museum of the College of Surgeons, in Lincoln's-inn-fields, is open daily to the public, except Friday and Saturday, from twelve to four; the admission being by a Fellow or Member's introduction or order. It is rich in specimens of Natural History, Comparative Anatomy, Physiology, and Pathology.

The Museum of Economic Geology is still in Craig's-court, Charing-cross; but the handsome suite in Piccadilly is nearly ready for the collection. It is open to the public, daily, and free; it contains Mineralogical and Geological Specimens, Models of Mining Machinery, &c.—each specimen fully described; the object being to afford practical information to all who are engaged in manufacturing pursuits connected with Geology.

Sir John Soane's Museum, 13, Lincoln's-inn-fields, is open on Thursdays and Fridays. The admission is by free tickets, to be applied for a day or two before. The visit is a rich treat for the lover of architectural antiquities of Egypt, Greece, and Rome; and there are some matchless pictures by Canaletti and Hogarth.

The *Royal Institution Museum*, in Albemarle-street, may be viewed daily, by a Member's free order. The collection consists chiefly of specimens of British Minerals. The Laboratory of the Institution, too, is well worth inspection.

The *Zoological Society's Museum*, in their Gardens in the Regent's-park, may be inspected at the same time with their Living Collection, which now numbers nearly one thousand animals. The public are admitted to the gardens on Mondays, at sixpence each.

The *Society of Arts*, in the Adelphi, open their Establishment daily, except Wednesday, free to strangers, the Model Room is extremely interesting; and Barry's pictures have been cleaned.

The *Thames Tunnel*, though much less frequented than formerly, has its fair quota of visitors.

The *Tower of London* continues a reactive. The Horse Armoury and the Regalia may be seen, each for a sixpenny fee, daily. To see the other portions, requires a special order: the White Tower is a stupendous specimen of the old fortress.

Cremorne Gardens, on the Chelsea bank of the Thames, have their day and evening attractions. A representation of the Siege of Moultan is among the latter.

Beaherville Gardens, "The Elysium of England," will be opened on Monday.

The American Bowling Saloon, 393, Strand, is a novelty, in idea, imported from the "States." In consists of a beautifully embellished apartment, in which the American game of bowls is played. The walls are shaped into panels, inclosing pictures of classic subjects, relieved by looking-glass; the spandrell and other segmental portions are in rich taste; the ceiling has some tasteful medallions, bas-reliefs, wreaths of flowers, &c., and a clever means has been adopted to convert a portion that would otherwise have spoiled the room, into a sort of side corridor or arcade, enriched with pendents, armorial shields, &c. At the end of the room, before dark crimson draperies, are placed casts of the Graces, Dians, Ceres, &c. The embellishments have been executed by Mr. Horwood, of Hoxton, and they are highly commendable specimens of decorative art.

BADAJOZ, AT THE SURREY ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS.

THE great holiday novelty at this Establishment is a Picture-Model of the Town, Castle, Fortification, and out-works of Badajoz, one of the strongest cities of Spain, situate in a vast plain, at the confluence of the River Guadiana with the Rivillas. The model is constructed upon the banks of the lake of the Gardens, which, accordingly, serves for the Guadiana; on the right of the picture is a stone bridge of twenty-eight arches, which communicates with Fort St. Christoval, on the extreme right: on the left flows the Rivillas, which skirts the base of the whole eastern line of fortification, and empties itself into the Guadiana, under the walls of the Castle, which nearly occupies the centre of the picture; the left of which is filled up with the detached forts of San Roque and La Pienrina, the Cathedral of St. John, and other public buildings. The picture has been modelled and painted by Messrs. Danson and Sons, and is a remarkably clever and effective work, equalling, if not surpassing, either of the picture models exhibited upon the same site.

Still-life however, is not one of the attractions of the Surrey Zoological Gardens, and the proprietors have, accordingly, turned Messrs. Southby's pyrotechnic skill to historical account in representative, in conjunction with the picture-model, the celebrated storming of Badajoz, in 1812, which cost General Kellerman eight sentences, yet was taken by Lord Wellington, in the presence of two hostile armies amounting to 80,000 men, and certainly one of the greates of the Hero's "hundred fights." Its leading incidents have been thus vividly described:—

"The Cathedral of St. John's struck ten, when the storming party silently moved forwards—one solitary musket was discharged beside the breach, but none answered it. The divisions were now on the brink of the sheer descent, when a gun boomed from the parapet; the earth trembled; a mine was fired; an explosion; an infernal hissing from lighted fuzees succeeded; and, like the rising of a curtain on the stage, in the hellish glare, the French lining the ramparts in crowds, the English storming parties descending the ditch, were distinctly visible to each other as if the hour was noontide."

"A tremendous fire from the guns of the place, which had been laid upon the approaches to the breach, followed the explosion. Undauntedly the storming party cheered, and brave as they the French answered it; a murderous scene ensued for the breach was utterly impassable. Notwithstanding the withering fire of musketry from the parapets, light artillery was brought to bear immediately upon the breach; and, amidst the grape from every gun upon the works that could play upon the assailants or supporting columns, the British mounted"

* * * * * * *

The contest lasted about an hour; fire-balls constantly lighting up the scene; the cheering and bugles sounding the advance, being heard above the roar, when the place was carried by storm."

The stages of the great struggle are represented with very dramatic effect: as the approach of the storming party, the instantaneous lighting of the whole fortress, the rush to the breach by real troops, the roar of artillery, the conflagration, the explosion, and the victory. The fearful reality with which these movements are enacted, forms a very impressive spectacle, accompanied by music, and altogether producing a perfect illusion. It would be well for mankind if such scenes were confined to planks and canvas, paint and pyrotechy, to show up the waste and wantonness of war! This by the way, however; and we recommend holiday-makers to see this artistic picture, as well as to witness the evening spectacle of the siege; in addition to the more pacific attractions of the Concert, the refreshing gardens, and that "zoological" tenant.

TIMES OF DEPARTURE FOR HOLIDAY EXCURSIONS BY RAILWAY AND STEAM-BOAT.

WE have taken considerable pains to collect, direct from the proper sources, the following information as to the special arrangements for the Whitsun Holidays:—

The *South-Eastern Railway Company* start extra express trains for *Paris* (*viâ* Calais or Boulogne), from their station at *London Bridge*, on Saturday, the 26th inst. at 15 minutes past 7 A.M.; and on Monday, the 28th, at 30 minutes past 9 A.M., arriving in Paris the same day. The return from that capital will be on June 3rd, at 15 minutes past 10 A.M.; reaching London on the 4th, at noon.

Fare, to and fro	...	1st Class	...	...	£3 3 0
Ditto	...	2d ditto	...	...	2 6 0

From the same station (*London Bridge*), the *London, Brighton, and South-Eastern Railway Company* start pleasure trains between London, Brighton, Lewes, Eastbourne, Hastings, Worthing, Arundel, Chichester, Portsmouth, and the *Isle of Wight*; there and back, to either of these places, at *single fares*, to return any day, up to Wednesday, the 30th instant (inclusive); starting at three o'clock P.M. on Saturday, the 26th; Sunday morning, the 27th, at eight o'clock; and on Monday, the 28th, at the same hour. The *South-Eastern* Company will, also, on Whit Sunday, Monday, and Tuesday run first, second, and third class trains to all stations on their main line, to go and return on the same day, at *single fares, to and fro*, starting at 30 minutes past 6 A.M., and returning from Margate at 25 minutes past 6 P.M.; Ramsgate, 10 minutes past 8; Deal, 15 minutes past 6; and Dover, at 15 minutes past 7 o'clock P.M.

By the *South Western* there will also start for a *Parisian* excursion, from the Waterloo Station, on Saturday morning, the 26th instant, at half-past FOUR A.M., trains under the direction of Mr. Crisp, who conducted the late national visit to Paris. The prices for this Whitsuntide trip are:—

First Class, including bed, breakfast, attendance, &c., at first-rate hotel	...	...	£5 0 0
Ditto, ditto, including dinner, wine, &c.	...	...	6 6 0
Second Class, bed, breakfast, &c.	...	...	3 10 0
Ditto, ditto, including dinner, wine, &c.	...	...	4 10 0

ORLEANS.

First Class Trains	...	...	3 3 0
Second Class Trains	...	...	2 2 0

From the same Station will run, also, trains to *Southampton*, *Portsmouth*, and the *Isle of Wight*, starting on Saturday morning, the 26th instant, at 6 o'clock, with a scope of four days for returning, on either of those days; paying for the trip *out* and *home* only the amount paid for one passage—that is, in fact, half price. The same company will run excursion trains for Windsor on Monday, the 28th instant, and on Tuesday, the 29th, starting on each day at 10 o'clock in the morning, for 2s. 6d. there and back.

The other great lines, from the answers we received at their offices, appear to have made no extra arrangements for the coming festival. The unpicturesque nature of the country through which they run, probably suggests that they cannot successfully compete in pleasure excursions with their southern neighbours. Birmingham, Sheffield, Nottingham, and Manchester are rarely made the objects of such trips.

The river *Thames*, too, will have its attractions. There will be excursions both up and down the river. The Hampton Court, Richmond, Kew, and Chelsea boats will be all in play on Monday.

The *Hampton Court Boats* start every day at 10 o'clock, from London-Bridge, calling at all the stations between there and Hampton Court. Fares, there and back, 2s. 6d.

The *Richmond Steam-boats* also commence running on Sunday next, and start at a quarter before 10, from London Bridge.

The *Citizen* and *Iron Steam boats* start every ten minutes from *London Bridge* to *Chelsea*, for 2d., and from thence to *Kew*, 6d., every half-hour. They return up to 6 o'clock, landing passengers at all the piers from thence to London Bridge, on the same terms as the upward fare.

Below bridge, as it is nautically called, there will be plenty of chances for the holiday seeker of River amusement.

The *Prince of Wales* steamer, we see, will start from the *City Pier*, *London Bridge*, on Whit Monday, at nine o'clock A.M., for the *Nore Light*, and a trip round her Majesty's Fleet at Sheerness and in the Medway, returning the same day—a distance of more than 120 miles—for 2s. 6d.

Trip to Margate, calling at *Herne Bay*. The *Royal William* will start from *London Bridge Wharf* on Whit Sunday, at eight o'clock A.M., and return the same day. Fares, 6s. and 7s.; and 4s. children.

The *Old Woolwich Company's Boats*, calling at all the *Piers* between *Lond n Bridge* and *Woolwich*, will start, during the Whitsun week, at least twice each hour; viz. quarter before and quarter after each hour, or as often as necessary. Fare, all the way, 6d.

The *Star Company's Boats* also (*viâ* Blackwall Railway) leave the *Brunswick Wharf*, *Blackwall*, for *Gravesend*, calling at *Erith*, *Purfleet*, *Greenhithe*, *Grays*, and *Rosherville*; the trains for which conveyance leave Fenchurch-street Station, for Blackwall, for the steam-boats, at 9, 10, 11, 12, 20 minutes past 1, 3, 20 minutes past 4, 20 minutes past 5, 6, and 40 minutes past 6 o'clock daily. Fares, to or from London, 1s. and 1s. 6d.

A Trip to Holland—to see the sights at Rotterdam, Delft, the Hague, Leyden, Haarlem, and Amsterdam—will take place on June 9th, to return on the 17th; the expense of which, including all hotel charges, passage there and back, for eight days, will be £6 6s. each traveller!!

Railway Excursion Trains from *Waterloo Station* start on Whit-Monday and Tuesday for *Hampton Court*, at 11 o'clock in the morning, returning from thence at half-past 6 o'clock in the evening, for London Fares, there and back, 2s. A cheap and pleasant ride. The Van-Omnibuses, and other conveyances will be in abundance.

There will be a *Steam-boat Excursion to Hampton Court*, and all intermediate piers, in addition to those enumerated, by the *Cardinal Wolsey*, on cheap terms—as they call it, for the million. She starts from *London Bridge*, *Old Swan Pier*, on Whit Monday, at a quarter-past 9 o'clock. Fare, there and back (on purchasing tickets), only 2s.

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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

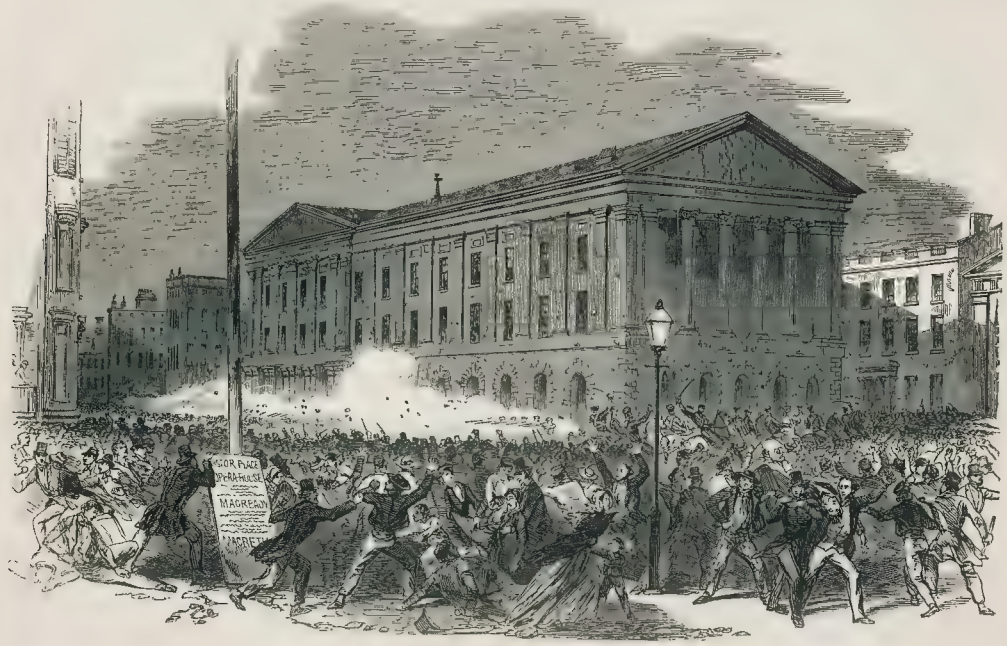
No. 374.—Vol. XIV.] FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, JUNE 2, 1849. [Sixpence.

THE NEW YORK RIOTS.

Theatrical disputes are notorious for their bitterness. The mutual animosities between the faction of "Tweedle-dum" and that which pins its faith upon "Tweedle-dee," have been sung by one of the best masters of English satire, and are as keen in our day as they were in his. In no part of the world, however, are these disputes upon matters of taste carried to such a height as they are among the Anglo-Saxons. The annals of the stage in France, Germany, Italy, and, indeed, throughout continental Europe, present no such examples of protracted and fierce hostility as the celebrated "O.P." riots which disgraced London in the year 1809. The enthusiasm of the French, Germans, and Italians in theatrical matters is always on the side of admiration. They may idolise, but they never execrate an actor or singer. They never, as far as we have heard, wage war against a manager or a performer. Their combativeness is reserved for political questions. With us, however, and with our brothers in America, the case seems to be different. The combativeness of low and vulgar ruffians breaks out now and then upon matters of mere taste; and a mimic war is excited in theatrical circles, which parodies in intensity the more important conflicts of politics, and creates to the full as much ill-will in the limited sphere of its operations. Within the last four or five years London has been the scene of two such feuds: the one to hoot a particular Englishman off the stage, a case to which we do not wish more particularly to allude; and the other, about this time last year, when the French *troupe* of Alexandre Dumas, threatening us with plays in ten and twenty acts, were driven from Drury-lane Theatre by the illiberality and violence of a paltry clique of minor actors, who took the British drama under their absurd protection, and brought disgrace upon the metropolis by their prejudice and vindictiveness against a few unoffending Frenchmen.

But all the theatrical conflicts hitherto recorded sink into insignificance compared with the riot which took place in New York on the 11th of May, on the occasion of Mr. Macready's appearance at the Astor House Theatre; a riot not only disgraceful in the highest degree to the mob of New York, but most deplorable in its results, as causing a loss of life to no less than twenty—one account says twenty-two—individuals. The circumstances of the miserable feud which produced this tragic catastrophe are by no means complicated or of difficult comprehension. It will be remembered by the play-going public of the metropolis that an American actor of the name of Forrest made his appearance here some years ago; that he was very ambitious of being considered a great tragedian; and that, with scarcely an exception, the theatrical critics of the daily and weekly press agreed in considering his high pretensions to be unsupported by anything like genius. In short, his appearance in London was a failure, except in second or third-rate melodramatic parts, in which it was acknowledged that he might pass muster. This Forrest, having more vanity than common-sense, took this failure very much to heart; and, to soothe his egregious self-love, which had been deeply wounded in its sorest part, represented to himself, until he seems to have believed the falsehood, that he had failed, not because he was a bad actor, as he would have done had he been an Englishman, but because the London press and the London public were in a conspiracy to run him down because he was an American! He also chose to link Mr. Macready—the greatest living tragedian, and a gentleman who, in his private capacity, would confer honour upon any station in life—with his failure, and asserted to himself and to his friends that Mr. Macready had bribed the London press to depreciate and abuse him. With this belief in his mind, he endeavoured to revenge himself for his failure, not only by public and private abuse of Mr. Macready, but by going to the theatre on purpose to hiss him—a piece of bad taste, to say the least of it, which showed a total ignorance of the respect due to himself, if not to Mr. Macready. The charge against Mr. Macready, to those who know anything of the London press, was too ludicrous even for comment, and fall to the ground unnoticed, from its own absurdity. The charge, too, which Mr. Forrest brought against the London public, that they conceived a prejudice against him because he was an American, was equally ridiculous. People pitied his hallucination, or laughed at it. They remembered, too, that a very popular American actor had been drawing large houses, and making large profits at one of our theatres but a very short time previously; that, in fact, the enthusiasm excited by the appearance of Mr. T. D. Rice as "Jim Crow"—a popularity which introduced a new favourite into our London streets, gave a contradiction to the calumny, and proved that the London public cared nothing for the country of an actor, provided he had genius, originality, or high talent to recommend him to their favour. Indeed, the assertion displayed such gross ignorance on the part of him who made it, as to defeat its own purpose. People shrugged their shoulders, and felt that it was not alone as an actor that Mr. Forrest was deficient in the qualities which should command respect. In the course of time, Miss Cushman, an American lady, whose genius was unquestionable, made her appearance in Shakspearian characters, and aspired to tread the highest walks of the drama. Her claim was at once acknowledged; genius, in her case was seen to be genius, as mediocrity in the case of Mr. Forrest was seen to be mediocrity; and he and his libels were alike forgotten.

In New York, however, the case was different. As the French journal says, "*Chaque sot a un plus grand sot qui l'admire*," Mr. Forrest had his partisans at home—not among the educated classes, who can appreciate or even understand such high Shakspearian impersonations as Mr. Macready can give, but among the admirers of coarser dramatic aliment, with whom the louder and more vulgar the rant, the greater and more attractive the actor. To this class



[COUNTRY EDITION]

RIOT AT THE ASTOR-PLACE OPERA-HOUSE, NEW YORK.—(SEE PAGE 372.)

he repeated, through the American newspapers, the story of his English reception and its supposed causes. As soon as Mr. Macready set foot in America on his professional tour, the charge was specifically made against him by Mr. Forrest. Judging of the character and practice of London newspapers by those of their own, a large class of people in New York believed what was stated, and a party was formed to hoot the Englishman off the stage. Though Mr. Macready grappled with the charge immediately, and disproved it to the satisfaction of every honourable and impartial person who took the trouble to investigate it, the calumny spread. National prejudice and vanity were enlisted in the cause, and a portion of the ignorant mob of New York, who hate England and Englishmen with an intensity of bitterness difficult either to believe or to account for, took it up in default of more exciting or more important topics. The result ultimately was the deplorable riot recorded in our columns, which has carried death and mourning into many families of New York, disgraced the city, filled the educated classes with regret and humiliation at the misconduct of their ignorant fellow-countrymen, and exasperated that feeling of ill-will against Englishmen, which is the worst feature in the character of the American populace.

To Mr. Macready it must ever be a source of pain and regret that even involuntarily and most blamelessly he should have been the cause of such a catastrophe. Nothing could be more admirable or more heroic than his conduct in the trying circumstances in which he was placed. In consequence of many earnest solicitations on the part of some of the most respectable inhabitants of New York, amongst whose names appears the illustrious signature of Washington Irving—to make another appearance on the stage after the first disturbances of the Monday evening had taken place, Mr. Macready made a sacrifice of his own feelings to their presumed better judgment of what was due—not to himself, but—to their city. His whole conduct was modest and retiring, and not the slightest particle of blame can in any way attach to him for what has occurred. It seems to us, also, that the conduct of the Mayor, the police, and the military of New York was in the highest degree creditable to them; and that the guilt of blood lies not upon their heads, but upon the heads of those who fomented and aided the riot. We are certain that in this country no ill-will need be anticipated in any man's breast against America or American institutions in consequence; and that no American actor or actress will receive other than the kindly reception due to his or her merits, because a New York mob has been betrayed by its ignorance and evil passions into these atrocities. Mobs are mobs all over the world, and brutality and ignorance are twin brothers in one place as in another. Although we deeply deplore the existence of such a spirit amongst any portion of the American people, we know that neither America or England is to be judged of by the floating blackguardism of its large cities; and we are certain that every American gentleman will far more deeply regret these occurrences than any Englishman can do.

We cannot conclude our notice of this catastrophe without expressing our opinion that it is due to Mr. Macready, whose arrival in his own country may be daily expected, that some expression of public respect for the integrity and uprightness of his character as a man and a gentleman should take place immediately on his landing. Opinions differ amongst ourselves as to his merits as an actor. He has his adverse as well as his favourable critics—his article opponents as well as his admirers; but there is no difference of opinion upon his estimable character in private and public life. We do not imagine that one individual in England believes him to have had the slightest jealousy of Mr. Forrest, or thinks the charge brought against him had any other foundation than the preposterous and offended vanity of a man accustomed to applause for splitting the ears of the New York groundlings, and annoyed that no similar applause was to be gained from the severer and juster critics of our metropolis. Americans in London will no doubt be proud to attend such a meeting as we suggest, to testify by their experience that no class of Englishmen reciprocates the ill-feeling of the mob of New York. Such events as these are of too much importance in the history of nations. Were the Oregon or Maine Boundary now in dispute, or were there really a question of Canadian annexation, a riot like this, and the feeling that engendered it, might be in the highest degree prejudicial and dangerous. It is likely, however, that the bad blood caused by this event will cool down; and the Americans in London may, we think, do much towards the desirable consummation, by testifying to the ungrudging and generous hospitality of England to talent, whatever may be its country. Perhaps Englishmen carry this feeling to excess; and, to be a clever foreigner, is but too often to have a better chance of encouragement than to be a clever Englishman.

THE CONVICT JOHN MITCHELL.—The *Neptune* convict-ship, in charge of Mr Deas, as superintendent, landed 82 of her cargo of convicts at Bermuda, and having filled up from that place her number to 300—among whom was the political convict John Mitchell—sailed for the Cape of Good Hope from Bermuda, April 22. Instructions were given to keep Mitchell apart from the other prisoners, partly on account of the shattered state of his health, as he suffered severely from asthma, and also for political reasons. To carry out these orders, the stern cabin pantry had been converted into a cell fitted up as a berth for the convict, and a separate entrance had been made to it, so that he was entirely cut off from contact with the other prisoners. All the convicts on board the *Neptune* on their passage to the Cape were "ticket-of-leave men," their position in the colony dependung upon their conduct on board.

FREDERICTON CATHEDRAL.—It has been, at length, resolved to build this cathedral with a central tower, instead of two triangular towers, as in the original design. The Bishop of the colony (the poorest in the British dependencies) labours indefatigably in the good cause, and has expended on it a sum nearly equal to the whole income of the see for the three years during which he has presided over it. His Lordship collected last year, in England, £2000; since his return to his diocese, the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge have made, at his request, a second grant of £500, and a contract has been taken for building the chancel and tower as high as the base of the spire. A considerable sum is, however, required to complete the internal fittings: and we hope that the consummation of the scheme may depend on the advancement those who "enjoy the luxury of doing good." Much has been already done, and what remains can scarcely be accomplished without aid from home resources. Donations are received at the office of the Society for Propagating the Gospel in Foreign Parts, 79, Pall-mall. The sum still required is not less than £ 0; for labour is very dear in New Brunswick; common masons earning 10s. a day, and the contract price for the walls being 30s. per perch.

HYDE-PARK GALLERY OF MODERN ART.—We learn with much satisfaction that the committee of the Hyde-park Gallery have granted free admission to their exhibition to the studio of the Government School of Design, Somerset House. This is an example we hope to find followed by other exhibitions in the metropolis, as it is calculated to improve the taste of our designers.

A Parliamentary return, presented on Tuesday last, shows the number of officers employed under the Poor-law Board in England and Wales, together with the amount of their salaries during the past year. It appears that there are nearly 8000 of them, whose salaries amount to nearly £400,000 per annum. The return is given as follows:

Description of Offices.	Number.	Salaries.
Clerks	..	£59,471
Chaplains	415	3,140
Medical officers	1,000	21,000
Relieving officers	627	14,000
Masters of workhouses	577	41,000
Schoolmasters	93	2,075
Schoolmistresses	423	5,897
Porters	..	6,000
Nurses	..	..
Inspectors of poor	17	5,600
Treasurers	..	71
Other officers	..	1,.
Total	..	400,868
District auditors	6	1,433
Total inclusive of auditors	8,00	£4..

Officers not paid by fixed salaries are not included in this return, nor are those collectors of poor-rates who are paid by a commission on their receipts. The expense of the Poor-law Commission itself is this year £35,136. Parliament also votes £.60,000 a year for schoolmasters and medical relief. The total charge for working the Poor-law in England alone is, therefore, more than £555,000 a year.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE

The demise of the National Constituent Assembly, and the inauguration of the new Legislative Assembly of the Republic, have both taken place in the most perfect quiet, notwithstanding the predictions of Government *coups d'état*, Socialist insurrections, and all those other spectral creations of Parisian imagination with which our lively neighbours love to frighten themselves. The last moments of the National Assembly, on Saturday evening, were occupied with a proposition of M. Piscon to discuss the question of the instruments of June, with reference to an amnesty. A division took place, when there appeared for M. Piscon's proposition, 281; against it, 285; majority, 5. On the proposition of M. Baze, the Assembly agreed to a vote of thanks to the National Guard and the Army for the eminent services they had rendered to the defence of public order and the protection of liberty during the existence of the Assembly. The President, M. Marrast, consulted the Assembly relative to a motion of M. Degousée for a sitting of the House on Sunday, to regulate the mode of transferring their powers to the Legislative Assembly. M. Dupin opposed the motion as unconstitutional, and the subject dropped. The President then took leave of the Assembly in a pathetic and eloquent speech, in the course of which he enumerated events it had rendered to the nation. In conclusion, he proposed that the Assembly should separate with a cry of "*Vive la République!*" The proposal was carried unanimously, and the President rose from his chair at a quarter to seven o'clock.

On Sunday a preliminary private sitting of the members of the National Assembly took place in the Hall of Conferences, with the object of naming the provisional *bureau*.

M. Keratry, a senior member (he is eighty years of age), presided. The five junior members were appointed secretaries *pro tem.* Among them was a sergeant of the line, named Commissaire. He, as well as the other two non-commissioned officers who have been elected, wore the undress uniform of their respective regiments.

On Monday the Legislative Assembly was publicly opened. Crowds, of whom the great majority were workmen *en blouse*, thronged all the main streets and places leading to the Palais Bourbon, the building selected for their sittings. Troops and all passed off quietly. There was a considerable number of troops in attendance.

No change had been made in the interior of the hall, although the new Assembly only consists of 750 members instead of 900. The representatives of the Montagne arrived first, and filled the three upper lines of benel on the left. In the centre of them were seated, close to M. Ledru-Rollin and Lamennais, the two sergeants, Boichot and Rattier, both wearing their uniform. Boichot occupied the place which Louis Napoleon vacated when he was appointed President of the Republic. Under them sat Generals Cavaignac, Lamoricière, and Baraguay d'Hilliers, MM. Dufaure, and Coquerel. By degrees the members entered the hall. Marshal Bugeaud was greeted and complimented by his numerous friends, and paced himself close to the ministerial bench. General Changarnier was also warmly received. The operas was returned for Lyons and Strasbourg, who were expected to sit in their working clothes, appeared in the dress of gentlemen

At twelve o'clock M. Keratry, the senior member, and the six youngest representatives, amongst whom was Sergeant Commissaire, took their seats at the *bureau*. The representative was, who were formed in knots throughout the hall, hastened to their seats; and, when silence was restored, M. Keratry thus addressed the Assembly:—"Gentlemen Representatives of the First Legislative Assembly of the French Republic.—Heaven, by prolonging my existence beyond the ordinary limit assigned to human life, and the choice of my brave fellow countrymen of Finisterre, who, during upwards of 30 years, granted me their confidence, have called me to this chair. I am aware of all the obligations imposed upon me by that double choice, and I pay a just tribute of gratitude to the double source from which it emanates. I will try, and I hope to succeed, with your co-operation and kindness, to constitute this Assembly, to regularize it, and give it the officers necessary for the regular discharge of its functions. We must first proceed to form the *bureaux* and verify the qualifications of the members. I invite my colleagues to set aside those whose elections may give rise to objections, and reserve them for special reports. As to those which offered no difficulty, the Assembly, I am sure, will validate them without delay."

M. Odilon Barrot, President of the Council, next ascended the tribune, and said, "C itizen Representatives, I propose that the constituting of the Assembly be convoked *de jure* by the wish of the nation and the fundamental compact. The Executive Power must confine itself to establish ng the fact of your meeting, and concerning the hopes expressed by your President. The Government intends to present to you the general *exposé* of the situation of the country, and will hasten to accomplish that duty the moment the Assembly shall be constituted."

The rest of the sitting was taken up with the disposal of the preliminary business mentioned in M. Keratry's address

The nominations of the President and Secretaries in the Standing Committees showed a majority for the Monarchical party of 12 out of 15.

Towards the close of the sitting, M. Lagrange, at the head of a number of the representatives for Lyons, entered from the rear of the committee rooms, and demanded of the President if the troops that surrounded the Assembly were there by his order? He further observed, that, in his opinion, they were only summoned to intimidate the Assembly.

The President replied that the measures had been adopted by way of precaution, and with his consent; and he completely approved what was done.

The verification of the election returns occupied the Assembly the greater portion of the week. During Tuesday's sitting, the members of the Montagne wished to inaugurate the entrance of the Assembly by hailing *La République Démocratique et Sociale*, but the majority refused, and considered their loyalty to the Commonwealth was shown sufficiently by crying aloud "Vive la *République*." Much excitement, however, prevailed, and the sitting was one stormy scene.

Nothing definite has yet been done with respect to the re-construction of the Ministry

M. Keratry, the Provisional President of the Legislative Assembly, was born in 1769. Although belonging to a noble family of Brittany, he warmly embraced the cause of the Revolution. Elected deputy in 18 8, he ever since, both as member of the Chamber of Peers and of the *Corps Législatif*, energetically combated the Government of the Restoration. He was one of the small minority of which Casimir Perrier said, "We are only —— — — — — — — are 30,000,000 out of doors," a fact verified a few —— — — — — — —

RAILWAY INTELLIGENCE.

EASTERN COUNTIES.—The adjourned meeting of this company, for the purpose of electing new directors, was held on Thursday, at the London Tavern. It had, however, been generally advertised that a further adjournment to the 15th of June would be proposed, in consequence of the committee to whom had been entrusted the duty of selecting, for the approbation of the shareholders at large, the eight directors to be appointed, not having completed their labours The meeting, therefore, did not excite the same interest as previous meetings of the same company have done. The chair was taken by Mr. George Mesh, one of the committee of investigation, and the adjournment to the day named was unanimously carried, after some desultory conversation having reference to the preliminary re-action and ultimate appointment of the new Board.

OXFORD, WORCESTER, AND WOLVERHAMPTON.—A meeting of the London shareholders of this company was held at the London Tavern last Thursday, for the purpose of considering their position, and the best course to be adopted at the general meeting to be held on the 8th of June next. James Capel, Esq., being voted to the chair, read a long report of the directors to the shareholders, which embraced all the details of the affairs of the company from 1844 to the present time, and certain steps which the directors deemed expedient for the shareholders to take at the ensuing meeting. After a great deal of very desultory conversation, a resolution was proposed, to the effect, "That all those gentlemen who wished for a committee of investigation should send in their proxies to Mr. Capel, who would go to Worcester and carry their intentions into effect." This was passed unanimously, and a vote of thanks given to the chairman.

LANCASTER AND PRESTON JUNCTION.—On the 24th, at the special meeting in Lancaster, Mr. J. Bushell in the chair, the proprietors, after a somewhat spirited opposition to the joint guarantee with the Scottish Central, confirmed the agreement submitted to them for vesting the line and works in the Lancaster and Carlisle. The net earnings of both companies are henceforth divisible in proportion of 7 to 16; 7 to the Lancaster and Preston, and 16 to the Lancaster and Carlisle. The Lancaster and Preston are to pay the annuity to the Canal Company, and the interest on their debt of £113,000; and the Lancaster and Carlisle to pay all their present liabilities, save that under arrangement with the Scottish Central.

LANCASTER AND CARLISLE.—On the same day and at the same place, the proprietors of this company confirmed their share of the agreement above mentioned with the Lancaster and Preston shareholders.

CALEDONIAN.—At the special meeting of the shareholders on the 29th ult., in Edinburgh, Mr. J. Hope Johnstone in the chair, sanction was given for leasing the Wishaw and Coltness line; and the directors were authorised to notify the forfeiture of their property to all holders of quarter-shares being more than three calls in arrear; also, to all holders of original shares in arrear who could not give security for future payment. The forfeited amount to be forfeited, after the sale of certain shares, will be about £317,000. Power was sought for borrowing £300,000 for the completion of the company's works, but, as a scrutiny of the voting was necessary, the determination of the proposal (which was expected to be favourable to the proposal) was not definitively made known.

FLEETWOOD, PRESTON, AND WEST RIDING.—At the special meeting of proprietors on the 30th, in Preston, Mr. T. B. Addison in the chair, the directors assented without hesitation to a committee of inquiry; and Messrs. Grey, Cowther, S. Riley, R. Gardner, W. Pearce, and J. Atherton were accordingly appointed members of the same.

WISHAW AND COLTNESS.—At the special meeting on the 29th, in Glasgow, W. A. Glasgow in the chair, the agreement with the Caledonian for the lease of the line was confirmed. The Wishaw and Coltness are by this guaranteed ten-and-a-half per cent.

DUBLIN, DUNDRUM, AND RATHFARNHAM.—At the meeting of certain shareholders in Dublin, dissatisfied with part of the present direction, Sir J. Dombrain in the chair, it was resolved to petition the removal of those directors to whom the shareholders objected, and to convene a special meeting for such a purpose on the 25th inst. The proprietors present repudiated all share in the present agency of the directors

BELFAST AND BALLYCLARE.—At the half-yearly meeting of shareholders on the 28th, in Belfast, the Hon. G. Handcock in the chair, the report presented declared no dividend, but affirmed a falling off in the passenger receipts and an increase in the goods' traffic, which last, it was hoped from a reduction of fares, and from the easy terms on which loan capital can now, comparatively, be obtained.

YORK, NEWCASTLE, AND BERWICK.—The committee of investigation have issued their first report, which was presented at the special meeting of proprietors on the 1st instant

Orders, according the dissolution and winding-up of the respective companies, under the Joint-Stock Companies' Winding up Act of 1848, have been, within the last week, obtained in the Vice-Chancellor's Court for the following companies:—Direct London and Manchester; Wisbeach, Peterborough, Birmingham, and Midland Union; Lynn, Norwich, and Yarmouth; Eastern Counties Extension, &c.; Cambridge and Colchester; Northampton, Lincoln, and Hull; Rugby, Warwick, and Worcester; Warwick and Worcester; London and Birmingham Extension.

The line of the MANCHESTER, BUXTON, MATLOCK, and MIDLAND JUNCTION (which pierces the renowned Matlock scenery), has been satisfactorily tested by the engineers, directors, and friends of the company. The works have not been greatly interrupted, in the sections requiring excavation and tunneling, by the incessant small water-courses which the contractors have had to contend with. We shall, on the present occasion, be readers with the shareholders of noteworthy localities of this line.

The return to the House of Lords (obtained by Lord Brougham), respecting the allotment of shares in the WATERFORD, WEXFORD, WICKLOW, and DUBLIN, declares that of 372 shares allotted to three members of the Upper House, 226 shares were taken up; and of 5489 shares allotted to 47 members of the Lower House, 4467 only were taken up.

By September the ABERDEEN line will be carried, it is expected, to within twelve miles of Aberdeen, and into the city itself before the end of the year.

The published terms of the Government loan to the MIDLAND GREAT WESTERN, for the construction of their line from Mullingar to Galway, were on Friday week finally agreed upon, and are as follows: The Government to advance by way of loan £500,000. The Company to be bound to proceed with the line from Mullingar to Galway as speedily as possible. The rate of interest on the entire loan to be 4½ per cent. No part of the principal to be repayable for ten years. At the expiration of ten years the principal to be repayable by ½ per cent. per annum, independently of the 3½ annual interest, which will liquidate the debt in about 30 years. When the railway from Athlone to Galway is constructed, should the nett profits not pay the interest to the Government, then, and in that case, the deficiency is to be made good by the county of Galway and by two baronies of Roscommon

The meeting of the proprietors of the SOUTH WALES, on the 30th ult., in London, with regard to the 5 per cent. guarantee from the Great Western, and other matters, was adjourned for a fortnight.

The anniversary of the foundation of the railway town at Wolverton, established for the accommodation of the servants of the LONDON AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY, and their families, on the 29th ult., by Mr. Cheshy, was duly celebrated on the 26th inst., by various officials of the company. The services were attended by the children of the engine-men and mechanics; and the inconvenient of the day was relished by several other clergymen, besides the usual formalities.

THE NEWPEY, WARRENPOINT, AND ROSSTREVOR was opened on the 28th for public traffic. Trains ran from twelve till eight without any accident occurring. The carriages, plant, and condition of the line are highly spoken of.

MR. BRASSEY, the contractor, has been running a locomotive with a train of materials, &c., over parts of the NORWICH line, which is opened from Haughley to Diss. Great activity has prevailed over the works, which will all be completed in two or three weeks.

The works in the vast tunnel of the LEEDS AND THIRSK, running under Brambope Ridge, have been rapidly urged on. The masonry, &c. of the arches and permanent shafts is nearly closed. Galvanized iron is to be employed in lieuting those parts where the water comes through to any extent, and the whole will be ready, it is thought, before the Leeds end of the line.

MIDLAND RAILWAY.—The adjourned meeting of this company was held at Derby on Thursday, when the committee of investigation not being ready, the meeting was further adjourned to the 4th of July.

ADMISSION OF SOLICITORS.—The list published by the Incorporated Law Society has just been issued, from which it appears that the number of gentlemen applying to be admitted to practise as attorneys in the Court of Queen's Bench is 196, and four have given notice to be added to the list, pursuant to the Judge's order. For the same purpose there have been six notices of admiss on for the last day of the deceased Pear was Hereditary Registrar of the Court of Chancery, and had two livings in his patronage. By his death the annuity left him by his first wife passes to Miss Burdett Coutts.

JOHN BOURKE, FOURTH EARL OF MAYO.

of the late Bishop of Waterford, who succeeds as 8th Earl of Mayo. He is

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY.

The House re-assembled to-day, after the Whitsun Recess.

CANADA

In reply to Mr. CHRISTOPHER, who alluded to the publication of the Canadian papers in the *Times* newspaper before they were in the hands of the members,

Mr. HAWES stated that the papers were not delivered to members on account of the holidays. No favouritism was shown to any particular newspaper. In this case, applications had been made for early copies by the newspapers, which had been acceded to as soon as they were printed; and in many cases it was most important that the Government should avail themselves of the great publicity which the newspapers afforded for making the public acquainted with important public documents. (Cheers.)

SUPPLY.

On the motion for the consideration of the report of the Committee of Supply.

Sir H. WILLOUGHBY rose to move, pursuant to notice, a reduction of £50,000 in the navy estimates, with reference to wages and artificers. The vote of last year was £501,000; that was reduced to £451,000 in the estimates of the present year, being a reduction of £40,000; and what he now proposed was to reduce that amount by £50,000

Sir F. BARING declined the vote, on the ground that, if the naval establishment was to be sustained, the necessary expense must be incurred.

Ultimately the motion was withdrawn, the vote agreed to, and the report received

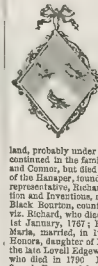
In committee on the Civil Contingencies, Mr. B. OSBORNE took occasion to censure several votes; which, however, after some discussion, were agreed to.

The following bills passed through committee:—The Passengers' Bill, the Registering of Births (Scotland) Bill, and the Clergy Relief Bill. The Police of Towns (Scotland) Bill was referred to a select committee.—Adjourned.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS RECENTLY DECEASED

MARIA EDGEWORTH

It is somewhat strange that so little public notice has yet been taken of the demise of this lady, one of the greatest of our novelists.



The name of Maria Edgeworth will ever rank high in classic English literature. Her biography will scarcely lies important, both from the distinguished position she held for so long a time in the eminent and intellectual society of the country, and from her association with most of our great literati from the era of Johnson to that of Scott and Byron. Of her family and descent Miss Edgeworth might well be proud. The Edgeworths, originally, it is said, established at Edgeworth, now called Edgware, in Middlesex, settled in Ireland in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, about the year 1583

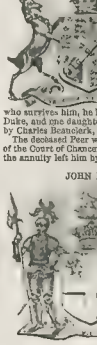
Roger Edgeworth, a monk, who wrote a sermon against the Reformers, being smitten, like his master, Henry VIII., with the bright eyes of beauty, like him, after having been a defender of the Catholic faith, renounced it, and married. His sons, Edward and Francis, went to Ireland, probably under the patronage of Essex and Cecil, as those names have since continued in the family. The elder brother, Edward, became Bishop of Down and Connor, but died without issue; and the younger branch, who was Clerk of the Hanaper, founded the house of Edgeworth of Edgeworth's Town. Its last representative, Richard Lovel. Edgeworth, Esq., the celebrated writer on Education and Inventions, married first, Anna Maria, daughter of Paul Elers, Esq., of Black Bourton, county Oxford, and had by her, one son and three daughters, viz. Richard, who died in 1795, aged 31; Maria, the distinguished novelist, born 1st January, 1767; Emmeline, married, in 1802, to John King, Esq., Anna Maria, married, in 1794, to Dr. Beddoes. Mr. Edgeworth married, secondly, Honora, daughter of Edward Sneyd, Esq., of Lichfield, and by her he had a son, the late Lovell Edgeworth, Esq., of Edgeworth's Town, and Francis, who died in 1799. His third wife was Elizabeth, another daughter of Edward Sneyd, Esq., and by her he had one father of Charles Sneyd Edgeworth, Esq., of Edgeworth's Town, and several other children, of whom the only survivor, Honora, is wife of Captain Beaufort, R.N. Mr. Edgeworth married fourthly, Frances Anne, daughter of the Rev. Daniel Beaufort, Rector of Collon, and by her two sons and four daughters, of whom the eldest, Frances Maria, married Lest ck P Wilson, Esq.; the second, Harriett, married the Very Rev. Richard Butler, Dean of Connemore, and the third, Sophia, married Henry Fox, Esq.

A distinguished scion of the race was the celebrated Abbé Edgeworth, who attended Louis XVI to the scaffold.

Miss Edgeworth was born in England in 1767, and, having been educated under the care of her excellent father, began to write more than fifty years ago. From that period her literary career is known to all: it displayed the most brilliant ability and the most unwearying usefulness. To enter into the details of it and of her domestic existence of perfect happiness and virtue would far exceed our limits. Hers was a life passed in her own home, among her kindred, or in visits to her friends. We refer the reader for particulars to her memoirs of her father, to the letters of Miss Seward, and especially to Lockhart's "Life of Scott." The author of "Waverley" received the author of "Castle Rackrent" at Abbotsford with all but Royal honours. He hailed her as the great genius of Ireland, and he acknowledged that it was the inspiration of her books which led him in the first attempt of his own immortal productions. Scott was not to what Miss Edgeworth has written at once proves that his estimation was not beyond the truth. The very enumeration of her works, all admirable in their way, would be too long for this notice. She addressed herself to every rank and age. Her "Frank" and her "Parent's Assistant" are unrivalled as books for children. It has in fact been truly remarked, that no child of any intellect at all can resist their charm. Among her novels, we would name "Vivian," "To-morrow," "Absentee," and "Patronage," her famous "Castle Rackrent," "Ennui," "Modern Grisselda," and last, not least, her "Helen." The "Treatise on Practical Education," and the "Essay on Irish Bulls," on which her father assisted, and her father's Memoirs, are also admired contributions to her pen. Miss Edgeworth lived to the great age of eighty-two; yet, to the last day of her life her faculties remained unimpaired, and the fascination of her society was as great as ever. Those even who met her in for a few mornings call, would remain for hours, loth to terminate her conversation. The latter years of Miss Edgeworth's life were passed between Edgeworth's Town and the rectory at Trim, the residence of her brother-in-law, the rector, the amiable and agreeable Dean Butler—himself a well-known scholar and antiquarian. Trim rectory is in the vicinage of Laricor, great in the recollections of Swift and Stella; and not far from it is the birthplace of Wellington: so great that this locality combines the memory of three of the greatest minds of Ireland.

Miss Edgeworth was expected at the rectory the very day on which the news of her death arrived. She died at Edgeworth's Town on the 21st instant: she had driven out in her carriage in her apparent usual health on that day, when she felt a sudden weakness, and returning home, she, in the course of a few hours, gradually and gently sank into death. An intimate and poetical, in announcing her demise to a friend, writes thus:—"I feel it difficult to express my deep regret for Miss Edgeworth's sudden and totally unexpected death. You cannot well imagine the charm of her society, the mingled simplicity and superior sense; she was never occupied by self; one was sure of pleasing her in whatever way one engaged in; she would laugh like an Irishwoman in exuberant enjoyment of any pleasant subject; her warm-hearted benevolence, aided by her warm-hearted love of country, was delightful. I never felt greater pride or gratitude in the affection of any one, male or female, than in her."

WILLIAM-AUBREY-DE-VERE BEAUCLERK, NINTH DUKE OF ST. ALBANS.



His GRACE died on the 26th ult. at his residence in Piccadilly, after a lengthened illness, arising from injuries received some months since by a fall from his horse, whilst hunting. He had completed his 68th year, having been born on the 24th March, 1781. He was twice married: his first wife was the well-known Mrs. Coutts, by whom he had without issue, 6th August, 1837, and bereavement to the Duke an annuity of £10,000, with the beautiful villa of Holly Lodge, Highgate. His Grace married, secondly, 20th May, 1839, Elizabeth Catherine, youngest daughter of the late General Joseph Gubbins, of Kilrush, co. Limerick, by whom,

who survives him, he leaves a son, William Amelius Aubrey De Vere, present Duke, and one daughter, Diana De Vere. The house of Beauclerk was founded by Charles Beauclerk, son of King Charles II., by Eleanor Gwynn

His Grace was also Hereditary Registrar of the Court of Chancery, and had two livings in his patronage. By his death the annuity left him by his first wife passes to Miss Burdett Coutts.

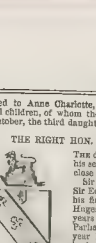
JOHN BOURKE, FOURTH EARL OF MAYO.

This nobleman died, at Berated Lodge, Passage, on the 2nd of his afternoon, Mrs. Smith, on the 23rd ult., having attained to his 84th year.

His Lordship was a member of the same ancient family as that of the Marquis of Clanricarde, was son of Joseph Deane, 3rd Earl of Mayo, the distinguished churchman who became eventually Archbishop of Tuam. He married 24th May, 1792, Arabella, fourth daughter of William Mackworth Praed, Esq., of Bilton House, Devon, but by her (who died 19th November, 1844) he had no issue. The family honours devolve, consequently, on his nephew, Robert Bourke, esq., only son

married to Anne Charlotte, only daughter of the Hon. John Jocelyn, and has several children, of whom the eldest, Richard-Southwell, Lord Naas, married, last October, the third daughter of Colonel George Wyndham, of Petworth.

THE RIGHT HON. SIR EDWARD KNATCHBULL, BART.



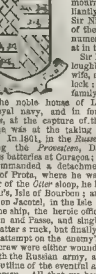
THE death of this Baronet occurred on the 24th ult., at his seat, Mersham Hatch, Kent, where he had resided in close retirement since his resignation of office.

Sir Edward was born 20th Dec., 1781, the only son of Sir Edward Knatchbull, the eighth Baronet, by Mary, his first wife, daughter and co-heir of William Wynne Hugessen, Esq., of Provenders, in Kent. For many years he took an active part in public life; he sat in Parliament as member for his native county from the year 18.9; and was regarded not only as one of the leaders of the Tory party, but as the strenuous advocate of the agricultural interest. From 1834 to 1835 he held office as Paymaster of the Forces, and was again appointed to the same important situation on the return of Sir Robert Peel to power, in 1841; but he retired altogether from political life in 1845, on the announcement being made that Sir Robert had resolved on a Repeal of the Corn Laws.

The family of Knatchbull is one of great antiquity in Kent, and has possessed Mersham Hatch, in that county, since the reign of Henry II.

Sir Edward was twice married: by his first wife, Annabella Christiana, daughter of Sir John Hobywood, Bart., he had, with other issue, a son and heir, now Sir Norton Joseph Knatchbull, Bart.; and by his second, Fanny Catherine, eldest daughter of Edward Knight, Esq., of Godmersham Park, Kent, he has left a large family

REAR-ADMIRAL SIR NISBET JOSIAH WILLOUGHBY, C.B., K.C.H.

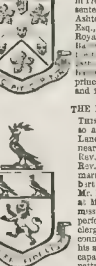


IT has been our melancholy duty of late to have to record the deaths of some of our most eminent commanders. A fortnight since, Sir Robert Wilson and Sir Edward Paget, who both achieved high reputation in the hard-fought fields of the Peninsula, were placed on the mournful category; and now we have to add a brilliantly distinguished member of the sister profession, Sir Nisbet Willoughby, who rose to fame by a series of the most enterprising and gallant services, far too numerous and too important to be more than glanced at in this brief memorial

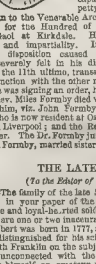
Sir Nisbet was born in 1777, the son of Robert Willoughby, Esq., of Asply House, Notts, by his second wife, a daughter of James Bruce, Esq., of Wester Kinlock; being thus descended, paternally, from the same family as that of Lord Middleton, and maternally, from the noble house of Lauderdale. At the age of thirteen he entered the Royal Navy, and in four years after was a midshipman of the *Orpheus*, at the capture of the French frigate, *Duguay Trouin*. In the year 1795 he was at the taking of Malacca, and in 1796 fought at Amboyna and Banda. In 1801, in the *Russell*, at Copenhagen, he distinguished himself by boarding the *Provsteen*, Danish block ship; in 1804 he stormed the enemy's batteries at Curaçoa; in 1807 served at the passage of the Dardanelles, and commanded a detachment of seamen and marines at the attack on the Island of Proto, where he was severely wounded. Subsequently, when commander of the *Slaney* sloop, he headed the seamen and marines at the capture of St. Paul's, Isle of Bourbon; and while commanding the *Nereide*, made a gallant attack on Lancel, in the Isle of France, for which he received promotion. In the same ship, the heroic officer participated in the conquest of the Isles of Bourbon and Passe, and singly engaged two French frigates and a corvette, which latter a ruck, but finally escaped. Not long after, in a daring but unsuccessful attempt on the enemy's squadron in Port Sud Est, Sir Nisbet had nearly all his crew were either wounded or killed. Subsequently he served as a volunteer with the Russian army, and was taken prisoner. The foregoing is but a slight outline of the eventful and brilliant career of one of England's most gallant seamen. All that we have space to add is, that Sir Nisbet received the honour of knighthood in 1837, was appointed Naval Aide-de-Camp to the Queen in 1841, and became Rear-Admiral in 1847, and that he was on the "good service pension" list, as well as in the receipt of a pension for wounds.

His death occurred on the 10th ultimo, at Montagu-street, Portman-square, after a fortnight's suffering. The gallant officer was never married.

SIR JOHN SMYTH, BART., OF LONG ASHTON, COUNTY SOMERSET.

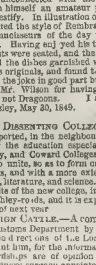


THIS opulent Baronet, whose decease was recently announced, was son of the late Thomas Smyth, Esq., of Scapleton, by Jane his wife, only daughter of Joseph Whitchurch, Esq.; and grandson of Sir John Smyth, elected M.P. for Bristol in 1754, and created a Baronet in 1763. The family name is one, Sir John Smyth represented the old Barouetical family of Smyth of Long Ashton, and was lineally descended from Thos Smyth, Esq., M.P. for Somersetshire, a zealous supporter of the Royal cause during the great Civil War



THE REV. MILES FORMBY.

THIS gentleman, whose death occurred in a manner so awfully sudden, was a well-known clergyman in Lancashire, of much worth and private worth, and a near connexion, by marriage, of Sir Robert Peel. The Rev. Miles Formby was the fourth son of the late Rev. Mr. Formby, of Formby Hall, Lancashire, and married Caroline, third daughter of the late Sir Robert Peel's brother, Lawrence Peel, Esq., of Ardwick. Mr. Miles Formby held the incumbency of the church at Melling, near Liverpool, and was also in the commission of the peace for the county of Lancaster. He performed his duties most efficiently, both as a clergyman and a magistrate. He founded a school in connexion with his church, and he was unremitting in his attentions to the sick and poor. In his magisterial capacity, besides being continually actively engaged at petty sessions, Mr. Formby usually sat as assistant-



chairman to the Venerable Archdeacon Brooks, in presiding over the quarter sessions for the Hundred of West Derby, held in the Court-houses of the great Gaol at Kirkdale. He administered justice with invariable intelligence and impartiality. In private life, his agreeable manners and amiable disposition caused him to be generally beloved, and his loss will be severely felt in his district. Mr. Formby's death occurred thus: he was, on the 11th ultimo, transacting business at the Sessions-room, Ormskirk, in conjunction with the other magistrates, apparently in perfect health, when, while he was signing an order, he fell forward and instantaneously expired.

The Rev. Miles Formby died without issue. He had six brothers, three of whom survive him, viz. John Formby, Esq., the eldest, also a magistrate for Lancashire, now a resident at Ostend, in Belgium; Dr. Formby, an eminent physician in Liverpool; and the Rev. James Formby, Rector of Frindsbury, near Rochester. The Dr. Formby just mentioned, and his brother, the late Rev. R. Hesketh Formby, married sisters of the Rev. Miles Formby's wife.

THE LATE SIR ROBERT WILSON.

(To the Editor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.)

SIR,—The family of the late Sir Robert Wilson are indebted to you for the account, in your paper of the 19th inst., of the career and brilliant services of the brave and loyal-hearted soldier whom they mourn.

There are one or two inaccuracies, however, which they desire to see corrected.

Sir Robert was born in 1777, and was the *second* son of Benjamin Wilson, Esq., F.R.S., distinguished for his scientific attainments, who maintained a controversy with Franklin on the subject of "Heat and Cold," which was entirely unconnected with the eminent landscape-painter of the same name, although himself an amateur painter of great merit, as his imitations of Rembrandt testify. In illustration of this fact, I will mention that, on one occasion, he imitated the style of Rembrandt so closely in a small etching, that all the great connoisseurs of the day were deceived, and gave large sums for an impression. Having set up and published a print, he invited them all to dinner. When the guests were seated, and the covers removed, they observed, to their astonishment, all the dishes garnished with the same etchings which they had valued so highly as originals, and from which the dinner returned in the disguise of a meal. All took the joke in good part but one individual, who rose from table, and never forgave Mr. Wilson for having thus overreached his judgment. The 15th are *Nisbet's* and Dragoons. I am, Sir, Editor, your very obedient servant,

Abbotsley, May 30, 1849. HERBERT RANDOLPH.

NEW DISSENTING COLLEGE.—The Independents have for many years past supported, in the neighbourhood of the metropolis, three separate institutions for the education especially of theological students, namely, Homerton, Highbury, and Coward College, the committees of which, at a meeting held on Tuesday, resolved to unite, so as to form one really efficient college, with a larger staff of professors, and with a more extended course of study in the various branches of theology, literature, and science. An eligible piece of ground has been purchased for the site of the new college, in St. John's-wood, at the junction of the Avenue and Finchley-road, and it is expected that the building will be completed by the autumn of next year

FOREIGN CATTLE.—A communication has been made to the Secretary of the Customs Department by Sir Denis Le Marchant, stating that he has received the directions of the Lords of the Committee of Privy Council for Trade to acquaint him, for the information of the Commissioners of the Customs, that Dr. Lordships are of opinion that horses and goats need not be examined by the veterinary surgeon appointed by the Crown, but that the custom should be continued for cattle, sheep, and pigs. The necessary orders have accordingly been issued.

FATAL RIOTS IN NEW YORK.

THE ATTACK UPON THE ASTOR-PLACE OPERA-HOUSE.

CARRYING THE WOUNDED TO THE HOSPITAL.

We have advices from New York this week to the 16th ult., from which we learn that a serious riot took place on the 10th ult. at the Astor-place Opera, in that city, originating in a dispute between Mr. Macready, the English, and Mr. Forrest, the American, tragedian. So alarming did the riot become, that the militia eventually fired upon the people, twenty of whom were killed and many others severely wounded. The mob had fired the theatre, but were prevented by the soldiers and police from destroying the building. Mr. Macready subsequently took his departure for Boston.

It is necessary to explain that the American tragedian, Mr. Forrest, succeeded in persuading himself, and many of his friends, who are for the most part in the lower walks of life, that he had been ill-treated in England through the influence of Mr. Macready, who was supposed to be jealous of his fame. Mr. Forrest attempted to fasten this ill-treatment upon his English rival; and, notwithstanding the denials which have appeared from that gentleman, has succeeded in making his admirers believe there was some truth in his charge. This led to a mob demonstration against Mr. Macready on a former occasion in New York; and, in consequence, it was announced that he would not again appear on the boards of that city. Whereupon a number of influential persons addressed him a card, calling on him to reappear, assuring him of their determination to stand by him, and support him in his attempt. This roused the angry feelings of that portion of the public who were opposed to him, and believed they had succeeded in driving him from the American stage; and another demonstration was organised for the evening of the 10th, when he was to appear in "Macbeth." A large crowd accordingly collected outside the theatre from an early hour of the afternoon, and when the doors were opened a strong detachment of the police was found to be in possession of a good point in every quarter of the house, above and below. There were just seven ladies present, two of whom were in a private box in the second tier

The overture was played without any demonstrations of disorder. The witch scene was got through without interruption. On Mr. Macready's first entrance he was greeted with tremendous applause. The house, it was apparent, was in his favour, hundreds to one. But there were groaning and hissing, and the party in the parquette directly down to the orchestra was tremendously uproarious, doubling their fists at Macready as he came forward, and bidding him "Be off! be off!" &c. The first act was nearly all dumb show

At length, the uproar became perfectly frantic, and the friends of order were requested from the stage to keep quiet. This gave an opportunity of estimating the numbers of the rioters, and they appeared to be not more than a dozen in the parquette, and some forty to fifty in the amphitheatre. They were removed, and the performance proceeded. Meanwhile the crowd outside increased. Stones were thrown against the windows (which were carefully barricaded inside), and there was one hour of uninterrupted smashing of glass, accompanied by the most frantic yells of the mob. Some of the stones (and, at times, a volley of them appeared to be thrown together) broke down the barricades in places, and came in among the audience. One stone hit the great glass chandelier.

But through all this the play went on. Nobody on the stage appeared alarmed, though many of the missiles were falling on the stage. Mr. Macready, particularly, preserved his equanimity admirably; and the spectators say that they had never before seen the fifth act of "Macbeth" so splendidly and perfectly performed

From time to time there were pauses in the uproar from outside, and intermissions in the assault of stones; and about nine o'clock the rioters were so far checked by the militia and police, that the closing scenes in the tragedy were distinctly heard and appreciated. Mr. Macready was called out, and bowed his acknowledgments of the warm plaudits which greeted him on his appearance. About this time there was a renewal of the din outside; and, just as the curtain rose for the farce, two members of the national guard were brought into the house, badly hurt by stones from the mob.

At this instant the report of a volley of musketry was heard, and almost instantly another, and another. A pause ensued: several of the rioters were dragged into the box entrance below, and put among the rest, under a strong guard.

The prisoners taken from the inside of the theatre during the play, and who were under guard of the police in the bar-room below, in their rage set fire to the place, which blazed up alarmingly, but was extinguished by the officers This was directly under the parquette. Some of the killed and wounded rioters having been carried into the theatre, the curtain fell upon the half-finished farce. Just at this moment (some quarter of an hour after the first round of vollies) a second was commenced, and proved fatal to several.

The first round had been fired at the command of the sheriff, after proclamation to the crowd to disperse. The mayor ordered the second discharge, the mob having pressed upon the military dangerously after the first volley. The first volley was fired in Astor-place, the infantry having their rear to the theatre, a little on the left oblique. The second was fired directly down the same street. This discharge proved fatal to a man who was in the act of getting into the car on the railroad, and who was shot dead by a chance bullet that struck him in the breast. Amongst the mob fifteen fell dead upon the spot. Several were wounded; of whom some died subsequently; making the number of killed twenty-two, up to the 10th ult., and of thirty badly wounded several of whom, it was said, were not expected to live.

Mr. Macready left the theatre and reached his hotel, nearly opposite, in perfect safety, accompanied by two or three of his friends The next morning after the affray, at an early hour, he left the city in disguise, and proceeded to Boston, where, at the last accounts, he was at the house of a friend, waiting for the next steamer to England

Some hundred or more rioters were taken and confined in the lobby below; some others were carried to station-houses. Among the captures was that of Judson, editor of *Ned Buntline's Own*, who was found giving the word to a portion of the mob to fire (stone) when he should say the word

The mob, having been broken up, retired sullenly, threatening to arm and return. General Sandford, the commander of the 1st Artillery division, therefore, sent to the arsenal for a detachment of artillery, which promptly arrived, under Colonel Yates; and the field-pieces, loaded with canister and grape, were placed on each side of the theatre. A strong guard was kept on duty at the theatre all night.

During the riot outside, the principal persons busy in staving in the panels of the theatre doors were thoughtless youngsters of about eighteen; but in the background were men applauding, crying, "Go it," occasionally cheering, and swearing at John Bull, &c.

The Theatre itself was in imminent dangor, there being furious cries of "Tear it down!" "Fire it; burn the damned den of the aristocracy," &c.; "Groans for Macready!" "Cheers for Edwin Forrest," &c. One orator cried out—"You can't go in there without a ticket—I paid for a ticket, and they would not let me in, because I hadn't kid gloves and a white vest"

Brickbats and stones began to be fired freely at a body of infantry stationed at the door, some with an intention to strike fire from their bayonets. The soldiery endured it with commendable patience before they fired in self-defence.

The military force consisted of a troop of horse and a body of 210 infantry, all belonging to the volunteer militia of the city. The horsemen were first tried, but, failing to disperse the mob, the foot came upon the ground; the crowd was so great that a charge of bayonets was impossible. On the two nights following apprehensions were entertained of a renewal of the riot, for the purpose of destroying the Opera House; but, as a strong force was on the spot, no attempts were made.

An inquest was held on the bodies of fifteen persons killed, and the Jury returned a verdict—"That they came to their deaths by gun-shot wounds from balls fired by the military by order of the civil authorities of the city; and that the circumstances existing at the time justified the authorities in giving such order to fire."

THE LAST VOLLEY

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

CAMBRIDGE.

Sir William Browne's medals have been thus adjudged:—*Greek Ode*—J. D. Williams, Trinity College. *Latin Ode*—D'Arcy W. Thompson, Pembroke College. *Epigrams*—J. D. Williams, Trinity College.

DOWNING PROFESSORSHIP OF THE LAWS OF ENGLAND.—Andrew Amos, Esq., M.A., formerly Fellow of Trinity College, has been unanimously selected as the successor in the Professorship of the late Professor Starkie, by the electors, the Archbishops of Canterbury and York, and the Masters of St. John's, Clare Hall, and Downing.

TYRWHITT'S HEBREW SCHOLARSHIP.—The following gentlemen have been elected to the above scholarships: F. B. D. Barnadge, B.A., Caius College, First Class; C. E. Stuart, B.A., St. John's College, Second Class.

OXFORD.

At a Convocation held on Wednesday last, the following gentlemen were nominated Masters of the Schools:—Rev. James F. Tweed, M.A., Fellow of Exeter College; Rev. Thomas Henry Sheppard, M.A., Oriel College; and Rev. Henry R. Cornish, M.A., Magdalen Hall.

Fifty pounds are to be granted out of the University chest to Dr. Ogle, Clinical Professor, for the purpose of forming a small collection of such books, plates, and materials of medicine as may efficiently elucidate its modern practice.

THE NEW BISHOPS OF VICTORIA AND PRINCE RUPERT'S LAND.—His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury having appointed Tuesday last for the consecration of the Bishops designate of Victoria and Prince Rupert's Land, a large number of prelates and other dignitaries of the Church assembled in Canterbury Cathedral shortly after ten o'clock, whilst the Cathedral close was crowded with visitors anxious to be present at the solemn and interesting ceremony. Many years have elapsed since a Bishop was consecrated in the metropolitical church at Canterbury, although, in earlier times, the ceremony was rarely performed elsewhere. On the present occasion, the ceremony of consecration took place at Canterbury Cathedral in consequence of the recent establishment of St. Augustine's Missionary College in that city. It was thought appropriate that the two new Bishops being, strictly speaking, missionary Bishops, the setting apart of them to their high office should be performed near to the college founded for the express purpose of raising up a body of efficient missionary clergy. Full choral service having been performed, at its close the Archbishop took his seat within the rails of the communion table, when the Right Rev George Smith, D.D., of St. Mary Hall, Oxford, Bishop elect of Victoria (Hong Kong), and the Right Rev. David Anderson, D.D., of Exeter College, Oxford, Bishop elect of Prince Rupert's Land, were then introduced to the Archbishop, and the usual preliminary formalities having been proceeded with, the two bishops designate retired. Up to this time they were vested in their rochets—the episcopal habit, without the lawn sleeves, &c. After the lapse of a few minutes, during which some perfect silence reigned throughout the sacred edifice, the Bishops designate returned habited in full episcopal robes. The remaining portion of the consecration service, as set out in the Book of Common Prayer, was proceeded with, and the Archbishop, by the imposition of hands, admitted Dr. Smith and Dr. Anderson to the office of Bishops in connexion with the English Church. Dr. Smith and Dr. Anderson purpose starting for their distant dioceses in the course of a few weeks. Both the right rev. prelates will be accompanied by clergymen, schoolmasters, and catechists.

CHARITY SCHOOLS OF LONDON.—The anniversary meeting of the charity schools of London will be held in St. Paul's Cathedral on Thursday next. There will be no previous rehearsal on the Tuesday, the committee wishing to save the expense which has been always incurred, and which was defrayed out of the funds of the society.

BISHOP IN AFRICA.—At the late Church Missionary Meeting, the Rev. Hugh Stowell threw out a hint that a fund might and ought to be raised for the purpose of founding a bishopric in Africa, either at Sierra Leone or Abeokuta; and that the first Bishop to preside over the interesting see should be a native of Africa, a second Cyprian.

NATIONAL SOCIETY.—At the annual meeting of the National Society, which will take place on the 6th instant, Mr. George Anthony Denison intends to move the following resolution:—"That it is the opinion of this meeting, that no arrangement which shall involve the compulsory imposition of any management-clause whatever, as a condition of State assistance, or of any condition whatsoever, except the legal tenure of the site, and the right of inspection, as defined and ascertained in 1840, can be satisfactory to, or ought to be, accepted by the church." A similar resolution was moved and withdrawn at the annual meeting of last year.

SAINT MARGARET'S CHURCH, WHALLEY RANGE.

THIS new structure, a highly creditable specimen of church architecture, was consecrated by the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Manchester on the 26th ult., and opened for public worship on the following Sunday. It is situated at Whalley Range, Moss Side, in the parish of Manchester.

The style of the Church is Decorated. The plan consists of a nave, 64 feet by 19 feet 10 inches (to the centre of the pillars); north and south aisles, 45 feet by 11 feet 11 inches; chancel, 33 feet by 18 feet; chancel north aisle, 24 feet by 10 feet; north porch, 11 feet by 10 feet 8 inches; and tower, 19 feet square. The spire is a stone broach, with an ogtasie, and has two tiers of spire lights; its height is 72 feet 6 inches. The whole height of tower and spire, from the ground to the top of the cross, is 172 feet. The whole length of the interior, from the west door to the east wall, is 116 feet. The height of the nave, 33 feet 6 inches; of the chancel, 31 feet 6 inches. The walls are faced externally with Southcram stone, with worked quoins, parapets, and dressings. All the pillars and arches, as well as the internal quoins and jambs of the doors and windows, are of Leeds stone. The windows at west end of aisles and of tower are pointed, of two lights; that at east of south aisle is of three lights. The side windows of the aisle are of three lights, under pointed segmental arches, as are also the two-light windows of the clerestory, those on the south side of the chancel are of two lights, with a four-de-lis pattern of tracery; and the east window is an admirable composition of three lights. The windows of the aisles are filled with stamped glass, and the tower window and the chancel east window contain painted glass. The chancel steps are of stone, incised with texts; the pavement is tiled in pattern; and the passages of the naves and aisles

WHALLEY RANGE CHURCH, MANCHESTER.

are paved with stone, in which are inserted, alternately, hot-air grates and tiles, a border of red and blue tiles running on each side of the stone. The altar table is of cedar. The east wall of the chancel is draped with crimson cloth. The prayer desk and the choristers' benches are of carved oak, and are arranged north and south in the chancel. The eagle lectern, of carved oak, is at entrance of chancel; the pulpit, of walnut wood, is at north-east angle of the nave; and the font, of Caen stone, stands at north-west side of the cross passage. The roofs are open; that of the clerestory has moulded principals, king-posts, and cambered tie-beams, the spandrils are filled with tracery. The chancel roof is canted. There are no arches between the chancel and its aisle, the east end of which is walled off as a vestry; and the remainder is occupied by the organ, in front of which is an unglazed window of stone looking into the chancel. Messrs. Locke and Newsham are the builders; Mr. T. F. Harrison is the architect. The laying of its foundation stone was the first act of the first Bishop of Manchester, and it has been completed within a year, at a cost of £6000. There are also endowments in the Consols to the amount of £2000. There is accommodation for 500 worshippers, one-third of the seats being free.

CURIOSITIES.—III.

WHITSUN ALE JUG.

THIS representation of a Whitsun Ale Jug is taken from an excellent specimen in the interesting Museum collected by T. Crofton Croker, Esq. The jug is of white earthenware, and the word WHIT, and the date 1649, and the characteristic flourish underneath it, are painted blue.

Whitsun Ales were festivals formerly common at Whitsuntide, in which ale formed the predominant liquor, and hence arose the metonymy; although there has been a vast amount of pains employed to trace the name to other sources. As the money requisite for the feasts was collected by the church-wardens of the parish, Whitsun Ales have also been called Church Ales. They were kept on Sundays, notwithstanding their low and profane revelry; and entries often occur in church-books of disbursements in these unholy pastimes; with which, however, are oddly mixed up charges for repairs of the church, maintaining of orphans, &c.

WHITSUN ALE JUG.

Mr. Dunce has left us the following details of the Whitsun Ale:—"Two persons are chosen, previously to the meeting, to be lord and lady of the ale, who dress as suitably as they can to the characters they assume. A large empty barn, or some such building, is provided for the lord's hall, and fitted up with seats to accommodate the company. Here they assemble to dance and regale in the best manner their circumstances and the place will afford; and each young fellow treats his girl with a ribbon or favour. The lord and lady honour the hall with their presence, attended by the steward, sword-bearer, purse bearer, and mace-bearer, with their several badges or ensigns of office. They have likewise a train-bearer or page, and a fool or jester, drest in a party-coloured jacket, whose ribaldry and gesticulation contribute not a little to the entertainment of some part of the company. The lord's music, consisting of a pipe and tabor, is employed to conduct the dance. Some people think this custom is a commemoration of the ancient *Drink-laus*, a day of festivity formerly observed by the tenants and vassals of the lord of the fee within his manor; the memory of which, on account of the jollity of those meetings, the people have thus preserved ever since. The glossaries inform us that this Drink-lean was a contribution of tenants towards a potation or *Ale* provided to entertain the lord or his steward."

PARIS FASHIONS FOR JUNE.

FROSTS and politics no longer stay the flight of Fashion, which has resumed her empire, and now appears to us under the most light and refreshing toilettes. *Barèges* are very much in request; decidedly, this fine tissue, so soft and silky, quisite elegance: to show them to the greatest advantage, the under skirt is worn of watered *gros de Naples*. Wreaths of light flowers are worn, starting from the shoulders, re-attaching themselves by a bouquet in the centre of the bodice, from whence escape two garlands ornamenting the skirt, and looping it up as high as the knee by a tuft of mixed flowers. The wreaths *à la Marie Stuart* are in vogue: they are very becoming to some faces, but less so than flowers at the side to many.

In bonnets, some attempts have been made to adopt the *Marie Stuart* form, but this eccentric fashion has failed. Bonnets of an open and circular form, closing under the chin, are the prettiest wear. The ornaments of flowers, ribbons, or feathers are placed very low at the side. The *Veilleuses*, in black or white lace, are very graceful. Coloured blonds, which last year were so *récherché*, are this summer little worn.

Mantles differ little in form; those of *taffetas glacé* are most generally adopted: they are trimmed with frills of the silk pinked. The darkest shades are most worn. The long square shawls of white cashemere *barège* are very becoming to young people, and China crapes very *récherché* for ladies. Pelerins of net or embroidered muslin, are rather *en vogue*; but, to make amends, the double Spanish mantilla, which so gracefully envelopes the wearer in rich lace, denotes exquisite taste.

PARIS FASHIONS FOR JUNE.

W. C. MACREADY, ESQ.—FROM THE MINIATURE, BY THORBURN.

transparent and cool, unites all the qualities for pretty summer dresses: it is at once simple or elegant, according to the purposes to which it is applied, or to the colours which are chosen. Dark shades make charming walking dresses, while paler tints form transparent and light costumes for summer *soirées*. The great advantage of woollen *barège over* muslin is that it does not "tumble." Striped taffetas, with variegated grounds, are still much in favour. The *nuits* of dresses differs very little from that of the spring; always very high for the morning, very low for the evening. Net dresses, spangled with gold or silver, are of extreme elegance.

People already direct their attention to country and sea-side toilettes, which are simple and elegant.

Morning Dressing-gowns of muslin, trimmed with lace and over white silk; robes of book muslin, over slips of coloured *glacé* silk; natural flowers in the hair and at the waist; will certainly be preferred for their becoming simplicity.

It is whispered the straws of Italy, with broad waving brims, trimmed with a little tuft of simple feathers placed *en chenue* at the side, will at length resume their *vogue*. Does there really exist a head-dress more suitable to guard against the rays of the sun, encircling and protecting better a pretty face, than these magnificent straws?

MR. MACREADY.

THE escape of this distinguished English tragedian from the rabid fury of a New York mob will be found prominently noticed upon the opposite page. We have here a far more pleasant duty in presenting to our readers—a portrait of this estimable gentleman, from a print engraved by Posselwhite, from a miniature by Thorburn, the transfer of which to our columns has been obligingly permitted by the publisher, Mr. Holloway, of Bedford-street, Covent-garden. The print is very nicely executed, and is dedicated, by permission, to the Marquis of Lansdowne.

William Charles Macready was born in London, March, 1793; his father was a native of Dublin, wrote the farces of "The Irishman in London" and "The Village Lawyer," and other dramatic pieces, and was proprietor of several provincial theatres. He intended his son for the legal profession; but the youth's own views are said to have been directed towards the pulpit. He was educated at Rugby, where he enjoyed high reputation.

Mr. Macready's earliest performances were at Birmingham, Sheffield, and Newcastle, where he was an especial favourite; he next appeared at Dublin, Bristol, and Bath in leading tragic characters. His success soon reached the metropolis; he was offered an engagement by the managers of Covent-garden Theatre, where, Sept. 16, 1816, he appeared, for the first time, before a London audience, as *Orestes*, in the "Distressed Mother." He passed the high ordeal

with great éclat; considering that John Kemble was then performing the whole range of his characters previous to his retirement, Kean was playing with effect, and Charles Young and Miss O'Neil were in high repute.

We shall not be expected to detail our tragedian's three-and-twenty years' career. The retirement of Mr. Young may be said to have left Mr. M. nearly at the [illegible] rank; remarking us, by the way, of an excellent remark in the Times, that, whatever his opponents might say, it was an indisputable fact that he never Mr. Mac only was absent the poetic drama languished in the shade, and was led into immediate life when he returned to breathe over it."

Neither will space allow us to do more than advert, in general terms, to Mr. Macready's noble efforts to revive the national drama at our patent theatres. His reform at Covent Garden Theatre will long be recollected, with gratitude, by all lovers of the drama; called into existence in accordance with the second season; yet, in two little years, he did more for the dramatic art than his predecessors had accomplished in many seasons. The regret of the public was most eloquently expressed at a valedictory entertainment given to our tragedian in Freemasons' Hall, at which his royal highness the Duke of Sussex presided. Mr. Macready was, however, subsequently induced to open Drury-Lane Theatre with a series of Shakspearian revivals, as well as restorations of the classic drama, the completeness of which has never been questioned. The reproduction of "Ariane and Gabrina," another sinful and sensational drama, may be referred to as the most picturesque and poetic subject of its class; Mr. Stanfield painted some of the scenery; the costumes were a paragon of classicality and chastness of colour, and the entire performance was of a character unusually good and completely characteristic. Yet the labour was not commercially successful; and in June, 1843, Mr. Macready retired from the management. He was shortly after presented with a magnificent piece of plate, by his friends in the United America, and was successful throughout the United States. On his return to Europe he went to Paris, and there played with success; and he next reappeared in London, after an absence of about three years and three years. During the last seven years, his most successful performances have been, from time to time, illustrated in this Journal. The object of his recent visit to the United States was a series of farewell performances.

Mr. Macready is a firm supporter of every branch of the fine arts, and is liberal to his less fortunate brethren. In all the relations of private life he is endeared to a very large circle of friends by his integrity and exemplary character.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, June 3.—Trinity Sunday
MONDAY, 4.—Caroline Bowles married Southey, 1839.
TUESDAY, 5.—St. Boniface. Full Moon 10h 27m P.M.
WEDNESDAY, 6.—Length of day, 16h. 30m.
THURSDAY, 7.—Corpus Christi. Sun rises 3h. 47m.; sets, 8h. 10m.
FRIDAY, 8.—Mrs. Siddons died, 1831.
SATURDAY, 9.—Sun rises 3h. 46m.; sets, 8h. 12m.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE
FOR THE WEEK ENDING JUNE 9

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
h m A.M. h m P.M.	h m A.M. h m P.M.	h m A.M. h m P.M.	h m A.M. h m P.M.	h m A.M. h m P.M.	h m A.M. h m P.M.	h m A.M. h m P.M.
3 18 3 40	4 12 4 35	5 6 5 29	5 59 6 23	6 53 7 17	7 48 8 12	8 44 9 8

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA, COVENT-GARDEN.—Third Night of the season. ON TUESDAY NEXT JUNE 5th will be performed, for the [illegible] time, Donizetti's celebrated Opera, LUCREZIA BORGIA, adapted by Felice Romani, Mdme. Doria Grisi, Mdlle Angri (her first appearance in that character), Mdlle Marini, Mdlle Dorus Gras

the recorded experience of eminent medical men, who have visited the sick in the dense and unwholesome districts of such cities as London, Manchester, Glasgow, and elsewhere; and conclude their quotations by a striking one from Dr. Rush, a well known philosopher and physician of the last century. "To all natural events," says that gentleman, "the author of nature has kindly prepared an antidote. Pestilential fevers furnish no exception to the remark. The means of preventing them are as much under the power of human reason and industry as the means of preventing the evils of lightning and common fire. I am so satisfied of the truth of this opinion, *that I look for the time when our courts of law shall punish cities and villages for permitting any of the sources of malignant fevers to exist within their jurisdiction.*"

The British Parliament has already legislated on this conclusion, as regards the "Health of Towns." The Board are of opinion that another step should be taken in the same direction, and recommend the immediate abolition of Quarantine, and the substitution of general sanitary regulations upon all ships in port. They are persuaded that these would far more effectually extinguish epidemic disease, and afford better protection to the uninfected on ship-board; whilst it would relieve passengers and crews from grievous inconvenience, abate the motives for concealment of sickness and for false representations as to its nature, greatly lessen commercial expenses, and remove obstructions to the free transit of goods and uninfected persons which the existing system of Quarantine occasions.

The report, from first to last, is an admirable document; and the Board deserve the thanks of the public for the pains they have taken to elucidate the truth on a most important subject, and to provide effectively for the public health, by enlightening it upon the true causes, and the true means of prevention or alleviation of epidemic diseases. We trust it will be attentively studied, not only in Great Britain, but throughout the civilised world; in order that we, and other nations linked to us by commerce, amity, and intercommunication, may act in concert on the matter, for the advantage of each, and of humanity in general.

COURT AND HAUT TON.

THE COURT AT OSBORNE.

The Queen and the Prince Consort, with the youthful members of the Royal family, enjoyed uninterrupted retirement at their marine palace in the Isle of Wight until Wednesday last, on which day the Court returned to Buckingham Palace.

The Duchess of Kent and Prince Ernest of Leiningen were the only visitors during the stay of the Court at Osborne. The former returned to town on Saturday, and Prince Ernest took leave on Tuesday.

THE COURT AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE

Her Majesty and the Prince Consort, with the Royal children and suite, arrived at Buckingham Palace at ten minutes past six on Wednesday evening. The illustrious party were received at the Palace by the Lord Chamberlain, the Master of the Horse, and the Ladies and Gentlemen of the Household. On the evening her Majesty honoured the performance of the French Plays with her presence. The Prince Consort attended a meeting of the Geological Society at Somerset House after his return to town.

Last evening (Friday) the Queen gave a grand concert of vocal and instrumental music at Buckingham Palace, to which a distinguished circle of the nobility were invited.

This day the Court leave town for Windsor Castle, where it will sojourn during the ensuing Ascot Races.

HER MAJESTY'S DRAWING-ROOM.

The Queen held a drawing-room on Thursday afternoon in St. James's Palace Her Majesty and the Prince Consort, attended by the Royal suite, arrived from Buckingham Palace shortly before two o'clock, escorted by a detachment of the Royal Regiment of Horse Guards. The Duchess of Cambridge, accompanied by the Hereditary Grand Duke and Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, had attended the Hereditary Princess Cadogan, Mr. Edmond Mildmay, and Major Stephens, had previously arrived at the Palace to attend the Court. His Royal Highness Prince George, and his Royal Highness Prince Henry of the Netherlands, were also present. The Royal visitors had an interview with the Queen in the Royal closet before the general company were introduced.

Her Majesty wore a white satin, trimmed with bouquets of corn-flowers and tulle, and ornamented with diamonds. The petticoat was of white satin, trimmed in the same way. Her Majesty's head-dress was formed of feathers and a wreath of corn-flowers and diamonds. The white satin was of Spitalfields manufacture.

The Duchess of Cambridge wore a petticoat of white plaid, trimmed with Brussels lace the stomacher of emeralds of the largest size and diamonds. The train was of the richest white satin, trimmed to correspond. Her Royal Highness wore a splendid tiara of diamonds, necklace and lace lappets. The necklace and earrings were brilliants and emeralds.

The Hereditary Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz wore a train of light blue satin, richly embroidered and bordered with silver, and trimmed with a roulleau of silver bullion; the stomacher adorned with large pearls and brilliants. The petticoat was of lace over white satin. Her Royal Highness wore a magnificent garland of diamonds and pearls, and a pearl necklace.

The drawing-room was very fully attended, and in the diplomatic circle several distinguished foreigners were presented to the Queen

Among others remarkable costumes worn by ladies of distinction attending the Court, we may instance those of

The Duchess of Beaufort, who wore a costume de cour, composed of a train of rich silver grey and white brocaded silk lined with white satin, and very elegantly trimmed with costly point d'Alencon and pearls; corsage and sleeves to correspond, with trimmings of the same lace; skirts of white taffetas d'Italie glacé, trimmed with point d'Alencon, bows of ribbon, and agraffes of diamonds. Head-dress of ostrich feathers, point d'Alençon, lappets, and a profusion of diamonds.

The Countess of Kinnoull, who wore a train of apricot glacé, covered with silver lama tulle, and trimmed with rich silver blonde, berths and corsage to correspond; dress of handsome Brussels lace, with slip of peach blossom gros de Naples, and bows of silver ribbon, and diamonds. Head-dress, ostrich feathers, handsome silver blonde lappets, diamonds, and pearls.

The Viscountess Sidmouth, who wore a white glacé silk jupon, elegantly festooned with tulle, intermixed with pink roses; manteau of white silk, lined with pink glacé, and trimmed with a roulleau; bodice to correspond, enriched with tulle and bouquets of roses. Head-dress, feathers and Brussels lace lappets; ornaments, diamonds.

The Queen Dowager.—The Queen Dowager accompanied by her Serene Highness Prince Ernest-Leiningen, and attended by a numerous suite, left Marlborough House on Monday for the Les House Hotel, Worthing, where her Majesty contemplates sojourning for a week or ten days. The inhabitants of this favourite watering-place welcomed the arrival of her Majesty by the presentation of a loyal address, agreed to at a public meeting held in the Town Hall. The Royal party take frequent carriage airings in the neighbourhood of the town, and her Majesty appears to enjoy the sea breezes exceedingly.

The Conde de Montemolin, eldest son of Don Carlos, and claimant of the Crown of Spain, is (it is rumoured) about to marry Miss De Horsey, daughter of Mr. Spenser De Horsey and the late Lady Louisa De Horsey, sister of the present Earl of Strafdroke. There is some mystery about the affair; and the Conde, it is said, is at variance with his brother on the subject.

The Lord Chamberlain has issued invitations for a grand ball at Buckingham Palace on Wednesday, the 13th inst.

The Duke and Duchess of Cambridge and the Princess Mary, and the Hereditary Grand Duke and Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg Strelitz, arrived at Cambridge House on Monday, for the season, from their cottage at Kew. His Royal Highness dined with the members of the Nulli Secundus Club on Tuesday evening, at the Clarendon.

The Cabinet Ministers and many members of the aristocracy left town on Saturday last for the holidays; most of them returned on Wednesday, to attend the Queen's Drawing-room on the following day.

On Wednesday last, his Excellency the Turkish Ambassador again displayed his magnificent hospitality at the residence of the Embassy, in Bryanston-square.

Ball at the Turkish Embassy.—We are requested to state that the [illegible] and other [illegible] Ills *fête* were executed by Messrs. Batsam and Crooke, of Oxford street.

Almack's.—The first ball of the second subscription is fixed to take place on Thursday next.

Marriage in High Life.—On Wednesday, at St. George's Church, Mayfair, Miss Meyrick, eldest daughter of Colonel and Lady Laura Meyrick, and niece of the Duke and Duchess of Cleveland, was led to the hymeneal altar by Mr. Chevries Hoare, of the 5th Dragoon Guards. The bride, who was very beautifully attired, was attended by a train of eleven bridesmaids, four of whom were her own sisters; the Lady Rachel Russell, Lady Louisa Eliot, Lady Margaret Butler, the Hon. Miss Cotton, Miss Philpotts, Miss Augusta Somerset, and Miss Gertrude Vane making up the number. Several of these young ladies were attired in pink satin costumes, and the remainder in blue dresses of a similar material. The Bishop of Exeter performed the ceremony, which was attended by a large circle of the friends of both parties. The bride's presents were of the most superb description. The Duke and Duchess of Cleveland, with characteristic munificence, presented their fair niece with a purse of £10,000, and other relatives made valuable additions to the *fiancé's* jewel-case.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

Royal Maternity Charity.—On Tuesday, about forty of the warmest friends of this institution sat down to dinner at the Lord's Tavern, given for the commemorate its anniversary. Lord Robert Grosvenor presided, and in a very feelin manner advocated the claims of the charity, which, he said had now been in existence for nearly 100 years, and had, during that period, administered relief to more than 400,000 poor married women. The past year presented an increase of 231 cases. A number of appropriate toasts were proposed and duly responded to during the evening. The amount of subscriptions announced was about £250.

Society of Friends of Foreigners in Distress.—The annual dinner in aid of the funds of the society took place on Saturday evening, in the London Tavern. His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge presided. The company, amounting to about 200 gentlemen, included his Excellency Count [illegible] Bunsen, Baron Rehmann, Count Hardenberg, Baron Rosenkrantz, and from the report, it appeared that the receipts during the past year amounted to £6634 6s 4d, and the expenditure to £3146 4s, leaving a balance in the treasurer's hands of £668 2s 4d. The number of individuals relieved since the establishment of the society, independently of their wives and children, amounts to 11,160, but these persons received relief in 76,271 instances. Amongst the objects are persons from Africa, North and South America, West Indies, Asia, Australasia, Belgium, Denmark, France, Germany, Greece, Holland, Ionian Islands, Italy, Portugal, Russia, Spain, Sweden, Norway, Switzerland, and Turkey. In the past year 726 persons were assisted in returning to their own countries. The objects of the institution are to grant relief to indigent foreigners here, without distinction of country or religion, especially to those who are not entitled to parochial aid; and to furnish the means to such as are desirous to return to their own countries. The subscriptions received during the evening amounted to upwards of £300, including £50 from her Majesty.

Hungerford Market Company.—The half-yearly general meeting of the proprietors was held on Wednesday. The report of the directors stated, among other matters, that the new fish-market was completed and occupied, presenting a most attractive appearance, and by the accommodation afforded to the public calculated to improve the trade of the market. The report was received and adopted, and the retiring directors re-elected.

Solicitors' and General Life Assurance Society.—On Wednesday, the third annual meeting of this society was held at the Gray's Inn Coffee House, Holborn. From the report it appeared that during the past year the society had received 335 proposals for assurances to the extent of £118,514 0s. 8d., and had issued 214 policies, covering assurances to the amount of £89,069 18s., producing an annual premium of £2797 18s. 10d. The number of existing policies was 586, and the amount £959,449 9s. 8d.; and the annual premiums payable in respect to such was £8343 0s. 6d. No more than two deaths had happened in the year, involving a loss of £800 only. The premiums received on the lapsed and expired policies amounted to £1052 16s 9d, whilst the total claims since the establishment of the society had only amounted to £1398. The report was deemed satisfactory, and adopted unanimously.

Abney Park Cemetery Company.—On Tuesday, the annual meeting of this company was held at the London Tavern, for the purpose of receiving the report, and electing two directors. The report stated that the company received on account of funerals, in the past year, was £2214; and that the payments were £1760. The balance at the bankers' was £1100. After some discussion the report was agreed to, and a dividend of 5s. per share was declared.

British and Foreign Unitarian Association.—On Wednesday the twenty-third annual meeting of this association was held at the Chapel, Essex-street, Strand, immediately after a very eloquent sermon on behalf of the society had been preached by the Rev. John Scott Porter, of Belfast. The meeting was very numerously attended. The chair was occupied by James Heywood, Esq., M.P. The Chairman, in his opening address, explained that the principal objects of the society were to afford pecuniary relief and assistance to congregations in different parts of the country; to extend its views by the publication and distribution of books and tracts; and to promote in every legitimate way the great principles of civil and religious liberty. It appeared from the treasurer's report that the income of the society for the past year had been £1030, and the expenditure £1040. The receipts were of an average amount, upon the whole, but there had been a falling off to the extent of £120 in the annual subscriptions

Surrey Dispensary.—The anniversary festival of this valuable institution, established in 1777, was celebrated on Wednesday evening, at the Bridge House Hotel, Southwark; Mr. Freshfield, in the unavoidable absence of the High Sheriff of the county, in the chair. From the report it appeared that [illegible] number of patients admitted during the last few years has been from [illegible] 00; that the subscriptions are not now sufficient to supply the increasing wants and applications for relief, and was chiefly owing to which account up to Midsummer, 1848, which showed that £200 stock belonging to the charity was sold to reimburse the balance due to the bank on the 24th June, 1847. The property belonging to the charity consists of £6967 19s. 3d. Three-and-a-Quarter per Cents, the dividends on which amount to £202 4s 2d per annum, and the house and premises in Great Dover-street, in the Borough, purchased in 1811. The entire increase cost to the charity of each patient cured is about [illegible] so that for the insignificant sum of three farthings per day one annual subscription may, in the course of the year, provide the means of restoring no less than five or six poor persons to health.

League of Universal Brotherhood.—The second annual meeting of this body was held on Wednesday evening, at the Crown and Anchor, in the chair. The report stated that at the last meeting two resolutions were adopted, one having reference to the holding of a peace convention in Paris in August last, the other to the putting forth of efforts on the part of the association to secure an extension of the penny postage system to the world. In accordance with the first resolution, a deputation proceeded to Paris in July last year, but the steps of the deputation were barricaded by obstacles which proved insurmountable. A peace congress was, however, held in Brussels in September, and it was resolved that it should be the first of a series of such congresses to be held in the different capitals of Europe. Numerous branches of the association had been held in this country, and 1000 petitions had been sent to Parliament in favour of the set ement of international disputes by arbitration instead of war. Alliance was then made to prepare for a peace congress in Paris in August next, to which M. Lamartine and other eminent political men in France had expressed adhesion. A ship was about to be launched in America, to be called *The Pacific*, for the purpose of conveying to France those who were desirous of taking part in the approaching congress. With regard to what was termed "ocean penny postage," it was observed that envelopes had been prepared, and extensively disposed of, having on them a device conveying the idea of a universal penny postage system. The importance of the object to the Colonies was then pointed out. To show the progress of the movement, it was stated that the League's publication, *The Band of Brotherhood*, had now reached [illegible] ion of 7000 copies. The protests of the friends of peace had of late been received with increased respect; and it was hoped that the appeal made by them would eventually be responded to by the convulsed nations of the earth. Resolutions in accordance with the objects of the society were agreed to.

Berth-in Philanthropic Profession.—[illegible]—The anniversary evening the eleventh annual meeting of the members and supporters of this benevolent association was held at Mr. Titchener's, No. 145, Fenchurch-street. The report stated that the society was established during the past year, principally for our less fortunate fellow creatures, in age, sickness, and distress, by allowing them 5s. per week in their hour of need and during their life. The society's operations do not appear to be of a very extensive character, although the benevolence of its purpose would appear to entitle it to a larger support than it enjoys. The amount of donations and subscriptions since the foundation is £1238 5s. 6d., which sum has been distributed amongst the pensioners, £1093 18s.; salary to secretary, £60 10s.; printing, stationery, &c., £81 18s. 6d.; balance at banker's, £94 4s. The report concluded by an appeal to the benevolent for increased support, and after its adoption, the meeting separated.

Royal Naval School.—The eleventh anniversary festival of this institution was held on Wednesday, at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street. The Right Hon. the Lord Mayor presided on the occasion. Among the company present were the Earl Waldegrave, the Marquis of Thomond, Lord Byron, Admiral Sir J. Ommanney, &c. From the report it appeared that the council had been enabled to carry on the school during the past year without encroaching upon the invested capital, and that, by the observance of the strictest economy in the expenditure it had been brought within the receipts. The expenditure had been considerably diminished, but, on the other hand, the receipts had also proportionately decreased, the balance at the end of the last year being £1795 7s. 7d. In the course of the evening, contributions to a considerable amount were announced by the secretary.

Artists' Annuable Fund.—On Tuesday, a dinner of the members and friends of this excellent institution took place at Anderton's Hotel, Fleet-street; Mr. E. Landells in the chair. The object of this society is to raise a provident fund for the aid of artists of the higher class, who may from old age [illegible] to learn from the speeches of the chairman and the secretary, Mr. [illegible] that the above object has been effectively carried out, yet so as to leave a considerable sum in the hands of the treasurer. The guests were very numerous on Tuesday; and during the evening, in addition to the usual loyal toasts, the interests of art and artists and literature were propitiated in some graceful speeches. The health of Mr. Macready, the friend of artists, was drunk in the course of the evening, contributions to a considerable amount were announced by the secretary.

Artists' Amicable Fund.—On Tuesday, a dinner of the members and friends of this excellent institution took place at Anderton's Hotel, Fleet-street; Mr. E. Landells in the chair. The object of this society is to raise a provident fund for the aid of artists of the higher class, who may from old age [illegible] to learn from the speeches of the chairman and the secretary, Mr. [illegible] that the above object has been effectively carried out, yet so as to leave a considerable sum in the hands of the treasurer. The guests were very numerous on Tuesday; and during the evening, in addition to the usual loyal toasts, the interests of art and artists and literature were propitiated in some graceful speeches. The health of Mr. Macready, the friend of artists, was drunk in the course of the evening, contributions to a considerable amount were announced by the secretary.

Journeymen Bakers' Short-time Movement.—A public meeting of the Operative Bakers' Society was held at Zion Chapel, Union-street, adjoining Whitechapel Church, on Wednesday evening, for the purpose of taking into the present degraded state of the journeymen bakers, and to petition Parliament to pass the bill about to be introduced to the House of Commons by Lord Robert Grosvenor for the abolition of night-work in the baking trade. The meeting was taken by Mr. G. Thompson, who explained that the object of the proposed bill was to confine the labour done in bakehouses between the hours of four o'clock in the morning and six o'clock in the evening, with the exception of certain articles which were essential to the proper conduct of such establishments. Mr. Webbe, a master baker, moved a resolution declaring that the meeting deplored the existence of the present system of night-work, of unlimited hours of labour, carried on in the baking trade, which was proved to be productive of a great amount of demoralisation, misery, degradation, and premature bodily decay to a large and important class of the community, and inflicted a flagrant wrong on those employed in the baking business, by depriving them of the necessary time for mental, moral, or religious improvement, or even rational enjoyment or recreation, and that it was the duty of all persons to assist in eradicating the evil. He contended that this was a master's question, as well as a journeyman's, and that as there was no chance of coming to any satisfactory arrangement, it was necessary to apply to Parliament. The motion was unanimously agreed to, as also a second, pledging the meeting to petition Parliament to pass the bill introduced by Lord Robert Grosvenor, and requesting the metropolitan members to support it.

Improvements in the City.—The alterations which have been [illegible] for the new street, commencing at Cannon-street, are rapidly advancing. Within the last few days nearly the whole of the immense mass of [illegible] has been removed, so as to afford a large clear space between Dowgate Hill and Watling-street. The old burial-ground of St. John the Baptist and St. John Zachary is covered with vast piles of rubbish, and will, when cleared, form a portion of the new street. Immediately the materials of the houses already down shall have been removed, the workmen will proceed with the new thoroughfare in its advance towards St. Paul's.

Opening of a New Roman Catholic Chapel.—A new Roman Catholic Chapel, to be called the Oratory of St. Philip, was opened on Thursday, in King William-street, Strand, in the premises lately used as a store-room for Messrs. Kinahan, the distillers. High mass was celebrated, and a sermon was preached by the Right Rev. Dr. Wiseman. Another service was performed in the afternoon, at five, when the Rev Mr Newman preached.

Extensive Fire.—Discovery of Dead Bodies.—On Monday night, shortly after nine o'clock, a fearful fire, which was not extinguished until nearly midnight, and not an il a serious quantity of property had been destroyed, broke out in Blenheim-street, Oxford-street. The premises were in the occupancy of Mr. George Truman (late Alderson and Co.), lead-merchant and [illegible] terer. The flames originated in the warehouse adjoining the Blenheim Dispensary; that building (the warehouse) containing a vast quantity of oil, turpentine, and other equally inflammable articles, caused the fire to progress with unusual swiftness, so that before an engine had time to reach the place, the warehouse and all it contained became wrapped in one immense sheet of flame. The fire at the same period was rising high into the air, and illuminating not merely the west end of London, but the reflection could be perceived from the various metropolitan bridges and other lofty eminences. The firemen did all that was possible to save the Dispensary from the ravages of the flames; but another warehouse, belonging to Messrs. Aldgrson, running under it, also became ignited, and all their efforts were thus frustrated. The flames were not subdued until twelve o'clock, and not until the extensive warehouse in which they originated was burned out and the valuable contents consumed, the building under the Dispensary seriously damaged by fire and water, and the lecture-room of the Dispensary injured by fire, &c. The whole damage, it is stated, will not be far short of £20,000. On the firemen entering a kind of lumber-room, parallel with the first floor leads, their attention was directed to the remains of two or three human beings, which were charred by the fire. The heads were off, and it is supposed that the bodies had been used for anatomical purposes (the premises formerly in the possession of a medical gentleman), from the fact of many of the bones having been sawed through. Although every inquiry has been made for the purpose of learning how the disaster occurred, nothing satisfactory could be gleaned. The greater portion of the property was insured in the Phœnix Fire-office[illegible]

A second very Extensive Fire took place on Tuesday morning at two o'clock in Willow Bank, Bermondsey, which was attended with a large loss [illegible] The flames commenced in the premises belonging to Mr Clapham, [illegible] and leather-dresser, whose property covered an immense area of ground, the tanning and drying-houses being on one side, whilst the lofty stores and warehouses stood on the opposite side. Before any assistance could arrive the greater portion of the works were enveloped in flames; and so great was the heat, that the houses in Crimscroe-street were obliged to have torrents of water scattered over them to prevent their ignition. In spite of the endeavours of the firemen the flames crossed the carriage road, and fired almost simultaneously the extensive works of Mr Hugman, in the same line of business. These latter buildings were equally capacious as the former, and when the two were fully alight the scene was terrific. The flames were not entirely extinguished until near six o'clock. The official report returns the greater parts of Mr. Clapham's property as being destroyed, and the fireman's house adjoining considerably damaged by fire. The goods, chattels, and contents were insured in the Sun. The bark-houses, mills, and leather houses of Mr. Hugman are also returned as being "all but destroyed;" and the Fellmongers Arms Tavern, on the opposite side of the road, the property of Mr. C. Head, as damaged by fire. Mr. Hugman was insured in the Sun office.

Births and Deaths.—For the week ending May 26th, the return of the Registrar-General gives the following results:—Deaths, 897; births, 1311. The public health, as shown by this present return, exhibits a decided improvement. The 897 deaths are fewer than in the corresponding week of any former year since 1846. The number, which had suddenly increased by 200 deaths above the average in the preceding week, has now fallen as much below it. As compared with that week, the decrease is most apparent in the deaths arising from consumption and inflammation of the lungs. From the former diseases there died in the last week 103 persons (the average being 145), while in the previous week the number was 133. From the latter disease (or pneumonia) 61 died, being exactly the average of the last week, while two weeks before the number completed their second year, while in the previous week the deaths which occurred at the same age were 57. In this return, the mortality from bronchitis still exceeds the average by 18 deaths. The only disease which has increased by a marked extent is hooping-cough, from which the deaths were 60, or 24 more than the average; but diarrhœa appears to be on the increase. Cholera was fatal in two cases; but in two of the cases returned to inflict the disease is returned as "diarrhœa cholerica." Mr. Butterfield, the registrar of Islington East, reports that the deaths of a two young children at Abbey-place, Cloudroad, showed purple and cachexia in one case, and fever in the other, were accelerated by the defective sewerage and damp state of the house. The deaths of a man of 43 years, and a woman of 30, were hastened by intemperance. According to the return of a coroner's jury, a girl of 15 months died from "swallowing forty-four percussion gun-caps containing poison." Her illness lasted only an hour, and examination showed *post mortem*.

Meteorological Observations.—The mean height of the barometer in the week was 29.815 in. On Thursday it was 30.014. The temperature of the week was 54.3 deg. On Thursday it was 62 deg, and on Friday the highest reading in the shade was 70 deg 6 min. The mean of the week was 56 deg. 9 min., showing an increase of 11 deg. on that of the week ending May 12.

FRENCH INTERVENTION IN THE ROMAN STATES.

In the succeeding page, we have Engraved from an original sketch, the picturesque old fortress of Palo, at which a portion of the French troops landed, while in the offing is shown the *Bulldog* steamer, frequently mentioned in the accounts lately received from Palo.

The *Times* correspondent, writing from Palo, gives this lively picture of the Head-Quarters there

"The French camp now formed here is very interesting. It is established in a square of immense area, on downs that overlook the sea, and from a little distance, it presents one of the most picturesque objects that can be imagined. The artillery and waggons are drawn up in the square, and the other three the infantry are provided for. In all the greatest order and regularity prevails, and, as the weather is very fine, the men evidently enjoy their rural luxuries. I have walked through the camp to-day, and though I must admit that the picturesque object of the distance loses much of its effect when examined closely, yet there is much to admire and to be pleased with. The tents are all extended to cover the men as they sleep from the dews of the night, or the sun of the noonday, and in reality have more of a gipsy than a military character; but the contrast of the white canvas and the green field, and—oh the sweet smell of the red pimpernel! that the eye is delighted, that the ear is pleased by the variety, and if a regiment be drawn up for parade, and a brass band playing, the general effect is not to be despised

BULL AND TIGER FIGHT, AT MADRID.

This spectacle was given at Madrid, on the 17th ultimo, and appears to have afforded unbounded gratification to many thousand spectators. The scene was the Plaza de Toros, where the great national bull-fights are given from time to time.

On the 17th ult., long before the hour appointed for the commencement of the entertainment, seat and standing-place at the Plaza de Toros was occupied. The circular barrier, or cage, constructed for this occasion (16 feet high, of woodwork, and iron bars 6 inches apart), being about one hundred and twenty feet in circumference, the space behind the latter was opened to the public, as standing-places, the evening before, at 30 reals (6s) each, and every ticket issued was disposed of in an hour. Twenty men, armed Roman fashion, with helmets and pikes, were placed at intervals round the raising or cage, to assist in preventing the escape of the tiger, should he attempt it. At a quarter-past four o'clock the sudden crashing up of the Royal march announced the arrival of her Majesty from Aranjuez, and she shortly after entered the Royal box, where General Narvaez and other Ministers were in attendance, with the Political Chief, and various members of the household. The first part of the performance was stated to be intended to show a regular stag-hunt to the curious Meridenes, as the Queen had given a deer from one of the Royal parks; but the latter was dispatched by about a dozen dogs in two minutes. Next, Mr. Charles, the animal-trainer, and proprietor of the tiger, entered the arena with his two hyenas, over which he proved himself to possess complete control.

The tiger was announced as from the Red Sea, was then brought in, and his chain being fastened to a ring, six large Spanish dogs were brought in, and very soon mastered him!

The bull-fight was now fixed upon the last and chief part of the performance—the combat between the bull and the tiger. The former, a noble animal, and with formidable horns, was introduced into the arena at one side, a moment or two before the tiger, which was let in on the opposite side—making a bound from his cage, when the door was opened, towards the gate opened in the iron railing for the purpose. On seeing the bull, he moved slowly towards him, crouching down as if seeking an opportunity for a spring. The bull did not see the tiger at first, but when he did, he made straight towards him; but they were still a pretty good distance apart, when the tiger suddenly turned, and made off amidst the derisive shouts of the spectators, and cries of "Bravo, toro!" The latter, finding no enemy to attack, remained staring about, while the tiger ran slowly round the arena close to the railing, as if looking for a point to escape at, as no doubt he was. The bull was, however, roused from his immobility by assistants, who went round waving coloured handkerchiefs outside the barrier

BULL AND TIGER FIGHT, IN THE PLAZA DE TOROS, AT MADRID.

and in this way was got near to the tiger, whom, seeing in motion, he again ran at; and this time the tiger, as the bull neared him, tried to spring upon him at close quarters; but the bull received him on one of his horns, and threw him over his head, inflicting a severe wound under the lower jaw, which rendered him helpless. The tiger, on getting up, made off to the farther side of the arena, and stretched himself out by the barrier, and nothing could induce him to combat again. After a short time, he got up; and, having recognised his cage, he went to that part of the barrier, trying to get out; but, not being able to do so, he stretched himself out, and lay quite still. The bull was drawn towards him several times, but appeared to disdain to touch him. Cries were now raised for dogs to set at the tiger, and, after a long delay, this was conceded. To get the bull out, however, occupied half an hour, and was effected by means of oxen with halters and bells. The Queen had left in the meantime, returning direct to Aranjuez with her suite. Eight or ten "perros de presa" soon overpowered the tiger, who made a very poor fight, and then did not leave him till they had killed him after which, everybody that chose it was admitted into the arena, and many carried off pieces of the skin, claws, teeth, &c., as relics, so that as the Espana says, between them all the body of the poor beast was soon divided and disappeared.

It is calculated that not less than [illegible] persons were present, and that the gatherings of the spectacle would have from 8000 to 10,000 dollars after paying all expenses, of which profits, however, they must pay ten per cent. towards the dotation of the new "Teatro Espanol."

All Madrid rushed with burning curiosity to the amphitheatre, great bets depending upon the result; the Spaniards really seeming to look on the affair as a national concern, in which their own reputation for courage and warlike skill was in some measure bound up with the prowess of the bull. He was a fine black animal, eight years of age, and was selected by the *toreros* for his symmetry of form and fierceness of disposition. The Bengal tiger was a noble beast, stated to have been between five and six feet long from nose to croup, in good condition, and certainly fierce; but having been confined for three years in a cage little more than his own length, his power of springing had become materially impaired, and he had evidently lost the faculty of clinging with his claws to his prey. It is also probable that long captivity may have deprived him of the instinct which, in a state of nature, would have taught him the danger of the bull's horns and the means of avoiding them. Added to this, the fortune of the fight was altogether in favour of the bull, inasmuch as the first touch of the horns inflicted a severe wound, whilst, in the ordinary bull fights, the horses are generally wounded more or less dangerously, but very seldom killed by one stab

As a reward for his prowess (Spanish gratitude!) the conqueror was slaughtered by Cuchares, the *matador*, and his head sent as a present to the Queen, who seems to have taken great interest in the combat.

FRENCH INTERVENTION IN THE ROMAN STATES.—HEAD-QUARTERS AT PALO.—(SEE PRECEDING PAGE.)

F I N E A R T S.

EXHIBITION OF THE NEW SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER-COLOURS.

We have already noticed this Exhibition in our Journal for April 28. We now engrave two of its pictures.

The first is selected from the contributions of Mr. Harrison Weir, a newly-elected member of the society. It is one of a pair of small circular pictures, No. 306, "Cart Lodge, Sussex." This is a pleasant scene of rustic life: the sunlight glinting through the tall trees upon the run-worn road is very effective; and the horses bring out the artist's cleverness as an animal painter. The whole is nicely executed, and with its companion, No. 299, "Cow Yard, Kent," carries us among the rural life of two of England's most picturesque counties.

The larger picture here engraved, the "Veteran's Story," painted by Mr. Haghe, Vice-President of the Society, is one of the finest gems of the gallery. In the catalogue it bears the epigraph:

Though my arm be weaken'd, and though my hair be grey,
The hard-won praise of other days cannot be swept away.

This is "a kind of conversation piece," highly dramatic in composition, and beautifully painted: it is "sold." The Veteran, a noble specimen of the cavalier, is reciting to the family some stirring scene of his patriotic career. The parties are listening, according to the phases of their existence—from the gravity of the old lady to the childish wonder of the little boy. The expression is throughout admirable. The accessories, too, are capital: the costume is pleasing, and the colours are skilfully chosen; the carved furniture and mantel head, the richly-worked table cover, the gold-figured wall, and the chimney ornaments, are all in excellent keeping with the date of the incident of the picture, which is, certainly, one of the most successful works in the Exhibition.

"CART LODGE, SUSSEX."—PAINTED BY HARRISON WEIR.—EXHIBITION OF THE NEW SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER-COLOURS.

DECORATIVE DESIGN, AT THE PICTURE EXHIBITIONS

The two Societies of Water-Colour Painting afford us some interesting subjects. In the New Water-Colour Society, No. 35 represents an interior at Fontainebleau, by J. Chase: this palace is the best specimen of French *renaissance*, date 1529. In the drawing the whole of the details of the architecture, which is richly ornamented, are so accurately made out, that it is a perfect study for any student who wishes to make himself master of this style. No. 38 affords a good example in mediæval style for the painted decoration of a groined ceiling. Mr. Corbould has given an artist-like, rather than a designer's, idea of a Gothic tankard; some Scriptural subject is sculptured round the bowl, the handle is formed by an angel with extended wings, and the knob at top is a bishop's mitre. In No. 277, a beautiful drawing by Mary Margetts, we have a representation of one of those richly silver-gilt mounted ivory cups, which are usually known as Cellini cups, or at least called so by every fortunate possessor of one. The subject is a lady's toilette of the time of Cellini, but without examining this too closely, it is an extremely fine one, the figures at the top and the details of the ornaments being well deserving study. In No. 279, another drawing by the same lady, we have a portion of a silver-gilt mounted tankard. [illegible] Kearney, gives us a representation of the studio of Benvenuto Cellini at Florence, in which we see several cups, dishes, tankards, &c., all of elegant forms, but the details are not sufficiently made out to be of much use to the designer. The architecture of the room, which is good, is in the style of the French *renaissance*, and not Florentine.

On visiting the Old Society of Painters in Water-Colours, we find an interior by Joseph Nash (No. 32), "Levens Hall, Westmoreland." This affords the student in Elizabethan architecture a capital example of the style; when fully made out, he will see that the fireplace, though extremely rich, the ceiling, the doorway, and the lining of the room, have none of that exuberant tasteless ornament which is so generally supposed to belong to this style. In No. 82, a drawing by Mr. Lake Price of the High Altar of the Cathedral of Toledo, we have one of those richly decorated metal altar-screens so common throughout Continental Europe, and which afford the best examples that can be found of iron and brass-work. Although the drawing of Mr. Price is very sketchy, the screen is done with such truth and skill that the draughtsman, on close inspection, could make out the whole of its details. There is another drawing by the same artist (No. 182), which gives some more iron-work, but it is placed so high that it cannot well be seen. No. 324, a skilful drawing by the veteran Mackenzie, gives a good example of mediæval decoration for a tomb; it is done with taste, and it will be seen that the colours and gilding are not quite so full as they are generally made by the decorators at present.—*Journal of Design*, No. 4.

MUSIC.

CONCERTS.

The Sixth Concert of the Philharmonic Society, on Monday, was admirable as regards instrumental selections. Beethoven's first Symphony in C, in which the Haydn and Mozart forms are so remarkable, was finely played; the fanciful minuette, in which Beethoven's originality is sufficiently conspicuous, was encored. The Mendelssohn Symphony in A minor, No 3, known as the Scotch Symphony, being an animated picture of the composer's impressions during a visit to the land of the mountain and flood, created a great sensation. Its beauties were developed under Costa's direction with [illegible] feeling, and the animated scherzo was rapturously encored. The "Leonora" overture, one of the four works composed by Beethoven for his only opera, "Fidelio," elicited an [illegible] demand for repetition. Its [illegible] descriptive phrases, so indicative of the story, were delicately [illegible] the trumpet solo in the [illegible] by Mr. [illegible] Harper, jun., was nicely done, and the crescendo passage of the first violins in unison, towards the close, was marvellously developed. Miss Kate Loder, a young *pianiste* and composer, who has already gained much fame at the Philharmonic concerts, performed Mendelssohn's "Serenade" and "Allegro Giojoso," with much feeling in the andante in B minor, and great brilliancy in the allegro in D major: but the work is somewhat over-scored, and is not calculated to develop the fair *executante's* powers to the best advantage. Cherubini's spirited overture

"THE VETERAN'S STORY."—PAINTED BY L. HAGHE.—EXHIBITION OF THE NEW SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER-COLOURS.

to "Les Deux Journées" terminated the unexceptionable orchestral programme. Mdlle. Jetty de Treffz sang Mozart's "Deh! vieni non tardar," from the "Nozze di Figaro," and the "Ebbert, to our Palace" (in German), from Meyerbeer's "Robert le Diable," artistically, albeit the German method is too apparent. M. Wartel had the misfortune to select Beethoven's "Penitence" and Schuber's "Ave Maria," both compositions intended only for the voice with pianoforte accompaniments; but, as the Philharmonic regulations exact orchestration with the single exception of two works we scored, and the effect was dull and monotonous. At the Seventh Concert, on the 11th of June, Beethoven's Choral Symphony No. 9 will be performed.

At Mdlle Puzzi's Annual Morning Concert, on Monday last, at the Great Concert Room of Her Majesty's Theatre, the instrumental select committee consisted of a portion of Beethoven's Septuor in E flat, well executed by Cooper (violin) Tolbecque (alto), Piatti (violoncello), Anglois (contra-basso), Belle (clarionet), Tampini (bassoon), and Puzzi (horn); and Horn and violoncello solos by Signor Puzzi and Signor Piatti. Thalberg performed his "Tarantella" in C minor, and "Home sweet Home," fantasia. The latter was encored, when the gentleman substituted the "Don Pasquale" serenade. The vocalists were Mdlle Alboni, Mdlle Parodi, Mdlle. Cassolani, Madame Gaetani, Madame Sapior Labbache, F. Labbache, Coletti, Belletti, Calzolari, Gardoni, and ——.

At the Musical Union, on Tuesday afternoon, in presence of the Duke of Cambridge and a numerous and admirable assemblage of amateurs, there was a superb performance of Haydn's Quartet in G, No. 81, and Beethoven's in C, No. 1 Op. 59, by Ernst, Deloffre, Hill, and Piatti. Mendelssohn's Trio in D minor, Op. 49, was also magnificently rendered by Ernst (violin), Piatti (violoncello), and Charles Hall (the pianist). The Hungarian vocalists sang Bunn's "Solitude" with exquisite effect. The next meeting will be on the 19th inst.

Herr Schulhoff (a pianist of the Liszt-Thalberg school) gave an evening concert on Tuesday at the Hanover-square Rooms. He performed his own works exclusively, appearing four times, and was much applauded for his astonishing executive feats. He has a light and elegant touch. Herr Henry de Ahna, a violinist, made a successful début. The vocalists were Mdlle. Nissen, Mdlle. Williams, Mr. G. Barker, Herr Sidgalli, and Herr Schönhoff; with Herr Kuhn as conductor.

Mdlle. Coulon, a pupil of Thalberg, had her annual morning concert on Wednesday, at the Hanover Rooms. She was greatly applauded in a new and clever quintett, by Rosellen, in which the pianist played the violoncello part, Diechmann the violin, Lazarus the clarionet, and Baumann the bassoon. Mdlle. Coulon also executed Beethoven's Sonata in C minor with M. Deichmann, and Thalberg's "Masaniello" fantasia. The vocalists were Mdlle. Nissen, Mdlle. Graumann, Mdlle. Nau, Mrs. Mansford, Herr Dansby, Signor Tabilini, and Herr Brandt. There was a full attendance.

The second of the new series of Exeter Hall concerts took place on Wednesday, when there was, as usual, an overflowing audience. Mdlle. Jetty de Treffz was encored in Balfe's ballad, "I'm a merry Pagan." A long disturbance followed Mr. Sims Reeves's singing of "My pretty Jane," as from hoarseness he was not able to obey the call for an encore. Thalberg was encored in a pianoforte fantasia, and Mr. Sedgwick was compelled to repeat his concertina solo. Herr Reichardt and Herr Pischek sang the duo "All's well" effectively; Miss Dolby gave the page's first song, from Meyerbeer's "Huguenots," charmingly; Miss Lucombe and Miss A. Williams distinguished themselves in the two vocal quartets from the "Somnambula;" Mr. T. Harper's trumpet solo, "Should he upbraid," was finely executed; Mrs. Poole's song Lavenu's ballad, "The Harvest Queen," delightfully. Reeves and Pischek were both encored in their respective airs from the "Somnambula," and the latter in "The Standard Bearer." The ballad of Terrence's Farewell," sung by Miss Dolby, was also demanded twice. The 26th concert will be on June 13th

Madame Goffrie (pianiste) and Herr Geffrie (violinist) gave their annual concert, on Wednesday evening, at Willis's Rooms, and afforded specimens of their accomplishments, to the gratification of a numerous assemblage. Herr Hausmann, Mr. Hill, M. Zerlini, Ernst, and Jarrett were the other instrumentalists; and Miss Bassano, the Misses Pyne, Miss Messent, Mdlle. Graumann, Miss Wallace, Mr. Bodda, and Herr Schönhoff, vocalists.

Miss Messent, the accomplished vocalist, gave a morning Concert on Thursday, at the Hanover Rooms; and Mr. R. Blagrove, at the Mortimer-street Rooms, had his first Concert on Concert.

At Mrs. Anderson's annual Concert, which was fashionably attended, she played Hummel's concerto in A minor, and Ries's fantasia on Swedish airs, with the effect. Sainton and Piatti performed Mozart's duo concertante, and Bottesini his marvellous contra-basso solo, the "Carnival de Venise." Mdlle. Agnes Bury, a German vocalist, made a very favourable impression. Mdlle. de Treffz, Doras Grau, Angri, M. Wartel, and Pischek, were the other vocalists. Cows conducted an effective

The Second Grand Morning Concert on Wednesday, at the Royal Italian Opera, was most fashionably attended, and the performers were unable to obtain seats, such was the rush. The band, conducted by Costa, played Rossini's "Semiramide" overture, which was encored, and Hérold's "Zampa," besides the overture and Weber's "Invitation à la Valse" arranged by Mendelssohn's "Midsummer Night's Dream." Grisi and Mario were encored in the duo from Donizetti's "Don Pasquale," "Tornami a dir" and the latter was rapturously encored in the "Addio" after quitting the stage. She is a very charming Don Ottavio's "Prendi per me" with wondrous brilliancy. Angri and Tamburini gave the "La ci darem" duo from Mozart's "Don Giovanni" effectively. Madame Macfarren, Miss Catherine Hayes, Miss Dolby, Miss Poole, Miss Lucombe, Mdlle. Marai, and Mr. Sims Reeves (the latter singing the "Ernani" scena admirably), Signori Lavia, Tagliafico, and Polonini, contributed their aid in the scheme. Most marvellous exhibitions of execution on the piano and contrabasso were those of Dreyschock and Bottesini. It was the first appearance of the former this season; and he rends with enthusiasm, accompaniments, and a fantasia, "Hommage à Loudres," the latter being our National Anthem, executed with the left hand. Bottesini, inconceivable as it may appear, performed Paganini's "Carnival de Venise" on his big instrument, playing harmonic arpegrios, and staccato passages like violin. He was much cheered encored. The chorus sang the "Masaniello" market prayer; and the Hungarian vocalists two of their national airs. This was the finest concert of the season

Musical Events.—A morning concert was given on Friday, at the Hanover Rooms, in aid of the Metropolitan Convalescent Institution. In the evening, the annual concert on behalf of the Choral Fund, at excellent institution, took place at the same rooms ——Our not a of M. Julien's first Concert, at Exeter Hall, must be deferred until our next Number. ——Madame de Lozano, the Spanish vocalist, gives a *matinée musicale* this day (Saturday), at Strauss's concerts at the Hanover Rooms this morning another series of concerts.——On Monday evening, Ernst, the celebrated violinist, will give his concert.——Mr. G. Genge has his concert at the Horns Tavern; and the London Sacred Harmonic Society will perform Haydn's "Creation," with Mr. Hullmandel as conductor. Miss Catherine Hayes singing the soprano part for the first time.——Next Friday, the Sacred Harmonic Society will repeat the "Creation," conducted by Costa.——On Saturday, Herr Bohner, the violoncellist, will have a *matinée* at Willis's Rooms.——On Wednesday, Mr. Lee has announced a concert at Exeter Hall. ——The Paris *Journal des Débats* announces that the marriage of Mdlle. Lind is definitively broken off, and that she is on the point of leaving Paris for Sweden.

THE THEATRES.

HER MAJESTY'S

A second performance of the "Gazza Ladra" on Tuesday evening, displayed a far greater manifestation of talent than even the first. This opera had been got up with much speed, that the first performance was only a full band rehearsal; the second was a most perfect exhibition of vocal and dramatic resources. It excitement produced was immense, the approbation being expressed repeatedly by those symptoms of hearty delight that characterise the impression of a British audience when suddenly and deeply roused. Never did we witness the least astonishing; for every artist in that opera is fully equal to the greatest principal parts; and those will perform the secondary characters—such as Calcolari, the new and admirable choir, Arnoldi, &c.—are far above the average.

The brilliancy of the performance consisted not alone in the perfection of the ensemble, but there was a struggle for supremacy of dramatic and vocal talent between those incomparable artists, Albert, Labbache, and Coletti; they seized their energies to the utmost dramatic effect, whilst in the trios and quartetts, each distinguished himself in succession, the one vying with and out-doing the other in vocal research. On the other hand, the new *débutante*, Mdlle. Cassolani, experienced a reception she had not had on the first night, and the grand duet "Ebben per la mia memoria," was interrupted by the loudest encore of the first passage she sings

Thursday night was signalised by the performance of "Don Giovanni," with totally novel features—new dresses, new decorations, new scenery. The production of "Don Giovanni," with totally novel features—new dresses, new decorations, new scenery. The production of Mozart's immortal work is a task of no ordinary kind, and of his *pièce de résistance* Zuccarello, "by those flow of Italian artists, Marie Taglioni and Rosati, who have paid due homage to Italian vocal composer, instead of leaving this duty to inferior artists. "Don Giovanni" is so sublime a work to be considered in relation with a new cast, without devoting to it time and space as well as reflection; we will, therefore, put off until next week our full criticism of Thursday's performance. The great superiority of its production on the present occasion was, that every artist is in the full maturity of his powers—vocal as well as intellectual Labbache (the oldest of the performers) displayed his fine voice and acting to the utmost advantage; never for power of voice, as he has ever been for genius. The deep dramatic feeling of Paradisi, the noble flow of Albert, the noble conceptions of Coletti, &c., each found in "Don Giovanni" a theme appropriate and most effective employment. The new singer was worthy of the pencil of Marshall. By intermixture of the mimic and choreographic members of the troupe with the choruses, the dramatic situations and the concerted finales obtained superior power of illusion while the exquisite dancing, transient as it was, imparted a new zest into the performance, of which the choral and instrumental portions were as scientifically managed.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.

Owing to the indisposition of Mario, the second performance of Meyerbeer's "Huguenots" was postponed from last Saturday to this evening (June 2), when her Majesty will honour the theatre with her presence. "Lucrezia Borgia," with Grisi, Mario, and Tamburini, and the last act of the "Somnambula," with Madame Persiani and Sims Reeves, were given last Saturday; and, on Tuesday, "Lucia," with Miss Catherine Hayes and Mario. The singing and acting of the great tenor in "Lucrezia" and "Lucia" was, beyond all question, the finest exhibition of his vocal and histrionic capabilities ever yet heard, and created an overwhelming sensation on both occasions.

FRENCH PLAYS

On Wednesday night, her Majesty and Prince Albert, and the Duchess of Kent, honoured the first performance of Anber's charming opera, "La Part du Diable," with their presence. It was for the benefit of the admirable actor, M. Coudere, who played *Gérard*. Mdlle. Charbert's *Carlo* was not so much to be considered effective, the choral portion being very limited. The earnestness and zeal of the German executants were evident, but it was, altogether, a very mediocre performance. The new tenor, Karl Formes, has a fine voice, but his intonation was defective. He obtained an *encore* in the well-known "Qui oserra" (In diese heilige Hallen). Mdlle. Von Romani was also encored in the difficult song of the "Queen of Night." The *Tamino* was Mdme. Marini; the *Papageno*, Herr Bruner; and the *Tamina*, Herr Bahrdt.

PRINCESS.

The operas of the brothers Ricci ought to be more introduced in this country, and we are surprised that at the Italian opera-houses the works of these composers have been so utterly neglected, for, as composers they are infinitely to be preferred to the ordinary run of Italian school. The two brothers, Frederick and Louis, born in Naples, have composed together "Il Sonnambulo," "L'Assedia del Messico, ossia il Fernando Cortez," "Il Nuovo Figaro," "Le Nozze di Figaro," "Il Colonello," "Crispino e la Comare," and "Una Follia di Roisemberg" (the libretto of which Balfe borrowed for his "Siege of Rochelle"). Frederick's comic opera of "Un' Avventura di Scaramuccia," and his "Prigioni d'Edimburgo," are both much under consideration with The English version of Luigi Ricci's "Deserter," produced last Monday night, will be an interesting add ition to the Princess' *répertoire*. The story is dramatic. A soldier, who is about to visit his native village, is made the victim of a frolic. He is told that his lady-love is about to be the wife of another, and, in despair, rushes into the mountains, is about to commit suicide, but is rescued by a military party, and then accuses himself of being a deserter. He is condemned to death, and then is told in prison of the cruel joke that has been perpetrated, and that his fiancée is faithful to him. She obtains a pardon from the King, but from overanxiety is almost too late to save him. Of course, all ends happily. The music is very pretty, graceful, and effective. Mdlle. Nau was the heroine, and Miss Poole and Mr. Dillon sustained the parts. Weiss was the *Governor*. The opera, which is well mounted, bids fair to be popular; and the management deserves praise for making Ricci's music known in this country.

Whit-Monday did not bring with it the customary dramatic novelties this year by which it is usually distinguished. All the houses were, however, well filled, the pitiless weather driving in everybody from *al fresco* amusements; so that those determined upon, somehow or another, *keeping* the conventional holiday, had nowhere else to go. The river steam-boats had as much water over the heads of their passengers as under their feet; the open cars of the railways were all turned into portable cold baths; all the energies in the world could not storm Badajos satisfactorily, when so much cold water was thrown upon them; and what Gomorrah must have looked like, about one o'clock, with its orchestra turned into a species of waterwork, is painful to imagine. Therefore, the theatres were the only houses of refuge; and the managers at least found that the wind which had brought the change of weather was not an ill one.

Astley's was the only theatre that produced any novelty of importance; and here a new grand equestrian military spectacle which we might call "Moplan and Goujerat; or, the Conquest of the Sikhs," which achieved a great success, being splendidly put upon the stage, very well constructed, and running over with those peculiarities and beauties of the kind which, in late seasons in the East pulled up our hopes a little, we began to fear were confined only to the direction of Mr. W. West as regarded our army, and Mr. T. P. Cooke on the navy. In the present spectacle all the resources of the theatre are brought into play, and put to very good account. We lost, now and then, the picturesque groupings and general artistic effect which characterised pieces of the class in the time of Dermoyer; but plenty of the bustle and action, boldly conceived patriotic sentiments, and a most liberal consumption of gunpowder and red fire, events the most startling and the highest pitch of enthusiasm, and make them overlook many discrepancies and anachronisms of which the night present themselves to the calm observation of analysing minds. There could not have been more cheering, and rightly cheering, a finale than when the curtain went down on the triumph of the dramatis. The scenes in the circle are to serve to introduce Mdlle. Marie Mecarro to the inauspicious. We have before spoken of this lady, who is a very clever equestrian. She is a very daring rider, and, at the same time, a certain one. The *troupe* altogether is far superior to the ordinary run of equestrian companies. Mr. Fitzhall's drama of the "White Maiden of Cullenstein" is a very pretty and romantic piece, and sent the holiday folks home to dream of gold and horses of the ocean

On the same evening Mrs. Nisbett and Miss Mordaunt made their first appearance at the Olympic, in Mr. Planché's new extravaganza, "The Love Chase" the former lady resuming her original character of *Constance*. Her reception was very great; and, although the refined wit of the piece is not altogether adapted to the taste of the Olympic audience, it was clear on Whit-Monday, yet Mrs Nisbett' bonyant spirits and ringing laugh carried them all entirely with he A spectacle followed, called "The Lily of the Desert," in which Miss Mordaunt played and sang very effectively, assisted by the clever Misses Cushnie especially varied the entertainments. Mr Shepherd will, we think, find the engagement an advantageous one. Be this as it may, he is certainly entitled to commendation for rescuing the Surrey from the pitiable state into which it had fal en

Sadler's Wells departed from its usual line, and produced "The Castle Spectre on Monday, very well cast. The season is announced to conclude this week.

The Lyceum has been fortunate in the production of a piece called "A Wonder in Women"—a translation, we have seen, very skilfully executed by Mr. Charles Dance. The play betrays all the ingenuity of the French school of construction, free from that elaboration of intrigue, which at times makes the plot so difficult to follow. Madame Celeste, Mr. Charles Mathews, Mr. Roxby, and Miss Howard have each good parts in the comedietta, and Mr. Frank Mathews deserves special mention for his admirable impersonation of the cobbler *Orgon*—one of the most truthful pieces of acting that we have for some time witnessed. The piece is playing every night, and to the great delight of the audience. The concerts are really exquisite, and a charming interior betrays all that taste for perfect *mise en scène* for which the Lyceum is so justly celebrated.

Mrs. Mowatt has been seriously indisposed during the past week, and her characters have been sustained, with good effect, by Miss Fanny Vining. In consequence of this, the production of Mr. Spicer's new five-act play, the "Witch Wife," has been postponed for a few days.

CONS.—Why is a red Indian like a waterman?—Because he feathers his scull. Why is a man sitting in his own fire-side like a volume?—Because he's at home (a tome).—*Men at the Moon.*

Emigrant Ships.—The first impression produced on getting on board an emigrant ship at Gravesend is that of confusion worse confounded. Fancy numbered with everything that can be conceived—boats, cables, spars, hencoops, deals, planks, boxes, chests, bedding, and children getting everywhere they should not, without end. Sailors are busy in the lower deck, in the interstices of which carpenters hammering away at partitions (it is very odd, but on emigrant ships the carpenters seem never to have finished until they are under weigh), and the men passengers are quarrelling for the best berths. Women look up their sins and losing their temper, while the women mope about on the poops, looking dirty, dowdy, and uncomfortable, like hens on a wet afternoon. Descending to the lower deck, the confusion is worse confounded. The space in which the swarming bees, no drones, are to dwell for a four months' voyage; to shore-going eyes, a long, low, narrow, rather dark gallery, the centre occupied by a table, and at either side the berths—that is, a series of shelves, in width after the rate of three feet to each passenger, closed in on the *fil en* side by battened doors, and open on the storage system. To describe them would be useless, if not impossible; but there was a capital picture of the interior of an emigrant ship in the Illustrated News a short time ago. The arrangements, and the accommodations, the space is ample compared with the herring-like packing on board the American timber ships—it is quite a drawing-room; while experience tells us that because of the space, the passengers are more healthy and happy, smoking and and books, and playing packages so as to be had at a moment's warning. The London merchants are quite correct in their notion that last at this work—active, concerned, and full of talk. *Sidney's Emigrant's Journal.*

Davies's Map of the British Metropolis.—This is a cleverly executed map, of large size: the boundaries of the boroughs, the County Courts Districts, and the Sewers Districts, together with the Railways and Stations, Cemeteries, and Landing Piers on the River, the New Roads, New Streets, and all the latest improvements, are given from authentic documents and actual survey. As the Map is coloured, the boundaries are very effectively shown, and the names of the districts are given in large distinctive red capitals across the localities. There are too many parishes for us to particularise; but, we may safely recommend the Map as the completest as well as the latest Map of the Metropolis.

COUNTRY NEWS.

Colliery Accident.—Seven Lives Lost.—On Saturday morning last, about eight o'clock, a dreadful accident happened at the colliery of Thomas Powell, Esq., at Llantwit Vardi, near Pontypridd, in Glamorganshire. On that morning eighteen persons thrust themselves into the basket to descend the pit to their daily labour; but scarcely had the ever-crowded number descended ten yards after setting forward that there were too many in the carriage, before, from its oscillation and unequal movements, the machinery became disarranged, the engine incapable of drawing the men to the surface again, and the chain breaking, that large crowd of terror-stricken beings were precipitated to the depth of ninety-six yards in a moment. Nearly the whole mass of chain, one hundred and forty-five yards in length, fell upon the unfortunate creatures in the shattered carriage at the bottom of the shaft. Seven were killed on the spot, and all the rest more or less frightfully injured

Edinburgh High Court of Justiciary.—Lord Ivory has been appointed one of the Lords of Justiciary, in room of Lord Medwyn, who has resigned, though still retaining his office of Lord of Session. Formerly the Lords of Justiciary received £600 a year, in addition to their salary of £4,000 as Lords of Session; but, since the Act which increased the salaries of the Judges, those who act as Lords of Justiciary receive nothing in addition to the £3000 as Judges of the Court of Session. Some of the Scotch papers suggest that there ought to be no separate appointments of criminal judges; but that all the supreme judges of Scotland should be eligible to sit in both courts, like the fifteen judges in England.

Herring Fishery.—Accounts from the north of Scotland represent the fishing as very successful, scarcely one day passing without the boats averaging about five or six crans each, and some boats as high as forty crans. Cargoes are exported almost daily.

Capture of Depredators.—So frequent have been of late the depredations committed at various farms in the immediate neighbourhood of Dover, that an especial vigilance on the part of the police has been directed to the capture of the perpetrators. The measures adopted proved successful, as between three and four o'clock on Tuesday morning, some police, in ambush, effected the capture of suspected robbers haunting Lowe's Castle-hill laden with spoil, consisting of two sacks, partially filled with cabbages, beans, &c. The parties proved to be Henry Ryas and a person named Whitewell, both labourers, who have been committed to St. Augustine's Gaol for the ensuing East Kent session.

State of the Crops in Mid Kent.—Hops: The hop-bines is growing fast and looking well, but there is a gradual increase of fly. Corn: The wheat plant is looking well, and the same remark may be happy to say, applies to barley, oats, and beans. Peas have suffered much from the effect of the slug, the ravages of which have exceeded anything almost ever before known, leaving this plant very thin on the ground. Turnips: The prospects are very much blighted, but there will be some black-hearts and Kentish reds. The gooseberries are entirely destroyed. Currants and apples promise a good crop. There is every appearance of an abundant crop of grass. Clover and seeds generally look well. —*Maidstone Journal.*

Upon Persons Drowned whilst Boating.—On Sunday last, six persons were amusing themselves in a boat on the river running through Norwich. They went up to the head of the river, to the mill-pool, and rowed the boat, in sport, into one of the flashes, then running very strong. They tried this a second time, when one of the party (Thomas Lane) was jerked overboard; another of the men in the boat leaned over to endeavour to catch hold of his companion, and the other parties likewise leaned over the same side, with the same intention, when the flash filled the boat, and she immediately sank. Four of the parties sank and were drowned: their names—Thomas Lane, 16; Robert Browne, aged 28; Henry Lane, 23; and Frances Breese, a very fine young woman, aged 19. The two latter were about to have been married on the following day. It was a most dangerous place for such sport, the flashes running very rapidly, and the water being from fourteen to sixteen feet deep.

Death of a Jockey from "Sweating."—An inquest was held on Thursday week, at Horndean, Hants, on the body of George Davis, aged 21, a groom in the employ of J. Burrill, jun., Esq., who died that morning ——— Davis was in the habit of training for horse races, which was to run at the ensuing races on Portsdown-hill; deceased was to have been the jockey, and being desirous to decrease his weight, resorted to a practice, we believe not uncommon in such cases, of putting on a great quantity of unnecessary additional apparel, and then taking walking exercise; thus attired, and in perfect good health, he set out on Wednesday morning, at a quick pace, and returned in two hours, but so completely exhausted as to render it necessary that he should be placed in bed, he did not rally, however, but soon after was a corpse. Verdict, "Died from exhaustion."

Testimony to the Memory of Captain Cook.—The great circumnavigator was born in the parish of Marton in Cleveland, in the North Riding of Yorkshire. That parish, at present containing upwards of four hundred inhabitants, is now, and has been for some years, without such a Sunday and day-school as the necessities of the large and fast agricultural population require; and it is, therefore, proposed to erect a building which will, afford to the rising generation, and all ages desirous of instruction in accordance with the principles of the Church of England, and at the same time commemorate in his native village the memory of the great circumnavigator of the globe, in honour of whom no public monument has ever been erected in the north of England as far as can be ascertained, within the kingdom. Miss Atherton, of Kerval Cot, has generously sent a donation of £50 towards this object

Execution at Perth.—The execution of John Kellocher, who was convicted at last circuit court of the murder of Janet Anderson, an old woman residing at Buttergask, near Blackford, took place at Perth on Tuesday morning, at eight o'clock. On the previous day Kellocher made an ample confession of his guilt, exonerating the witnesses in reference to all that they had said on his trial, acknowledging the justice of his sentence, and expressing contrition for his crime.

The Cholera at Keynsham.—Asiatic cholera is progressing at Keynsham, Somerset, a village standing in a favourable position on the summit of a hill, and which has been considered as a healthy residence. In addition to a number of deaths in the union workhouse, and of some previous deaths in the village, which have been already noticed, five more deaths occurred between Saturday and Wednesday. The deaths are generally remarkably sudden, having in four out of the five fatal cases ensued within four and twenty hours of the seizure. There were under treatment on Tuesday eleven cases, all of which are considered to be Asiatic cholera, and four of which are of a very severe character. The inhabitants of the place are taking all the means in their power to prevent the spread of the epidemic. A sanitary committee has been formed, the members of which have in particular the duty of visiting the cottages, and every possible precaution is being taken with a view to limit the ravages of the scourge as far as possible. The union workhouse, where the disease at first broke out, is now entirely free from it.

Wreck of an Emigrant Ship, and Loss of Life.—Intelligence of the total wreck of the *Hannah*, freighted with nearly two hundred emigrants, bound to Quebec from Newry, was received during the week at Lloyd's, the particulars having been received by the American mail-steamer *America*, at Liverpool. The *Hannah* was a brig of between 150 and 200 tons burden, belonging to Maryport, and manned by a crew of 11 seamen, under the command of Mr. Shaw, the master. On the 3rd of April last she sailed from Newry with the above number of emigrants on board, having been previously overhauled and examined by her Majesty's emigration agent at that port. The emigrants chiefly consisted of agricultural labourers, and their wives and children. The passage up to the 27th, considering the season of the year, was favourable. The vessel then encountered heavy winds and a quantity of floating ice. On the morning of the 28th the unfortunate ship struck on a reef of rocks: it was about four o'clock when she struck. A cheer was brought against the master and first and second officers, of their having been guilty of the most revolting acts of inhumanity possible to be conceived. They had got the life-boat out, and the moment they had got clear of the vessel would inevitably go down they jumped into it, and abandoned the wreck with the emigrants on board. Their excuse for help rent the air, and it was with difficulty that the remainder of the crew could induce the fugitives to return to assist in the work of saving their lives. Fortunately, the ice was firm under the ship's bows, and the seamen convincing them as to its security, many got on it. Its solidity being then apparent, a desperate struggle took place between the parties to leave the wreck. Men, women, and children, with nothing on but their night attire, were scrambling over the mass of ice. Many of the poor creatures slipt between the huge masses, and were either crushed to death or perished by getting into the water. In the course of two hours he and his crew succeeded in getting hold of about fifty of the poor creatures, and placing them on board his vessel. The remainder were carried away by the current to another part of the ice some distance off, inaccessible from the position of the ship. Captain Marshal had all sails carried up, and got a rope fastened to a piece of ice, and with the long-boat pushed off with his assistance to the spot. After considerable difficulty succeeded in getting to the edge, where they remained huddled together. The whole were saved. The number got on board the *Norwegian* were 125 passengers and seamen, the greater part of whom were free-holders. The *Norwegian* herself could accommodate from the survivors, the number that perished by being crushed to death between the ice and frozen to death were between fifty and sixty. As soon as he had succeeded in getting all on board, the ship was got under weigh, and proceeded in the direction of Cape Ray. Every comfort that his means afforded was placed at the sufferers' disposal. The next day, meeting with the barque *Brown*, of Glasgow, twenty-seven of the poor creatures were transferred to that vessel; and in the course of the following day forty-nine of the survivors were placed on board three other vessels. The *Norwegian* reached Quebec on the 10th of last month. The fate of the master and the others who took to the life-boat and abandoned the emigrants is not known.

On Sunday morning, about eleven o'clock, an elderly gentleman of respectable appearance, crossing the fields from Bromley to Lewisham, fell dead—the effect of a sun-stroke.

EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

The Queen has been pleased to direct letters patent to be passed under the Great Seal, granting the office and place of Advocate-General, or Judge-Marshal of her Majesty's Forces, to Sir David Dundas, Knt.

The *Limerick Examiner* states that "Lord Stanley has paid the pass sage money of a great number of his poor tenantry, provided them with clothes, given a small sum of money to each, and sent them off to America.

Owing to the continuance of the Danish and German hostilities, fresh accessions to the foreign vessels which have sought refuge in Ramsgate and Dover have been made during the week.

Ramorino, the Piedmontese General, who had been found guilty by a court-martial of treachery in the late military operations between the Austrians and his countrymen, was shot at Turin, on the 22nd ult., at half-past six o'clock in the morning.

Garibaldi, the Roman General, whose portrait lately appeared in this paper, is described in a letter just received from Rome, as a most picturesque ruffian, the ideal of a brigand—eminently handsome, with a red blouse, broad belt full of pistols, dark wide-brimmed hat, and green feather.

On Saturday evening last, as Mr. Wm. Sproat, of Ambleside, was trolling for char, on Lake Windermere, he had the good luck to catch a fine salmon, which, on being weighed, exceeded upwards of 10lb. This, we believe, is the first salmon caught in that lake

A most distressing accident occurred on Saturday last, at Stratton-house, near Cirencester, by which the family of Sir Thomas Tancred, Bart., has been plunged in the deepest grief. During the absence of Sir Thomas and Lady Tancred, their youngest boy, Assheton, a beautiful child, about five years old, who had been playing in the garden, with his elder brother and sister, and who had been absent from them only a few minutes, was found by the servant in a tank, situated in a remote part of the premises. Life was extinct.

We are requested to state that the announcement of the death of General de Rumigny, aide-de-camp of the ex-King of the French, is not correct, the general being, we are assured, in a state of convalescence from his late serious attack of illness.

The Irish provincial journals give the most cheering accounts of the progress of the crops of all kinds. The potatoes, in all directions, present a healthy and luxuriant appearance, and these early planted are far advanced in growth.

The Hon. Newton Fellowes has given orders to have a great quantity of his coppices and brakes, in the neighborhood of Ingestre and Chartley, in Staffordshire, cleared and broken up for tillage, which is now affording a large amount of labour to the poor; immense trucks, which but a few years since were planted with furze, for the purpose of affording shelter for the foxes, are now undergoing that change which will soon, we hope, make the owner a better return.

We understand a memorial has been addressed to the Home-office by the County Court Judges, and that a deputation of them has waited upon the Chancellor of the Exchequer, complaining of their salaries having been permanently fixed at £1000 a year—a sum, they say, quite incommensurate with the dignity, responsibility, labour, and usefulness of the office.

The Earl of Rosse, as President of the Royal Society, held his third levee on last Saturday evening, in the apartments of the University of London at Somerset House. The evening was honoured with the presence of a very large circle of the members and fellows of the society.

Major Hope is appointed Auditor-General at the Cape of Good Hope. Mr James Dunnett is to be the head of the Botanical Gardens at the Mauritius.

The patriarch of Icaria, M. Cabet, has lately purchased for 4000 dollars the Temple of Nauvoo, which formerly belonged to the Mormons, with 12 acres of land and all the buildings upon them.

Mr Holden, of Belfast, accompanied by Mr. Robert James Tennent, M.P., Mr. Sharman Crawford, M.P., Mr. Frankh, M.P., and Mr. Bryden, had an interview with Lord John Russell, at his residence in Chesham-place, on Saturday last, on the subject of examining to the south and west of Ireland the manufacture of "sewed muslins," by means of industrial schools.

A patented machine has been put in operation at Birmingham for the manufacture of letter envelopes, the number produced by which in a complete form is most astonishing. Supposing it to be turned by steam power, by a man, with the aid of three or four young girls or boys to gather the envelopes, would, it is calculated, by its means, be able to manufacture from 30,000 to 35,000 in an ordinary working day, the paper being cut beforehand.

Sir Thomas Winnington, Bart., of Stanford Court, Worcestershire, at his annual held on the 15th ult, liberally returned ten per cent. to his tenantry.

It is stated that Lord Duncannon and several active and influential men in London are endeavouring to raise a Joint-Stock Company for the purchase of the famous "Martin Estate" in Galway, of 200,000 acres, in order to carry out Sir R Peel's idea.

The restoration of Duke Robert's Tower, Cardiff Castle, in which Robert Duke of Normandy was imprisoned for twenty-eight years, has been commenced.

Last Sunday (Whit Sunday) was the 300th anniversary of the English Book of Common Prayer. King Edward, in the year 1548, opened a commission consisting of thirteen English divines, with Archbishop Cranmer at their head, for the purpose of preparing a book of common prayer. The commission met at Windsor, in May, 1548, and drew up a book of common prayer, which was approved by convocation and finally ratified by an act of Parliament in the January following. This book, which is substantially the same as the present common prayer book, was enjoined to be used for all divine offices from the feast of Whit Sunday, 1549.

On last Sunday afternoon, her Majesty's Judges, with the Lord Mayor, attended by the Rev. S. R. Catley, the aldermen, the recorder, the sheriffs, the under-sheriffs, and the city officers, joined in divine service in St. Paul's Cathedral; the sermon was preached by the Hon. and Rev. Montagu Villers.

The old colours of the 62nd, or Wiltshire Regiment, which were carried by the regiment in the Sutlej campaigns of 1845-46, are shortly to be placed in Salisbury Cathedral.

Late Mexican papers state that General Don P. Garcia Conde, appointed commissioner to run the boundary line on the part of Mexico, had left San Francisco, furnished with regions for one year, for the purpose of meeting a commissioner from the United States.

From California we have nothing new up to April 30th. Neither of the rival steamers which had come up to San Francisco had succeeded in getting back to Panama. The number of emigrants waiting at the Isthmus was much diminished, and nearly the whole of them would soon get off in sailing-vessels.

William H. Mitchel, brother of the Irish patriot and exile, John Mitchel, has been appointed by Secretary Ewing a clerk in the Home Department at Washington, and has left the city to enter upon the duties of his office.

In the west and south-west of the United States the cholera is gaining ground. At Cincinnati it is the fatal that a great public festival about to take place there has been postponed.

Twelve months since, the deposits in the Cork savings-banks amounted to £400,000. In consequence of the panic about the security of such establishments the deposits have declined to £264,000

A return obtained by Sir S. Ferguson shows that the gross total amount of county cess in Ireland, remaining unpaid at the spring assizes of 1849 was £164,324.

Notwithstanding the present depressed state of the country, it is not a little gratifying to learn that on the 1st ult. more than £10000 were deposited in the Lincoln Savings'-Bank, chiefly by farmers' servants. There were likewise £6560 drawn out on the same day; out of the latter sum no less than £400 were drawn out by parties on the point of emigrating.

Two splendid specimens, male and female, of the blue peregrine falcon, or hunting hawk, were killed a few days ago by Mr. Thomas Dickinson, of Eslington, and are now in possession of Mr. Snowdon, of Newcastle.

The *post mortem* examination of a young artist named A. F. West, who died lately, revealed enough to induce the jury to return a verdict "That the deceased died from the effects of carbonate of lead." It appeared that he was in the habit of drawing his pencils through his lips.

Mr. J. Henning, sculptor, in Belgrave-place, has just finished a series of models in plaster of Paris, selected from the restored frieze in the Parthenon. The works (which have been completed for the Prince Albert) consist of a variety of classical groups in relief, and are intended as ornamental panels for the corridor at Osborne House.

Emily Sandford, for whose aid a subscription has been collected, amounting to many hundred pounds, left Gravesend on Saturday last with her child, in the barque *Gasper*, for Port Adelaide, South Australia.

The *Europa*, Captain Cobb, sailed from Liverpool on Saturday for Halifax and Boston. She carried out no specie.

On Tuesday, seven miners left Hayle, Cornwall, in the *Cornwall* steamer, for Holland, to sail thence for Chili. Two of them had taken on leaving, and declared that they were literally starved out of Cornwall.

A very fine female specimen of the very rare fish, the Sea Lamprey (Petromyzon marinus) was caught in the Nene, near to the Long Bridge, in Cambridgeshire, on Monday last. It is supposed to have ascended the river for the purpose of spawning. It is thirty inches in length and six in diameter, and was purchased for the Museum.

The *Mount Stuart Elphinstone*, commanded by Captain Loney, and having 250 convicts on board under the charge of Dr Moxey, left her moorings opposite the royal Arsenal, Woolwich, on Saturday last, for Moreton Bay, New South Wales.

A return, obtained by Sir John Young, M.P., shows that, between the 6th of January, 1847, and the 5th of April, 1849, 1 ere were exported to Great Britain, from Ireland, 189,959 oxen, bulls, and cows; 9992 calves, 324,779 sheep and lambs, and 106,407 swine During the year ended the 5th of April, 1849, the number exported from Ireland was 27,965 oxen and bulls, 879 calves, 35,189 sheep and lambs, and 27,304 swine.

The ceremony of confirmation was administered at St. George's Roman Catholic Church, Southwark, on Sunday, immediately before High Mass, to between 500 and 700 persons, by Dr. Wiseman, Vicar Apostolic of the London District, assisted by his deacons, the Revs. J. Cotter and Dannell, and several of the Roman Catholic clergy.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"P.," *Brighton*, and "*E. F. W.*"—*All of them touch below the mark of our columns.*

"*E. H. G.*"—*Your Problem "No. 7" is not solvable in four moves*

"*F. G. R.*"—"*No. 3*" *admits of three distinct solutions. The other, you will perceive, we have awaited ourselves of.*

"*An Amateur of Wrexham.*" *The best shall appear.*

"*Press,*" "*Philo-Chess,*" *and others*—*Mr. King's collection of Problems is now obtainable at the office of the* Chess-Player's Chronicle, *and deserves to be on the table of every true lover of the game in Europe.*

"*Bath Unit.*"—*Look square at No. 442.*

"*Mowrad.*"—*The easiest possible mate in two moves.*

"*Rossland.*"—*You may get a board and the rules for playing "Double Chess" at Leuchar's, the Chess-men manufacturer, in Piccadilly.*

"*Myra.*"—1. *Kt to B 6th (ch).* 2. *Kt to Kt 4th (ch).* 3. *Kt to B 4th (ch).* 4. *B to K Kt 7th (ch).* 5. *B takes P. Mate.*

"*P. W. P.*"—*See the Last XVIII., which is applicable to the point, at page 89 of the* Chess-Player's Handbook.

"*A Schoolboy.*"—*The simple. Before attempting the construction of any more Problems, study well the positions of Bolton, D'Orville, King, Mendheim, &c.*

"*F. C.,*" *Edinburgh.*—*You are quite wrong with regard to Problem No. 276. See our solution.*

"*Argus*"—*Send us the criteria; without them it is impossible for us to offer an opinion*

"*Cimarron.*"—"*Gaoleral*" *is clever, and shall have a diagram shortly.*

"*L. C. L.*"—*There is no mate on the position specified, for if the Kt be moved discovering check with the Queen, Black can obviously capture the Queen with his Knight.*

"*F. G. R.*" *"W. L."* *You have not quite hit upon* 279.

"*E. F. H.*" *Dresbury.*—*In a well-constructed Problem there is rarely more than one way of effecting mate in the given number of moves*

"*Professor S.*" *Alcona.*—*A private communication has been forwarded.*

"*Beldon.*"—*We have no room for your poetical effusion The Problem shall be examined*

"*Dr. B.*"—"*The valuable collection of Chess games, Problems, &c., in the* ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, *can be obtained in no other way than by the purchase of the back Numbers.*

Solutions by "*P. A. G.,*" "*M. P.,*" "*D. C. L.,*" "*F. R. S.,*" "*S. W.,*" "*Bath Unit,*" "*W. P.,*" "*S. U.,*" "*Philidor, jun.,*" "*Rumpsti,*" "*R. B.,*" "*J. F. V.,*" "*R. A.,*" *are correct.*

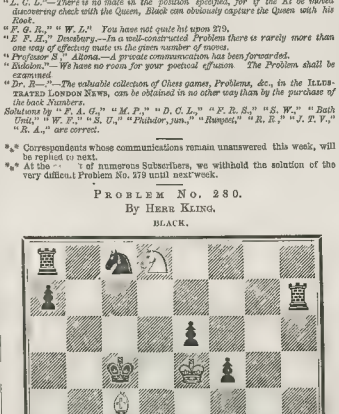
*** Correspondents whose communications remain unanswered this week, will be replied to next.

*** At the ... of numerous Subscribers, we withhold the solution of the very difficult Problem No. 279 until next week.

PROBLEM NO. 280.

By HERR KLING.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in five moves.

CHESS MATCH BY CORRESPONDENCE

BETWEEN THE LONDON AND AMSTERDAM CHESS CLUBS.

WHITE (Amsterdam).	BLACK (London).
	33. K R to K 6th

CHESS IN THE METROPOLIS.

Entertaining little Game from the new Treatise called "The Chess-Player's Companion!" Mr. Staunton giving the odds of the Pawn and two moves to a distinguished amateur.

(*Before playing over this Game, the reader must remove White's K B's Pawn from the board.*)

WHITE (Mr. S.)	BLACK (Mr. ——).	WHITE (Mr. S.)	BLACK (Mr. ——).	WHITE (Mr. S.)	BLACK (Mr. S.)
1. P to K 4th		7. P to K 4th	P to K 3d	12. Castles on Q's side	Q Kt to K 4th
2. P to Q 4th	P to K 3d	8. P to Q 5th	P to Q B 4th	13. K Kt takes Q Kt	B takes B (ch)
3. K B to Q 3d	P to Q B 4th	9. P to Q 3d	P to Q 3d	14. K to Q Kt sq (a)	Kt takes Kt
4. P to Q 5th	P to Q 3d	10. P to K 5th	P to K 4th	15. K R P takes B	Q takes P
5. P to Q B 4th	P to Q B 3d	11. P takes Q P	P takes Q P	16. R to K R 7th (ch)	K to R sq
6. K P takes P	K Kt to B 3d	17. Kt to K 4th	Q to K 2d	17. Kt to K 4th	Q to K 2d
7. Q Kt to B 3d	K B to K 2d	18. Q R to K B sq	Kt takes Q B P	18. Q R to K B sq	Kt takes Q B P
8. Q B to K Kt 5th	Castles	19. Q takes Kt	K takes B	19. Q takes Kt	K takes B
9. Q to Q B 2d	P to K R 3d	20. Q to her B 2d	Q takes Kt (b)	20. Q takes Kt	Q takes Kt (b)
10. P to K R 4th	K Kt to K 5th	21. Q takes Q (ch)	K takes Q	21. Q takes Q (ch)	Q B to K B 4th
11. K R to B 3d	Q to Q 2d			And Black surrenders (c).	

(a) Better than taking the Bishop at this moment.

(b) The concluding moves are lively, and improving also

(c) Black resigns, to prevent the remedial loss of another Pawn, which would leave him with four Pawns only to his adversary's six.

Another game, in which Mr. Staunton gave the unusual advantage of the Pawn and three first moves to an eminent member of the *Circle*.

(*Remove Black's K B's Pawn from the board.*)

WHITE (Mr. B.)	BLACK (Mr. S.)	WHITE (Mr. B.)	BLACK (Mr. S.)
1. P to K 4th		12. Q B to Q 2d	Castles
2. P to Q 4th (a)		13. Q Kt to K 4th	Q to her Kt 3d
3. K B to Q 3d	P to Q 3d	14. Q to Q 3d	P to K 3d
4. P to K 5th	P to K Kt 3d	15. Castles on Q side	K Kt to K 2d
5. P to K R 4th	P takes K P	16. Q B to K 3d	Q to her K 4th
6. P to K Kt 4th	P to K R 4th	17. K to Kt sq	K Kt to Q 4th
7. K R P takes P	P to K R 3d	18. Q to her 3d	Kt takes B
8. P takes K P	Q Kt to B 3d (b)	19. Q takes Kt	B takes R Kt
9. P to K B 4th	Q to her 4th	20. Q takes B	K R to K B sq (c)
10. K Kt to B 3d	Q B to K Kt 5th	21. Q to K 3d	Kt to Q Kt 6th
11. Q Kt to B 3d	Q to her R 4th	22. P to Q R 3d	Kt to Q 4th

Black now gained the two centre Pawns, and, subsequently, the game

(a) Whenever the odds given consist of so many moves at the opening, the first player is not allowed to cross beyond his own half of the board before his antagonist takes a move.

(b) Taking the centre Pawn would have been directly fatal, for suppose—

8.	K B takes P
9 P to K Kt 7th	R to K sq
10 B to K 6th (ch), and wins the game.	

(c) Promising, unless the Queen moves, to win the K Pawn at once.

CHESS ENIGMAS.

No. 448.—By an AMATEUR.

White: K at Q Kt 4th, R at K B 3d, Bs at K B 2d and Q R 2d, Kts at K Kt 4th and Q K 6th; Ps at K 2d, Q 3d, Q B 4th, and Q Kt 5th

Black: K at Q 5th, Q at her 8th, Rs at Q sq and Q Kt 2d, Bs at K 2d and Q Kt 8th, Kts at K Kt 6th; Ps at K 4th, K 6th, Q 7th, and Q Kt 6th.

White to play, and mate in four moves.

No. 449.—By F. G. RAINGER.

White: K at Q Kt sq, B at Q B 3d, B at Q Kt 6th; Ps at Q B 4th, Q Kt 4th, and Q R 2d.

Black: K at Q B 6th, Ps at Q Kt 3d and Q Kt 5th.

White to play and mate in three moves.

No 450—By A. LUEMAN

White: K at Q 8th, R at K K 4th, Bs at Q 3d and Q R 7th, Kts at K Kt 6th and Q B 4th, Ps at K Kt 5th and Q Kt 4th.

Black: K at Q 4th, K at Q 7th, Bs at K B 3d and K 3d, Kts at K R 4th and K Kt 5th, Ps at K 2d and Q B 3d.

White to play, and mate in four moves.

No. 451.—By PERCIN

White: K at K 2d, R at Q B 2d, Bs at Q 2d and K 3d.

Black. K at his R 8th, B at K B 3d, P at K 4th.

White to play, and mate in four moves.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

The two great Epsom events came off most disastrously for the professional betters, both the favourites having, as it is termed, "pulled through," to the great enrichment of two Right Honourable Lords and of the "British public." It is many years since a similar turn of ill-luck befel the anti-favourite division; bad, however, as it was, they bore it stoutly—all, with two or three exceptions, coming to book like "good men and true." Had Hocopur and Lady Sapience "landed it," the bet would have been on the other leg; and Mesdames "the public," we s. rewdly suspect, would not have been so prompt to "tip" as they were to "draw."

The only race meeting this week of any note is the one held at Manchester. We hear that it has afforded capital sport; and, like all sporting affairs in that neighbourhood, has come off with admirable spirit; the attendance was immense. Next week will be devoted to Ascot, and a right royal meeting may be anticipated. The great events will be run for on Tuesday and Thursday, on which days our most gracious Queen and her illustrious Consort will be present. The list number for the four days is more than usually strong, and nearly all the best horses of the day are engaged.

MANCHESTER RACES.—WEDNESDAY.

WILTON STAKES of 10 sovs each, and 40 added.

Mr. B. Green's Flatcatcher, 4 yrs	1
Mr. Dancy's Montague, 3 yrs	2

Won by a neck.

TWO-YEAR-OLD STAKES of 10 sovs each, and 50 added.

Mr. Green's Seymour of Heudermoss	1
Mr. Pedley's Timothy	2

MANCHESTER TRADES Cup of 200 sovs, added to a handicap of 25 sovs each.

Mr. B. Green's Sylvan, 4 yrs, 6st 4lb	1
Lord Chesterfield's Mrs. Tait, 4 yrs, 6st 8lb	2

Won by a length.

PLATE of £50. was won in three heats by Mr. Parr's Van Diemen, 3 yrs, 7st 10lb., beating Mr. Banck's The Swift, 3 yrs, 7st (won the first heat), Mr. Edenborough by Valentine out of Lady, 5 yrs, 8st 9lb, and several others.

THURSDAY.

THE ST. LEGER STAKES.

Iron Duke ..	.. ..	1
Hard Shot ..	.. ..	2

THE WELTER CUP.

Smuggler Bill..	.. ..	1
Rosalinda ..	.. ..	2

THE ARTISAN STAKES.

Woolwich ..	.. ..	1
Post-te spore ..	.. ..	2

TATTERSALL'S.

MONDAY.—Notwithstanding a good deal of time was necessarily occupied in preparing for the setting, the attention of the members was not wholly diverted from future events; we are, therefore, enabled to submit a tolerably full list of prices:

EMPEROR'S VASE.		
1 to 4 agst Chanticleer (t)	3 to 1 agst CAMOIA	4 to 1 agst Van Tromp
SCOUT STAKES.		
9 to 2 agst Lasidarius (t)	9 to 2 agst Garowska (t)	10 to 1 agst Jelly-fish
8 to 1 — Swordplayer	10 to 1 — Guiton	12 to 1 — Cymba
100 to 12 — St Antonio (t)	10 to 1 — Vampyre	12 to 1 — Chicaneur
	12 to 1 Cacophany (t)	
LADIES.		
20 to 1 agst William the Conqueror (t)	40 to 1 agst Knight of Avenal (t)	40 to 1 agst Pursey (t)
25 to 1 — The Italian (t)	40 to 1 — Gallic Gallam (t)	40 to 1 — Windsbond (t)
33 to 1 — Pistaffed (t)	40 to 1 — Pontifex	40 to 1 — Sheffield (t)

TUESDAY.—An improvement in St. Antonio and Van Tromp were the only results of a very dull afternoon.

ASCOT STAKES		
7 to 2 agst St. Antonio	10 to 1 agst Jet-de-Gau (t)	10 to 1 agst Chicaneur
9 to 2 — Lasidarius	10 to 1 — Vampyre	10 to 1 — Glaston
QUEEN'S VASE		
5 to 2 agst Cameron		
TRIENNIAL STAKES.		
2 to 1 agst F. Dibrin		
EMPEROR'S VASE		
5 to 2 agst Chanticleer (t)	5 to 2 agst Van Tromp	7 to 2 agst Cameron
DERBY		
40 to 1 agst Whythound	50 to 1 agst Lady Geraldine o	50 to 1 agst Terpsichore
40 to 1 — Hardinge	50 to 1 — Odin	50 to 1 — Wanostyke
	50 to 1 agst Witchcraft	

ROYAL THAMES YACHT CLUB.—The announced sailing matches of this distinguished club were commenced on Wednesday; but, owing to the want of even sufficient wind to keep the steerage way on the yachts, it was found impossible to proceed, and the match was postponed until Saturday, the 16th of next month, much to the disappointment not only of the parties immediately interested, but also of the great number of spectators who had assembled for the occasion. The following had been entered:—

FIRST CLASS.

Station.	Yacht.	From Fifty to Twenty Tons, both inclusive. Tons.	Owner's Name.
		Part.	
1.	*Mosquito* ..	50 ..	Lenden	William Fismmick, Esq.
2.	*Sylphide* ..	49 ..	Ditto	John Wicks, Esq.
3.	*Hilda* ..	35 ..	Whitby	Thomas Richardson, Esq
4.	*Arrow* ..	35 ..	Dartmouth ..	George Whitefield, Esq.
5.	*Cygnet* ..	33 ..	Southampton ..	H. Lambton, Esq.
6.	*Daring* ..	31 ..	Plymouth ..	Gregory Cook, Esq.

SECOND CLASS.

Under Twenty Tons to Ten Tons, inclusive

1.	*Pearl* ..	18 ..	Poole	T. and J. M Warhill, Esqs.
2.	*Frolic* ..	12 ..	London	Alfred Cox, Esq.
3.	*Zephyr* ..	19 ..	Ditto	Captain Irish, Esq.
4.	*Sea Nymph* ..	16 ..	Southampton ..	C. Wheeler, jun. Esq.
5.	*Whisper* ..	15 ..	London	Thomas Rebbigh, Esq.

RACING CUPS.—Three superb silver cups, modelled by Mr. Cotterill, are exhibited in the shop of Messrs. Garrard. The first is the Emperor of Russia's Cup, representing the fate of Hippolytus, in which the sea monsters are twined about the stem so as to produce a most ingenious variety of aspect, and the dropping of no water from the mouth of the cup is introduced so as to give a marine character to the whole. The second is the Queen's Ascot Cup, representing a spirited fight between a Spanish picador and a bull. The third is the Goodwood Cup, representing a chase of the bison by North American Indians The differences of these cups, both in subject and in style, and the animation which is common to all, prove great versatility in the modeller.

THE PUTTLERIAN LEGACY. By ALBERT SMITH.—This very entertaining farce, which coincides with the present number (10), and, in taking leave of his readers, the author announces his intention of indulging "a long-felt wish to visit the Mediterranean, the East, and the northern coast of Africa." Perhaps, "if we have fellow fellowship," it may be as well, for our future security, to state openly that we have no political objects in view. What Russia is doing to Turkey—how Austria means to set towards everywhere—how will eventually rule in Lucerne—and why Egypt objects to railways, we do not care one straw. They may all argue, arrange, or fight our their respective grievances from morning to night, for as long as they please, so that they permit us to come and go unmolested. To eat the real kabobs, and see the real Circassian slaves of the 'Arabian Nights Entertainments,' to hear a bulbul, to climb the Pyramids, and to ride upon a camel, are ends of greater interest to us than the accomplishment of the most strokes of policy ever effected." We cordially wish health and spirits to our traveller, who has himself so largely provided for the enjoyment of others.

THE NEW BILL FOR REGULATION OF EMIGRANT SHIPS.—The following is an abstract of the bill now in Parliament, as amended by the committee, for the regulation of emigrant ships:—The first four clauses are purely prefatory. Clause 5 vests the power of carrying the act into execution in the Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners, who are author sed by the next clause to appoint emigration officers and assistants in the United Kingdom, governors having the like power of appointment in the colonies. It is afterwards provided that no passenger-ship shall be cleared without the emigration officer's certificate that the requirements of the act have been fulfilled. Clause 10 (the most important, perhaps, in the bill) limits the number of passengers to be carried both by tonnage and space. It enacts that no ship shall be allowed to proceed on her voyage with a greater number of passengers on board, including the crew, than in the proportion of one person to every two tons. Irrespective of tonnage, every deck passenger is to have twelve clear superficial feet; or, if the vessel have no main deck, and the voyage exceeds twelve weeks, fifteen feet. Two children, each under the age of fourteen years, are to reckon as one passenger, infants under twelve months not being counted. Various regulations follow as to light and ventilation. Clause nineteen prohibits articles injurious to health from being taken as cargo. Provisions for the passengers are to be shipped at the expense of the owner or charterer of the ship. The dietary scale, set forth in the 24th clause, is as follows. Each passenger is to have during the voyage at least three quarts of water daily, and of provisions after the rate per week of two-and-a-half pounds of bread or bisc uit, one pound of wheaten flour, five pounds of oatmeal, two pounds of rice, two ounces of tea, half-a-pound of sugar, and half-a-pound of molasses. Potatoes, when procurable, may be substituted for one-quarter or three-quarters of the proportion of five pounds of potatoes to one pound of oatmeal or rice. Each ship is to have a cook appointed to cook the passengers' food. Each ship having as many as one hundred passengers is bound by the 30th clause to have a surgeon on board; if the voyage is one that will exceed twelve weeks, a surgeon is also to be taken if the number of passengers be only fifty. Ships to North America are prevented from carrying a surgeon, provided that 14 instead of 12 superficial feet be allowed to each passenger. Clause 36 enacts that every passenger at the end of the voyage shall be entitled for at le ast 48 hours to sleep on board a ship, and may during that time claim maintenance the same as during the voyage. Clauses 44 to 49 relate to brokers' licenses, contract tickets, &c., for North American voyages; and the remainder of the bill consists of clauses relating to penalties and procedure, &c., a definition of the powers vested in governors in colonial voyages.

NICE LEGAL POINT.—Suppose a fellow who has nothing marries a gal who has nothing, is her things his, or is his her's; or is her his'n, and her's her'n?—*American Paper.*

NEW STATION OF THE LONDON AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY, EUSTON-SQUARE.

ALTO-RELIEVO OVER THE ENTRANCE DOORWAY TO THE GENERAL MEETING-ROOM.

THE GREAT HALL, EUSTON-SQUARE STATION.

NEW STATION OF THE LONDON AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY, EUSTON-SQUARE.

BAS RELIEF OF MANCHESTER, IN THE GREAT HALL.

THE gigantic works which have been for some time past in the course of erection at the metropolitan terminus of the North-Western Railway being now completed, we have, this week, to chronicle their opening to the public, and to present our readers with some of the illustrations which we have prepared of the buildings. Our views comprise the great Hall, and one of the Pay-offices, and some of the bas-reliefs which decorate the great Hall.

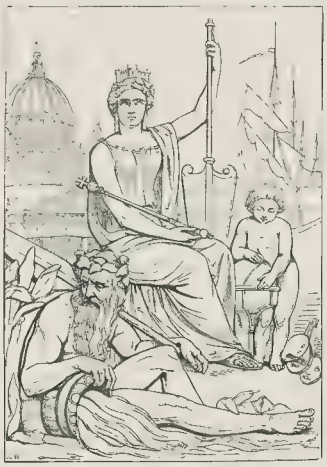
Passing under the magnificent Doric entrance, which has always formed so grand a feature to the entrance of this line of railway, the huge pile of building recently erected at once arrests the eye. This building, which has been designed by Philip Charles Hardwick, Esq., and erected by Messrs. William Cubitt and Co., at a cost of about £150,000, will now form the grand entrance to the London and North-Western Railway.

The structure, on the exterior, is of plain Roman style of architecture, and is 220 feet long by 168 feet in width. At the southern front there are five entrances, over which extends, for a considerable distance from the face of the building, a capacious awning, under which carriages may draw up and passengers alight without being exposed to wet or any other inclemency of the weather. The outer-doors just mentioned lead into what is called the "outer vestibule," which is 32 feet in depth and 64 feet in width, having a beautifully designed mosaic pavement, constructed of patent metallic lava, within a border of Craigleith stone. On the northern side of the "outer vestibule" are again five other entrances, leading into the Grand Hall, or Vestibule; and thus hall, for size and grandeur, is probably unique: its dimensions it is truly gigantic, being 125 feet 6 inches in length, 61 feet 4 inches in width, and 60 feet in height. At the northern end is a noble flight of steps, leading to a vestibule, in which are doors opening into the general meeting room, the board room, and the conference room, and the gallery which runs round the hall—thus giving facility of communication to an infinity of offices connected with the railway traffic, &c.

The style of architecture adopted is Roman Ionic, and it has been treated with the utmost skill. The ceiling is formed of panels, deeply coffered, the bands forming the panels being enriched with a double guilloche pattern on them. The hall is lighted by attic windows above the entablature, between which are massive consoles to support the ceiling; these consoles are as peculiarly effective and striking in character, as admirable in workmanship. The pillars at the head of the stairs, and corresponding ones at the southern end of the room, are painted in imitation of dark red granite, the capitals and bases to represent white marble. The vestibule at the head of the stairs is lighted from above; and, over the very handsome doorway leading to the general meeting-room, is a noble bas-relief, of which we have given an illustration, and shall presently describe, as we shall also do of the panels in the attic at the corners of the room, in which are bas-reliefs, some of which we have represented. The general meeting-room we shall describe and illustrate in a future Number; as also the directors' board-room, an exquisite apartment. The area of the hall and the staircase is formed of the best Craigleith stone. The walls, which are rendered with grey Martin's cement, are painted to simulate granite. The hall is warmed by hot water pipes, on Perkins's system; and, to promote ventilation, some of the panels in the ceiling are perforated, and behind them are coils of hot-water pipes; and in the general meeting-room a similar arrangement has been followed. At the southern end of the hall an illuminated clock is to be placed.

As this hall will, in fact, be a great ante-room to those departments in which the passenger traffic is carried on, the luggage will be brought here from the outer vestibule, and a large counter for refreshments will be one of the conveniences of the place.

The bas-reliefs which adorn the panels in the corners of the hall are eight in number, and typify the chief cities and boroughs with which the North-Western Railway communicates. They are London, Liverpool, Manchester, Birmingham, Carlisle, Chester, Lancaster, and Northampton. Of these, we have selected London, Liverpool, and Manchester, as affording good specimens of the general character of the bas-reliefs. London is typified by a female figure, murally crowned, and bearing in her hands the sceptre of Royalty, and the rudder, emblem of maritime power; below her sits an old man with a long beard, symbolical of Father Thames, and by her knees a genius, his arm resting on a globe; and at his feet emblems of music, painting, and the drama, indicate the universality of the art knowledge of the great metropolis of the world. The background is filled with St. Paul's and a group of shipping. Liverpool is a sitting female figure, resting on a rudder, with a genius by her side holding a quadrant. An aged man, having shells and corals in his hair, symbolises the Mersey in his right hand he holds a trident, and his left rests upon a well filled cornucopia. A portion of the Exchange, and a group of shipping, fills up this characteristic group. Manchester is individualized by a laurel-crowned female, sitting and holding a distaff, her hand resting on a bolt of cotton; a genius by her knees holding the shuttle, indicative of the cotton-spinning notoriety of Manchester. Mercury, emblem of commerce, sits in the foreground, busy drawing plans on a piece of paper; and the background is composed of piles of cotton goods, a huge factory, and the tower of the cathedral. Birmingham has the symbols of the iron trade—Vulcan, with his hammer and anvil, being in the foreground; a beautiful vase, showing the variety and perfection of the iron-works, and the portion of the new Town-Hall, fill up the group. Chester, with its far-famed dairy produce, its cheeses, its walls, and its venerable cathedral, is well characterised. Carlisle shows its cattle market, its manufactures, and its maritime symbols, with its cathedral tower; Lancaster its furniture and other manufactures; and Northampton has in its emblems the shoemaker, as well as its agricultural symbols, and a horse to typify its celebrated horse fair.



BAS-RELIEF OF LONDON, IN THE GREAT HALL.

BAS-RELIEF OF LIVERPOOL, IN THE GREAT HALL.

The large group in alto-relievo over the door leading into the general meeting-room, is an extremely picturesque and effective composition. We have accordingly selected it for illustration. It represents Britannia supported by Science and Industry. The whole of these bas-reliefs and the massive consoles reflect great credit on the gifted artist, Mr. John Thomas, whose talents have so often been noticed in our Journal, by whom they were designed and carried out, and through his courtesy we were enabled to make our drawings from the bas-reliefs when they were in his studio.

Leading from the grand hall on the basement, on the eastern and western sides, are several glass doors connecting it with the newly constructed booking-offices. That on the eastern side, through which the general passenger traffic of the line will pass, is the largest, being 60 feet by 40 feet; whilst that on the western side, which is to be appropriated to the London and York, the traffic of the branch lines, and special purposes, is 56 feet by 35 feet. The architecture of these booking-offices is in keeping with that of the main building. They have each light and elegant galleries passing round them on a level with the gallery of the great hall, and connected therewith, as well as with all the offices. The roof of each is a splendid cupola springing from the four corners, where it is apparently supported upon brackets resting upon lions' heads, the whole being surmounted by a stupendous and exceedingly light and elegant dome of glass. The arrangement of this department reflects the highest credit on those who have designed it.

Our Illustration is taken from the gallery, and shews the architectural features of the place.

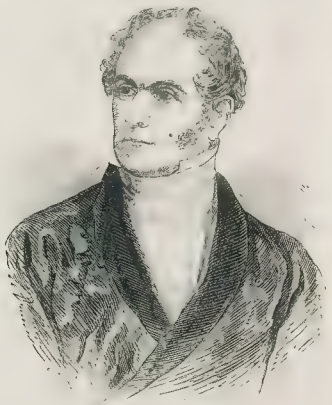
We have mentioned that the whole is erected from the designs of Philip Hardwick, Esq.; and we must not forget to name his able Clerk of the Works, Mr. Bavin.

We have to tender our thanks to Mr. Hardwick for his ready acquiescence to our request to illustrate this noble building, and the facilities he has afforded our artist.

GALLERY OF THE BOOKING-OFFICE.

MR. VERNON.

THIS gentleman, known, for many years past, as a munificent patron of art, and more recently to the public by his princely gift to the nation of a collection



THE LATE ROBERT VERNON, ESQ.

of pictures by English artists, died, after a protracted illness, at his house in Pall Mall, on the 22nd ult., in the seventy-fifth year of his age.

Mr. Vernon, by a long course of activity and industry in the business to which he had applied himself—one which is at least honourable and interesting in a country which so much prides itself on its encouragement of the breed of horses—amassed a large fortune. His premises, it will be remembered by many of our readers, were situate in Cranson-street, May Fair. It is, however, the manner in which Mr. Vernon distributed this vast wealth that renders his character interesting to the public. He is understood to have expended in works

of modern art at the very least £150,000. He did not purchase merely for the vanity of buying, but always had an eye to the interests of the artists. He always bought from the painters themselves, and not from dealers—thus securing to the former the full value of their work, and stimulating them by a higher, and at the same time a more direct motive to exertion. In order to carry out his grand idea of forming a gallery which should at all times and in all countries represent British art, it became necessary, as any of the painters advanced in their profession, that Mr. Vernon should secure their best productions, consequently, from time to time, and at an immense sacrifice of money, he, what is called, "weeded" his collection, never parting with any man's work whom he did not purpose (and for him to purpose was always to perform) commissioning to execute a more important subject in his improved style. In the national collection (that is, the Vernon Gallery part of it) there are a few pictures purchased at sales, or in such channels, but these are the productions of deceased artists.

Mr Vernon's liberality was not, however, confined to this mode of patronage of art and artists. He delighted to discover early genius, and foster it; and many are the instances which this well-timed benevolence has raised in proficient to professional eminence.

Nor was Mr. Vernon's munificence confined to the encouragement of the fine arts. He expended large sums in charity, public and private; and it was his pleasure to exercise that highest kind of charity which does not consist in the mere giving of money, but in the giving it under circumstances which make the gift of more value, by the virtues which accompany it. He was a man of an enlarged mind, with a taste for the society of men of talent—that he was profuse in his hospitality, and firm in his friendships—that by the force of his talent and character he was enabled to surround himself with some of the most distinguished talent of the period during which he lived.

There are certain circumstances connected with Mr. Vernon's munificent present of the collection now known as "the Vernon Gallery," which do not redound to the liberality of the Government, who are, in a sense, the public conservators of the treasure for the public. Its acceptance was in a cold, official spirit—certainly not redeemed by the present location of the pictures. However, we hope, ere long, to see them placed in a position worthy of so noble a gift.

The reader will recollect that we engraved the Gallery in a former Number of our Journal (No. 342). As a collection of first-rate specimens of the English school, it is invaluable; whilst its evidence relative to the progress of art in England no long but unjustly imputed neglect of native artists. The fact of so many fine pictures, painted within a period extending little more than a long lifetime, is most gratifying to every lover of English art.

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF HEALTH ON QUARANTINE.

A most important and valuable report on the subject of quarantine has just been presented by the General Board of Health to her Majesty. The object of the report chiefly is to show the greater security to the public health which would result from the establishment of sanitary for quarantine regulations. The purpose of quarantine being to prevent the introduction of any epidemic disease from one country into another, the inefficiency of this agency for the accomplishment of its purpose is argued, amongst others, on the following grounds:—

"One of the conditions essential to the existence of an epidemic disease is an epidemic atmosphere, over which quarantine can exercise no more control than it can over the temperature and electricity of the atmosphere or the direction and force of the wind. The extent of the range of great epidemic storms that they are beyond the control of quarantine. Influenza and cholera, which often follow each other, and which observe similar laws of diffusion, traverse the globe in zones generally from east to west. How it is asked, can a quarantine vessel placed at the entrance of one or two sea-port towns, or a line of soldiers guarding a few miles of frontier, protect one or an individual country, stay the progress of morbific agents which thus pursue their irresistible course over the greater part of the habitable globe? The steadiness of the progress of great epidemics proves that they are governed by laws over which quarantine has no control. In tracing the rise and progress of cholera, for instance, in British America, during the years 1832 and 1834, it is observed that this disease on both occasions advanced with post-like regularity in its same course, attacking the same places on nearly the same corresponding days. The rapidity of the course of great epidemics further shows how vain the attempt must be to stop their progress by such obstacles as that of quarantine. In 1847, influenza spread in one day over every part of the metropolis. "It met you everywhere," says the registrar-general; nearly the whole population were affected more or less, and without taking slight instances, not less than 500,000 persons in 2,100,000 suffered in London from the epidemic. In like manner, when cholera broke out in Cairo, in 1831, it spread—within the space of five days—over the whole valley of the Nile, reaching at the same time all the towns and villages of the Delta. In 1832 it leaped at one bound from London to Paris, and out of the forty-eight quarters of that city it spread in five days over thirty five. To conceive its influence, it is asked, can quarantine or sanitary *cordons* exert in checking the progress of persons possessed of diffusive powers? Besides, epidemics are generally present in a country, and disorder the health of the people, before they are manifested in their peculiar and recognised forms; the significant signs by which their presence is declared being, amongst other symptoms, nervous agitation which are more than warnings; they are indications of the actual presence of the disease; evidences that it has already commenced its work. Before the erection of quarantine as a barrier, there must be a conviction of the existence of infection, existing the blood of the most susceptible of the population, and preparing the way for its general outbreak.

Quarantine is based on the assumption that epidemic diseases depend upon a specific contagion, but the question of contagion has no necessary connexion with that of quarantine. The real question is, whether quarantine can prevent the extension of this class of diseases, whether by their nature, whether contagious or not. If it can, it is valuable beyond price; if it cannot, it is a barbarous incumbrance, impeding commerce, obstructing international intercourse, curbing life, and wasting large sums of the public money. There is no more reason why the controversy on contagion should complicate the question of quarantine, than why it should complicate the question of the special subject of the removable causes of disease: while fleets, armies, and cities are ravaged by fever, it is vain to occupy the attention of the public with speculations on contagion and infection, the important practical question being what are the true means of prevention? Still, however, as the question of contagion is intimately associated in the minds of many persons with that of quarantine, in this as well as in foreign countries, and as a popular belief in contagion, among other mischievous effects, increases the susceptibility to epidemic disease by the creation of panic, and involves moral and social consequences of great importance, the report exhibits a view of the general progress of medical and other opinions with reference to this question, details facts bearing on it, derived from the experience of the recent epidemic season; and brings together and condenses numerous facts recorded by eminent observers, both in Europe and India, with regard to the mode of propagation of cholera and plague.

Returning to the consideration of quarantine, it is argued in the report that if it be true, as ancient and modern authorities are agreed, that without the essential preliminary of an epidemic atmosphere on the spot foreign contagion is inert, and unless both conditions are present, quarantine, under any circumstances, must be useless; for, in the absence of an epidemic atmosphere, it must be useless, because then no disease will spread beyond the individual affected. And with the existence of an epidemic atmosphere quarantine is useless, because then the disease will spread wherever the infected atmosphere goes and finds favouring conditions; that, consequently, it must be futile to place vessels coming from infected countries in the position which they are capable of bringing with them an epidemic atmosphere, and unless quarantine can control such an atmosphere when imported. And, finally, that if—

"The great practical truth, taught by modern investigation and experience, be, that the only real security against any kind and degree of epidemic disease as an abundant and constant supply of pure air, the prevention of overcrowding, and the dispersion of the sick; and if, as is certainly agreed, confinement in a foul atmosphere can convert common fever into pestilence, and ventilation and dispersion can dissipate and extinguish, then quarantine must be not only useless but pernicious, since the invariable effect of quarantine as hitherto practised in all countries has been the congregation and confinement of the sick and those who, though not actually sick, are suspected to have in them the seeds of disease, requiring only a few days or hours for their development,—the congregation and confinement of such persons in a limited space, often in a filthy ship and an unhealthy locality, and under circumstances calculated to excite apprehension and alarm—conditions in the highest degree favourable to the generation and spread of disease: it follows that quarantine, instead of guarding against and preventing disease, is a contrivance for producing it, under conditions that can be devised for its general extension; and, therefore, must not only fail to accomplish its object, but to tend to produce the very calamity which it endeavours to prevent."

The report then proceeds to examine the manner in which quarantine deals with articles of commerce supposed to be capable of imbibing and transferring pestilential virus, the amount of security afforded by bills of health, the manner in which purification of infected articles, is performed at quarantine stations, the sufferings and cruelty inflicted on persons detained under quarantine regulations, the public inconveniences and losses occasioned by these regulations, and the modifications and relaxations proposed and partly carried out by Austria, France, and America. After entering into a minute investigation of the sanitary condition of the merchant ships of Great Britain, and the actual mortality among merchant seamen as presented by the marine register, and presenting an exposition of the principle of legislation recommended, namely, that of concentrating responsibility on those who have a direct interest in prevention, and who possess the best means of securing it, the report concludes as follow:

"Having carefully examined what appeared to be the best available evidence as to the facts on which the system of quarantine rests; having considered the report made by the Royal Academy of Medicine in France, and the written testimony of the most eminent professional and scientific observers and writers, as well in Austria and America as in England, we have now to report as our conclusions:

"That the chief pestilence in respect to which quarantine establishments have been kept up in this country, the Oriental plague, is, in its antecedent circumstances or causes, in the localities, causes, and conditions of the population attacked, and in its rise and progress, a disease of the same essential character as typhus, being, according to the most recent authorities who have had practical experience or the malady a form of that disease modified and rendered more intense by peculiarities of climate and of social condition.

That the notion of the propagation of the plague by means of goods appears from one uniform mass of evidence to be as entirely unfounded as the opinion which formerly prevailed in this country that typhus could be propagated in the same mode

"That the true danger of the propagation of plague is not by contact of the affected with the healthy, but by exposure on the part of susceptible subjects to an infected atmosphere, under the like conditions which are known to produce and propagate typhus fever in this country.

"That the quarantine establishments in this country and every other of which we have information, are wholly insufficient, even on the assumption on which they have hitherto been maintained, to prevent the introduction and spread of epidemic disease.

That these establishments are of a character to inflict on passengers extreme and unnecessary inconvenience, and to subject such of them as may be sick to increased suffering and danger, while they are productive of positive injury to the means of preventing the spread of disease

"That typhus and other dangerous epidemic diseases are frequent on board merchant seamen vessels at sea and in port, for which no effectual or suitable provision is at present made.

"That, as far as relates to the cases of epidemic diseases generated at sea, the principle of the concentrating of responsibility on the shippers, in making it their pecuniary interest to complete the voyage with healthy passengers, does more most effectually to the place where it has been applied, such as to emigrant transport, and convict ships, and should be extended to all such cases; and that, in respect to ships in port, the regulations applied to the prevention of the spread of epidemic diseases from houses in towns are applicable, and would practically be highly beneficial

"That the substitution of general sanitary regulations to ships in port, for the existing quarantine regulations, would be more effectually extinguish epidemic disease, and afford better protection to the uninfected on shipboard, whilst it would relieve passengers and crews from grievous inconvenience, abate the motives to concealment of sickness and to false representations as to its nature, greatly lessen commercial expenses, and remove obstructions to the free transit of goods and uninfected persons which the existing system of quarantine occasions

"It follows that we propose the entire discontinuance of the existing quarantine establishments in this country, and the substitution of sanitary regulations.

"By such substitution the most effectual security which the present state of knowledge affords would be taken against the importation of foreign contagion, the maintenance of infection, and the origin and spread of epidemic disease.

"The British Parliament has legislated on the conclusion, submitted with an accumulation of concurring evidence, that the causes of epidemic, endemic, and contagious diseases are removable, and that the neglect on the part of the constituted authorities to remove such causes, as far as they are obviously within their control, is a punishable offence. The foundation which the Legislature has thus laid for the physical, and consequently for the moral, improvement of the people, is recognised. Half a century ago it was said, by a great physician and philanthropist in terms already referred, that the time would come when the Legislature would punish communities for neglecting the known means of preserving the pub lic health, and that prediction the British Parliament has been the first to realise.

"To all natural evil," says Dr. Rush, 'the author of nature has kindly prepared an antidote. Intellectual fevers furnish no exception to this remark The means of preventing them are much within the power of human reason and industry as the means of preventing the evils of lightning and common fire. I am so satisfied of the truth of this opinion, that I look for the time when our courts of law shall punish cities and villages for permitting any of the sources of malignant fevers to exist within their jurisdiction.'

"We believe, from the information we have been able to obtain, that the immediate adoption of the changes which we now recommend would be attended with no diff culties or inconveniences commensurate with the advantages that would accrue from the removal of restrictions on the freedom of international communication, and the security of the public health.

"All which we humbly certify to your Majesty.

(Signed) "T. CARLISLE. EDWIN CHADWICK
ASHLEY. J. SOUTHWOOD SMITH."

REVIEW OF LOCAL PENSIONERS, AND DISTRIBUTION OF MEDALS.—The following corps of enrolled pensioners were reviewed in Hyde Park yesterday morning (Friday), at half-past ten o'clock A.M., by the Commander-in-Chief and staff, Major-General Sir Charles Dunbar Monpelier, Bart., K.C.B., Lieutenant-Colonel Tulloch, &c.:—1st Eastern London, commanded by Captain Holdron, above 3o strong; 2nd ditto, Capt. Wood, 1270; 1st Western division, Captain Orr, 960; 2nd ditto, Captain Campbell, 830; 1st Northern division, Captain Curtain, 1000; 2nd ditto, Captain Warde, 900; Southern division, Capt. Nott, 840; Woolwich division, Major Forbes, 960. The medals were distributed to the veterans accompanied by the Horse Guards.

MONEY ORDERS.—CAUTION.—Post-office money-orders issued during the month of March last, and not paid on or before this week, become lapsed orders, and cannot be paid without considerable trouble and expense.

THE ELECTRIC LIGHT.—On Wednesday evening last, Mr. Staite again exhibited to the public generally the unrivalled brilliance of the new light. His apparatus for this occasion was carried to the summit of one of the piers of Hungerford Suspension-bridge, that, consequently, the shore spectators could see the three the radiance of his magnificent discovery now along the bridge to the multitudes that assembled on the banks. The effects of the illumination, now upon the buildings which form Hungerford-market, and now upon the water from of Somerset-house, and upon Waterloo-bridge and the steamers passing up the river, had a most beautiful effect. The beam, it is said, could be beheld, RICH, for twelve miles distance. The apparatus was constructed by Messrs. Feuerstein, Yorkshire, sadlle.r. BELL, Worcester, draper. N D MORRIS, Hereford, hop-merchant. JAMES, Bristol, ow. Pevsnstire, ironmonger. J PHILLIPPS, Hereford, ironmonger. J. PHILLIPPS, Hereford, ironmonger.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

A and W M'LAREN Montrose, Inc-keepers. Kinross, manufacturer.

TUESDAY, MAY 29.

WAR-OFFICE, MAY 29.

[illegible] Lieut. J Kay [illegible] Lieutenant-Governor of Newfoundland, vice Keane, who exchanges.

Ensign W F Jones to be Lieutenant, vice Hunter, J H Vico to be Ensign, vice Jobbs, 68th. Lieut A B Hanbury to be Captain, vice Walker, Ensign J F Medlycott to be Lieutenant, vice Hankey. A V Turner to be Ensign, vice Medlycott. 22nd Lieut R Webster to be Paymaster, vice Morris, 77th Capt Sir Augustus Clifford, Bart., to be Captain, vice Forbes, 94th. Ensign J Sprot to be Lieutenant, vice Dowsnaar. W Pitz Roy to be Ensign, vice Sprot

DORCHESTER VOLUNTEERS. Royal Dorchester Militia. W H Churchill to be Lieutenant and Quartermaster, vice J G Churchill

MEMORANDUM.—The names of the Senior Lieutenant of the 46th Foot are William Fitzstonehaugh, not Fetherston, as previously stated

COMMISSIONS SIGNED BY LORDS LIEUTENANT.

County of Middlesex. Thomas Henry Shadwell, Esq., to be Deputy Lieutenant. Henry Tufnell, Esq., M.P., to be Deputy Lieutenant. Alexander Raphael, Esq., to be Deputy Lieutenant.

County of Somerset. North Somerset Regiment of Yeomanry Cavalry. C F Webster to be Cornet, vice Gore.

OFFICE OF ORDNANCE, MAY 28

Royal Regiment of Artillery: First Lieut C S Henry to be Second Captain, vice Pollock; Second Lieut J F W Ditmarge to be First Lieutenant, vice Henry.

ADMIRALTY, MAY 25.

Royal Marines. Lieut-Col D A Gibbons to be Colonel Second Commandant. Lieut-Col D J Baillegall to be Colonel, Second Commandant, vice Stevens; Lieut-Col J R Coryton to be Colonel-Commandant, vice Edwards; Major Hon Keith Rawdon Stewart Maitland to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Baillegall. Capt and Brev Major G H Coryton to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Coryton; First Lieut Hon Frederick Dalgarno Colquhoun, vice Stewart Maitland

Captain vice G H Coryton; Second Lieut A A Douglas to be First Lieutenant, vice Timpson. Lieut C T Daber to be First Lieutenant, vice Douglas.

RISE MONEY.

Notice is hereby given to the officers and crew of her Majesty's steam-vessel *Gropplor*, that they are entitled to share for the treasure saved from the wreck of her Majesty's steam-vessel *Tagus*, on the 30th of March, 1847, that a distribution of the same will be made at No 29, Great George-street, Westminster, on the 15th day of June next, and that the said sum will be received by the officers and crew of the *Gropplor*.

Notice is hereby given to Captain (then Commander) Henry Chads, and the officers and crew of the [illegible]

Admiralty, and where the list will be recalled every Wednesday and Friday for three months.

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Notice is hereby given to Captain (then Commander) Harry Chads, and the officers and crew of the [illegible]

H. Wood, Esq., Commander, who were actually on board at the capture of the Alcmene on the 4th of October, 1799, are hereby informed that a distribution of the sum of [illegible] the unclaimed shares will be recalled for three months.

BANKRUPTS.

W LINE, St George-road, Mortimer-terrace, Barnsbury-hill, brickmaker. J PHILLIPS, Upper Bellingham, Hurefordshire, banker. J BUSHARD, Bideford, Devonshire, painter. E RAISBY (Ch. Ecton), Yorkshire, iron master. J HASTWOOD, Barnsley, Yorkshire, manufacturer. W R ALLANSON, R or Maiden, Yorkshire, corn factor. M L PRITCHARD and H R CARLE, Liverpool, stock brokers. R BOGGIS, Liverpool, merchant. W LARKEY, Manchester, grocer.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

J LYLE, Rochlee Mains, Haddingtonshire, farmer. W HUNTER, late Major in the 29th Foot. R SHARKS, New Monkland, Lanarkshire, grocer. J NAPIER, Hamly, vintner.

BIRTHS.

At Hollybank, Hants, the lady of Major H MILOR Mundy, of a daughter.—At Ickleford House, near Hitchin, Herts, the Hon Mrs. Bernard Gurney, of a son.—At No 4, Hembridge-villas, the lady of Major Burn, 4th Regiment Madras Native Infantry, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

At St George's, Hanover-square, Lord Sandwich, to Julia, daughter to J H Langston, Esq, M.P.—At St Michael's Church, Worcester, the Rev Edward Berkeley, vicar of the united parishes of Cotheridge and Wichenford, to Harriet Frances, second daughter of the late Thomas Evans, Esq, of Hereford.—At Walcot Church, Bath, James B Lysaght, Esq, son of Rear-Admiral Lysaght, to Frances Charlotte, only child of the late Lieut-Colonel Gardiner.—At Cirencester, the Rev George Hazzle Roberts, B.A. Exeter College, Oxford, to Frances Mary, third daughter of the late Rev John Crosse, rector of Bourton-on-the-Water, Gloucestershire.—On the 23rd inst. at Penrith, Cumberland, by the Rev W H Leech, Miles Fenwick Stanley Esq. of Whitehaven, to Ann, second daughter of the late Robert Jefferson, Esq., of Scaleghill, Cumberland

DEATHS.

At his residence, in Piccadilly, William Aubrey de Vere ninth Duke of St Alban's.—At Berners, Lodge, Sussex, aged 83 John, fourth Earl of Mayo. At Mershem Hatch, near Ashford, Kent, the Right Honourable Sir Edward Knatchbull, Bart, in the 68th year of his [illegible] Anne Mary, wife of George Cruikshank, Esq.—[illegible] wife of Colonel Colquhoun, Coldstream Guards.—At Dalkeith, on the morning of Sunday the 13th of May, Nancy Sophia, wife of Hugh Innes [illegible].—At Corfu, on the 19th of April, Eleanor R, wife of Dr Hacket, Deputy Inspector-General, daughter of the late E. J. Usanne, Esq, M M Attorney, General for Nova Scotia

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE.—Our market has been very scantily supplied with English wheat during the present week. The few samples on offer have mostly found buyers, at very full prices Foreign wheats have moved off slowly; but late rates have been fully supported No fine lish barley on sale but the supply of foreign has proved extensive All kinds have sold heavy, at nearly stationary prices The malt trade has continued in a very depressed state, at [illegible] Rates. In oats, beans, and peas scarcely any business doing. Indian corn and cargoes have sold slowly, at very full prices In flour no alteration.

English.—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 40s to 48s; ditto, white, 44s to 52s; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 40s to 47s; ditto, white, 45s to 50s; rye, 32s to 37s; grinding barley, 22s to [illegible] ditto, 28s to 29s; malting ditto, 29s to 33s; Norfolk and Lincoln malt, 54s to 56s; Kingston and Ware, 56s to 58s; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 16s to 19s; potato ditto, 22s to 24s; Youghal, and Cork, black, 16s to 17s; ditto, white, 18s to 20s; tick beans, new, 30s to 34s; ditto, old, 32s to 34s; grey peas, 30s to 34s; maple, 32s to 34s; white, 28s to 30s; boilers, 32s to 36s, per quarter. Town-made flour, 45s to 44s; Suffolk, 38s to 39s; Yorkshire and Derbyshire, 36s to 38s per 280 lbs.—

Foreign. Dantzig red wheat, —s to —s; white, —s to —s; barley,—s to —s; oats, —s to —s; beans, —s to —s per quarter. Flour, American, 22s to 23s per barrel; Baltic, —s to —s per barrel

At Mark Lane Market.—For most kinds of cords the demand is in a very inactive state, at last week's currencies.

Linseed, Baltic, sowing, 49s to 50s; Baltic, crushing, 38s to 40s Mediterranean and Odessa, 36s to 38s; Hempseed, 32s to 34s per quarter. Coriander, 18s to 19s per cwt.; Brown Mustard-seed, 6s to 11s white ditto, 8s to 12s 6d. Tares, 4s 6d to 8s 6d per bushel English rapeseed, new, £20 to £22 per last of 10 quarters. Linseed cakes, English, £9 15s to £10 10s; ditto foreign, £8 to £8 5s per 1000; Rapeseed cakes, £4 5s to £4 15s per ton. Canary, 110s to 120s per quarter. English Clover-seed, red, —s to —s; white, —s to —s; trefoil, —s to —s; extra, up to —s. Foreign, red, s to s; extra, —s; white, —s to —s; extra, —s per cwt.

Bread.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 7d to 7½d; of household ditto, 6½d to 6½d, per 4lb loaf.

Imperial Weekly Average.—Wheat, 44s 6d; barley, 27s 9d, oats, 17s 9d; rye, 29s 6d; beans, 30s 1d; peas, 31s 6d.

The Six Weeks' Average.—Wheat, 45s 3d; barley, 28s 6d; oats, 17s 6d; rye, 30s 3d; beans, 30s 8d; peas, 30

Duties on Foreign Corn.—Wheat, 1s 6d; barley, 1s 6d; oats, 1s 6d; rye, 1s 6d; beans, 1s 6d; peas, 1s 6d

[illegible] Holders are somewhat firmer in their demands. Only a limited business is doing, at [illegible] rates.

Provisions.—Dutch butter is very dull in sal at further reduced rates. Fine Friesland is nearly as low as last Hol stein and Kiel fine is very good. Irish butter moves off slowly at per cwt less money. New Carlow, Clonmel, and Kilkenny, firsts, landed, 76s to 78s, and 74s to 74s Limerick, 62s 72s; and Waterford, 72s to 74s per cwt. A large supply of English butter is on offer. The demand for it is heavy, at la te fs per cwt less money Fine Dorset, 80s to 86s, middling ditto, 66s to 72s per cwt. and fresh, 7s to 9s per dozen lbs. The best Irish bacon is quite as dear, but the middling and inf ior kinds are a dull inquiry. Waterford and Limerick, 58s to 60s; and here, 56s to 58s per cwt. In the value of other kinds of provisions we have no change to note

Tallow.—The demand for home is heavy, but we have no change to notice in prices. P YC., on the spot, is sold at— 40s 3d to 40s; and for forward de livery, 39s 3d to 40s 6d per cwt. Rough fat is selling at 2s 2d to 2s 2½d per 8lbs.

Oils. This market continues in the same depressed state as for some weeks past. To effect sales lower rates must be submitted to.

Seeds.—Linseed is quiet, and cakes are slow in sale, but not cheaper. Coarse spices, 8s 8d per cwt. Fine ditto, 9s 9d per cwt.

Wool and Worsted Stuffs. Meadow bay, £8 8s to £3 15s; clover ditto, £3 3s to £4 15s; and straw £1 5s to £1 15s per load

Hops.—Sussex and Kent, 1s; Essex Main, 1s; Harbley, 13s 9d; Hatton, 16s 6d; Lambton, 16s; Somerset, 16s 6.. per ton

Potatoes.—The potatoe amounts being favourable, the demand for all kinds of hope is heavy, at barely, to some instances, nominal quotations

Fruit.—Fine pale e ale is in good request, at full prices. In the cider market the 25,000 tierces offered found buyers, at very full prices The imports continue extensive, yet the demand is by no means animated in fru

Potatoes.—Very few English potatoes are on offer, but the supply of foreign is seasonably large. All kinds are dull in sal At Gravesend, the current prices range from 60s to 70s per ton

Smithfield.—On the whole, the general demand for fat stock has been firm this week, at full rates of currency.

Beef, from 3s 2d to 3s 8d; mutton, 3s 4d to 4s 0d; lamb, 4s 10d to 6s 0d; veal, 3s 4d to 4s 0d; and pork, 3s 2d to 4s 2d per 8lbs, to sink the offals.

Newgate and Leadenhall.—A steady business is passing in these markets, on the following terms:—

Beef, from 3s 2d to 3s 8d; mutton, 3s 0d to 3s 10d; lamb, 4s 8d to 5s 10d; veal, 3s 0d to 3s 10d; and pork, 3s 2d to 4s 2d per 8lbs, to sink the offals.

ROBERT HERBERT

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, MAY 25.

WHITEHALL, MAY 24.

The Queen has been pleased to nominate and appoint James Perry, Esq, one of the Ordinary Lords of Session, to be one of the Lords Commissioners of Justiciary, in the room of John Hay Forbes, Esq, pro gened

MAY 24.—The Lord Chancellor has app ded William Corles, of the city of Worcester, Gent, to be a Master Extraordinary in the High Court of Chancery.

WAR-OFFICE, MAY 25.

20th Foot: Maj.-ge.-ral Duffy, C.B, to be Colonel, vice General the Hon Sir E Paget, G.C.B.

Coldstream Guards: Lieut.-General Sir Edward Kerrison, G.C.B. to be Governor, vice General the Hon Sir E Paget, G.C.B., General Sir C Halkett, G.C.B, to be Lieutenant-Governor, vice General Sir C Asson, G.C.B.

BANKRUPTS

H ROGERS, Wimborne, Southampton, linen-draper. E MILES, Miles-terrace, Kennington, builder. D GRANT, Leeds place, Greenwich, manufacturer of the patent weighing gas light and heating apparatus. J BOOTH, Staffordshire, draper. J SHOWDON, junior, Ingoldmells, Lincoln, farmer. B WILLIAMS, Liverpool, tailor W OAKES, Manchester, baker T WILSON and H COBBETT, Manchester, merchants. T PENRUDDOCK, 18, Bull, Worcester, draper. N D MORRIS, Hereford, hop-merchant. J PEARSON, Pontefract, Yorkshire, saddler. J FEURSTEIN and G CARTON, Cleveland, Yorkshire, merchants. J. PHILLIPPS, Hereford, ironmonger. J PHILLIPPS, Hereford, ironmonger.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

A and W M'LAREN Montrose, Inc-keepers. Kinross, manufacturer.

TUESDAY, MAY 29.

WAR-OFFICE, MAY 29.

[illegible] Lieut. J Kay [illegible] Lieutenant-Governor of Newfoundland, vice Keane, who exchanges.

Ensign W F Jones to be Lieutenant, vice Hunter, J H Vico to be Ensign, vice Jobbs, 68th. Lieut A B Hanbury to be Captain, vice Walker, Ensign J F Medlycott to be Lieutenant, vice Hankey. A V Turner to be Ensign, vice Medlycott. 22nd Lieut R Webster to be Paymaster, vice Morris, 77th Capt Sir Augustus Clifford, Bart., to be Captain, vice Forbes, 94th. Ensign J Sprot to be Lieutenant, vice Dowsnaar. W Pitz Roy to be Ensign, vice Sprot

DORCHESTER VOLUNTEERS. Royal Dorchester Militia. W H Churchill to be Lieutenant and Quartermaster, vice J G Churchill

MEMORANDUM.—The names of the Senior Lieutenant of the 46th Foot are William Fitzstonehaugh, not Fetherston, as previously stated

COMMISSIONS SIGNED BY LORDS LIEUTENANT.

County of Middlesex. Thomas Henry Shadwell, Esq., to be Deputy Lieutenant. Henry Tufnell, Esq., M.P., to be Deputy Lieutenant. Alexander Raphael, Esq., to be Deputy Lieutenant.

County of Somerset. North Somerset Regiment of Yeomanry Cavalry. C F Webster to be Cornet, vice Gore.

OFFICE OF ORDNANCE, MAY 28

Royal Regiment of Artillery: First Lieut C S Henry to be Second Captain, vice Pollock; Second Lieut J F W Ditmarge to be First Lieutenant, vice Henry.

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DAVIS'S MAP of the BRITISH METRO-
POLIS contains the Boundaries of the principal Streets, Squares, Railway Stations, and all improvements to DAVIES, 16 George street, Hanover square; WEALE, 59 High Holborn; BETTS, Royal Exchange, and SAUNDERS, Charing-cross, Publishers. Price in plain, 3s. coloured—1l. His Map may be had coloured, separately, for County Court districts.

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IN THE GARDENS OF THE ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY IN THE REGENT'S PARK

Will ultimately form one of the most instructive, as it is the most novel and original feature in this delightful institution. The collection already contained in it is so unexpectedly brilliant, considering the small number of reptiles previously exhibited in the Menagerie, that we cannot but anticipate the most important results in the study of this singularly interesting division of the animal kingdom. And it gives us sincere pleasure to observe that the numerous list of contributing correspondents in Africa, India, Singapore, Australia, South America, and the West Indies, recorded in the annual report of the Society, present the facilities for increasing this collection which it would be impossible to obtain by any other medium. Our Illustration will probably best convey to these gentlemen an idea of the place which the Society have ingeniously contrived to do honour to their donations, and reproduce, as far as can be done by artificial means, the natural conditions of reptilian existence.

The room itself is about 70 feet in length; and at the extremity, facing the entrance, is a structure, inclosed with plate-glass of great strength, in which are placed three enormous pythons, or boas, from Africa and Ceylon, the largest weighing, as we understand, about 70 lb. The height of this structure is not less than 11 feet from the ground, and therefore affords the most complete opportunity for considering a python in the peculiar beauty of its natural functions which has ever been presented in a state of captivity. On the left side of the spectator is a long range of similar houses, on a smaller scale, in which boas, serpents venomous and non-venomous, and lizards, appear in as healthy and vigorous a condition as if still inhabiting their native deserts and jungles; and with this difference, that, although a suitable temperature and situation have been prepared for them, they are almost entirely denied the means of concealment, which renders a true knowledge of their habits one of the most difficult attainments of the naturalist, who has had the rare advantage of penetrating into the solitudes which they almost exclusively select for their habitations.

There is no institution in the Metropolis so easily accessible, so instructive, and so productive of rational amusement as the menagerie of the Zoological Society; and it is particularly gratifying to reflect that this vast collection, stated in the annual report to amount to upwards of 1300 animals, has been amassed by a corporation of private individuals, without any assistance from the State, who, influenced solely by a desire to promote a taste for the beautiful and the good, have combined to explore the world for contributions to our knowledge of the most interesting works of the Creator.

One of the most gratifying features in the management of the Society's affairs is the increased facilities of access afforded to the public; and we regard it as most satisfactory ground of congratulation to the Fellows, that, notwithstanding the torrents of rain which fell on Monday last, nearly 3000 visitors were found among the holiday folks who availed themselves of the liberal terms on which the Gardens were opened on the first two days of the week.

THE NEW REPTILE HOUSE, IN THE GARDENS OF THE ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY, REGENT'S-PARK.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

THE TROOPS IN INDIA.—The whole of the troops engaged in the Punjaub war, so successfully concluded, are to receive a medal inscribed Punjaub, and a similar inscription is to be placed on the colours of the various regiments, both of the Queen's and Company's service.

STEAMERS' LIGHTS—TO PREVENT COLLISION.—ADMIRALTY, MAY 28.—By the commissioners for executing the office of Lord High Admiral of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, &c. &c.—Whereas, under and by virtue of the Act of Parliament, passed in the tenth year of the reign of her present Majesty, intituled "An Act for the regulation of steam navigation, and for requiring sea-going vessels to carry boats," we hereby require, in pursuance of the said Act, that lights shall be exhibited by all steam-vessels, except in the river Thames, above Yantlett Creek, between sunset and sunrise, of such description and in such manner as hereinafter mentioned; that is to say: When under Weigh.—1. Bright white light at the foremast-head. 2. Green light on the starboard side. 3. Red light on the port side. When at anchor, a common bright light. The following conditions to be observed, viz.—1. The mast-head light to be visible at a distance of at least five miles in a clear dark night, and the lantern to be so constructed as to allow a uniform and unbroken light over an arc of the horizon of twenty points of the compass; viz. from right ahead to two points abaft the beam on each side of the ship.—2. The coloured side-lights to be visible at a distance of at least two miles in a clear dark night, and the lanterns to be so constructed as to show a uniform and unbroken light over an arc of the horizon of ten points of the compass; viz. from right ahead to two points abaft the beam on their respective sides.—3. The side-lights to be, moreover, fitted with inboard screens, of at least three feet long, to prevent them from being seen across the bow. The screens to be placed in a fore and aft line with the inner edge of the side-lights.—4. The lantern used when at anchor to be so constructed as to show a good light all round the horizon.—Diagrams, illustrative of the above plan, and instructions as to the proper mode of fitting the lights on board steam-vessels, will be furnished to parties applying for them.—*Gazette.*

ARMY WAR MEDALS, AND RELATIVES OF CLAIMANTS.—By the general order issued from the Horse Guards, No. 689, it appears that, out of the 29,369 qualified claimants for war medals there are still many outstanding, which have not yet been sent forward. The time allowed for these claims to be made extends to the 1st of May, 1850, after which no application will be taken into consideration. A circular for regulating the distribution of medals awarded to out-pensioners now deceased, has been issued to all staff-officers of pensioners for their guidance, and is now being acted on. They are to be given to—1. the widow; 2, the eldest son living; 3, the eldest daughter living; 4, the father; 5, the mother; 6, the eldest brother living; 7, the eldest sister living—whenever the requisite relationship to the deceased has been established to their satisfaction; but in cases where that relationship may be doubtful, or where the degree of propinquity is beyond what has been provided for, it will be necessary for the parties to address their claims to the War Office.

MILITARY UNIFORM.—We understand that it is in contemplation to introduce a change in the summer trowsers, and that the shade of colour will be assimilated to the Oxford mixture of cloth trowsers. This has been rendered necessary by the difficulty in preserving uniformity in a regiment, but this alteration will be confined to the colour, and will not be extended to the material, which will, we believe, be adhered to. It is, however, not probable that any orders upon this subject will be issued during the present season.

CHOLERA IN DUBLIN GARRISON.—Cholera, though not to any great extent, has broken out among the troops stationed in Ship-street Barracks adjoining the Castle-yard. The situation of the buildings is close and unwholesome. The 2nd, the Queen's Regiment of Foot, which occupied the barracks when the disease appeared, were, on Tuesday last, placed under canvass, a camp having been formed in Phœnix Park.

RARE FISH EXHIBITED AT THE COSMORAMA, REGENT-STREET.

ANNEXED is the "presentment" of the rare fish caught off Cullercoats on March 26, and exhibited for a short time at Newcastle-upon-Tyne, previously to its being brought to our hive of wonders, the metropolis. It proves to be a fine specimen of the *Regalecus Glesne*, of the family of Taeniodæ, or Ribbon fishes, so named from their flat form. They are ground fish, and rarely rise to the surface of the sea; hence the infrequency of their capture, and the size to which they grow is a matter of conjecture. This has given rise to another conjecture that a large species of the genus is identical with the Sea Serpent; "particularly," say those who advance this idea, "as its crested head, sinuous movement, and long thin form, favour the supposition." The fish, when taken, was "as bright and shining as the newest silver;" but, after its death, the beautiful iridescence left it. It was taken on the following day to Newcastle, where it was purchased by its present proprietor, Mr. Edward Whitfield.

Shortly after the capture of the fish it was examined by Mr. Albany Hancock and Dr. Dennis Embleton, who communicated the result of their investigations in a paper read to the Tynside Naturalists' Field Club, on April 21, from which we select a few leading details.

"The colour was a uniform silvery gray, resembling bright tin-foil or white Dutch metal, except a few irregular dark spots and streaks towards the anterior part of the body. On a closer inspection, a bright iridescence was seen about the pectoral fin and head, the blue tint predominating. Its form presented somewhat the appearance of a two-edged sword-blade, being excessively compressed. Its greatest thickness is nearer the ventral than the dorsal border: from the flank part it slopes gradually to each border, the dorsal being the sharpest. The length of the fish is 12 feet 3 inches, the mouth not being projected forward. Immediately behind the gills it measures 8¾ inches in depth; from this point it gradually enlarges to a distance of upwards of 2 feet further back, where it attains its greatest depth, of 11¾ inches. This dimension remains mostly the same for 1¼ feet beyond; it then gradually, but perceptibly, diminishes to the end of the dorsal fin, where the depth is 3 inches. Its thickness through the head at the gill-covers is 3 inches, at the thickest part 3¾ inches, at the end of the dorsal fin ¾ of an inch.

"On the side of the body there are several narrow, blackish, slightly waved lines, considerably apart from each other. Interspersed along these lines are a few irregular spots of the same hue towards the head, which is small and short, measuring 9 inches from the snout to the posterior margin of the gill-cover. The dorsal fin extends the whole length of the back to within 3 inches of the end of the fish. The anterior part of this fin, more prominent than the rest, is composed of twelve rays, which were stated by the captors to have been 12 or 14 inches in length when the fish was taken, and each was furnished with a membranous expansion on its posterior edge, increasing in width upwards. There is no caudal fin. The pectoral fins are placed close behind the gill-covers; they are colourless, deficient, subtriangular, the longest rays measuring 2 inches. They are eleven in number, and much arched. The ventral fins are represented by a pair of very strong and straight spines, stated by the fishermen to have been 7 or 8 inches long, and as if broken at the end, having a delicate membrane about half an inch broad. These spines incline backwards, and are capable of a lateral and backward motion. A gentleman, who was present when the fish was landed, said that these spines were bright crimson, resembling the feelers of a boiled lobster. The whole fish is remarkably delicate and tender, and easily broken; the flesh is white and fine."

THE RARE FISH (REGALECUS GLESNE), AT THE COSMORAMA.

We quote these particulars from a very interesting account of the Fish, which is sold at the place of exhibition. It contains, also, a letter from Mr. Yarrell, describing a similar fish, which was cast ashore alive at the village of Crovie, near Macduff, in March, 1844. Added to this is a communication from Mr. J. E. Gray, of the British Museum, detailing the history of the former occurrence of the *Regalecus* in this country, with instances of which appear to have escaped the researches of British naturalists.

As we have mentioned the Sea Serpent, we may here notice that "an Essay on the credibility of the Kraken, Sea Serpent, and other Sea Monsters," has just been published by Messrs. Tegg and Co., of Cheapside; and a very attractive *remand* it proves of the whole question.

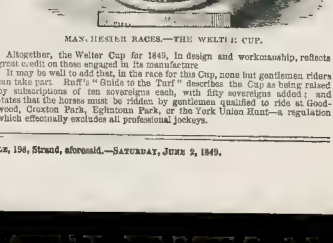
Our friends across the Atlantic are likewise again stirring in the matter; and a prospectus has been issued for publishing the "Sea Serpent Book," to give all the information, ancient and modern authority, important facts, history and testimony, on the subject of the Sea Serpent and the Kraken; also a story of a Sea Serpent in poetical prose, giving the most exact account of his life, habits, disposition, manners, together with amusing traditions, interesting anecdotes, &c., both entertaining and useful to those at sea or ashore.

MANCHESTER RACES.

THE WELTER CUP.

THE Welter Cup, run for on the second day of the Manchester Whitsuntide Meeting (Thursday, the 31st ult.), has been designed and manufactured by Mr. H. Simmons, silversmith, St. Ann's-square. It is a noble silver vessel, moulded in the form of the Warwick Vase; is 15 inches high, and 14½ inches in diameter and of the value of one hundred sovereigns.

The pedestal of the Vase is of a conical shape, formed of dock leaves in burnished work, the stems being uppermost; and the lower and broader part of the leaves, which is gracefully curled upwards and inwards, resting on a foot composed of a moulding and plinth of burnished silver. The lower part of the bowl of the Cup is surmounted with a deep belt of the foliage of the vine, with clusters of grapes worked in frosted silver; from behind which rise eight heads of wild horses in full relief, in pairs, *dos-à-dos*. The border of the cup is covered with the leaves and blossoms of the orange and myrtle intertwined, in chased and burnished silver. The cover is a dome, with two ogee sweeps, the lower of which is ornamented with oak leaves and acorns in bold relief. The handles are tastefully formed of the stem of the vine; and the vase is surmounted by the figure of a wild horse, about four inches high, standing on a field of frosted silver, the figure appearing full of spirit and animation. Internally, the Cup is richly gilt; it weighs about 160 ounces, and will hold about six quarts. On its upper part is engraved, "Manchester Meeting, 1849. The Welter Cup; won by ——," blanks being left for the name of the winning horse and its fortunate owner.



MANCHESTER RACES.—THE WELTER CUP.

Altogether, the Welter Cup for 1849, in design and workmanship, reflects great credit on those engaged in its manufacture.

It may be well to add that, in the race for the Cup, none but gentlemen riders can take part. Ruff's "Guide to the Turf" describes the Cup as being raised by subscriptions of ten sovereigns each, with fifty sovereigns added; and states that the horses must be ridden by gentlemen qualified to ride at Goodwood, Croxton Park, Eglinton Park, or the York Union Hunt—a regulation which effectually excludes all professional jockeys.

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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

No. 375.—Vol. XIV.] FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, JUNE 9, 1849. [Sixpence.

CONTINENTAL ANTAGONISMS.

To form an accurate idea of the progress of events in Continental Europe, the student of contemporary history should look upon the various revolutions now operating—not as many but as one. The movement of our time, multiform as its manifestations may appear, s but the action of one internal force; and the results only differ in different countries because the resistance within them happens to be greater or less. It is a melancholy fact that constitutional freedom was never yet peaceably acquired in any country. All the nations that are in the enjoyment of free institutions have, at one time or another, gone through the fiery ordeal of violent revolution to acquire them; and all those nations that are yet in the throes of revolution have not only to blame the despotism and misgovernment of past ages, but their own ignorance of the liberty they desire, and of the true bases on which it should be founded, for the evils and the sufferings which they at present endure. The only states of Europe which are at this moment undisturbed are such free states as have gone through the probationary period, and have the good sense not to risk the real and tangible benefits which they have thereby acquired in search of impossible perfection; and those ultra-despotic states in which the time is not ripe for the effort.

In the first class are Great Britain, Belgium, Holland, and Sweden; in the second is Russia. Revolution has been rendered unnecessary in the first-mentioned by their past sacrifices, and by the timely concession of their rulers to all the reasonable and just demands of the intelligent people; while, in the case of the second, the masses are in the very infancy of their political education, and have neither the strength nor the knowledge for any vigorous or wise effort to procure for themselves the privileges of responsible government. The first have passed through the troublous period of their history; the second has that period yet before it. All the rest of Europe is involved more or less actively in the struggle of principles, represented by constitutionalism on the one side, and by despotism on the other. We see, wherever we turn, that these are the great, if not the only, combatants. In Italy the conflict is between the many, who desire—though they scarcely understand—true liberty; and the governing few, who deny it. In France the conflict is in reality between those who enjoy as much liberty as their own national character will allow either to themselves or to others; and the tyranny of a mob which is either ignorant or half-informed, and which in both cases is unruly and unreasonable, and seeks to establish a despotism more horrible than that which any autocrat would dare to practise. In Hungary the struggle is one of races as well as of principles; more aristocratic, in its outward form, than that which is taking place elsewhere; but, in its inner spirit, identical with it. In Germany we see the same battle, though the circumstances differ. Many of the smaller German States were in the enjoyment of as much true liberty as could be desired by any people, however sober and intelligent; but they rushed into the hot career of revolution at the command of that spirit of nationality which it has hitherto been the policy of the despotic States to destroy, and which the Prussian Monarch—not for love of the cause, but with designs of self-aggrandisement—undertook to foster. Germany, existing as an aggregate of two large, powerful, and despotic States, and several weak, small, and free Governments, was, in reality, "a thing of shreds and patches," at war with itself, and in antagonism no *less* with the generous aspirations of its young blood, than with the cooler judgment of its more experienced and sagacious citizens. Whatever might be the individual liberty of the smaller States, Germany, as a whole, existed in Europe as an absolutist Power. If it were not absolutist, it was nothing in the European Commonwealth; so that, free as portions of it might be considered in their internal relations, it existed, externally, in a form that was obnoxious to the best among its own people, and to the other States of Europe which took the lead in material, as well as in moral and intellectual progress.

The present position of affairs in all these countries is anything but encouraging to the hope that the great upheaving of the social elements that has occurred will speedily or peaceably subside. The passions excited are so fierce that we can scarcely expect a disentanglement of the European knot until the various parties to the quarrel have learned, by a new and more bitter experience than they have yet acquired, how impotent is physical violence to settle any questions that have been raised by the intellect. On the one hand is France, pursuing a policy, of which the end, if not the object, is a European war; and on the other is Russia, who, having committed a grievous wrong in the partition of Poland, dares not keep herself to herself lest her ill-gotten possessions should slip from her grasp. Germany, Hungary, and Italy, if left to themselves, might severally find the means of arranging their affairs, and of establishing themselves as constitutional states; but neither revolutionized France nor unrevolutionized Russia can keep out of the quarrel. France, in pursuance of a policy of which one of the objects is "influence" in Italy, and in obedience to an abominable thirst for military supremacy and renown, which Napoleon made a passion with a vain and excitable people, among whom, generally, the men are idle and the women industrious, must needs thrust herself into the Italian difficulty. The result in that portion of Europe is "confusion worse confounded." Russia, that cannot afford to be honest in the matter of Poland, has been but too happy to aid the tottering empire of Austria in the subjugation of the Hungarians, whose independence must lead, as a necessary consequence, to that of the Poles. Hence, also, have occurred complication upon complication, and evil upon evil. The defeat of the Hungarians will be not merely the conquest of that people, and the postponement to a future day of a consummation that must eventually be brought about, but the restoration for a time (though for

THE SIKH CAVALRY DELIVERING UP THEIR ARMS AT RAWUL PINDEE, MARCH 14, 1849.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

[COUNTRY EDITION.

a time only) of the now all but defunct absolutism of Germany and Italy.

The accredited representatives of the warring principles of modern Europe are thus seen to be Russia and France. Russia, in the important movement which she has made to the assistance of Austria, has acted in strict conformity with her history, her present condition, and her principles. France, on the contrary, in the movement she has made in Italy, has departed from every principle which should have inspired and guided her. Her true policy was non-interference; and, if she determined to depart from it, the least hazardous departure would have been to support the Italian Republicans. From that false position France must by some means or other extricate herself. The most honourable way would be to order the French army at Paolo and Civita Vecchia back again to Toulon: the next most honourable would be to confess tacitly the error that has been committed, and to place the services of Marshal Oudinot at the command of the Italian Constitutionalists. This, it is true, would amount to a declaration of war against Austria; but, if France finds fighting a social as well as a political necessity, she must either fight upon the side of which her name is the synonym, or pay the penalty of a new revolution or a civil war. This is a fact which M. Odilion Barrot and Louis Napoleon should have known, and the knowledge of which should have kept them out of Italy. Look where we will, the political clouds are thunder-charged. Capacity combined with honesty does not seem to be found in the councils of any of the great powers of Continental Europe that are involved, directly or indirectly, in the struggle. Russia and Austria, it is true, pursue a straightforward and intelligible course. They wish to preserve what they have got. But, if the capacity of Russia be granted, it must be at the expense of her honesty; and if the honesty of Austria be conceded, it must be admitted that capacity is singularly wanting in her councils. But France and Prussia pursue a tortuous policy, and are governed by motives of ambition which do not sway the other two powers. They do not simply wish to retain what they have got, but to grasp what they have not got; and their selfishness is, to our thinking, far more atrocious than any that has been exhibited or betrayed by Russia. Had Austria not been weakened and deprived of support by the selfish intrigues and personal ambition of the King of Prussia, the aid of Russia might not have been necessary to save her from disruption; and, had France left the Romans to imitate a French example, and choose freely their own form of Government, the Italian difficulty would not have been exasperated to such a degree as to force Austria, threatened on all sides, into the dangerous embraces of her too-powerful ally at St. Petersburgh. Austria is indeed in a hapless condition. She seems destined to bear the brunt of all the battles of our time. If she be not blotted out of the map of Europe, it will be solely owing to the intervention of the Emperor Nicholas. Menaced by the King of Prussia, by the party of United Germany, and by the Republicans, on one side; by the Hungarians on another; and by the Italians, on a third, the Emperor is surrounded with enemies, and is reduced to the luckless extremity of relying upon a friend, whose friendship may be ultimately as fatal as his worst malice of his enemies.

But whatever may be the fate of the Austrian Empire, and whatever may be the result of the partial war—too likely to become general—that is now devastating the fairest portions of Europe, we cannot believe that the ultimate issue will be the re-establishment of Absolutism in any country where it has been challenged or combated by recent events. Governments like those which existed in Prussia and Austria before the Revolutions of 1848, and as that which exists in Russia at the present moment, are not compatible with the civilization to which Europe has attained. It may be long before the right system be established, safe from the tyranny of Kings, and from the worse tyranny of ignorant mobs; but we will not permit ourselves to doubt, that, sooner or later, through all the price of tears and blood, continental Europe will attain the rational freedom which makes nations great, and which, combined with virtue and religion, can alone make them happy.

SURRENDER OF THE SIKHS.

We have been favoured by Ensign Byers, of the 70th Regiment of Native Infantry, with Gen Sir R. W. Gilbert, beyond the Jhelum, with the accompanying Sketch of one of the most interesting scenes of which he has been a witness during the recent campaign. It represents the Goorgharahs (Avitable's Dragoons) delivering up their arms to Gen. Sir W. R. Gilbert, on the 14th of March, at Rawul Pindee. It appears that Rejah Shere Sing made over his guns to the British on the 11th, and on the two subsequent days large bodies of his infantry came in, and laid down their arms; but the 14th was the day agreed on for the Goorgharahs to come in and make their submission; and, accordingly, the British troops moved up to Rawul Pindee on the above morning.

A deep nullah separated the two forces, and this place was selected as the spot on which the surrender should be made; the 70th Regiment, Native Infantry, being ordered down to the banks of the nullah to receive charge of the arms. Shere Singh rode at the head of his men, and took up his position close to Captain Nicolson, where he remained during the greater part of the day.

In the Sketch are represented the Sikh cavalry pouring down through the narrow road, and throwing down their arms, as they successively pass the heap in the foreground. On the opposite bank, General Sir R. W. Gilbert, mounted on an orderly trooper of irregular cavalry, is watching the Sikhs as they pass. In the left-hand corner of the Sketch is Captain Nicolson, with Shere Singh, one of his followers, and an officer of the 14th Dragoons. The right-hand ground shows an officer of Irregular Cavalry, one of the 60th Rifles, and three of our Infantry officers. The sentries are sepoys of the 70th Regiment, Native Infantry.

The whole was a very impressive scene, relieved by the variety of the uniforms: the Goorgharahs in their red coats, with yellow facings, white turbans, and trousers; the enveloping waite silk costume of Shere Singh; the green and silver, and silver helmets with cat jaguar plumes, of the Irregular Cavalry; the red and blue, and the white wadded helmets, of the other infantry officers; the red and blue of the Sepoys; and the green of the Rifles officer—formed an imposing picture of this formal step to the annexation of the Punjaub to the British dominions in India.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

REVIEW OF THE SECOND LIFE GUARDS IN WINDSOR PARK.—The Marquis of Londonderry, K.G., Colonel of the Second Life Guards, reviewed that fine troop in Windsor Park on Monday, in the presence of a very numerous staff of officers, and many other personages of distinction. The troop of Marquis of Londonderry came on to the ground in an open carriage, drawn by four grey horses, and preceded by outriders. Among the leading personages present were the Marquis of Stafford, Viscount and Viscountess Seaham, Viscount and Viscountess Nevill, Lord Adolphus Vane, Lord John Manners, Sir Watkyn Williams Wynn, &c. After the review the officers of the regiment gave a grand banquet, at which the Marchioness of Londonderry and a circle of about fifty ladies and gentlemen sat a superb *déjeûner*, which was served in the Cavalry Barracks at Spitis. Among the [illegible] and place with which the table was decorated was a superb temporal in every elegant design, presented to the corps by Captain Blane on his retirement, a short time since. In the evening, after the Eton regatta, a ball took place in the barracks, which was honoured with the presence of Lady Londonderry and several other distinguished personages.

SIR JOHN FRANKLIN'S EXPEDITION.—The United States government are taking steps to equip an expedition in search of Sir John Franklin. Captain Wilkes, who is to have the command of one of the ships, [illegible] would sail from this winter, to make any effort in the Arctic Ocean in search of Sir John Franklin, and that for the Navy Department to lend one steamer vessel from the western coast of America to notify to the whale ships that they would be on the look-out. He adds, that "what is now required is a speedy exploration of the Wellington Channel. The distance from our (the American) shores is not greater than that to Europe, and the voyage may be readily performed in forty-five days. If vessels were now fitted, they would be in time for the season, which opens about the middle of July, and would be able to explore this channel thoroughly in its furthest extent or navigable point, and, if not to succour, they will ascertain whether Sir John Franklin had taken that route, and return safely back before winter with tidings."

At the festival of the United Law Clerks' Society, to be held at the Freemasons' Tavern, on Tuesday, the 19th instant, the Lord Chief Baron has consented to preside.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

The new Legislative Assembly assumed its complete organization on Saturday last, when M. Dupin, sen. (the friend of the ex-King Louis Philippe), who has been elected to the office of the Assembly, entered for the first time on his duties as President; and the secretaries and other officers of the Chamber also replaced those who had discharged their functions provisionally. In the course of the sitting, on the same day, M. O. Barrot read the following as the list of the reconstructed ministry:

M. Odillon Barrot. Justice and President of the Council.
M. Passy—Finances.
M. de Falloux—Public Instruction.
[illegible]
M. [illegible] Marine.
M. [illegible] Public Works.

The above, it will be seen, were all members of the late Cabinet. The new Ministers are—

M. Dufaure—Interior (in the place of M. Léon Faucher).
M. de Tocqueville—Foreign Affairs (in the place of M. Drouyn le Phuys).
M. Lanjuinais—Agriculture and Commerce (in place of M. [illegible]fet).

The political alteration thus effected is inconsiderable.

In the early part of the week it was expected that the message of the President of the Republic to the new Legislative Chamber would be delivered on Wednesday at the farthest, and much disappointment was generally expressed, both in and out of the Chamber, at the delay. The necessity, however, of carefully weighing every sentence in the important state paper, which rivals in [illegible] of the Presidents of the United States to Congress, and [illegible] Napoleon, whose own production it is generally understood to be, naturally felt to deliver on this important occasion, so novel and unprecedented, both for himself and for France, as statesmanlike a document as possible, these two causes combined to retard its publication until Thursday. The message is a *resumé* of the past, present, and future administration of the French Republic. Its general tone and character is pacific and re-assuring, but its extreme length precludes our giving more than an extract respecting the all-absorbing question of the moment—Rome.

"For two years we had been accustomed to see the Holy See occupied by a Pontiff who took the lead in useful reforms, and whose name reached, in hymns of gratitude, from one end of Italy to the other, was the very symbol of liberty, and the guerdon of Italian aspirations. All at once we learnt with amazement that the Sovereign in question, but yesterday the idol of his people, had been compelled to fly in disguise from his capital.

"Accordingly, the act of aggression which forced Pius IX. to quit Rome, seemed, in the eyes of Europe, to be rather the work of a conspiracy than the spontaneous movement of his subjects, who could not surely have passed in a moment from sentiments of the exalted order to deeds of the basest ingratitude. The Catholic Powers sent Ministers to Gaëta to watch over the grave interests of the Papacy. It was necessary that France, too, should be represented there. She listened to all that was said, without, however, fettering her ultimate actions; but, after the defeat of Novara, the negotiations assumed a more definite aspect. Austria, in concert with Naples, and at the invitation of his Holiness, notified to the French Government that it must choose its course, for that the Powers had resolved to march on Rome, for the purpose of re-establishing, purely and simply, the authority of the Pope.

"Forced to an explanation, there are but three courses to choose from. First, to resist by force of arms all attempts at intervention by others, but that course would have involved a rupture with all Catholic Europe—a course merely for the sake of the Roman Republic, which, by the way, we had never recognised.

"Second, to allow the three coalesced Powers to restore the Papal authority without any restriction, and according to their good notion or good pleasure. Or, lastly, to exercise for ourselves a direct and independent action.

"The Government of the Republic preferred the last course."

The service for the repose of the soul of the Empress Josephine, in the Church of Rueil, was celebrated on Monday, as in former years. The village was filled at an early hour by people flowing in every minute from Paris and all the surrounding country. The church was soon completely crowded. In the nave were ranged the National Guard of Rueil, and a battalion of the 2d Regiment of the Line; and in the two side aisles the bands of the two corps played alternately pieces of sacred music appropriate to the occasion. In the choir and the chapels at each side of it were a number of persons known for their attachment to the deceased, the Emperor Napoleon, and their families. Among them were the Orderly Officers of the President of the Republic; the son of General Lepic, of the Old Guard; M. Lailly, author of the pamphlet condemned by the Chamber of Peers; Dr. Conneau, the friend of Louis Napoleon; the Prefect of the Seine-et-Oise; many old soldiers of the Empire, and persons who had been in the household of the Emperor and Empress, and Queen Hortense. With them, Archbishop, who received the last sigh of the Empress Josephine. The President of the Republic was expected, but was prevented from attending by affairs of state; but he sent several of his carriages. He, however, had gone on the preceding evening to pray at the tomb of the Empress.

The great heat of the weather at the close of the last and the commencement of the present week occasioned a considerable increase of mortality among the cholera patients in Paris. The number of deaths recorded rather exceeds that to a greater amount than on the same hour since the commencement of the malady. On that day there were 208 new cases in the hospitals, and 119 deaths. The Hôtel Dieu alone received 94 on that and the two preceding days, and the Salpetrière 44; and in the neighbourhood of Paris, and particularly at the Batignolles, the malady was very severe. In the military hospitals also an augmentation was perceptible, but not in the same proportion as in the civil ones. The whole number of patients in the various hospitals since the commencement of the epidemic exceed 7000.

M. Proudhon was arrested in Paris on Tuesday evening, at eight o'clock, by a police agent, immediately on his alighting at the station by the Northern Railway from Belgium.

M. Lesseps, who had been sent to Rome to negotiate a peaceable solution of the difficult question of the French intervention in the affairs of the Romans, returned to Paris on Saturday last. He was received in audience by M. Odillon Barrot, his having become deranged while in the Eternal City, but it has proved to be totally unfounded. When he left, on the 1st inst., the French troops had not recommenced hostilities.

The great national expedition of the products of French manufacture was opened on Monday.

ITALIAN STATES.

PIEDMONT.—A Royal decree was published on the 2d instant, granting a full and entire amnesty for all political offences committed in the island of Sardinia up to that day.

VENICE.—The Austrians press their siege of Venice closer and closer every day, and keep up a ceaseless bombardment. It is feared it cannot hold out. Accounts through the operations to person.

ROME. Up to the 1st inst. matters remained in *statu quo*. The French troops, now amounting to 30,000 men of all arms, have removed to a higher and healthier locality. Facilities were to be recommenced by General Oudinot, of the second French negotiator, who had arrived, should prove as unsuccessful as M. Lesseps.

DENMARK AND THE DUCHIES

Hostilities have been for the last ten or twelve days suspended, but the fortress of Frederica continues to be still invested by the Holstein troops, who pour in shot and shell from their batteries to the great destruction of life and property.

The latest accounts, old Hamburgh, state that the Danish blockade is now rigidly enforced. Negotiations were evidently proceeding, but nothing was known as to the terms intended to be proposed. In the meantime the hostile armies were actively engaged in obtaining reinforcements, and so disposing their troops as to be prepared for immediate battle.

GERMAN STATES.

FRANKFORT. The President and officials of the National Assembly of Frankfort have published an invitation to the members of the Assembly to meet at Stuttgardt on the 6th.

BADEN AND BAVARIA.—Within the last week engagements have taken place at Fürth, Hambrech, and other places, between the troops of the Central Government and those of the Provisional Government of Baden. In all these affairs the former were successful.

The insurrectionary Governments of the Palatinate of Bavaria and Baden have nominated a central committee, consisting of three persons, for the direction of the military, financial, and political affairs of the two countries.

PRUSSIA.

The Plenipotentiaries of Prussia, Hanover, and Saxony, who have for some time past been engaged at Berlin in framing a Constitution for the German Empire, to supersede that which had been brought into the Frankfort Constituent Assembly, have published the draft of the Constitution upon which they have agreed.

The document is of great length. It is merely styled "Project of a Constitution," as drawn up by the Governments of Prussia, Saxony, and Hanover, and is offered to the people for the purpose of being examined and adopted (subject to alterations) by the new National Assembly, which is to be convoked at the [illegible] of August. Neither Austria nor Bavaria have as yet given in their adhesion; but hopes are entertained that Bavaria will join Prussia, and the position which that kingdom will occupy as the leading power in the projected Constitution, is accordingly reserved. The following are some of the most important paragraphs of the new Constitution:—

"The relative position of Austria and the new German Empire are to be subsequently arranged.

"At the head of the new Empire shall be a Curator, or Lieutenant of the Empire, assisted by a College of Princes. The dignity of *Reichsverweser* is inseparable from the house of Hohenzollern (Prussia).

"A College of Princes, Prussia included, is composed of six votes, of which Prussia and Bavaria each form one, while the other four are divided among the collective votes.

"In case the *Reichsverweser* is unable to act his part, the King of Bavaria shall take his place.

"The College of Princes passes its decrees by absolute majority. The *Reichsverweser* has [illegible] votes. Every German is responsible [illegible] spend [illegible] tor at the age of twenty-five [illegible] elected [illegible] These [illegible] in the order of the communal section of the Rhenish province.

In many respects the constitution is similar to that of Frankfort.

The King of Saxony has announced his acceptance of this Federal Constitution, reserving to the Chambers the right of confirming it; his Majesty having, it was understood, been induced to join the Confederation on condition of receiving active aid from Prussia in suppressing the rebellion in the Palatinate, as it did in Dresden.

The Governments of Prussia, Saxony, and Hanover have also established a Provisional Court of the Confederation for the judicial decision of all questions that may arise before the final settlement of the Constitution between the Powers who are parties to it. This High Court of Arbitration is to consist of Imperial Judges, of whom Prussia appoints three, Saxony two, and Hanover two. The Court is to hold its sittings at Erfurt, and the Presidency is to be filled by the oldest of the members appointed by Prussia.

AUSTRIA AND HUNGARY.

In the Hungarian Republican Parliament at Debreczen, on the 14th of May, the Speaker intimated to the house that M. Ludvig Kossuth, having been appointed to the office of the First Magistrate of Hungary, was ready to take the necessary oaths. Ludvig Kossuth, then, as Governor of Hungary, was sworn to maintain the independence of the nation, and to enforce obedience to the laws. The several Ministers afterwards took the oaths of allegiance. Every preparation that action can suggest is being made to resist the Russian invasion.

In the Imperial Army Baron Welden is replaced as commander-in-chief of the Austrian army in Hungary by Gen. Haynau. Baron Welden returns to Vienna as Governor.

The Magyar army is very effective one. According to a report of Mr. Mészaros (late Minister of War), it amounts, including the five corps, to [illegible] garded troops. To these will be added the 10,000 fresh levies which the Debreczen Parliament lately voted. These troops are divided in 11 corps, and commanded by the following Generals:—Bem, a Pole; Gorgey, a Hungarian; Damianich, a Croat; Perczel, a Hungarian; Guyon, an Irishman; Klapka, a Hazi; Dandenbach, an Hungarian from St. Miklos; Ga-par, a Szekale; Vetter, an Hungarian; and Aulich, a German. Their cavalry consists of 27 regiments of regulars, each of 2000 to 2400 men, and of 40,000 irregulars. They have 400 pieces of artillery, most of which are 12 and 18-pounders.

Serious engagements of a minor character had taken place with the Russians and Austrians, in which the Hungarians are reported to have had the advantage.

UNITED STATES.

Accounts to the 22nd ult. from New York have been received during the week. They contain no further intelligence of any interest relative to the late disastrous riot at the Astor-place Opera House. Mr. Macready has arrived by the steamer *Hibernia*, which brought the mails. Previously to his departure from Boston he gave 1000 dollars to be distributed amongst the families whose members fell in the affray.

The fine commercial city of New Orleans is threatened with almost entire destruction by the overflowing of the river. When the last despatches left (on the 3rd ult.) the water was rising at the rate of 2½ inches per hour, which protects it from the inundations of the Mississippi, the inhabitants were fast leaving, and the greater part of the city was submerged.

In the part of Saint Louis, the capital of the south-west, has fared almost, if not altogether, as disastrously, but from a different element. On the 18th ult. a fire broke out, which consumed its ravages until 20 steamers and 418 houses were burned, and property destroyed to the amount of 6,000,000 dollars.

The steamer *Empire* was sunk by collision, on the Hudson river, about 80 miles above New York, on the 17th ult. Twenty lives were lost.

Other accidents still rages in different parts of the Union. General Worth has fallen a victim to its ravages.

CANADA.

Tranquillity is undisturbed in Canada: the different parties seem determined to let matters remain as they are at present. Further advices are received from the mother country.

WEST INDIES.

Intelligence to the 8th of May has reached us from Jamaica. Political affairs remained unaltered, and trade was exceedingly dull.

The weather at Antigua had been very dry, and the agriculture, in consequence, was suffering severely. The crops were not to some extent in danger. There had, however, been a favourable change during the preceding ten days.

Colonial affairs at Demerara continued in abeyance. The Combined Court had been again adjourned *sine die*, by Mr. Barkly, after another warm contest. The weather was favourable, and the markets were all more or less du.)

At St. Vincent rain had in some districts retarded the sugar-making; but generally the weather was very favourable, the canes yielding well both in quality and quantity.

At St. Vincent and Dominica retrenchment in the local expenditure was to be effected by a reduction of as arres.

The advices from Port-au-Prince represent affairs in the island of Hayti to be very bad. Former reports as to the feeling of Soulouque towards the white population are confirmed, and the prospect of His overthrow was looked forward to with great anxiety.

The *Royal Gazette* of Demerara states, on the authority of the Governor of Venezuela, that an important discovery of mines of gold had been made in the district of Upata, on the river Caroni, in the province of Guiana. The exact spot is said to be in the mountains near to the Cayenne river, which intersects a portion of British Guiana.

Accounts from the West India islands, the sugar crops showed an increase of production over that of last year.

INDIA.

Advices anticipatory of the Overland Mail were received in London on Monday. The dates are, Bombay, May 1; Calcutta, April 16. The intelligence thus brought is not of any particular interest.

Her Highness Ranee Chunda, mother of Dhuleep Singh, ex-Maharajah of Lahore, had received her escape from the fortress of Chunar. By the last accounts a court of inquiry was sitting at Benares to investigate the affair, and it was hoped some clue would be found to the Ranee's place of retreat.

Sir C. Napier sailed from Simla for Calcutta on the 12th of April—the news of the pacification of the Punjaub, which reached him on his way, having determined him to proceed amongst military men to the Supreme Government, instead of visiting Bombay, and moving thence upwards to the frontier. The appointment of the "Hero of Meanee" as Commander-in-Chief in India has proved extremely popular amongst military men; it is felt that he will not introduce reforms, and that he comes out under circumstances which afford him abundant power to effect them.

As to the arrangements for the future Government of the Punjaub, it was generally understood that there was to be no increase of the regular army, but that ten regiments of Irregulars, half cavalry and half infantry, were to be raised—a part of the men were to be Sikhs who had never borne arms against us, and the remainder Mussulmans and Poorbees.

The civil administration of the country is to be entrusted to a Board of Administration, consisting of a President, two members, and a secretary, five commissioners, together with several deputy and assistant commissioners. The total cost for salaries of the Board, the "Commissioners," their "Deputies" and "Assistants," is estimated at between £9000 and £7000 per month.

Major-General Gilbert was at Attock on the 8th of April, and arrived at Rawul Pindee, with Brigadier Campbell, on the 10th. This latter place, it is said, promises to be "one of the finest stations in India. It is 2000 feet above the level of the sea, and everything is abundant and cheap. The General resumed his march for Lahore on the 11th, and was expected at Jhelum on the 16th, the Brigadier remaining to assume command of the new district committed to his charge.

The force at Peshawur had moved to the Sikh cantonments on the west side of the city.

It is stated that the guns taken from the Sikhs during the recent campaigns are to be conveyed in triumph from Peshawur to Calcutta, and that, notwithstanding the list of the season, a whole regiment of native infantry will accompany these trophies on their progress.

Both the Governor-General and the Commander-in-Chief are at Simla.

THE CHOLERA AT PLYMOUTH.—This dreadful malady has made its appearance in the vicinity of Plymouth. On Tuesday last the American packet-ship *American Eagle*, from London and Portsmouth, arrived at Plymouth with several cases of cholera on board, and the cholera made its appearance the same evening. Nineteen deaths are reported to have taken place. The disease is also reported to have made its appearance at the little fishing town of Newton Ferrers, about [illegible] miles from Plymouth. Every measure or precaution has been taken by the proper authorities.

SHORT PARLIAMENTS.—The following is a copy of Mr. D'Eyncourt's bill for shortening the duration of Parliaments:—"Whereas it is expedient to shorten the term during which Parliaments may now by law have continuance: Be it therefore enacted by the Queen's most excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords spiritual and temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, that an act passed in the first year of the reign of King George the First, intituled 'An Act for enlarging the time of continuance of Parliaments,' supported by an Act made in the sixth year of the reign of King William and Queen Mary, intituled 'An Act for the more frequent meeting and calling of Parliaments,' be, and the same is hereby repealed. And be it enacted, that this present Parliament, and all Parliaments, that shall at any time hereafter be called, assembled, or held, shall and may respectively have continuance for [illegible] years, and no longer, to be accounted from the day on which, by the writ of summons, this present Parliament hath been, or any future Parliament shall be, appointed to meet, unless this present or any such Parliament hereafter to be summoned shall be sooner dissolved by her Majesty, her heirs or successors."

ASCOT RACES.—FRAUDS ON THE REVENUE.—The Commissioners of Inland Revenue adopted the most efficient means for the prevention of frauds by the proprietors of vans and other vehicles attending races. Bars were erected by order of the Commissioners on all the roads leading to Ascot, in the vicinity of the heath, where tickets for horses let for hire were collected, and the [illegible] were removed, or "specially authorised," on the payment of a horse duty of [illegible] shillings each. Orders had likewise been issued to the Local Assessors of the several districts to [illegible] there will not [illegible] being removed, or "specially authorised," on the payment of a horse duty of [illegible] shillings each. The [illegible] carriages so employed. The [illegible] of this plan will be an effectual means of putting a stop to the [illegible] of "the gentlemen," and of preventing the honest and [illegible] tradesman.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY.

The HOUSE OF PEERS re-assembled after the Whitsun recess, the Earl of Shaftesbury, in the absence of the Lord Chancellor, who is slightly indisposed, presiding.

On the motion of the Earl GRANVILLE, the Accounts of Turnpike Trusts (Scotland) Bill passed through committee.

On the motion of Lord EDDISBURY, the Apprehension of Deserters (Portugal) Bill was committed.

THE NAVIGATION BILL.

The Marquis of LANSDOWNE postponed to Tuesday next the third reading of the Navigation Bill, in consequence of the inability of the Bishop of Oxford to be present on an earlier day

NATIONAL EDUCATION.

In reply to a question from Lord STANLEY,

The noble Marquis stated that the correspondence between the committee of Privy Council and the committee of the National Society, on the subject of the conditions and regulations under which grants could be made for purposes of education, was progressing in a satisfactory manner. Arrangements had been proposed by the Privy Council, that were satisfactory to many heads of the Church. The correspondence and rules would be laid before Parliament, and both Houses would have full opportunity of considering any new arrangement before it would be carried into effect.

The BISHOP OF LONDON disclaimed, on the part of the Church, all responsibility for the acts of the committee of the National Society. That committee should not be regarded as the rulers or heads of the Church.

LEASEHOLD TENURE OF LAND (IRELAND).

Lord CAMPBELL moved the reception of the report, with amendments, of the Leasehold Tenure of Lands (Ireland) Bill

Lord STANLEY, Lord BEAUMONT, the Earl of LUCAN, and other noble Lords, objected to the motion, on the ground that the bill had been altered in some of its provisions, but salutary in others. He therefore could not agree to its rejection, as it might be so amended in committee as to render it a useful measure.

The Earl of WICKLOW also supported the second reading.

Their Lordships then divided.

For the second reading of the bill—Contents, 9; non-contents, 5: majority, 4. The bill was read a second time.

[During the recess the gallery assigned to the reporters has been removed, and a temporary gallery erected in its place. It is brought forward six feet and lowered three feet. As to the acoustic properties of this new gallery, it is some improvement on its predecessor, though far from satisfactory. There is one part of the new arrangement which is obviously liable to great objection, and which must be altered. The back seats in the gallery are apparently devoted to members of the House of Commons; but should these very talkative gentlemen be admitted there, the reporters will have little chances of hearing their Lordships' proceedings.]

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

CANADA

Mr. GLADSTONE gave notice that he would take an opportunity, on the House going into Committee of Supply, to draw attention to the subject of the Canada Indemnity Bill.

ENCUMBERED ESTATES (IRELAND) BILL.

The SOLICITOR-GENERAL then moved the third reading of the Encumbered Estates (Ireland) Bill.

Sir LUCIUS O'BRIEN moved, as an amendment, that the bill be read a third time that day six months.

Colonel DUNNE seconded the amendment; and was followed in his objections by Mr. GROGAN, Mr. NAPIER, and Mr. HENLEY.

Mr. SADLEIR supported the bill.

The SOLICITOR-GENERAL briefly defended the bill.

The House then divided, and the numbers were—For the amendment, 12; against it, 117: majority against, 105.

The bill was then read a third time and passed.

SUPPLY.

The House then went into Committee of Supply, and the remainder of the civil service (miscellaneous) estimates was agreed to.

The House having resumed, the report from Committee of Supply on Friday night was brought up, and agreed to.

The Pigeon Protection (Scotland) Bill was read a second time.

The Sheep Stealing (Ireland) Bill was also read a second time.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT OF THE AUSTRALIAN COLONIES.

Mr. HAWES then moved for leave to bring in a Bill for the better Government of the Australian Colonies. The bill was framed with a view to meet the wishes of the colonists, and was so framed as to conform, as far as possible, to the constitution of New South Wales. One of the main objects of the bill was to carry that constitution into practical effect, so far as all the colonies were concerned. It created a new and distinct colony at Port Philip, this colony to be henceforth called Victoria; and conferred upon this colony, upon Western Australia conditionally, and upon Van Diemen's Land, constitutions similar to that of New South Wales. But the great feature of the bill was, that it provided for the federation of all the Australian colonies. The colonies, having each an independent Legislature for the management of local affairs, were to be empowered to send delegates to a General Legislature, which would have the exclusive power of legislating in all matters of imperial interest, so far as all the colonies were concerned. The bill also provided for the creation of Municipal Bodies. It likewise contained a provision empowering the colonists to change their constitution, by bill, having the direct assent of the Crown to its introduction. At present the constitution of New South Wales, which was to be the model, consisted of a governor and one chamber, one-third of which is nominated by the Crown, and the remaining two-thirds elected by the people. What the bill proposed was, to allow the colonists, when they saw fit, to adopt two chambers instead of one, or to make such other changes in their constitution as might not be incompatible with the general arrangement. The bill further provided for putting the trade of their colonies on such a footing that the intercourse between them would be as free as between county and county in England. There were other and minor provisions in the bill, but the foregoing constituted its main features. He concluded by moving for leave to bring in the bill

Mr. GLADSTONE was friendly to the general purposes of the bill, on which he wished to make a few remarks, lest it should progress through the House without exciting attention. He thought it important that the bill should deal properly with the important and somewhat difficult question of the franchise in the colonies. He was favourable to the principle of district or municipal councils, but feared that some of the colonies were not yet fitted to receive them. As to the constitution of the proposed legislative bodies, he thought that the Government, without bringing itself into collision with public sentiment in the colonies, should go as far as possible towards recommending a bodies instead of a single Chamber. He was inclined to believe that public sentiment in the colonies was not inimical to a second Chamber. They would have the greatest difficulty in working a federal system on any other basis than that of the double Chamber. He approved of the proposal to empower the colonies to modify their own constitutions, and their own civil lists. He was anxious to ascertain the views of the Government with respect to transportation, in connexion with this measure. He saw considerable danger in Parliament taking the subject of colonial tariffs into its hands, with a view to secure uniformity of commercial legislation amongst the colonists; and thought that this was a matter which the colonists should be allowed to manage for themselves. With these views, he would leave the matter for the present in the hands of the House, holding himself at liberty to take what course he pleased on the future stages of the bill.

Mr. V. SMITH saw considerable difficulty in the way of a federation between colonies situated like those in Australia. He thought that the wiser course would be to postpone the matter for another year, until the sentiments of the colonists were properly known upon the subject. To press the measure before their sentiments were known, would only be to commit the fault which was attributed to Mr. Hastings's scheme by Mr. Burke.

Mr. MACGREGOR regarded this as the most liberal measure that had yet been introduced with regard to our colonies, and he trusted that it would be readily accepted by the House.

Mr. E. DENISON wished to know whether the price of land was to be regulated by the local Legislatures or the Imperial Parliament?

Lord J. RUSSELL observed that, at present, the price of land was regulated by an Imperial Act, which it was not competent for the local Legislatures to contravene. Whether such a power should or should not be conferred upon them was a question which could more properly be discussed on the future stages of the bill.

Leave was then given to bring in the bill

Adjourned at a quarter to twelve o'clock

HOUSE OF LORDS.—TUESDAY.

LAW OF BANKRUPTCY.

Lord BROUGHAM moved the committal of the Bankrupt Law Consolidation Bill. The noble and learned Lord gave the history and outline of the bill, and described the various amendments that had been made in it, in accordance with the suggestions of the most eminent commercial authorities, and to suit the advice of the Lord Chancellor and other legal functionaries. The noble and learned Lord, in the course of his remarks, stated the startling fact that not less than £50,000,000 per annum was lost in this country by bankruptcies and insolvencies. He urged upon their Lordships the necessity of expediting so important a measure as much as possible, so as to allow of its becoming law during the present session. In illustration of the advantages which might be anticipated from the alterations contemplated to be effected by the present measure, he mentioned two especially, which were the greatest in his opinion. The first was, that he who must give credit would be disposed to limit it, and be more cautious as to whom he trusted; and, secondly, that when a debtor found he could no longer elude the operations of our creditors, owing to the stringency of the bill he would feel bound to act with greater honesty and care, and would be induced to square his expenses more nearly with his means. By the existing law the commissioner had the power of awarding imprisonment for a year, if a bankrupt did not answer. This power was, however, now overruled, and the bill provided that the punishment in this respect should be the refusal of protection, and of the certificate, instead of imprisonment, and the period of withholding which to be definitely limited

The Marquis of LANSDOWNE felt that the bill was one of the first importance to the commercial interests of the country, and agreed in the opinion that it should be forwarded through Parliament with the least possible delay.

Lord CAMPBELL considered the bill a great improvement on the existing Bankrupt Law.

After a few observations from Lord WHARNCLIFFE, the bill passed through committee, and was ordered to be read a third time

On the motion of Lord CAMPBELL, the Encumbered Estates (Ireland) Bill, brought up from the Commons, was read a first time, and the second reading was fixed for Monday.

SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN.

To a question from Lord BROUGHAM,

The Marquis of LANSDOWNE replied, that the hopes of the termination of the hostility between Denmark and Prussia were increased by the dissolution of the Frankfort Assembly.

Lord CAMPBELL moved the reception of the report of the Leasehold Tenure of Lands (Ireland) Bill.

The Earl of LUCAN opposed the bill, and moved, as an amendment, that it be re-committed, and referred to a select committee.

Lord CAMPBELL defended the principle and details of the bill.

Lord MONTEAGLE did not wish to do anything that would defeat the bill, to the principle of which he was favourable; but he thought it would be advisable to refer it to a select committee.

The Earl of DEVON objected to the principle of the bill. If it were a permissive measure, it might effect some good; but it was a compulsory measure, and to such he had great objection

Lord RADNORDALE and the Earl of GLENGALL supported the amendment

The Earl of WICKLOW spoke in favour of the bill.

The Earl of LUCAN withdrew his amendment, and the report of the bill was received.

On the motion of Lord EDDISBURY, the Apprehension of Deserters (Portugal) Bill was read a third time and passed.—Adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY.

Lord JOHN RUSSELL assigned Thursday week for the discussion on the Rebellion Losses (Canada) Bill.

Mr. GLADSTONE agreed to that arrangement, on the understanding that no steps should be, in the meantime, taken by the Government that would prejudice the question.

Lord JOHN RUSSELL said that all he could promise was, that the Government would not, in the meantime, declare their confirmation of the bill; but he could not promise that they would not decide on the course they would pursue in regard to it.

PARLIAMENTARY REFORM.

Mr. HUME moved for leave to bring in a bill to amend the national representation, by extending the elective franchise so as to include all householders, by enacting that votes shall be taken by ballot, that the duration of Parliaments shall not exceed three years, and that the apportionment of representatives be rendered more equal to the population. The hon. member, in resuming his argument in favour of parliamentary reform, referred to the effects of the last great political power on the Continent as proof of the advisability of granting to Englishmen similar franchises to those conceded to Austrians, Prussians, Frenchmen, &c. The exercise of universal suffrage in France had shown that no danger to established institutions could arise from it, because it had in that country ranged itself on the side of Conservatism. Retrenchments were absolutely necessary for the safety of Great Britain, but without further political reforms large retrenchments were hopeless. Whether the population or property were taken as the basis, the national representation was most unequal.

Mr. H. BARKLEY seconded the motion.

Mr. G. GREY opposed it. The right hon. gentleman drew a contrast of the condition, political and material, of this country with the distracted state of continental nations, to demonstrate the value of the constitution under which we enjoyed freedom and tranquillity, but which the hon. member would treat so lightly. There was little in the circumstances of continental Europe at this time England could wish to imitate. If France had universal suffrage, she had also likewise in her capital 100,000 armed men, in whom and on the fickleness of the Government the people of France depend for the tranquillity of the country, and loved the present House of Commons represented the property, the intelligence, and the industry of the country

Mr. FRANCIS O'CONNOR and Colonel THOMPSON followed in favour of the motion

Mr. W. J. CAMPBELL, in a lengthy discursive discourse, stuffed with Latin quotations, gave his decided and indignant negative to the motion.

Mr. LOCKE KING supported the motion.

Mr. NEWDEGATE, in opposing the motion, commented severely upon the schemes by which the Manchester League created a fictitious excitement throughout the country, and which were manufactured by this faction.

Mr. BRIGHT denied that the new plan of meeting votes originated in Manchester. It was invented in Birmingham. He rejoiced, however, that some way had been found whereby the working classes might be enabled to express their views gradually within the pale of the constitution. The hon. member proceeded, at considerable length, to argue—from the difficulties and dangers inside, which the Roman Catholic Relief Bill, the Reform Bill, the Corn-law Repeal Bill, and the measures for the improvement of Ireland were carried—that the constitution of Parliament was not in a proper working condition, and that the representative system was defective. As Parliament was at present constituted, it required either great danger or great calamity, or, as in the case of Ireland, the disastrous loss of near a million of subjects, before the changes desired by the people could be effected.

Lord J. RUSSELL said, that whatever might be the intention or the wish of Mr Hume, it was clear, from those who aided him—and, in aiding, overpowered him, that the question before the House went to the full length of admitting every adult male to the elective franchise—in effect, of carrying the six points of the Charter. Such was evident from the speech of Mr. Bright, who admitted that he had no respect for the Constitution, and who was prepared not to stop short of the Charter. The noble Lord explained the nature of the franchises established by the Reform Act, and declared that, in his opinion, those who supported that measure did not consistently vote for the motion before the House. But it was a different question whether or not it would be well to admit a greater number of working men to the franchise—whether, in the counties and in the boroughs, some other species of franchises than those existing ought to be created. His opinion was, as he stated last year, in favour of such an extension; and he should be happy to assist in admitting more of the working classes to the elective franchise, but not in the way advocated by Mr. Bright, and which had been explained by Mr Newdegate. The noble Lord, in reply to Mr. Bright's charges that the Parliament and the Government were too aristocratic, and wanted the popular and democratic principle, asserted that the people of England were attached to the aristocracy, and reminded the honourable member that the aristocracy of to-day were from time to time the democracy of a few years ago. Mr. Bright and his associates were, on their own principles, sufficiently enough, but in questions of national and general policy their intellects and their understandings were bound up in a narrow round, beyond which it appeared they could not see. The noble Lord referred to the distractions, confusion, and discontent in Europe to prove that there was nothing in the changes there going on that we should imitate. Amidst all the convulsions of the last year he was sure they were standing firm: one, the United States of America, a democratic monarchy; the second, an absolute despotic Monarchy, the empire of Russia; and the third, the constitutional Monarchy of Great Britain.

Mr. A. OSBORNE was astonished at finding the quarters from which the opposition to Mr. Hume's motion proceeded. It did not come from the Tory benches, but from those who got into power on the shoulders of Mr. Hume and his friends, and who then turned round and called them narrow-minded traders.

Mr. P. WOOD supported the motion

The House divided—For the motion, 82; against it, 268 majority against the motion, 186.

Adjourned at half-past twelve o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—WEDNESDAY.

The House sat from noon to six o'clock

Mr. MOWATT moved the second reading of the Bankrupt and Insolvent Members Bill. This was the new bill introduced after the former one was withdrawn, with a view to obviate the objections which had been offered to its predecessor.

Sir W. CLAY had objections to the measure, which had not been removed, and he consequently moved, as an amendment, that the bill be read a second time that day six months.

After some observations from Captain Harris, Mr. Mackinnon, Mr. Bernal, Mr. Mullings, Sir E. Colebrooke, and Mr. J. Stuart, the House divided, and the numbers were—For the amendment, 46; against it, 80: majority against, 34.

The amendment having been thus rejected, the bill was read a second time, whereupon it was ordered to be committed on Wednesday next.

The Bribery at Elections Bill then went through committee.

The adjourned debate on further proceedings on the third reading of the Affirmation Bill was resumed by

Mr. LAW, who was of opinion that our courts of justice might as well be closed, should a dangerous loss into a law

The House then divided, and the numbers were—For the third reading, 73; against it, 81: majority for, 8.

The bill was thus read a third time.

On the motion that the bill do pass,

Mr. LAW persisted in again dividing the House. The numbers were—For the motion, 77; against it, 73: majority for, 4.

The remaining formalities were then gone through, and the bill was ordered to be sent to the House of Lords, a brief conversation having previously taken place as to whether the usual and formal question, "That this be the title of the bill," was or was not put

Mr. ADLINGTON moved the second reading of the Copyholds Enfranchisement Bill.

After some observations from Mr. HEATHCOTE in opposition to the bill

Mr. TURNER moved, as an amendment, that it be read a second time that day six months.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL explained in a few brief sentences the reasons which induced him to vote for the second reading, reserving to himself the right to take whatever course he might think fit on the future stages of the bill.

The House divided, and the numbers were—For the amendment, 55; against it, 80: majority against, 25.

The bill was then read a second time.

Mr. MACKINNON moved the second reading of the Smoke Prohibition Bill.

Mr. WILLIAMS regarded the bill as unnecessary, mischievous, and partial, and moved as an amendment, that the bill be read a second time that day six months.

A brief conversation ensued, after which the House divided, and the numbers were—For the amendment, 87; against it, 72: majority against, 36.

The bill was then read a second time.

The other business was then disposed of, and the House adjourned.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—THURSDAY.

DEFECTS IN LEASES BILL.

On the motion of Lord CAMPBELL, this bill was read a second time.

BANKRUPTCY LAWS CONSOLIDATION BILL.

Lord BROUGHAM moved the third reading of this bill, and in doing so expressed his objection to any proposal that might be made to the diminution of the salary of the Chief Commissioner. He thought that nothing could tend more to create a zeal in the execution of their duty on the part of officers than the prospect of promotion, and he should be sorry to see this stimulus taken away from the junior Commissioners in Bankruptcy.

The bill was then read a third time and passed.

CLONMEL SCHOOL.

On the motion of the Lord Bishop of DUBLIN, the special report of the Education Commissioners relative to the endowed school of Clonmel, was ordered to be laid on the table, after Lord Monteagle had explained that the Education Commissioners and the Commission for National Education were two distinct bodies. The report was an answer to some charge which had been brought against the Commissioners.—Adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY.

At four o'clock, when the Speaker took the chair, there being but 34 members present, an adjournment took place, 40 members being requisite to constitute "a House."

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

OXFORD.

A Convocation will be holden on Tuesday, the 12th of June, at two o'clock, for the purpose of electing a Professor of Anglo-Saxon, on the resignation of Dr. Rawlinson, in the room of Mr. Buckley, Fellow of Brasenose College, whose period of office has now expired.

The Professor of Modern European Languages, Sir Robert Taylor's foundation, began his course of lectures in the Taylor Institution, on Tuesday last.

TRINITY COLLEGE.—Robert Edward Bartlett, of Balliol College and Rugby School, and Lewis Campbell, of the High School, Edinburgh, and University of Glasgow, have been elected Scholars of Trinity College.

A Convocation will be holden on Thursday, June 14th, at one o'clock, for the purpose of electing a Professor of Logic, in the room of Mr. Mitchell, Vice-Principal of Magdalen Hall, whose period of office has expired. The gentlemen whose names are mentioned as candidates are, Mr. Chevallier, Fellow and Tutor of Oriel; Mr. Mansel, Fellow of St. John's; and Mr. Wall, Fellow of Balol, and Vice-Principal and Tutor of St. Alban Hall.

Mr. Portal, of Christ Church, has been elected chairman of the Heraldic Section of the Architectural Society. At the meeting on Wednesday, the 30th ult., Mr. Norris Deck read a paper on Legendary Coat Armour.

ELDON LAW SCHOLARSHIP.—John Conington, Esq., B.A., Fellow of University College, has been elected by the trustees to the Eldon Law Scholarship. Mr. Conington was in the first class in Lit. Human., Michaelmas Term 1845; Ireland Scholar and Ireland Scholar, 1844; and gained the prize for Latin verse in 1847, and for the English Essay in 1848.

BISHOPRIC OF LICHFIELD.—The Rev. William Higgin, Dean of Lismore, Ardfert, and Aghadoe, has appointed to the bishopric of the united dioceses, vacant by the death of the Hon. and Right Rev. Edward Knox, D.D.

ORDINATION.—The Bishop of Oxford held an Ordination on Sunday week, in the Church of Cuddesdon parish, when twenty-four deacons and eleven priests were admitted into their respective orders.

NATIONAL SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING THE EDUCATION OF THE POOR.—The annual general meeting of this society took place on Wednesday last, at twelve o'clock, at the central rooms of the society, Westminster, the Archbishop of Canterbury in the chair. The meeting was very numerously attended, nearly half the bench of Bishops being present, besides archdeacons, and many of the nobility. The great source of discussion was the resolution of Mr. Denison, of which we gave a copy in our last week's paper. It was seconded in a speech of great length by the Rev. Dr. Wordsworth, and supported by the mover of the resolution, expressing his full confidence in the committee. Archdeacon Allen also condemned Mr. Denison's resolution, and proposed an amendment, this was seconded by Mr Dalton, but was ultimately rejected by an overwhelming majority. Archdeacon Manning, after coinciding with the views taken by Archdeacon Wilberforce and the Earl of Harrowby, proposed the following amendment:—"That this meeting acknowledges with satisfaction the assistance afforded in conducting the correspondence still pending with the Committee of Privy Council, and they regret to find that a satisfactory conclusion has not yet been attained. That, while this meeting desires fully to co-operate with the state in promoting the education of the people, they are under the necessity of declaring that no terms of co-operation can be satisfactory which are not based on principles and models sanctioned and connected by the Church of England." A warm discussion followed, and ultimately, in order to meet the views of Mr. Denison, the following was added to the amendment:—"And in particular, when they shall so desire it, to put the management of their schools in the hands of the clergy and the bishop of their diocese." After some hesitation on the part of Mr. Denison, the latter was induced to withdraw his original resolution, and the amendment was carried almost unanimously. Mr. Denison then moved an adjournment, which the Archbishop refused to put, as he had no power, and in the midst of considerable confusion declared the meeting at an end.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS PRINCE ALBERT v. STRANGE, AND THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL v. STRANGE.

His Honor Vice-Chancellor Knight Bruce gave judgment on Saturday last in these causes, which came before the Court on the hearing, and with the particulars of which the public are familiar. The principal points to be decided were as to the costs and the delivering up of the etchings.

The Chancellor Judge pronounced the following decree:—

His Honor said that, however the words of the injunction obtained against the defendant Judge might be amended, substantially he must remain permanently under the injunction which had been obtained, and, while so enjoined, and under that further prohibition under which his co-defendant, Mr. Strange, was. With regard to the catalogue, they must be either cancelled or destroyed, and, without characterising the conduct hardly be censured. With regard to the impressions, he could see no reason why the effectual destruction of them should not be directed; in doing which his Honor would abstain from giving any opinion as to the particular mode which the Court ought to adopt in a case similar in all parts except as to the intrinsic value of the materials. On the question of costs, he believed the custom of the Court, where the merits appeared to rest upon such a nature, was to arrest the proper to pay the costs up to the time when it became a proper. If the course of the Court did not allow it, when it came to the ultimate decision of the Court would determine, costs would not be given; but if it was according to the course of the Court, it could not refuse to give to plaintiff his costs, the defendant's case failing in law, equity, truth, and common honesty.

THE ROYAL ETCHINGS.—Mr. Judge, acting upon the advice of his friends, contemplates appealing to the Lord Chancellor against the judgment of Vice-Chancellor Knight Bruce (given above). The preliminary proceeding was taken by Mr. Judge on Saturday, immediately after judgment had been given, by his entering a caveat against enrolling the decree (in such suit) made by his Honor the Vice-Chancellor. It appears that, according to the practice of the Court of Chancery, this prompt mode of proceeding was necessary to be adopted; for, after a decree has once been enrolled, no suitor—whether plaintiff or defendant—is deprived of the privilege of appealing to a higher jurisdiction. Mr. Judge, by pursuing this course, stays this proceeding for twenty-eight days; and is object being to obtain an order for an issue to be tried at common law, so that a jury may decide in whom the proper title in the Royal Etchings is vested.

DUBLIN IMPROVEMENT BILL.—After the successive failures of a number of measures promoted by corporate bodies and individuals in Dublin for the improvement of that city, the Government have at length prepared a measure directed to that object. The bill contains no less than 98 clauses. It proposes to regulate the paving, lighting, cleansing, watering, and street improving acts now in force, and to vest the control in the Lord Mayor and Town Council. A great number of the clauses relate to sanitary regulations and the control of the markets. Powers are also given to establish a fire brigade, as in London; and dealers in marine stores are to be licensed; public clocks to be erected; baths and other conveniences to be established. The bill is in all the Health of Towns Bill

CANE-HOLEING.

THE great interest attached to the West India interests, at the present moment, has suggested the illustration of the culture and manufacture of one of the staple articles of the produce of the Islands—Sugar, from Sketches by an Artist long resident in the country, who has likewise furnished the accompanying descriptive details of the principal stages.

CANE HOLEING.

The first Illustration represents a gang or number of Negroes, male and female, in the act of preparing the ground for the planting of the sugar-cane, which operation is commonly known by the term of *Cane Holeing*, and consists in making deep holes of about two feet square, in the centre of which the canes are planted.

The hoe is the most general implement employed for the purpose, as with its all-round qualities of the land can be put into cultivation; for as the volcanic origin of the whole chain of West Indian Islands has given to most of them a mountainous character, and in many instances strewed large tracts of land with detached masses of rock, called by geologists *boulders*, the plough cannot generally be used; besides which (like many other old notions) it is very difficult to convince a Negro that he can work better with any other implement. This prejudice is, however, fast giving way under the perseverance of present landholders, and the plough is now being introduced wherever its services can be made available.

It is rather an amusing thing for a stranger to observe from a distance a gang of labourers employed as represented in the picture, particularly if they are many in number; as the regularity with which they all move, lifting their hoes all simultaneously above their heads, and then striking them into the ground, accommodating their movements to the monotonous tone of some [illegible] conveys the idea of a piece of mechanism, rather than the motions of human beings.

The labourers are generally superintended by a superior Negro, called the Driver, or by the overseer of the estate. By these the ground to be hoed is marked out, by placing small pieces of stick [illegible] intervals, which serve as tallies for the quantity done, as also to regulate the size of the holes.

As the overseer has frequently to traverse large tracts of land in the course of his inspection, he is usually provided with a mule; and the most important part of his equipment appears to be one spur, fastened to his right or left heel by a strap, without which spur an overseer would scarcely be recognised: but why one spur and not a pair should be the favourite fashion, is a mystery.

The labourers are usually expected to turn out to work at daybreak, which varies from four o'clock to five in the morning during the year; but in many instances it is six o'clock before a gang are in the field.

In Grenada, and one or two other islands visited by the writer, the common signal for summoning the people to their work is the blowing of a [illegible] this is done by the overseer or manager, and the sound can be heard for a very long distance.

The time represented in the Sketch is morning: in the distance are seen the sugar-works of the estate, and a herd of cattle are being driven to the pasture. A young mountain cabbage tree forms the boundary of the picture.

The Cutting and Carrying of the Canes constitutes the actual commencement of crop time or harvest, and is a period of bustle and excitement throughout all the West Indian colonies. Nothing is heard but shouting of labourers, cracking of whips, neighing of mules, lowing of cattle, and rumbling of mill machinery; amidst all this are seen the labourers, armed with their cutlasses and cane bills (the implements used for cutting the canes), hurrying to the field, the women, with their petticoats tucked up to the knees so as not to impede their movements, carrying their little tin cans of provisions, and laughing, singing, talking, and showing their rows of white teeth. Mules and donkeys, harnessed and hampered with crooks for carrying the canes, are driven to the field by the "Cattle Boys." Then comes a waggon rumbling slowly along to the measured step of heavy oxen accompanied by their drivers, whose exertions to urge on their team are vented in screams, yells, and hootings. The appearance of a fine field, when the canes are ripe for cutting, waving their lofty and delicate reds of blossom (call'd from their shape arrows) in the mildest motion of the breeze, forms a picture equally interesting and beautiful. The flower, which is of the lightest delicate lilac colour, hangs down round the upper extremity of the stem-like [illegible] fine in its fibres that on its becoming dry, all attempts to preserve it in its original form are unavailing.

A SUGAR-MILL AT WORK.

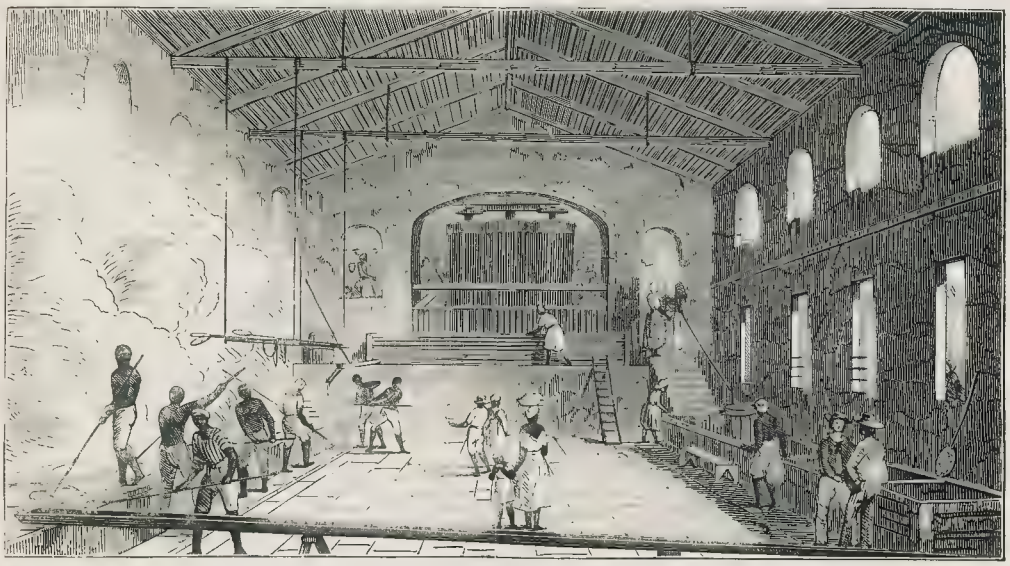
This represents the most common apparatus to be met with; viz. a vertical mill of three rollers: the centre one being turned by machinery, either worked by steam, wind, or water, sometimes by cattle, propels the other two. The surfaces of these rollers are of iron, slightly grooved, so as to more firmly hold the cane; while the compressed liquor or juice of the cane runs down the grooves into the cistern or strainer, from whence it is led by a pipe into the boiling-house.

Two Negroes, either male or female, usually called feeders, supply the rollers with the canes as they are brought in by the others, and, holding the cane by one end, place the other between the outer rollers and the centre one, when, the cane being drawn through, is completely crushed, and the refuse or vegetable skin passes to the back, from whence it is continually cleared away by other labourers, and removed to the yard.

This refuse is called megass, and is stacked in large buildings termed megass-houses, generally supported on pillars, and open on all sides, with a tiled roof over it. The megass here remains to dry, to be used as fuel for supplying the furnaces of the boiling-house and still. The destruction of one of these megass-houses by fire, which, through carelessness and its inflammable nature, is unfortunately of frequent occurrence, is a most serious loss; as, in most of

SUGAR-MILL AT WORK.

SUGAR CULTIVATION IN THE WEST INDIES.



INTERIOR OF A SUGAR BOILING HOUSE.

the islands, although wood is extremely abundant and readily procured, the people seem to depend entirely on the megass for fuel.

In this place it may not be amiss to draw the attention of the reader to the utility of the sugar-cane, from its growth to its being reduced to ashes, and in how many ways it is made subservient to the cultivator.

The cane is cut down, and the trash or *dotons* left on the field remains to rot, and forms a most splendid manure for the ensuing crop. The fresh green tops and leaves being collected, serve as fodder for the cattle. The cane is crushed, its juice extracted, and converted into sugar; the refuse and drainage, called molasses, is fermented, distilled, and becomes rum. The remains of the cane, called the megass, becomes fuel to supply the furnaces; and, lastly, the ashes of the burnt megass, when mixed with lime, forms the finest cement for coating the interior of cisterns, tanks, or reservoirs, so necessary to all sugar-works.

The figures in the Sketch need no description beyond that already given. The mill exceeds in noise every other portion of the works during crop; as, to the rumbling, crushing, squeaking sound of its machinery, are added the vociferous clamour of the Negroes, whose incessant calling to each other for canes to supply the rollers constitutes a din almost insupportable.

INTERIOR OF A BOILING-HOUSE.

This Sketch has been chosen from many others, on account of a view of the mill and rollers being obtained through an open arch at the extremity of the long chamber constituting the Boiling-House, which assists in illustrating the manufacture more readily. On the right-hand side of the picture are seen the row of boilers, which are large cast-iron cauldrons firmly set into masonry, and heated by fires underneath, supplied by a furnace for furnaces, whose fuel chambers open on the exterior of the building. The boilers are set into a platform raised a few feet from the floor; the top of which is inclined inwards, on all sides, round the mouth of each boiler, and is paved with smooth tiles, neatly set so as to prevent all waste in passing the boiling liquor from one to the other. As the juice is pressed from the canes, it flows through a strainer by a pipe into the first boiler next the mill; where having boiled a proper time, it is passed from that to another; and so on, till it has arrived at the sufficient state of refinement to admit of crystallization, when it is poured off, generally by means of a long wooden trough, into shallow vessels for that purpose. During the period of boiling, the contents of each boiler are continually skimmed by men provided with skimmers and strainers attached to very long handles. The boiling liquor is called sling. It is a very agreeable drink, and is much liked by the Negroes.

CARTING SUGAR FOR SHIPMENT.

This process is seen to the best advantage at Barbadoes, where the Sketch was taken, and where, during the shipping season, the wharves in the vicinity of the Carenage, from the News or Commercial-rooms to Trafalgar-square, present a scene of bustle and confusion which may be compared with that of Smithfield-market. Oxen were never very attractive to the writer, beyond their appearance in the shape of beef, or as picturesque auxiliaries to a landscape, and if any other point could obtain in their favour, the employment of them as mediums of locomotion does away with all. The enormous weight of the bar of wood pressing on their necks, by which they are yoked together, and their dull, heavy look and pace create an idea of suffering which cannot be compensated for, more particularly when to this is added, in too many instances, great brutality on the part of the drivers. The teams of oxen generally consist of five pair to convey two hogsheads of sugar.

The excellent roads in Barbadoes afford great facilities for carting the sugar; but, in the mountainous, rugged roads of Grenada, and in the low, swampy tracts of a great portion of Trinidad, the labour is most severe, and the loss of cattle very great.

CARTING SUGAR FOR SHIPMENT.

Of interest akin to the above is the accompanying letter, which we have just received, on

JAMAICA IN ITS PRESENT STATE.

(To the Editor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.*)*

SIR,—In order to give your readers on the other side of the Atlantic a correct idea of the state of things, and as a favour to your Subscribers in this island, I must beg your insertion of this letter in your paper. To make my subject clear, I will divide the inhabitants of Jamaica into two classes, viz. the West Indians and the Peasantry. By West Indians I mean Europeans and their descendants residing here; and by the peasantry I mean the African labourers and their descendants. Political, religious, anti-slavery, and other writers have, at various times, and "to make out a case," sadly misrepresented the West Indies in public print and elsewhere; but in one particular they all appear to have become unanimous—one thing has not been misrepresented, and that is the tale of the cruel destitution to which they have been reduced by an unequal competition with the slave-holder. I write not to please a party, but to tell the truth. Were I

an enemy to the peasantry of this country, I would not be spending my time and my life, as I am doing, for their moral and religious improvement; and I do not believe that there is an individual in this country who wishes to see slavery [illegible] on the contrary, could we really believe that the measures of our parent Government relative to slavery have, in any degree, bettered the condition of the emancipated, or at all diminished the slave-trade, we would, as a body, "take joyfully the spoiling of our goods" for the consummation of so desirable an object. The pious desire of every individual in this land, and the humble effort of this letter, is to convince our readers that those measures have wrought fearful distress upon the W[illegible] ians, and have in no case bettered the condition of their peasantry. It has [illegible]ore the world already as a solemn fact, that they have diminished the slave-trade, but rather increased it. In the first place, I will show that the system of the West Indies [illegible]nd, in doing so, I must enter a little into their manner of living, and also into that of the peasantry. The calling of my profession having brought me into personal intercourse with each class, the following remarks may be depended on. The dwellings of ninety-nine out of a hundred of our peasantry are composed of stick (varying from one to four inches in diameter, interlaced with wattles of small sticks, plastered with mud (sometimes mixed with lime), and covered with [illegible]atch; all which material is procured on the spot or a little way off. One of these dwellings may be erected by an industrious man, and his wife and children, in two or three weeks, with little extra assistance, and will answer that family the various purposes of kitchen, parlour, bed-room, &c. It is quite certain that a West Indian must have a more costly and congenial dwelling to shelter him from the effects of a change in the climate to which he is exposed by nature and by custom. In the [illegible]icle of dress, also, the same difference is necessary, and although it may sound strange in the ears of those who have never yet "crossed the water," that at this advanced era in British colonial civilization, Negro children, up to the years of five or six, are to be seen running about their premises in bare nakedness, yet it is a fact; and I ask what West Indian could allow his children to do so; or, rather, could their constitutions bear it? With the exception of one best suit of light clothes, which they procure on such occasions as weddings, &c., and which they keep for high days and holidays, the general dress of our peasants, of either sex, is composed of some coarse union or cotton stuff, which does not cost them more than four or five shillings, and will serve them as an every-day suit for at least six months; together with a cap, hat, or handkerchief, of about eighteenpence value. They may, if they please, have a great addition to the stock, but I am speaking of what suffices the generality of them (excepting a few wealthy ones), and I ask what West Indian could afford to [illegible] and tailors, washerwomen and cooks, tradesmen, labourers, and servants, it must at once be seen that their circumstances are very unlike ours. Articles, which to us are necessaries, are to them superfluities, and superfluities, hence you will see them carrying their shoes to and from church, and only wearing them when there. I have also remarked sometimes shut their parasols when the sun shone brightest, and open them when clapsed by a cloud. In the same way do they make use of gloves, &c.; while (I speak from experience) we should have our faces of a mahogany hoard for lack of these accessories.

Again, I have known a Negro walk fifty or sixty miles a day with a heavy load, and labour hard in all weathers, without any personal injury. Which of us could do this without the aid of a horse? I have been told by a white west from a walk of six miles under a tropical sun. A horse or beast of burden is to us a *necessary*, to them a luxury. The universal food of the peasantry here consists of ground provisions, and a little salted fish—or fish occasionally pickled in salt alone. The former can be obtained by the slight labour of one day per week, and will, grow spontaneously; and I do not really believe that the cost of the latter is, for each individual, one shilling a month. As drink they have been, till very recently, a remarkably abstemious race, hardly ever exceeding anything but water; and, upon this simple diet, it is astonishing how they will preserve their health, their appearance, and their strength. An European, on the contrary, who has been accustomed to generous fare and animal food, cannot exist upon this, especially in a climate like ours, where the body is so much wasted by incessant perspiration, and a little salted [illegible]ish cannot be expected to [illegible]ment of the [illegible]

[illegible]ers are concerned, they go to no expense. They come "without money without price" to the Fountain of Salvation afforded through the Established Church; and, as a proof that it is humanized to them to what body of Christians they belong, I may add that all those denominations in Jamaica which are supported by *voluntary contributions* are failing to the ground. Education, too, costs them nothing; and there are very few children in the country that are being properly educated. It is not so with the West Indian. He will, upon many occasions, sacrifices to maintain his religious and political opinions, and to hand down to his children the blessings of education. The West Indians are in that station or class in society in which this is their duty; and their industry had placed them in a position to fulfil that duty till the measures of the parent state relative to "Free Trade" had deprived them of that power. Again, our peasantry spend but little in the medical department, and hardly ever employ a doctor: they can make use of barberous remedies, to which West Indians are unaccustomed. The arts and sciences and literary pursuits are valueless to, and find no advocates in, the peasantry. Their public and parochial taxes for their houses and lands vary from one to twenty shill ngs per annum. They have no artificial wants. There are no strict laws, or, rather, no laws are not observed as strictly as in England, to protect individual property from trespass; but fish, [illegible]game, fruit, are all to be had by them everywhere at the cost of a little labour, which is nothing to them, but which, in a climate like this, will injure the constitution of a West Indian.

But we come now to their respective sources of income. The usual wages of labourers and tradesmen here range from 8d. to 3s. a day. Double this amount could be made by job work, and employment was always to be procured before cultivation was as much abandoned as it is; still, although they cannot now make much money, they can easily make a living. Let us suppose a family in a semi-savage, but not to a West Indian. On the other hand, from the owner of a few acres to the more extensive sugar-maker, we all have to depend on hired labour for the production of the produce which constitutes our revenue. We find, however, from facts, that, in consequence of an allowed competition with the slaveholder, we cannot get sale for our produce at a remunerative price—that we are driven out of the field by those who are allowed to do so by cheap goods [illegible] and our only alternative is to abandon cultivation. But suppose [illegible] abandon the cultivation of saleable produce, and turns his attention to those articles only which he requires for the use of his family, here also another dilemma presents itself to him. We have above shown, that, owing to natural and physical causes, the peasant labour himself he must employ the peasantry; that, unlike those he employs, he must wear shoes and better clothing—must live in a better house, and use more nutritious diet—must pay for the intellectual improvement of his offspring, and altogether subjected to greater expenses than they are. This requires some considerable annual outlay; and whence, I would ask, is the wherewith to be obtained? With a continual demand for the means of paying those whom he employs, and to pay for those things which by birth and natural circumstances he is incapable of doing for himself, and without any available source of income, how is he to continue living? Even were his land of money, his resources must soon be exhausted at this rate. Such, however, is the dilemma in which the West Indians are now placed. I am personally intimate with persons who, though possessed of property, the produce of which, were it not for slave competition, would yield them comfortable incomes, are nevertheless living in a state of destitution, and without the means of procuring the menial services of others, without which life in this country is a burthen, too, with many [illegible]ons, who formerly lived in affluence.

Such, then, is the distress [illegible]ensed to us West Indians by the measures of the British Governme[illegible] relative to her colonies and free trade. But [illegible]ns reduced the West Indians to this state, let me ask if those measures have benefitted even to benefit the peasantry? In the first working of a free system in this country, when the peasantry could get wages from the planter, there were some incentives held out to them to better their condition in the scale of human beings. Knowing that they must educate their children, and being in a position to do so, were gradually listening to our arguments in favour of this great duty; they were getting more ambitious of, at least in part, contributing to the further spread of religion. This latter fact I should seem in the once flourishing but now reduced family of a society called the "Jamaica Diocesan Church Society for the Propagation of the Gospel," lately established by our present esteemed Bishop. Now, however, by the abandonment of agriculture, all these incentives are taken from them, and these improvements have ceased. Being able to drag on the miserable existence I have pointed out above, and having no inducements to strive for anything better, they are getting backwards in the march of improvement. Nothing but an unequal competition with the slave-holder has done this. Without education, or any reliable or [illegible]means to pay for it—without parental or corporate control—and nothing to guide them but the varied passions of a fallen nature with abundant of opportunities, time, and ability for doing wrong—with no necessity for much labour and in a climate which of itself induces idleness—with no formed religious principles, but rather abounding in superstition, is this state of b[illegible]d treaded likely to benefit the peasantry of this country? Has it benefitted it? Ask the honest Christian ministers of all denominations here, and when they have answered, let the increase of crime—which is loudly proclaimed from the assize churches, police reports, and parliamentary documents—speak the rest. This, then, is the state of the West India Colonies. One class reduced from *affluence to want and privation*—the other placed in the *broad road to barbarism*. One class deprived of temporal and intellectual *necessities*; and the other subjected to the control of depraved reason, and given over to the blind passions of fallen nature, which the best of us are unable to subdue without the strictest discipline and Divine grace.

Think of this, ye far-famed Christians of Great Britain, and remember that these are your fellow-subjects, for whom this curse is allen, but upon far distant members of your own household.

I am sorry to have occupied your time so long; but, to show the world it is [illegible]an appeal [illegible]ases of [illegible]ra, I have to direct attention to these facts—and do forth on m[illegible] and now subscribe myself your constant reader

GEO. C. SPENCE,
[illegible], Jamaica, Minister of the Established Church
May 1, 1849. of England and Ireland

[illegible] Mackenzie, Esq., of the firm of Mess[illegible]
[illegible]bankers, of Bath, has [illegible]ent £30 to the General Hospital. The same gentleman has recently [illegible]ed the cashier and clerks of his firm with sums amounting in the whole to £1190, in acknowledgment of their faithful service.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, June 10.—First Sunday after Trinity.
[illegible]Barnabas. Sun rises 3h. 4[illegible]m. sets 8h. 5m
[illegible]Quarter Term ends.
[illegible]Madame D'Arblay born, 1[illegible]. Moon's Last Quarter, 10h. 24m. P.M.
THURSDAY, 14. Battle of Saragossa, 1809. Length of day 16h. 29m.
FRIDAY, 15.—King John signed Magna Charta, 1215
SATURDAY, 16. Sun rises 3h. 44m., sets 8h. 16m.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE,
FOR THE WEEK ENDING JUNE 16

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.
3	54	4	35	5	19	5	59	6	36	7	10	7	40	8	7	8	30	8	50	9	10	9	30	9	50	10	12

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA, COVENT-GARDEN.—[illegible]
MADAME PERSIANI'S FAREWELL BENEFIT
[illegible]
Mme PERSIANI has the honour to announce to the Nobility, Subscribers, and the Public that her FAREWELL BENEFIT is fixed for THURSDAY NEXT JUNE 14th, on which occasion will be produced (for the first time at the Royal Italian Opera) Donizetti's celebrated opera, IL MATRIMONIO SEGRETO, with the following powerful cast:—Carolina, Mme Persiani; Elisetta, Mme Castellan; Fidalma, Mme Mascheroni; Paolino, Mr Mario; Conte Robinson Sig Tamburini; and Geronimo Sig Rosconi. With other Attractions. Conductor, Director of the Music, and Conductor Mr Costa.
The performances will commence at Eight o'Clock

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA, COVENT-GARDEN.—The most attractive CONCERT of the Season will take place at the ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA, COVENT-GARDEN, on WEDNESDAY MORNING, JUNE 13, when, in addition to Madame Persiani's appearance, on the same her retirement, the entire talent of this great Lyric Establishment will be employed. The Programme will embrace the principal features of the [illegible]ening Concert.—Vocalists: Mesdames Lind, Massolini, Lorda di Lannoy, Mascheroni, Castellan, Barucca, Bergia, L Ester d'Ancora, Don Giovanni, Les Hongroises, &c. Assisted by the following Artistes: viz. Mdme Grisi, Mdme Persiani, Mlle C. Hayes, Mdme Dorus Gras, Mdlle Corbari, Mdme Castellan, Mdlle de Meric, and Mdlle Adele; Signor Mario, Salvi, Lavia, Sir Henry Bishop, Signor Tamburini, Rosconi, Tagliafico, Polonini, M. Massol, and Marini. In the course of the Concert Rossini's Overture to [illegible]
Fra[illegible]ts, and Beethoven's Overture to [illegible]
Mercadante, with Novelty. Other additional Talent and Novelties will be presented on this occasion. Conductor, Mr. Costa.—Tickets, Stalls, and Boxes of CRAMER BEALE, and Co., 201, Regent-street.—The Doors will open at Half-past One.

OPERA COMIQUE and FRENCH PLAYS.—ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.—Mr. MITCHELL respectfully announces that his BENEFIT will take place at this Theatre on WEDNESDAY, the 20th inst., when an entirely new and original Comedy, in Two Acts, LE COMTE ORY, Principal characters by Mdlle. Chantal, M. Ortave, M. Gaudere, and M. Edgar. In addition to which, M. Lafont (who will arrive from Paris expressly for the occasion) and Mdme. Doche will appear for that night only in a Popular COMEDIE VAUDEVILLE. Early application for Boxes and Stalls is respectfully solicited.—Royal Library, 30, Old Bond-street.

FRENCH PLAYS and OPERA COMIQUE, ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.—MONDAY NEXT, JUNE 11, for the Last Time, LA PART DU DIABLE Carlo Broschi, Mdlle Charton; Rebelle, M. Gaudere; and M. DUSSIAU, Signor Morlo, Salvi, Lavia, Sir Henry Bishop, Signor Tamburini, Rosconi, Tagliafico, Polonini M. Massol, and Marini. In the course of the Concert Rossini's Overture to [illegible]
Fra[illegible]ts, and Beethoven's Overture to [illegible]
Mercadante, with Novelty. Other additional Talent and Novelties will be presented on this occasion. Conductor, Mr. Costa.—Tickets, Stalls, and Boxes of CRAMER BEALE, and Co., 201, Regent-street.—The Doors will open at Half-past One.

ASTLEY'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE.—Proprietor, Mr. W BATTY.—Third week of the immense successful new Grand Military Spectacle, founded upon our Indian victories.—The equestrian entertres, Mons Hanoverian, slightly received with increased favour, will have the honour of appearing On MONDAY, JUNE 11th, the performances will commence, at a Quarter to Seven, with the new Grand Equestrian Military Spectacle, called MOONSHEE NOONDAH GOOJERAT or the Conquest of the Sikhs, with new Scenery, Costume, Mus[illegible] Band, and a cast to be followed by Batty's SCENES OF THE [illegible]ERS, Mr. Batty, Mr. Wyatt, Mr. Hengler, Mr. Mackaris, will appear, supported by native artists. To conclude with an [illegible]ing Melodrama, called THE WHITE FARM. Doors open from Eleven till Four —Stalls, 3s.; W[illegible]

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY. — The Subscribers and the Public are respectfully informed that the SEVENTH CONCERT will take place at the [illegible]
Sinfonia, No. [illegible]
Concerto, Violin, Mdlle. Norda ... De Beriot, Overture, "Midsummer Night's Dream"—Mendelssohn. Chorus, "Hymn to Apollo"—Beethoven. Vocalists, Miss Williams, Miss H. Williams Miss Andrews, Mr. Lockey, Mr. H. Phillips, and Chorus. Conductor, Mr. Costa.
Single Tickets, 1l.; Double Tickets, 2l. 10s. Treble Tickets, 4l. 2s; to be obtained at Messrs ADDISON'S, 210, Regent-street

MR. JULLIEN'S CONCERT MONSTRE and CONGRES MUSICAL. The Second of the Grand Vocal and Instrumental Performances will take place at EXETER HALL, On THURSDAY NEXT, the 14th, on which occasion Fabien David's celebrated Ode-Symphonie, "The Desert," will be repeated and the second and third parts of this programme will be entirely changed. Full particulars will be given in the announced Prices Stalls, 10s 6d. Reserved Seats, 5s. Weste n Gallery, 2s 6d. Western Area, 1s.—Tickets framed at JULLIEN and Co.'s, 214, Regent-street, and soon to be had at the principal libraries and music-sellers. In the Stalls and Reserved

HONI SOIT QUI MAL Y PENSE. Mdme. ANNA THILLON will sing at the next CONGRES MUSICAL, EXETER HALL, FRIDAY NEXT, June 15, the celebrated Legend of "Honi soit qui mal y pense," from the Opera of [illegible]
Lelemite and Estabach. (Great Ins in England) N.B. Mdme. Anna Thillon, being [illegible]tively engaged for Mr. Jullien's Concerts Monstre, will not appear at any other concert or theatrical performance during the present season

MR. RICHARD BLAGROVE begs to announce that his SECOND CHAMBER CONCERT will take place at the HANOVER-SQUARE ROOMS, On WEDNESDAY MORNING, JUNE 20th, when will be performed, for the first time, a Sextet, and two additional Pieces by Herr Straus, with a [illegible]ndmont

MDLLE. DE TREFFZ, Messrs. SIMS REEVES and PISCHEK will sing at Herr KUHE'S ANNUAL GRAND MORNING CONCERT, at [illegible]
[illegible]brated Hungarian Vocalists. Instrumental Performers: Pianoforte [illegible]nd Herr Straus, with a [illegible]ndmont
[illegible]ductors, Messrs Wallace, Wehle, and Kuhe. Stalls and [illegible]s may be had at all the principal Music Warehouses; and of Herr KUHE, 19, Dorset-street, Portman-square.

ERNST, MOLIQUE, JOACHIM, and SAINTON.—These celebrated Artists will perform, for the first time together, MOURIEWS CONCERTO FOR FOUR VIOLINS, at Mr. BENEDICT'S MORNING CONCERT, at the GREAT ROOM of her MAJESTY'S THEATRE, on FRIDAY MORNING, JUNE 22, on which occasion the most eminent vocalists and instrumental performers will appear.—Immediate applications for the few remaining stalls is respectfully solicited. Private boxes and stalls may be had at the principal music-sellers and libraries, and of M. BENEDICT, 2, Manchester-square.

EXETER-HALL.—WEDNESDAY CONCERTS. [illegible] EVENING of WEDNESDAY NEXT, JUNE 13th, at Eight o'Clock. LONDON WEDNESDAY CONCERTS, will be performed, for the First Time at [illegible]
Beethoven's celebrated Trio in B flat, Op. 97, by W. Sterndale Bennett, Piano; Mr. Molique and Chorusses of Men oleebim. The Play will be read by the most eminent tragedians of the day. The Concert will be conducted by Mr. Surman. Orchestra—Leader, Mr. [illegible]
[illegible]ductors, Messrs Wallace, Wehle, and Kuhe. Stalls and [illegible]s may be had at all the principal Music Warehouses; and of Herr KUHE, 19, Dorset-street, Portman-square.

ROYAL SURREY ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS.—Mr. JULLIEN and his MAGNIFICENT BAND will perform a Series of CONCERTS at these Gardens every Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday during the Season, commencing on MONDAY NEXT, JUNE 11th, at Eight o'Clock. Conductor, Mr. JULLIEN. POINT OF RAILWAY. Instrumental concert by Jullien's unrivalled Band, which includes Messrs Koning, Richardson, Collinet, the Misses Dolby, Lindley, Baker, &c.; Conductors, M. Jullien, Leader D. Baker. A Vocal Concert by the Misses Rowland and Mildmay and Mr. G. [illegible]
[illegible]n Walk beautifully illuminated for half a mile in length. The Lamentations of [illegible]ng of 10,000 Lamps. The Fireworks will far excel those of former years. Admission, 2s. 6d. Doors open at Seven o'Clock.

ROYAL GARDENS, VAUXHALL.—On MONDAY, and every Evening, wet or dry, except Saturday, Master HERNANDEZ, [illegible]
full Equestrian of the age, will go through his Extraordinary Performances. Auriol's unrivalled troupe of French Equestrians. Auriol, the Prince of Clowns, as Governor of the Dives. Splendid Military Band of [illegible]
Vocal and Instrumental Concert of 56 Performers, conducted by Mr A. Lee. Grand Pictorial Representation of the Coronation of Victoria, with the Ball of the Banquet. Grand Ballet, &c. Conductor, M. Julien. Leader D. Baker. A Vocal Concert by the Misses Rowland and Mildmay and Mr. G. [illegible]
[illegible]n Walk beautifully illuminated for half a mile in length. The Lamentations of [illegible]ng of 10,000 Lamps. The Fireworks will far excel those of former years. Admission, 2s. 6d. Doors open at Seven o'Clock.

THE ROYAL CHINESE JUNK is NOW OPEN in the EAST INDIA DOCKS, adjoining the steamboat pier and railway station. This Blackwall is [illegible]led by an ample enclosure and promenade. Admission, 1s. Numerous additions have been made to this interesting and novel Exhibition, including a Model of one of the most famous Pagodas in China, Models taken from [illegible]
[illegible]ese Court Costume. Grand saloon of Curiosities—Manoarin Koning, and Artist Sampson, on the drum—Chinese Crew, Chinese Songs, &c. Conveyance constantly by railway, omnibus, or steamboat. Admission, 1s. Catalogues, to be had only on board, price 6d.

ASYLUM for WORTHY AGED and DECAYED FREEMASONS
THE FOURTEENTH ANNIVERSARY [illegible]
[illegible]
STEWARDS.
Brother W. F. Holmes, President.
Brothers T. Pryor and S. W. Duncan, Vice-Presidents.
Brother M. Coles, Treasurer. And many other Brethren
The Concert will be under the direction of distinguished Brethren.
Tickets to be had of the Stewards, and at the Bar of the Freemasons' Tavern
[illegible] one will be held shortly, with Masonic honours, on the Freehold at

GRAND NATIONAL FETE, under the immediate direction of the SCOTTISH SOCIETY OF LONDON instituted for the practice of ARCHERY, and other OUT-OF-DOOR EXERCISES, and the SUPPORT of the SCOTTISH CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS in the METROPOLIS
The Most Noble the Marquis of Breadalbane, K.T., President
The Right Hon Lord Viscount Duncannon, Vice-President.
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His Grace the Duke of Montrose, K.T. | The Right Hon the Earl of Zetland
His Grace the Duke of Sutherland, K.G. | The Right Hon Viscount Dunbarney
The Most Noble the Marquess of Breadalbane, K.T. | The Right Hon Lord [illegible]. Fred. Gordon Hallyburton, K.C.H.
The Most Noble the Marquess of Abercorn, K.T. | The Right Hon Lord Ortes
The Most Noble the Marquess of Donegall, G.C.H. | The Right Hon Lord Dalmeny
[illegible] | The Right Hon Lord Saltoun. K.C.B., G.C.H
The Right Hon the Earl of Eglinton | The Right Hon Lord Lamington
The Right Hon the Earl of Haddington | The Right Hon Lord Kinnaird
The Right Hon the Earl of Aberdeen | The Right Hon Lord Abercromby
The Right Hon the Earl of Verulam | The Right Hon Fox Maule, M.P.
[illegible] | The Right Hon Fox Maule, M.P.
ARCHERS AND HONORARY DIRECTORS.
[illegible] | Keith Macalister, Esq. of Glenbarr and Cour
The Right Hon Lord Kinnaird | Col J M Denell, 2nd Life Guards
The Right Hon Fox Maule, M.P. | Capt. Archibald Hope, R.N. Chief of the Clan Hope
[illegible] Hall Gore | Geo Macleay, Esq. of Blairdoe, Arisaig
[illegible] | Geo Macleay, Esq., of Lochgoilhead, Argyllshire
[illegible] | Sir James J Vicksenus, Bart, of Seatwell
[illegible] Sam, bell, C.B. | Sir James J Vicksenus, Bart, of Kilsey
The Chisholm, Chief of the Clan Chisholm | Sir John Malcolm, Bart, of Balbeadie and Grange
Lieut Kay Mackenzie, Chief of the Clan Mackenzie | Major-Gen Sir William Morison, K.C.B., C.B.
Col Sir H. S. Fergusson Davie, Bart, M.P. | Sir J. Shaw, Bart, of Kilmarnock
Lieut-Col Forbes, 92nd Highlanders | Charles D M Alister, Esq, Chief of the Clan Alaster
[illegible] | [illegible]s Wemyss, Bart, of Chaddesden

The Right Hon [illegible]
having, in the kindest manner, granted to the Committee, on this occasion, the use of his extensive park at Kensington, a Grand Gathering will take place there on WEDNESDAY, the 20th of JUNE (the anniversary of her Majesty's accession to the throne), and the following day, when Prizes, amounting to Five Hundred Guineas, will be awarded to successful Competitors in Archery, open to all England, Scotland, and Ireland, and to the Scottish National Games, open to all who have gained prizes at any of the local gatherings.
[illegible]ons in Archery, members of the following Societies have already been entered:—

Bow [illegible]rchers, Manchester	Royal Toxophilites, London
English Archers, London	Royal Sherwood Archers, Nottingham
Fraternity of St Govern, London	Salisbury Archers, Edinburgh
Heath Cornerers Archers, Wakefield	Thirsk Bowmen, York-shire
Lacy Archers, Leeds	West Herts Archers, Newbury
Lichfield Archers, Lichfield	West Norfolk Archers
Queen's Park Archers, Brighton	York Archers, York

And candidates who have formerly gained prizes in the National Games at [illegible]ness Brunnar, Parth, Blair Atholl, Taymouth (in presence of her Majesty), Dunkeld [illegible]
Lochaber, Cedar Grand, Aberfeldy (in presence of her Majesty), Edinburgh, and Glasgow have also been enrolled to compete [illegible]

[illegible]ocal permission) and marshalled [illegible]ction in the Scottish Games; and, [illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[

ROSHERVILLE GARDENS. — Admittance SIXPENCE.—These beautiful gardens, the ELYSIUM of ENGLAND, are now seen in perfection. The fêtes and daily amusements as stated. Every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday there will be a brilliant display of Fire-works. Dancing in the hall at five o'clock. Baron Na than M. C. Military and quadrille bands. Refreshments of first-rate quality. Exception parties liberally treated with an application to the Secretary Monument Chambers, 15, Fleet-street Hill. The Steamboats sail at the Southwark-pier every half-hour.

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.—A LECTURE on FLORAL BOTANY, by Thomas Graham, Esq., M.R.G.S., on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at Half-past Three. Lectures, by Dr Bachhoffner, on the Various Modes of [illegible] during Artificial Light, in which the Bude Light, the Oxy-Hydrogen Light and the Electric Light be exhibited in juxtaposition. A Lecture on Character with Musical Illustrations by A. Bunell, Esq., every Evening at Eight o'Clock. Lectures on Experimental Philosophy. The Microscope. The Dissolving Views include Scenes in Van Diemen's Land from original Drawings taken on the spot, by J. Skinner Prout, Esq., also, a New Series of Dioramic Effects, by Mr. Gutlio. New Chromatrope. Diver and Diving Bell.—Admission, 1s. [illegible]

BANVARD'S ROYAL PANTHING of the MISSISSIPPI and MISSOURI RIVERS at the EGYPTIAN HALL, [illegible] ever exhibited, in which the scenery on the above rivers [illegible] also on exhibition through the heart of America [illegible] Mitchell, by command to her Majesty [illegible] James Parry, Secretary at Windsor Castle, where it received the Royal approbation. Is now open at the Egyptian Hall, Piccadilly. Morning Exhibition, Half-past Two. Evening, Half-past Seven. [illegible] Days. Doors open half an hour before each.

GRAND AMERICAN HALL, LEICESTER-SQUARE.—The ORIGINAL AMERICAN PANORAMA of the MISSISSIPPI.—This Largest Picture in the World "As a work of scenic art this Panorama is [illegible] to anything [illegible] which has been brought across the Atlantic [illegible] of information, it is worthy of universal patronage."—Vide Times, March [illegible]. Open from Morning, half-past Two; Evening, Eight o'Clock.—Best places [illegible] second clitto.

THE NEW SOCIETY of PAINTERS in WATER-COLOURS (Branch Society of the Institution of the Fine Arts) is Now Open, at their Gallery, FIFTY-THREE, PALL-MALL, near St. James's Palace, from Nine o'clock till Dusk. Admission 1s.; Catalogue 6d. JAMES FAHEY, Secretary

THE EXHIBITION of the Association for Promoting the Free Exhibition of MODERN ART is NOW OPEN at the Gallery, Hyde Park-corner, daily, from 9 till dusk.—Admission 1s. Catalogue, 6d. BELL SMITH, Hon. Secretary

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"*W. J.*"—*Address a note to Doctor Beke, 6, St. Mildred's-court, Poultry, who receives subscriptions in support of Dr Baikiebotzky's Journey to Discover the Sources of the Nile*

"*S. Pickor.*"—*See Clark's work on Water-Colours.*

"*A Liverpool Artist*" *Apply for photographic paper to Horne and Co., 118, Newgate-street*

"*A. E. A.*" *The engravings in our Journal are almost invariably on wood*

"*A Subscriber,*" *Weston, will find the Engraving in question in No. 256 of our Journal, to be had by remitting 1s in postage stamps. We shall be glad to receive a short account of the presentation.*

"*Student.*"—*A little work on Drawing the Human Figure is published by Highley and Co., Fleet-street.*

"*A Correspondent, R.*"—*By the interest of an East India Director.*

"*W. H.*" *Croxford.*—*Received.*

"*A Constant and Country Subscriber* *Of Watkins and Co., opticians, Charing-cross*

"*A Subscriber,*" *Coventry.*—*Sir John Franklin's Expedition left England in* 1845.

"*Attorney,*" *Sunderland.*—"*Bagford, Shore-hand,*" *engraved by Harding*

"*Q. E. D.*"—*The character of Ranger is in the "Suspicious Husband."* Vivid is the young poet in "*Monsieur Jacpo*"

"*Φιλοτεχνος.*"—*We cannot spare room for the minute details you have sent.*

"*Γεραινε.*"—*The Eglinton Tournament took place before our Journal was established. See Buchanan's "Technological Dictionary"*

"*Αδελφος.*"—*Apply to Longman and Co., Paternoster-row.*

"*B.*" *is thanked; but an engraving of the Montreal Fire was in the artist's hands when our correspondent's Sketch arrived.*

"*A Reader,*" *Waterford.*—*For the mode, see the "Cyclopædia of Practical Receipts"*

"*Curiosity*" *should apply to the secretary, General Post-office See Glegg's "Survey of the Battle of Waterloo."*

"*J. T. M.*" *should apply at the office stated in the advertisement. The explanation is inconvenient to print here*

"*B. O. S.*" *See Netherclift's "Map of the Thames."*

"*P. B. P. Wimborne, Dorset.*—*We cannot inform you.*

"*O. X., a Subscriber.*"—*Not after having received the wages to the time of leaving*

"*J. M. M.,*" *Broxford.*—*See the last column of the "British Tariff."*

"*M. H.*" *is thanked; but we scarcely think the circumstance in question demand the printing of his long letter*

"*A Subscriber,*" *Lincolnshire, should apply, by letter, to the collector*

"*J. R. R.*" *Frankford.*—*Jennings's "History of Wines," published by Whittaker and Co., Ave Maria-lane.*

"*J. W.*"—*The children can claim one-third of the entire property.*

"*Z. E. A. L.*"—*The practice in question is not contrary to law.*

"*Dahlia*" *and* "*T. H.*" *Declined*

"*A Constant Parent.*"—*The present Marquess of Bute is an infant, having been born 12th September,* 1847. *His father, the late part, who died 18th March,* 1848, *had remained a widower from 10th September,* 1841, *to the 10th April* 1845, *when his Lordship married his second wife, Lady Sophia Frederica Christina Hastings. The Marquis's estate of Luton Hoo, in Beds, was sold to Mr. Wardle, of Clopton*

"*T. H.*" *Seasoaks, had better keep at home.

SKETCH FROM THE ROYAL BOTANIC SOCIETY'S GARDENS, REGENT'S-PARK, ON SATURDAY LAST.

THE ROYAL BOTANIC SOCIETY'S GARDENS,

REGENT'S-PARK.

On Saturday, the exhibition of American plants in full bloom, which forms the grand attraction of this season, was visited by her Majesty. The Queen arrived at the gardens at a quarter to ten, and was accompanied by H.R.H. the Prince Albert, H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, H.R.H. the Princess Royal, and H.R.H. the Prince Alfred, and attended by Colonel Phipps and Colonel Bouverie, the Equerries in Waiting, and was received at the great gate by his Grace the Duke of Norfolk, K.G., President; the Marquis of Alleabury, V.P.; the Baron de Goldsmid, V.P.; Colonel Hammer, C.B.; Mr. Deane, Mr. Jardine, Mr. Hyde Clark, Mr. Bishop, Mr Prior, Members of the Council, and the officers of the society, Mr. Sowerby, Mr. Marnock, and Mr. Barnes, and attended by them through the gardens.

Her Majesty first proceeded by the main walk to visit the progress of the Winter Garden or Conservatory.

The Queen then proceeded to the American Exhibition, and minutely inspected the many fine specimens of rhododendrons and azaleas; this display being the only example of an exhibition on so large a scale where the plants have been sunk in the ground. Here the Secretary submitted to her Majesty the new workon the "Himmaleh Rhododendrons," by Dr. Hooker, son of Sir W. J. Hooker.

On leaving the American Exhibition, the Royal party proceeded towards the east side of the grounds On retiring, her Majesty and the Royal party were presented, as usual, with bouquets by his Grace the President, and was graciously pleased to accept specimens of rhododendrons from the several exhibitors. Her Majesty was further pleased to express her satisfaction with the exhibition and her approval of the artistic arrangements adopted for its display.

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Gloucester and suite arrived soon after and the rest of the Royal family likewise attended.

Since the last Exhibition, many fine plants have come into flower. In the collection of Mr. Baker, of Bagshot, were R. Catawbiense, a beautiful rose colour; elegans, Cancasum, and Leveseianum, the latter with green spots. The azaleas most remarkable were amœna, very bright; pontica grandiflora, and coccinea, a bright scarlet. In Mr. Hoses Waterer's collection were, among numerous others, a plant of R. Wateriana, forty years old, and thirty feet in diameter, with thousands of flowers; this particularly attracted the attention of her Majesty. Messrs. Standish and Noble had on this occasion, in bloom, N. [illegible], a new scarlet hybrid, like a geranium, and grown to flower late, so as to escape the spring frost; R. Queen Victoria, a very dark bloom; Gulnare, a beautifully-shaped tree; and Alexandrina, a mass of white bloom. The collection of Mr. John Waterer and Mr. Lee were likewise remarkable for many well-grown and beautiful plants. The admirable manner in which the gardens were laid out by Mr. Marnock was universally commended.

The remaining General Exhibitions of the Society this season will be on June 20 and July 4.

ASCOT RACES.—THE ROAD.

ASCOT RACE PRIZE PLATE—1849.

THE three superb Prizes for this year's Ascot Meeting maintain, respectively, the advance which has been made of late years in this branch of the goldsmith's art, both in design and workmanship.

"THE QUEEN'S CUP"—the gift of her Majesty—represents a Spanish bull-fight, and is a very fine group, modelled by Mr. Cotterill, showing a very striking point of the Moorish spectacle. The fierceness and activity of the bull are admirably delineated; and the rider who is attacking him is a successful impersonation of spirit and caution. This group is from the establishment of Messrs. Garrard; as is, likewise,

"THE EMPEROR OF RUSSIA'S VASE," also modelled by Mr. Cotterill. The subject is the story of Hippolytus, of which the following is the argument:—"Theseus, having become weak and credulous in his old age, believed too readily a false accusation against his son, Hippolytus, made by his wife Phædra. Hippolytus, in order to escape from his father's rage, fled in his chariot when his horses, becoming terrified at the sight of sea monsters, ran wildly along the shore, broke the chariot, dragged Hippolytus among the rocks, and so caused his death." The sculptor has produced a very rich and elegant model of this classical incident. The sea monsters are represented entwined round a rock, at the base of which Hippolytus is stretched, surrounded by the fragments of his chariot. The spirit and originality of the design are remarkable, and the sculptor has evinced great art in giving to his model a great variety of texture—a point of the highest importance in groups composed of the precious metals. On the pedestal is engraved the following inscription: "Ludovvm Augustissimvm memor quibus ipse interviset Regius Victorum hospes mens. Jvn 1844. Solenne certamina Equestria Præmivm instivit Nicolavs totius Russiæ Imperator." The form of the Vase has the purity of the Etruscan, blended with the elegance of the Venetian, taste. The entire work stands about 36 inches in height. In the group, the figure of the unfortunate victim of Phædra is admirably modelled, the anatomical proportions being very finely developed, and the complete prostration of strength, both moral and physical, in the falling figure, happily described. The horses are, as this artist's horses invariably are, true to nature, yet sufficiently idealised to be classic, without being sublimated into mere fabulous extravagance. The whole composition is masterly, and worthy of high praise.

"THE ROYAL HUNT CUP" is of novel design: it is a vase, supported on a foot, on which are represented in relief devices emblematical of field sports. There are the heads of stags, and dogs and the mark of buckhounds, and on the summit of the cover of the cup is a very spirited group of dogs mastering a stag. The workmanship is very elaborate, and the design elegant. The style partakes of the Italian and Elizabethan characteristics. It has been modelled at the establishment of Messrs. Hunt and Roskell, of Bond-street, under the direction of Mr. Bailey, R.A., and is one of the best specimens of this species of art hitherto produced. It was last week submitted to the inspection of the Queen and Prince Albert, who expressed their approbation of it.

THE QUEEN'S CUP.—SPANISH BULL FIGHT.

His Royal Highness Prince Henry of the Netherlands honoured Messrs. Hunt and Roskell's establishment with a visit on Saturday last, and inspected the magnificent service of plate, valued at £5000, recently completed by that firm for the Earl of Ellenborough, to whom it has been presented by the officers of the Indian army. His Royal Highness also inspected the service of plate just completed for Sir John Littler, G.C.B., to whom it has been presented by the inhabitants of Calcutta; the Loo Remembrance Cup, presented by his Majesty, the King of the Netherlands; the Royal Hunt Cup; the Testimonial to Sir Moses Montefiore, and the magnificent stock of choice plate and fashionable articles of *bijouterie* contained in the spacious showrooms of this eminent firm: with the whole of which his Royal Highness expressed himself highly satisfied.

We may here mention that the subject of the Goodwood Cup, for the forthcoming meeting, is a representation of Sioux Indians hunting the bison in the prairies of North America. It offers a good example of Mr. Cotterill's skill of arrangement in composition the human figure with those of the horse and other animals

THE EMPEROR OF RUSSIA'S VASE.—THE DEATH OF HIPPOLYTUS.

THE ROYAL HUNT CUP.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

Her Majesty's liege have this week been gratified with one of the most interesting [illegible] ever held on the fair-famed Ascot Heath. Favourable weather and the presence of the Sovereign and a brilliant Court, on the two principal days, imparted a fascin[illegible] to a scene which no course in the world can approach. A heavy [illegible] and [illegible] added [illegible] to the [illegible] dress [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

LONDON DIOCESAN BOARD OF EDUCATION.—The annual general meeting was held on Monday at the offices, Pall Mall, the Lord Bishop of London, President, in the chair, supported by Lord Ashtrook, and a numerous attendance of clergymen. The Right Rev. Prelate, in his address, alluded to the convulsions now existing as many of the continental countries, which he attributed not to any want of education among the people, in the common acception of the word, but to a neglect of the principles of Christian instruction. The annual report (the tenth) stated that 37 young persons, 21 boys and 16 girls, had been carried through their probationary period in order to qualify them for situations as pupil teachers. A number of schools are in connexion with the board in 352. The subscriptions, &c. on account of the general fund amounted to £261, and there remained in hand £78. On account of the Metropolis Schools Fund, £2421 had been received since the commencement; £50 had been received from her Majesty the Queen Dowager for Ragged Schools, and the grants made by the board had reached the sum of £1895.

THE JEWS' HOSPITAL.—The anniversary of this institution was celebrated on Monday evening, by a public dinner, given at the London Tavern, which was attended by about a hundred of the friends and supporters of this charity. The institution affords an asylum to the aged, and a place of refuge for the youthful, some of whom are there taught such trades as will render them useful members of society. According to the annual report, only 26 persons—15 aged and 18 young—were provided for at its commencement, in 1807; but, by the liberal support of a benevolent public, the institution, at this time, is dispensing its benefits to 87 inmates—23 aged persons, 36 boys, and twenty girls. Of the aged hitherto admitted, 64 have died, four have been dismissed, and one has retired, in consequence of having become possessed of means to support herself. Of the boys, three have died; 18 have completed their apprenticeships; 19 have been apprenticed out of the house; nine have been placed in advantageous situations, their indentures having been cancelled on the application of their friends; three have been withdrawn by their parents; and 42 dismissed. One girl has died; six have been dismissed; nine withdrawn by their friends; 24 articled as servants, and 23 apprenticed to trades out of the house. The total number of inmates who have been received into the house is 66. During the evening the treasurer acknowledged various contributions in aid of the institution, which amounted, in the course of the evening, to about £800.

THE COAL TRADE.—A few days since, a deputation from the body of the registered coal-whippers of the port of London had an interview with Messrs. Hugh Taylor and Bell, who represent the trade generally, for the purpose of stating that, in consequence of the reduction in the labour market, they had of their own accord come to the determination of lowering their charge for whipping from 9d. to 6d. per ton. They said that, during themselves and their families so improved, both physically and morally, under the operation of the act passed in their favour, they were most desirous of making its provisions as agreeable as possible to all persons engaged in the coal trade. Mr. Taylor replied that the manner in which they came voluntarily forward to make a concession required by the times exhibited both good sense and just feeling. It would tend to disarm opposition, and he was sure those engaged in the trade would meet the concession in a similar feeling by adhering to the provisions of the act.

BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.—On Tuesday the proprietors of this Bank held their annual meeting, at the offices in St. Helen's-place, Bishopsgate-street. The report stated that the depressed state of trade in British North America had imposed on the directors the necessity of a restrictive rule. In spite of many difficulties, the commercial community of the North American colonies had generally maintained its credit in a manner highly honourable to the character of British merchants. The directors were determined to adhere only to the principles of legitimate banking, by which they could give more effectual support to the regular trade of the mercantile community. By reference to the accounts submitted to the meeting, it appeared that, notwithstanding the restricted state of the business of the past year, the directors had been enabled to make a small addition to the rest, after providing for the year's dividend at the rate of five per cent., besides setting aside a considerable sum sufficient to cover the estimate of probable loss. From the balance-sheet it appeared that the nett profit for the year 1848, after declaring all current interest and providing for all bad and doubtful debts, was £51,800 7s. 1d.; the total of assets and liabilities was £1,907,051 2s. 4d.; the undivided nett profit to the 30th December, 1848, was £7,202 18s. 7d. The report was adopted, and the ordinary business was re-elected.

BRITISH COMMERCIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—The annual meeting of this Company was held on Wednesday, at the offices in Cornhill, John Cuttley, Esq., in the chair; when a report was read by Mr. Farnie, the managing director, which stated that, although the new business had diminished during the year 1848, the premium income was increased. The claims under the insurances effected in the present year exceeded those of several years preceding with the same period. There had been a considerable gain upon the whole of the policies closed in 1848, and the number of policies issued had not been fewer in number and smaller in amount than for several years past. A dividend at the rate of 7½ per cent. per annum was declared at the last meeting. In answer to question as to the amount of the gain, Mr. Farnie replied that it was £6390. Messrs. Thomas Benson and D. J. Thompson were re-elected directors, and the report was adopted.

GRAND JUNCTION CANAL.—The half-yearly meeting of the Grand Junction Canal Company was held on Tuesday, at which a dividend was declared at the rate of five per cent. per annum, leaving a surplus of £2330 to be carried to the reserve fund. The report stated that the operations carried on by the company in becoming canals, continued to yield satisfactory results. In July last they carried 2196 tons, the receipts in connexion with which were £2698, whilst in March the number of tons had risen to 9284, and the receipts to £11,087. It was also added that the competition between the North-Western Railway Company and the Canal had, "by recent arrangement, been confined within definite bounds."

ST. MARY'S HOSPITAL.—The anniversary festival of this excellent institution was held on Thursday evening, at the London Tavern, where about 200 noblemen and gentlemen assembled for the purpose of contributing towards the fund for the completion of the Hospital, a view of which appeared in No 249 of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS. The Right Hon. Earl Mauvers took the chair, in place of His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, who, in a letter to the noble chairman, expressed his regret at being unable to attend, and inclosed a contribution of £20. The Bishop of London, who, in the discharge of his duties, evinced considerable interest in the institution, was supported by the Chevalier Bunsen, the Earl of Waldegrave, Lord Sayo and Sele, Lord Sir D Dundas, General Sir J. Macdonald, R Welby, Esq., and other distinguished gentlemen. During the evening, the secretary acknowledged subscriptions in aid of the charity to the large amount of £2600, and a legacy of £350 from the late Mr. King, of Great St. Mary's-lane-street.

ANNIVERSARY MEETING OF THE CHARITY CHILDREN AT ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL. This great meeting was held on Thursday, when every seat in the Cathedral was occupied. The arrangement differed somewhat from that in preceding years, the seats in the nave being raised above each other, instead of placed upon the floor, as heretofore. Divine service commenced at twelve o'clock, instead of three in the afternoon, as formerly. The prayers were read by the Reverend Mr. Hall; and the sermon, a very excellent discourse, was preached by the Lord Bishop of London. The musical performances were very effective; the choir consisting of the gentlemen of St Paul's, Westminster Abbey, the Chapel Royal, St. James's, and St. George's Chapel, Windsor. Messrs. Goss and Cooper presided at the organ; Grnns, Cuthy, and trumpets, Harpers. The principal vocalists were Messrs. Lockey, Machin, and Horsley. Among the visitors we observed the Marquis of Westminster, President, and party; the Earl of Westmoreland; Lord and Lady Rathven; Sir David Dundas; Lord Mayoress, &c.

ASYLUM FOR AGED GOVERNESSES.—The Committee of Management of this excellent branch of the Governesses' Benevolent Society will hold a FANCY SALE in the Grounds of the Asylum, at Reuish-town, on the 26th instant, at the Institution being opened by his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, on Tuesday next. Many leading members of the aristocracy have consented to hold stalls, so from all that we have heard on the subject there is no doubt but that the building and endowment fund of the Institution will derive great benefit from the Sale. The terms of admission have been fixed at a moderate sum.

THE NATIONAL VACCINE ESTABLISHMENT.—The annual report published to the Secretary of the Home Department by the physicians and surgeons to this establishment states that during the past year 174,951 charges of lymph have been distributed, and 11,790 children have been successfully vaccinated by the surgeons appointed in the London districts The board have likewise received returns of 88,469 cases vaccinated with lymph sent from the office of the National Vacci e Establishment. The board have furnished large supplies of lymph for the use of the army and navy, and they regret that this falls in the course of their duty to transmit the genuine lymph to a large body of men amongst whom it is almost impossible to keep up a self-supply. In consequence of an alarming prevalence of small pox in several of the Ne ed Irish Islands, orders have been received from the Home Office and the State for the Colonies that lymph should be forwarded by ex ; packet in addition to the usual periodical supplies. The board have complied with these directions, and intelligence has already been received that the influence of the genuine efficacy of the lymph so sent. A large supply of lymph has been forwarded to Aden and to Sennde. The board have thus the satisfaction of returning the real boon of protection to that portion of the globe where the publication and spread of inoculation was first introduced into Europe. Possessing that valuable boon, the board regret that, according to accounts they have lately received, the practice of inoculation should, partially prevail to the extent it does, in Ireland. On the other hand it is encouraging to them to recur to the enlightened expressions used by the Lord Chief Justice of England on the liberality of the practice in this country, and they trust that the influence of so sound a judgment may be extended throughout her Majesty's dominions." The report is dated the 25th of May

THE LAW OF BANKRUPTCY.—A deputation of merchants and trade of London, headed by Mr. William Hawes, and accompanied by a deputation from Manchester, waited on Tuesday morning upon the Marquis of Lansdowne, at Lansdowne House, for the purpose of bringing under his notice the bill which is now before the House of Lords, on the subject of the amendment of the bankruptcy laws. Mr. W. Hawes explained that under the present system little or no protection was given to the trader against fraudulent debtors; and he pointed out the fact to his Lordship that not less than £50,000,000 annually were lost through debt fraudulently contracted. The object of the bill before the House of Lords was to remedy that frightful state of things; and the deputation had waited upon his Lordship to request that he would take the bill into his most careful consideration, the object of the bill was not to benefit a class, but to confer a national benefit, inasmuch as by creating commercial confidence, and preventing the recurrence of panics, a stimulus would be given to trade, and consequently to the employment of labour. He reminded his Lordship that the £50,000,000 of which he had spoken were not a loss to the trading community inasmuch as the merchants and traders charged it to the public in an increase on the price of their goods, and therefore it fell in the shape of a tax on the general public. The Marquis of Lansdowne said he was fully alive to the importance of the subject; and he quite agreed with Mr. Hawes that it was highly desirable that such a measure as the Bill had in view should be carried out. He had already been in communication with the Lord Chancellor and Lord Brougham on the subject, and he promised to give the bill his most earnest consideration.

—The deputation, on leaving Lansdowne House, proceeded to the residence of Lord Brougham, where they were received by his Lordship, who gave them a most favourable account as to the prospects of success for the bill. He expressed his determination of using every means in his power to secure its passing this session, and pointed out the probability of its being, and the reason why it should be, made a Government measure.

CURIOUS RELIC.—Mr. Haywood, the Surveyor of the City Sewers' Commission, laid before the members, on Tuesday, the jaw-bone of an animal, which was found in excavating for a sewer in Primrose-hill, Salsbury-[illegible] Mr. [illegible] ble anatomy, who pronounced it to be the lower jaw-bone of an extinct species of rhinoceros, and that the animal did not appear to have been full grown, as the back teeth had not reached the edge of the jaw-bone, but lie in the cell. The specimen is said to be exceedingly rare and valuable, not more than six others being known in the kingdom. The species was pronounced by the professor to have been in existence many ages before the creation of Adam. The jaw-bone was found fourteen feet six inches beneath the surface, upon the top of the blue clay, and 200 feet from the present river wall, just above the level of high water mark. It is to be added to the antiquities in the City Museum, by order of the Court

MANSION-HOUSE.—On Wednesday the Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress had the honour of entertaining at dinner, in the Egyptian-hall, Alderman Sir C. Hunter, Bart., M. Gibbs, Sir G. Carroll, Hooper, and Farncomb, M.P., Sheriff Gordon, Mr. Under-Sheriff Shearman, Mr. Under-Sheriff Smith, and their respective ladies, the deputies of several wards, and about one hundred members of the Court of Common Council, with their ladies. Covers were laid for two hundred

STEAM-BOAT EXPLOSION AT LONDON-BRIDGE.—On Wednesday forenoon, shortly after ten o'clock, the numerous persons who were on board the *Watermen* steam-boat No. 8, were thrown into a state of alarm by the occurrence of a body of steam and fire being seen to issue from the engine-room; and, at the same time, two men, the engineer and stoker, making their appearance at the [illegible] stairs, terribly scalded, and crying for assistance, as the engine being no one to [illegible] engine-room to stop the machinery, it was found impossible to enter the steam-boat, and she continued her course down the river as far as Custom House Quay, where the captain ran her into the mud. A great number of watermen put off in their wherries, and succeeded in taking the whole of the passengers out of the steamer. The two men who were thus scalded were taken to St. Thomas's Hospital, when it was ascertained that the heads, faces, arms, and others par s of both parties were dreadfully injured From examination, it was [illegible] ed that one of the supply tubes had exploded, and the steam escaping therefrom had entered the furnace, and blown the hot cinders about. A similar explosion, by which two other men were scalded, took place on board the [illegible] vessel a short time since. The vessel was towed away to the company's wharf to be repaired.

FIRES AND LOSS OF LIFE.—On Thursday morning, between 12 and 1 o'clock, two fires occurred in the metropolis, which, in the course of a few minutes, laid in ruins property of considerable value, besides being attended with a loss of life. The first happened at No. 7, St. James's-place, Pentonville, in the occupation of Mr. Daniels, a solicitor. The fire continued its ravages unchecked until every room in the house was burned, and the furniture and apparel of the owners and servants reduced to ashes. A child of Mr. Dunn can be perished in the flames.— About the same time another fire broke out near the Britannia Saloon, Hoxton Old Town, on the premises of Mr. S [illegible] boot-manufacturer, in the High-street. Notwithstanding the exertions of the firemen, it was not until nearly every part of the building was destroyed, [illegible] stock in trade reduced to ruins, and the furniture of the various occupiers burned, that the conflagration could be extinguished.

FIRE AND FRIGHTFUL ACCIDENT.—On Tuesday morning a fire which, it is feared, will be attended with fatal consequences, broke out on the premises belonging to Mr. Claggett, an oil and Italian warehouseman, carrying on business at 182, Bermondsey-street, nearly opposite Bermondsey Old Church. The flames were first discovered by Miss Claggett, who aroused the other inmates, consisting of Mr. Charles Claggett, his brother, and the shop-boy. They all succeeded in reaching the second-floor front, and the alarm was then called to the conductor of the fire-escape stationed at the corner of the churchyard. The machine was immediately raised to the second floor, and Mr. Charles Claggett placed Miss Claggett in the canvas bagging, when all of a sudden the carriage in the escape shot outwards, and struck the front wall with such force as to throw the machine, when the bagging carried over, and the unfortunate girl fell upon the stone flags beneath, a distance of nearly thirty feet. The poor creature fell upon her head with such violence as to fracture her skull. Tanner, the escape man, to save his own life, was also compelled to jump from the second floor, and in so doing he was severally hurt. Mr. Thomas Claggett succeeded in getting out of one of the back windows, and forcing his body through a glass skylight, but in so doing he was frightfully cut over the body, and when he reached the street his night clothes we e covered with blood. The conductor again raised his escape in front of the house, and, having ascended the same, he succeeded in saving the lives of the other two persons, viz. Mr. Charles Claggett and the shop-boy. The engines of the parish, London Brigade, and West of England Company quickly attended, but the parish engineer had barely entered the shop when the breaking of the floor

THE LATE COUNTESS OF BLESSINGTON.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS RECENTLY DECEASED.

MARGUERITE, COUNTESS OF BLESSINGTON.

We announce, with regret, the death of this eminent literary personage. The following details of her Ladyship's biography were communicated by herself a year or two before her death, and are here given in the very words the Countess used:—"Lady Blessington, the second daughter of Edmund Power, Esq., of Curraheen, and Clonea, in the county of Waterford, a Magistrate for the counties of Tipperary and Waterford, who rendered great service to the Government during the Rebellion, descended, by the paternal as well as maternal side, from two very ancient families: the Powers were of French origin, the name, when they settled in Ireland, having been De la Poer; and the Sheehys are of the old Milesian stock, originally possessed of large estates, and very highly connected.

"By Ellen Sheehy, his wife, Edmund Power, Esq., of Curraheen, had seven children, three sons and four daughters: the former were Michael Power, a Captain in the army, who died in the West Indies in 1809; 2 Edmund, who died in childhood; and 3 Robert, late a Captain in the 20th Regiment. The daughters were, 1, Anne, who died in her infancy. 2 MARGARITE, Countess of Blessington; 3 Ellen, married, first in 1810, to John Home Purvis, Esq., son of Sir Alexander Purvis, Bart.; and, secondly, in 1838, to the Right Hon. C. Manners Sutton, afterwards Viscount Canterbury; she and her husband both died in 1845, and 4th, Mary Anne, married in 1832 to the Count de St. Marsault."

Marguerite, Countess of Blessington, born 1st September, 1789, married, first, 8th March, 1804, Maurice Baggenal Farmer, Esq., of Poplar Hall and Laurel Grove, co. Kildare, then a Captain in the 47th Regiment; and secondly in February, 1818, Charles 4 Jhn Earl of Blessington, who died at Paris, 21st May, 1829. The following is a list of Lady Blessington's principal works, but she wrote besides several illustrated books of poetry, which are not included:—"The Magic Lantern," "Sketches and Fragments," "Tour in the Netherlands," "Conversations with Lord Byron," "The Idler at Jerusalem," "The Two Friends," "The Victims of Society." "The Idler in France." "The Idler in Italy." "The Governess." "Confessions of an Elderly Lady." "Confessions of an Elderly Gentleman." "Desultory Thoughts," "The Belle of a Season," "Lottery of Life," "Meredith," "Strathern." "Memoirs of a Femme de Chambre."

Lady Blessington's husband, Charles John Gardiner, second Viscount Mountjoy, and first Earl of Blessington, in the peerage of Ireland, was born on the 19th July, 1782, and died the 25th May, 1829, without male issue, when his honours became extinct. His union with the late Lady Blessington was his second marriage. His first wife was Mary Campbell, widow of Major William Browne, by whom her Lordship left issue a daughter, the Lady Harriet Anne Frances, who was married, on the 4th Dec., 1827, to Count Alfred D'Orsay, of fashionable and artistic celebrity.

The Countess of Blessington has been for years so prominent in the circles of fashion and literature, that her biography is familiar to all. She has had great and continued popularity as a poet, a novelist, and an essayist. Her life has passed in the society of the most eminent in intellect and rank; her beauty, her taste, and her fascinating manners have been the theme of a hundred writers, and the talk of Europe. After a sojourn of many years in London the Countess lately retired to the Continent. The sale of the furniture and property in her splendid residence in Kensington-Gore is but just concluded, and is, of course, in the knowledge of every one. Her Ladyship had fixed her new abode in Paris, and had taken a house there in the Rue du Cercle. Her rank, the literary fame, and her friendship with the President of the Republic gave the promise of much flattering distinction and social pleasure in the Parisian world of fashion, when the hand of death fell with awful suddenness upon her. She was seized with apoplexy on the morning of the 4th instant, and expired in the afternoon of the same day, in the arms of M. Simon, her homœopathic medical attendant.

* Lady Blessington's mother was Ellen, daughter of Edmund Sheehy, Esq

SIR EDWARD THOMASON.

SIR EDWARD died on the 29th ult., at his residence in Warwick, in the 80th year of his age, deservedly and deeply lamented. He was an eminent medallist and manufacturer of bronzes at Birmingham, and received the honour of knighthood, 27th June, 1839, for being instrumental in improving the Arts and Manufactures of England. He was likewise a knight of the Red Eagle of Prussia, of Francis I. of Merit, of the Order of the Lion of the Netherlands, of Isabel the Catholic of Spain, of the Sun and Lion of Persia, &c., and acted for upwards of 20 years as Vice-Consul for seven of the Continental powers. His name is known in literature by his "Autobiography during half a century."

Sir Edward was married to a daughter of Samuel Glover, Esq., of Abercarne.

JOHN FIELDEN, ESQ.

THIS eminent manufacturer made his own way to wealth and fame. He began his career of success by working at the loom with his own hands: his intelligence, industry, and perseverance soon made him a master and a man of fortune. He also became, in 1832, member for Oldham, and advocated the cause of ultra-reform in Parliament. He, however, particularly distinguished himself in his support of measures leading to ameliorate the condition of the manufacturing districts. His assertions were unceasing in regard to the memorable Ten Hours Bill, and he had the gratification of seeing, long before his death, the realisation of much that he sought for. In private life, as in public, Mr. Fielden was an amiable and benevolent man; and his loss is generally deplored. His death occurred at Todmorden, on the 28th ultimo. Mr. Fielden was member for Oldham for several years, until his recent retirement from Parliamentary life. It is, we hear, the intention of his friends and admirers to raise a monument to him in Westminster Abbey.

JOSEPH HENRY BLAKE, THIRD LORD WALLSCOURT.

At the period of his decease his Lordship had nearly completed his 52d year, having been born 2d June, 1797. He succeeded to the title as third baron at the decease of his cousin, in 1816; and married, in 1822, Elizabeth, only daughter of William Lock, Esq., of Norbury Park, Surrey, by whom he leaves issue a son—Erroll Augustus, the present Peer, born in August, 1841—and two daughters.

The late Lord Wallscourt entered the army at a very early age, and was present at the battle of New Orleans; he also served a short time in the Peninsula. Although somewhat peculiar in his habits and appearance, his Lordship was an accomplished gentleman, gifted with great acuteness of intellect and fine feelings of philanthropy. Lord Wallscourt died at Paris, after only a few hours' illness, of Asiatic cholera, on the 27th ult.

The founder of the family of Blake, in Ireland, was Richard Blake, a soldier of fortune, who accompanied Prince John to that kingdom in 1185; and, having obtained considerable grants of land in the county of Galway, settled there. Among the more immediate ancestors of the Lords Wallscourt, the most distinguished was the Right Hon. Sir Richard Blake, of Ardfry, one of the Privy Council in the reign of Charles I., Knight of the Shire for Galway in 1639, and Speaker of the Supreme Council of Kilkenny in 1648. The ladies of the Ardfry family were long celebrated for their beauty; and, in our own times, the hereditary loveliness of the race was remarkably seen in the late Countesses of Erroll and Cadogan—both aunts of the nobleman whose death we record.

GENERAL CHARLETON.

THIS gallant General was one of the oldest officers in our army: he entered the service as far back as 1772, and for the first forty years of his career he was very actively employed in the Artillery. The name of Thomas Charleton appears gazetted through every grade up to that of General, which this veteran leader attained the 10th January, 1837. General Charleton died on the 2nd instant, at his residence in Bath, in the 94th year of his age.

MADAME DORVAL.

THIS lady was the Mrs. Siddons of the modern French stage. While Mdlle. Rachel distinguished herself in the impersonation of classic heroines, Madame Dorval embodied with brilliant effect the female creations of Victor Hugo, A. Dumas, and Alfred de Vigny. Her most famous character was *Marie Jeanne*. Madame Dorval died a few days ago in Paris, aged 51. She never performed in England.

THE JEPHSON STATUE AND TEMPLE, AT LEAMINGTON.

THE prominent association of Dr. Henry Jephson with the prosperity of Leamington, is familiar to every frequenter of the Spa and its picturesque locality. Some time since it was resolved to commemorate this individual contribution to the success of the town by some public testimonial; and the erection of a statue of Dr. Jephson, to be placed in a temple of suitable design, was accordingly selected as the most appropriate tribute—the cost to be defrayed by public subscription.

STATUE OF DR. JEPHSON, BY H. HOLLINS.

TEMPLE ERECTED IN HONOUR OF DR. JEPHSON, AT LEAMINGTON.

The statue has been executed by Mr. Peter Hollins, and was exhibited, in an unfinished state, last year, at the Royal Academy. The model was taken about three years since; and the likeness of the worthy physician is considered to be very truthful. Its location was decided to be in a temple of classic design, erected in the Jephson Gardens, at Leamington; and Monday the 28th ult., was appointed for the inauguration—which took place on that day with great *éclat*, to the heightening of which the fine weather largely contributed.

At noon the covering of the statue was formally removed in the temple, and it was exhibited throughout the day to great numbers of persons, in whose minds the result of the artist's labours appeared to excite unqualified admiration. At three o'clock Mr. Sergeant Adams, from the steps of the temple, delivered an address to a considerable concourse of persons, whom he congratulated upon the issue of the movement, which originated in the desire to do honour to Dr. Jephson. At six o'clock in the evening a party of about one hundred noblemen and gentlemen celebrated the event by dining together at the Regent Hotel. The chair was very ably filled by Mr. Sergeant Adams, supported by Lord Somerville and Lord Guernsey. A band of music was in attendance, and the proceedings of the evening were enlivened by the amateur vocal efforts of several gentlemen of the party. After the usual loyal and general toasts had been fittingly given and heartily received, the health of Dr. Jephson was drunk with great enthusiasm, and the company received with evident pleasure an announcement made by the chairman, that the Doctor's London medical adviser regarded as probable such an improvement of the general health of his eminent patient as would lead to a partial restoration of sight.

Independently of the large influx of visitors attracted to the Spa by the splendid public amusements already announced for the summer season, consisting of horticultural exhibitions, archery *fêtes*, cricket matches, musical entertainments, &c., the above ceremony drew together a large concourse of Dr. Jephson's admirers from various parts of the kingdom.

COAL-MINE ON FIRE AT ASTLEY, NEAR MANCHESTER.

PARLIAMENTARY PORTRAITS.

MR. BERNAL OSBORNE

It is not often that one who has passed his early manhood amid the aristocratic influences which encompass a military officer's life in the British army, is subsequently found in the arena of politics, eagerly combatting in favour of the most advanced ideas of democratic Liberalism. Exceptions of the kind, however, do present themselves at times; and without staying to inquire whether the anomaly springs from any peculiarly full development in the temperament of the man, of the "spirit of contradiction," or from the overpowering force of strong convictions, suffice it to indicate the course of the hon. and gallant member for Middlesex as presenting a most distinguished instance of political independence of that rare character.

MR. B. OSBORNE, M.P. FOR MIDDLESEX.

The hon. gentleman is the son of Mr. Ralph Bernal, M.P. for Rochester, who has for so many years past, whenever the Whigs have been in office, discharged the important functions in the House of Commons of Chairman of Committees of the whole House on Government measures. He assumed the name of Osborne on his marriage, in 1844, with Catherine Isabella, only child and heiress of Sir Thomas Osborne, Bart., a large landed proprietor in the counties of Waterford and Tipperary, in Ireland. Previously, he was known in the House as Captain Bernal. He sat for the borough of Wycombe at that period, and was by no means a frequent speaker in debate; but, whenever he did address the House, it was always to the purpose, in a strain of common-sense, and with a felicitous earnestness of manner that commanded attention—his language being at times animated by a spirit of biting sarcasm against his opponents, and always evincing an increasing *penchant* towards ultra-Liberalism; until at length the ex-*devant* Aide-de-Camp of the Marquis of Normanby stood forth one of the most prominent in the ranks of the Radical members of the House. Accordingly, at the general elections in 1847, when the Middlesex Reformers resolved on having their county represented by two liberals, Mr. Osborne appeared in them the fittest man to represent their views, in conjunction with Lord Robert Grosvenor; and, after a smart contest, they succeeded in returning their man, and ousting the Conservative candidate, Colonel Thomas Wood, by a considerable majority.

Since then Mr. Osborne has advanced rapidly on the path upon which he had already entered, being a constant speaker on the leading topics of the day. When the House resolves itself into Committee of Supply, there are few items among the estimates for the public expenditure in which an abuse can be detected, that escape his carding attention. In general debates, it is not his usage to "come out" with a set prepared speech, so much as to rise with all the *impromptu* of a practised debater, and boldly attack the positions of some one or two of the leading previous speakers on the other side, while, at the same time, he urges his own views with forcible argument, with apt, and often quaint, illustration, and with a readiness of manner and matter which tells effectively against his opponents. His speech on Tuesday night in support of Mr. Hume's motion for Parliamentary Reform was an instance of that mode of address, though by no means so clever as many previous efforts of the same kind. Following Sir George Grey and Lord John Russell, he assailed what he regarded as their abandonment of their former liberal principles. He said, "It could not have escaped the observation of the House, and would not of the people, that the opposition to the motion had come, with one exception, not from the hereditary enemies of reform on the other side, but from the gentlemen who now occupied the Treasury bench. They had climbed into power on the credit of what had been done by the hon. member for Montrose and those who had been stigmatised as men of narrow and confined minds. With respect to the speech of the Secretary for the Home Department, there had, since the days of Julian the Apostate been no such conversion recorded in history. The right hon. gentleman voted for the ballot in 1842, but in 1849, when he was reminded of his vote, he said he was so convinced by the arguments against that measure that he voted against it. Thus history told them that Julian put on the garb of a monk whilst he practised paganism, but when he arrived at the supreme power he laughed at and persecuted Christianity. The last speech they had heard was a melancholy exhibition. What were the arguments of the noble Lord? He merely appealed to the conservative fears of the old women of this country. He said that the National Debt was to be attacked. What did the noble Lord say himself respecting the National Debt in his famous work on the Constitution. In that book he said that the Constitution was never fixed; but now he said it was a fixed and venerable Constitution. He stated that the National Debt had been the great cause of the taxation of the country; and, therefore, that if despotism were to be established in England it must begin by destroying the National Debt, the people, possibly, being willing to part with their liberties in exchange for a diminished pressure of taxation. How did such views tally with those now expressed by the noble Lord? The attempt to terrify those sensitive persons the fundholders was a 'weak invention of the enemy.' The Whig party were notoriously more aristocratic at all times, more anti-liberal in reality than those who avowedly opposed liberal principles. They might, for a purpose, have given station and power to those who rose from the people; but those whom they so patronised, in the words of Swift,

> Forget the dunghill where they grew,
> And think themselves the Lord knows who.

If he might offer any advice to those men of narrow and contracted minds, the free-traders, it would be that they should make a stand, separate themselves from that party which had proved itself an incubus on the country, and take the position which their talents would command. The noble lord would be left to declaim to empty benches, while they were carried into power on the shoulders of the people."

Mr. Osborne, besides acting in concert with the Free-Traders and political and financial reformers, has also taken up, on his own account, the vexed question of the Temporalities of the Irish Church, which for so many years was made the subject of an annual motion by the late Secretary to the Admiralty, Mr. Ward, then the independent member for Sheffield. He has on the paper at present a notice of motion for a Committee of the whole House on the question whether his efforts to obtain a different settlement of the matter from that now existing will be more successful than those of his predecessor, it would be useless to speculate. The subject is a good one for a "Tribune of the People," but the difficulties to be encountered are gigantic.

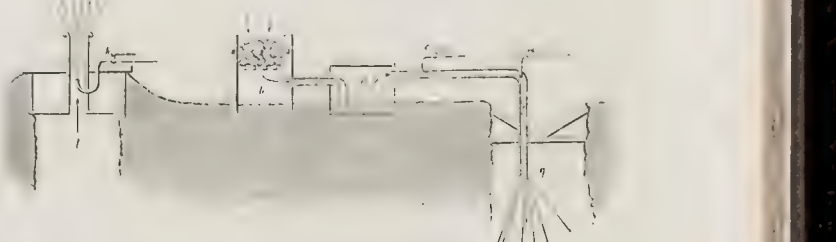
A COAL-MINE ON FIRE.

ABOUT five weeks since Mr John Darlington, of the Astley and Tyldesley Collieries, near Manchester, addressed to the *Times* journal a letter, detailing the successful result of an experiment made to put out a coal-mine on fire. The importance and interest of the result has induced us to illustrate its stages with the accompanying Engravings, which represent instantly to the eye the most prominent features of the letter.

Mr. Darlington states that on Monday morning, April 2[illegible] of the coal-mines at Astley was discovered to be on fire, and had spread to such an alarming extent as to prevent all access by the usual shafts. Mr. Darlington continues: "We immediately put out all the fires about the works, and requested the cottagers in the neighbourhood to do the same, for fear of an explosion. The plan of procedure in such cases (which happen more frequently than those unacquainted with collieries suppose) is, first, to stop down all openings into the mine, so as to prevent any access of the atmosphere. If, after some time, the fire is found not extinguished, the only alternative is to fill the mine with water from some source in the neighbourhood. In the absence of a sufficient reservoir of water, the pumps are stopped, and the water allowed to accumulate from the natural drainings, generally an unsatisfactory and slow process. In the former plan, notwithstanding every precaution is taken in sealing the shafts, it is found by experience that air in small quantities will be drawn through the stoppings and fissures of the earth, sufficient to keep up a slow state of combustion for a very long period. We have proof of this in many cases occurring in this neighbourhood. In the extensive collieries worked by Lord Bradford, at Bolton, the mine has been on fire nearly two years. When the fire happened, it was sealed up for some months; but on opening it, the fire was still found burning. The pits were again immediately sealed up, and left to remain for twice the former period. On opening the mine at this time, the fire burst out as before. It was again closed, and so remains to this day. At the collieries of the Earl of Ellesmere, at Worsley, one of the mines took fire about the same time; it was treated in the same way; it is still burning; and, at this moment, his Lordship is about to turn in the Bridgewater Canal. In the Patricroft Colliery, the deepest mine in this county, a fire broke out in the upper part of the workings, which baffled every attempt to extinguish it, and it is now stopped up and abandoned. At Mr. Blundell's colliery, at Blackrod, in this district, the pits were opened after being closed some time, on account of fire, when a fearful explosion took place, and did considerable mischief to the workings. The fire burned with greater intensity than ever; the flames rose out of the mines and set fire to the head-gear, and burned so fiercely within the pit that it actually melted the iron tram-wheels. In this case the river Douglas was eventually turned into the workings.

In the above case, Mr. Darlington instantly sealed up the mine; yet fire-damp issued from every crevice about the stoppings, and through orifices in the earth, in such quantities that the safety-lamps took fire at a considerable distance. "In this state of things (continues Mr. Darlington) I wrote to Mr. Goldsworthy Gurney, whose application of high-pressure steam to the ventilation of coal-mines is exciting so much interest, stating the case, and asking if he thought he could point out any plan by high-pressure steam exhaustion, or otherwise, likely to be of service. Mr. Gurney immediately came down: and, after well investigating the conditions, in consultation with us, proposed to fill the mine with carbonic acid, azote, or some other extinguishing and incombustible gas. This, at first, appeared to us impracticable, and the immense quantities required to fill the galleries and lateral workings, together above three miles in length, too expensive, if it were possible to obtain it, to warrant the proposition. He, however, soon set us right. His said azote, or nitrogen, might be obtained from the winds of heaven; and carbonic acid from the coals lying waste about the pit, assisted by a little charcoal and lime; air would be deprived of its oxygen by being passed through burning charcoal, coke, and small coal, and the azote set free. In short, the product of this combustion would be the choke, or black-damp, known in mines.

"We immediately built a furnace of brickwork four feet square, at a safe distance from the downcast shaft. To the ashpit, in every other respect made tight, an iron cylinder 13 inches in diameter was connected, and made to terminate at an elbow under water in a close tank partly filled. With the upper part of this tank, above water, another pipe was connected and carried through the stopping of the downcast pit. A powerful steam jet was made to work between the furnace and the tank, which drew the air down through the fire, and forced it through the water. A second jet was placed in the cylinder at the top of the downcast shaft, and made to draw the choke-damp from the tank, and force it into the pit. At the other or upcast shaft we placed a jet in a cylinder connected through the stopping, and made to exhaust from the shaft beneath, so as to assist the compressing jets, and draw the choke-damp through the galleries between them. The apparatus thus fitted, as soon as the fire had burnt up, was set in action. In order to test the effect of the choke-damp, we placed some burning tow, moistened with spirits of turpentine, into it. The flame was instantly extinguished as if placed in water. It was thus tested in the cylinder, as it passed from the ash-pit, before coming to the jet; also in the tank and second cylinder, with similar results. This was satisfactory evidence of the per-



SECTION OF THE APPARATUS FOR EXTINGUISHING A COAL-MINE ON FIRE.

a a. Open brickwork furnace, containing coke, the coal and small coal the surface of which is arched over during the process of burning.
b. Ash-pit of ditto, made air-tight below the grating.
c. Sheet-iron cylinder, for conveying the burnt air or choke-damp from the ash-pit to the tank.
d. Tank, with water at the bottom, through which the choke-damp was drawn by the jet.
e. Continuation of the cylinder, passing through the stopping of the downcast pit, and conveying the choke-damp into the lower workings.
f. Downcast shaft.
g. Upcast shaft.
h. Jet made to exhaust from the pit at the bottom of the upcast shaft, and assist in drawing the choke-damp through the galleries and

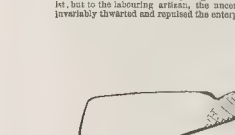
fect formation of the choke-damp. In about two hours after the fats were set in action fire-damp disappeared from the shafts, and we observed a slight cloudy appearance in the escapage from the upcast shaft. It had the sulphurous smell of choke-damp, which pervaded the air to a considerable distance. A safety-lamp was now brought and placed in the up-cast cylinder; it became instantly extinguished as if put in water. For this purpose the draughts were momentarily shut off. A bright burning fire of charcoal, in a chafing-dish, was placed in the escapage at the cylinder, and was also immediately extinguished. These facts were conclusive evidences that the choke-damp had passed through the mine. The period of its appearance agreed with our calculations. The quantity of choke-damp forced through the mine was about 6000 cubic feet per minute, and this would fill the galleries in about that time. The choke-damp was a lowed to remain for several hours, at the termination of which we went in. The effects of the all fire, however intense, must be extinguished in the mine. The connection with the furnace was now broken, and fresh air driven through by the same fans. In about two hours the choke-damp disappeared; this was shown by a safety-lamp burning clearly in the escapage, in the cylinder at the up-cast shaft.

"We regarded the mine now as perfectly safe. With several men I descended the downcast shaft, 320 feet deep, to the tunnel leading to the workings. We found all clear. The exhausting fan was kept up, drawing fresh air through the mine all night. The next day, several workmen went down and passed through the workings, and found all clear and safe. The entire repair was particularly creditable. In no part of the mine could they perceive any fire, and the action of the steeple fan in the upcast is described by them as passing a current with greater speed than the furnace (which is pronounced to be the most effectual one in the county) had ever before done in this or any of the oil er mines of which I am the proprietor. The result has excited the greatest interest in our neighbourhood. Never was an experiment more successful. A gigantic power under such complete control, fighting with the elements, and, as it were, compelling them to destroy each other. The application of high-pressure steam to the ventilation of coal-mi as may effect a greater protection to life and property; but we regard this applicat on as little inferior to the coal trade, and a triumph of science equal to any of the present day. The steam jet is now used to ventilate the mine; the galleries are perfectly clear, and the men are working with naked candles. In all the progressive stages of coal mining, but more particularly of the present time, when we find that, by the introduction of machinery, the expenditure of capital has become one of the most prodigal sources of wealth, not only to the capitalist, but to the labouring artisan, the uncertain value of mineral property has invariably thwarted and repulsed the enterprise of the nation. To-day we may have a remunerative adventure, watched over by the genius of revealed theory and practice; while to-morrow may discover it has become the element of wholesale destruction to life, or a wreck of private hazard and national wealth. This experiment goes far to remove the impending danger, and render those difficulties which hitherto have been insuperable easy to be overcome, and at so trifling a cost, as to be within reach of the smallest capitalist.

"The simplicity of the experiment is only surpassed by its novelty; and the success is unquestionably the most perfect that any single demonstration could possibly have produced. The advantages are more numerous than we can here detail. Supposing an ordinary fire requires the shafts to be sealed for two months, what is the proprietor to do in the meantime, if he cannot reduce the fire to a given space in the mine? His connexions in trade, if not entirely lost, are restricted and broken; the mine injured and ransacked; and the working colliers left to starve out the interim. His annual rents, interest of capita., and the more serious disbursements of incidental expenses, fall heavily upon him; whereas by immediately making use of our experiment would put the mine in a working condition with a delay of not more than two days. These facts are brought before the public for the benefit of all classes, being a public remedy for a national loss. To the mercantile community of Mr. Gurney we are indebted for them. He voluntarily tendered his services; and, owing to his ability, the mineral property of this kingdom has been insured against the destructive element of fire, and consequently made more convenient for capital. I may add, the expense of this experiment was trifling compared to the inconvenience, delay, and cost of letting in water to fill the mine and pumping it out again, being not more than as many pence as the other would have been pounds."

We have much pleasure in acknowledging our obligation to Mr. Gurney, for the readiness with which he has enabled our artist to illustrate the experiment, by furnishing us with the requisite sketches—one showing a sectional view of the mine, and the other the extinguishing apparatus. It is hoped that this illustration of the means may lead to its general adoption. Its necessity was accidentally proved by an occurrence immediately after the date of Mr. Darlington's letter, and which he thus notices in a postscript:—

"Since writing the above, the extensive mines worked by Messrs. Ackers, Whitley, and Co., near Leigh, have caught fire, owing to the carelessness of the man employed to keep up the furn.ce, and the shafts are at this moment sealed up. The fire was discovered after it had consumed the brattice from supporting the lower lift of pumps, which fell down the pit before the sealing was made. The proprietors have, at present, only resorted to the old plan of closing up the shafts."



THE STANFIELD HALL MURDERS.

In our Journal for May 26 we briefly recorded the finding of "the only link wanting to complete the chain of evidence" against Rush—a bell-mounted double-barrelled blunderbuss, to which fits exactly the ramrod found at Stanfield Hall on the night of the murder of Messrs. Jermy.

Upon readon this statement in the *Times*, it occurred to Mr John W. P. Field, of the firm of Parker, Field, and Sons, gun-makers, 233, High Holborn, that a man exactly answering Rush's description bought such a gun of him on the 13th of July last; and feeling quite convinced that the gun found was that which he had sold, and feeling, further, that it was Rush who bought it, Mr. Field immediately wrote to Sir J. Bolleau on the subject, and described the gun exactly and on the following day Colonel Oakes brought the gun found at Potash for Mr. Field to see, and it proved to be that which he sold. The person who bought it had a stick made for making cartridges, was shown the manner of making them, and was also supplied with slugs, flints, &c. The gun is a flint double-barrelled bayonet blunderbuss, of which an outline is annexed.

IRELAND.

THE CHOLERA.—At a meeting of the Sanatory Association, held on Monday last, Sir E. Borough, the chairman, made the following report on the subject of cholera in Dublin:—"In the Kilmainham Hospital, up to the 28th of May (the souh), there were admitted of cases 1 of these, there had been 37 deaths, 40 recovered, and there remained in hospital 29 on that day, 4th of June. In the Brunswick-street Hospital, there were in hospital on the 28th of May 10 patients, admitted since, 26; of these, 9 died, 12 recovered, and 14 still remained in hospital. In the North Union he was glad to say that the absurd disinclination to afford reports to the public of the state and progress of the disease no longer existed. It was most honourable why the North Union guardians should have so long continued to countenance so mischievous a line of conduct; but now he was happy to say that the board at length regarded the desirability of furnishing to the Association correct reports of the aspect and character of the epidemic in the North Union. In the Green-street Hospital there were remaining, on the 26th of May, 71 cases; admitted since, 6 cases; deaths, 30; remaining in hospital, 35. The entire number of cases admitted into Greenstreet Hospital since its opening was 183; of these, there had been 80 deaths, 77 recovered, and remaining were in hospital 26." The chairman observed that the cholera, he regretted to say, was on the increase in the city. In the 3d or Queen's Regiment of Foot there had been 31 cases, and of these 27 ended fatally. The disease broke out on board the ship-of-war Barrosa, and had followed them to their quarters in the Park. The deaths occurred amongst young and able men, with but two exceptions.

DUBLIN GARRISON.—The forces now stationed in Dublin consists of one troop of Royal Horse Artillery, six companies of Royal Artillery, three cavalry regiments, six regiments of infantry, 800 enrolled pensioners, and the staff of the Dublin City Militia; making an effective force of 6700 men.

COUNTY OF LIMERICK ELECTION.—The election for a representative, in the room of Mr. Smith O'Brien, took place on Friday week, in the Court-house of Limerick. In consequence of the retirement of Mr T. Fitzgerald, Mr. Samuel Dickson was returned without opposition. His policy is, "measures, not men."

THE MEMORIAL ON BEHALF OF THE STATE PRISONERS.—The deputation appointed to present the National Memorial (signed by 150,000 persons) in favour of the State prisoners, proceeded to the Viceregal Lodge, on Tuesday afternoon, to the Vice-Regal Lodge, in the Park, when the Lord Mayor read and presented the document; to which his Excellency returned the following reply:—"My Lord Mayor and Gentlemen,—From the moment that the sentences of the law was pronounced upon the prisoners, on whose behalf you have addressed me, I have felt bound to give the most anxious consideration to the unhappy condition in which they were placed, so far as I could pay regard to their condition, consistently with the obligations imposed on me in the exercise of those powers and prerogatives of the Crown with which I am invested. I have felt deeply concerned for the unfortunate situation of men whose lives are forfeited to the offended laws of their country; but an imperative duty compels me to look to the nature and character of the crime of which they have been convicted—to the circumstances preceding and attending it—and, above all, to the consequences which might have resulted from its temporary success. I cannot disregard matters unfortunately too notorious: the disturbance of the public peace, the dislocation of society for many weeks throughout an extensive district, the armed opposition to the constituted authorities of the realm, the serious loss of life, and the public alarm and insecurity which pervaded the utter havoc which seemed, for a brief time, impending over many parts of the country from their wild and desperate proceedings—all must avowed rebellion and treason against her Majesty, and her rights to the Crown and Sovereignty of Ireland. I fully appreciate the motives of humanity which have prompted this appeal, but in reply to it I am at present only to assure you that the Government, in the performance of its duty, can have no other desire than that justice should be administered without any severity beyond that which the interests of society demand." Among the gentlemen composing the deputation were the Lord Mayor of Dublin, the Mayors of Cork, Waterford, and Limerick, Sir Colman O'Loghlen, Bart., and J. Butt, Esq., Q.C. It was officially notified on the same day to Mr Margetts, the Governor of the Richmond Bridewell, that the sentence of death passed upon Messrs. O'Brien, Meagher, M'Manus, and O'Donoghue, had been commuted to transportation for life. It is understood that the State Prisoners will leave this country for their destination in the course of the present week.

THE STATE PRISONERS.—DECISION OF THE GOVERNMENT.—A letter was, on Saturday last, received in Dublin from Sir J. G. S. O'Brien, now in London, announcing that the decision of the Cabinet on the case of the State prisoners has been officially communicated to him. The sentence pronounced at Clonmel, on Messrs. Smith O'Brien, Meagher, M'Manus, and O'Donoghue, has been commuted to transportation for life, and Van Diemen's Land will be their destination.

Mr. Thomas D. Reilly, in his paper, the *New York People*, of the 12th May, avows himself the author of the article in the *United Irishman*, written after the French revolution, about erecting barricades, ripping up streets, &c., and which was principally relied on by the Crown for the conviction of John Mitchell for felony.

FOREIGN PLAYING-CARDS.—An importation having recently taken place from France of a quantity of playing-cards, which were imported into this country for the express purpose of being sent immediately to San Francisco, California, and for that purpose were cleared for exportation only, they were seized by the officers of the revenue, on account of not having printed or marked on each card as required by law. The law requires that foreign playing-cards shall have the name and place of residence of the maker printed or marked on one card of every pack, by virtue of the 5 & 6 Geo. IV., cap. 12, sec. 33, which is still in force. The parties have subsequently applied to the Lords of the Treasury for the release of the cards, as the importation had arisen from ignorance of the British law on the part of the shipper abroad, and that at least the cards should not be altogether retained as a seizure by the Crown, and destroyed, but allowed to be returned to the place of original shipment. This application has been seconded to by their Lordships.

ON FRIDAY, the Queen and gentry of Bucks presented a handsome vase cup to W. Selby Lowndes, Esq., the master of the Windsor Hunt.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

The effect of the abundance of unemployed money upon the price of Government securities is (Exchequer Bills and Indi.. Bonds excepted) neutralised by the increasing scarcity of bankers' balances and good bills. This fact displays itself very strongly every day. The purchases made in the English funds on behalf of the public are on the most limited scale, arising from an indisposition to invest at the present prices, under existing circumstances. During the past week, quotations have been nearly all dependent up on speculative operations. Consols on Monday opened with sma. finances, at 91¼ 92, and a push was made by the party for the rise, which advanced the price to 92¾, and again on Tuesday to 92⅞. This was not, however, supported; and the closing quotation was 92⅝, followed by a reaction of ⅛ per cent. on Wednesday, Consols marking 91⅞. The protracted difficulties arising from the French interference with Rome, coupled with the price of French *rentes*, coming worse from Paris, were the causes of the heavy depression which found the prices of those securities, and Exchequer Bills continue steady at previous rates. At the close of the week the market was dull, with Bank Stock, 196; Reduced, 90⅞; Consols, 91⅝; New 3½ per Cents, 92⅛; Long Annuities, 19 1-16; Exchequer Bills, January, 1850, 8s; Ditto, 30 years, October ., 0, 1859, 8 8-16; Ditto, 30 y..rs, January, 1, 1851, 8 13-16; India Bonds, under £1000, 71 p.; Consols for Account, 91⅛; Exchequer Bills, £1000 ditto, 68 p.; £500, ditto, 68 p.

The Portuguese Financial agency have advertised payment of the tenth half-yearly instalment of the Annuities, 1845, on and after Thursday, the 14th, also, the dividends for the second half-years, 1847; as well as the dividends of the December and January "ex scrios," of which 75 per cent. will be paid in cash, and the remainder in debentures, to create a Three per Cent. stock. In the Foreign Market business continues limited, Mexican being the only security in which any decided change has occurred. Alarm for future dividends has depressed the price about ½ per cent. since last week. The last quotations of actual bargains are For Buenos Ayres Bonds, 5 x per Cent., 36; Mexican, Five per Cent., 1845, 29; Ex Coupons, Account, 26½; Peruvian Bonds, Four per Cents, 53; Portuguese, Converted, five per Cent., 36; Ditto, Four per Cent., 25¼; Spanish, Five per Cent., Passive, 3⅞; Ditto, Three per Cent., 20½; Dutch, Two and-a-Half per Cent., 49; Ditto, Four per Cent. Certificates, 79⅞. The last quotations in the Share Market proving to have been a mere, prices made some slight advance previously to its final close. When, however, Consols receded on Wednesday, the Share Market also declined, and prices continue heavy, as the accompanying list will show:—Bank Shares, 194; Aberdeen, Monthly, 4½; Boston, and Eastern Junction, 1; Boston, Stamford, and Birmingham, 84; Bristol and Exeter, 69½; Buckinghamshire, 18 dis.; Caledonian, 20½; Chester and Holyhead, 14½; Eastern Counties, 11; Ditto Guaranteed 5 per Cent., 11½ x d; Eastern Union, Class A (late E. U. Shares), Scrip, Six per Cent., 19½; East Lancashire, Six per Cent., Preference Quarters, 74; Great Northern, 92; Ditto Extension, 5¼; Great Southern and Western (Ireland), 20⅛; Great Western, Quarter Shares, 164; Ditto, Fifths, 15; Ditto, New, £17, 10s; Hull and Selby, 97½; Leeds and Bradford, 80; Lancashire Union, 20; London and North Western, 125¾; Ditto, New, Quarters, 9⅞, Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 87; Ditto, New, £10 Preference, 11½; Midland, 68½; North Staffordshire, 12½; Reading, Guildford, and Reigate, 5; Shropshire Union, 2½; Wilts, Somerset, and Weymouth, 30; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 20½; York and North Midland, Preference, 5½; Boulogne and Amiens, 6½; Northern of France, 9½ Orleans and Rouennes, 3; Paris and Strasbourg, 4; Rouen and Havre, 9⅜.

NEW SILVER COINAGE.—The Chancellor of the Exchequer and Mr. Shaw Lefevre introduced a bill which extends the provisions of the 56th George III., cap. 68, relating to the silver coinage of the realm. The bill also provides that from and after the passing of the act, it may be lawful for her Majesty's Worker and Master of the Mint, at her Majesty's Mint in London, to coin any silver bullion which shall be delivered at his Mint, into silver coins of a standard fineness of 11 ounces 2 pennyweights of fine silver, and 18 pennyweights of alloy in the pound troy in weight after the rate of 66s. to every pound troy, whether the same be coined in crowns or in pieces of any other denomination.

ABOLITION OF SUNDAY TRADING.—The bill prepared and brought in by Mr. Henley and Mr. Brotherton, entitled "A Bill to prevent unnecessary Sunday Trading in the Metropolis," and to prevent all persons shall sell any market, or sell, or hawk, or cry, or offer or expose for sale, any goods on a Sunday, and that goods, if offered for sale on that day, may be seized by the police, and, if not claimed before twelve o'clock in the following day, and in case of a fine the same may be disposed of by the magistrates. The second clause enacts that nothing in the act contained shall prevent any person hawking or selling milk, or fruit, or pastry, or any beverage the sale of which does not require a beer, or newspapers or other periodicals, or any person selling or causing to be sold meat or fish before nine o'clock in the morning, or any person selling cooked meat, tea, or coffee, or other articles or goods required for immediate use or consumption within any coffee-shop, cook-shop, or eating-house, or other place, before ten o'clock in the morning, or after one o'clock in the afternoon, or to lodgers or other persons residing upon any such premises during any part of the day, or any chemist, druggist, or apothecary selling medicines, or drugs, or other articles for medicinal purposes, or any person selling articles required in case of sickness or sudden emergency. Nothing in the act contained is to prevent any person selling cooked meat, or other ready-dressed victuals or provisions, or making any steam-packet or other vessel, or within any tavern, hotel, club-house, public-house, or beer-shop, to be consumed in or upon the premises, except so far as the selling any such cooked meat, or ready-dressed victuals or provisions, is prohibited by law.

Mr. Timothy Tyrrell, the solicitor to the late City Sewers Commission has been elected to the office of solicitor under the new bill.

Sir Moses Montefiore embarked from Marseilles on Sunday, for Malta, in the steamer *Medina*, being upon a visit to the East by the humane of the quarter of the world. Sir Moses is accompanied by his wife, six domestic servants, and a rabbi.

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE.—A very limited quantity of English wheat has been on offer during the present week, yet the demand, owing to the pressure of foreign qualities for sale, has ruled heavy, at 2s to some instances, a fully equal decline in the quotations. The imports of foreign wheat have been on a moderate scale, nevertheless the supply has exceeded the wants of the millers, and prices have receded 1s per quarter. Barley has ruled dull, and somewhat lower to go chase. In malt no alte hations was transacted that the quotations have been almost nominal. Oats have moved off slowly, at 6d to 1s per quarter less money. In beans, peas, and flour scarcely any business has been transacted.

English.—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 40s to 42s; ditto, white, 42s to 43s; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 40s to 42s; ditto, white, 42s to 47s; rye, 28s to 30s, grinding barley, 20s to 22s, distilling ditto, 23s to 27s, malting ditto, 28s to 34s; Norfolk and Lincoln malt, 50s; brown ditto, 42s to 48s; Kingston and Ware, 56s to 60s; Chevalier, 60s to 62s; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 14s to 17s; potato ditto, 16s to 20s, Youghal and Cork, black 13s to 15s; ditto, white, 15s to 18s; Limerick, Sligo, and Londonderry, 14s to 15s; Dublin and Belfast, 15s to 17s; Scotch ditto, 16s to 18s; grey peas, 30s to 32s, maple, 34s to 36s; white, 36s to 37s, beans, 28s to 30s; Lincoln and Essex, 30s to 32s; Scotch and Suffolk, 31s to 33s; tick beans, 32s to 34s per 8 bs.—*Foreign.* Dantzig red wheat, —s to —s; white, —s to —s; Baltic, —s to —s; Marianopoli, —s to —s; grain, —s to —s; peas, —s to —s per quarter. Flour, American, 22s to 24s per barrel; Baltic, 19s to 21s per cental.

The Seed Market.—Canary seed is sold at very high prices. In other articles exceedingly little business is doing.

Liverpool, English, grey. 34s to 38s; Baltic, crushing, 32s to 36s; Mediterranean and Odessa, 28s to 34s. Hempseed, 32s to 36s per quarter Coriander, 16s to 22s per cwt. Brown Mustard seed, 6s to 10s; white ditto, 8s to 12s. Tares, 9s 6d to 9s 6d per bushel. English Rapeseed, new, £22 to £26 per last; per quarters. Linseed cakes, English, £9 10s to £10 0s, foreign, £8 0s to £8 10s per 1000. Rapeseed cakes, £5 10s to £6 0s per ton. Canary, 12s; to 16s per quarter. English Clover-seed, red, 40s to 48s; white, 40s to 48s, Cheveller, 50s to 60s; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire ditto, 44s to 48s; extra, —s to —s; white, —s to —s; extra, —s per cwt.

Bread.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 7d to 7½d: of household do. 5d to 6½d per 4lb loaf.

Imperial Weekly Average.—Wheat, 44s 4d; barley, 27s 10d; oats, 17s 7d; rye, 30s 6d; beans, 34s 7d; peas, 32s 4d

The Weekly Average.—Wheat, 42s 4d; barley, 28s 8d; oats, 17s 6d; rye, 32s 10d; beans, 30s 8d; peas, 31s 1d.

Duties on Foreign Corn.—Wheat, 1s 0d; barley, 1s 0d; oats, 1s 0d; rye, 1s 0d; beans, 1s 0d; peas, 1s 0d.

Tea.—Our market is very flat for nearly all kinds of tea, yet prices generally are well supported.

Sugar.—A fair average business has been transacted in raw sugar this week, at full rates of currency. Refined goods have ruled heavy, 58s to 62s per cwt; English crushed, 56s.

Coffee.—We have rather more inquiry for this article; but we have no improvement to notice in its value.

Rice.—All descriptions move off slowly at barely stationary prices.

Provisions.—Owing to the continued warm weather, the demand for all kinds of foreign butter is heavy, at a decline in value of from 2s to 4s per cwt. Fine Irish is selling at 60s to 64s; fine Kiel and Holland, 62s to 64s; and inferior kinds, 48s per cwt. In Irish bacon very little is doing, at late rates. In foreign, 52s to 54s per cwt. Hams, 52s to 56s. Lard, 52s to 54s. The imports of butter into London for the last twelve months amount to 20,000 tons. The imports of cheese last month were upwards of 7,000 tons.

Spirits.—Rum is in fair request, at stationary prices. Brandy moves off slowly, at late rates. Corn spirits dull, at 2s 9d per gallon, net cash.

Coals.—New Tanfield, 13s 6d; Tanfield Moor, 12s; Wylam, 13s 6d; Bewicks and Co., 14s 6d; Hetton, 15s 3d; Stewart's, 15s 6d; and Tees, 15s 3d per ton.

Seeds.—Linseed Cake.—Yesterday, £8 to £8 5s per ton; English, crushed, 54l, at 55s to 56s.

Hops.—The plantation accounts not being considered favourable, holders refuse to sell, except at an advance of 5s per cwt

Wool.—As imports have been very moderate since our last. Privately, the demand is in a sluggish state, at almost stationary prices.

Potatoes.—Scarce y any home-grown potatoes are on offer; but the supplies of foreign continue extensive. All kinds are heavy, and slow to purchase.

Provisions.—Beef, Pork, Mutton, Veal, and Lambs have commanded a steady sale, at full prices. In our kinds of fat stock only a limited business has been transacted.—

Beef, from 2s 4d to 3s 8d; mutton, 3s 4d to 4s 2d; lamb, 4s 10d to 6s 8d; veal, 3s 4d to 4s 6d; and pork, 3s 2d to 4s 2d per 8lbs, to sink the offals.

Newgate and Leadenhall.—The markets have been tolerably firm since our last report, at our quotations.—

Beef, from 2s 8d to 3s 8d; mutton, 3s 4d to 3s 10d; lamb, 4s 8d to 5s 10d; veal, 3s 4d to 3s 10d; and pork, 3s 2d to 4s 0d per 8lbs, by the carcase.

ROBERT BENNETT.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, JUNE 1.

WAR-OFFICE, JUNE 1.

2nd Regiment of Life Guards: Lieut C J Tottenham to be Captain, vice Tuffnell; Cornet and Sub-Lieut R Johnstone to be Lieutenant, vice Fraser; Robert O'Brien Jameson to be Cornet and Sub-Lieutenant, vice Johnstone.

Grenadier Guards: Lieut-Col Sir John Scott Lillie to be Captain and Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Brevet-Col Henry William Barnard. Lieut and Capt Henry Torrens Captain and Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Sir J S Lillie. Ensign and Lieut John Frances Coat to be Lieutenant and Captain, vice D'Aguilar; Henry Featherstone Berkeley Maxse, Gent, to be Ensign and Lieutenant, vice Coat.

1st Foot. P A Smith to be Ensign, vice Amos. 18th Foot: the Hon A E Hardinge to be Lieut, vice Bowles, who retires; Capt T Wynne to be Captain, vice W H Record. Lieut E A Whitmore to be Captain, vice Murray. Ensign P M Pinkfarrick to be Lieutenant, vice Whitmore. Ensign Hon C Lindsay to be Lieutenant, vice Wilmot. Sergt-Major Cuthbert Swan to be Adjutant, vice Wilmot. Sergt Colet Jowett to be Ensign, vice Hart. 66th: Lieut-Col Crawford to be Captain, vice Cotton. Major A Jackson to be Lieut-Colonel, vice De Lancey. Capt E Hussey to be Major, vice Jackson. Lieut T J Bourke to be Captain, vice Hussey. Ensign D W Martin to be Lieutenant, vice Bourke. Ensign G A Amos to be Ensign, vice Martin.

Rifle Brigade: Captain A P Cooper to be Major, vice Crawford.

COMMISSION SIGNED BY THE LORD-LIEUTENANT.

Lancashire Bluemen: G B Portus to be Surgeon.

BANKRUPTS.

R WOODGATE, Greenwich, late of Hartshorn's Buildings, Holborn, electro-plate manufacturer W MITCHELL, Birmingham, draper. J STOKES, Dover, cabinet maker. T and J LEWIS, Swansea, grocers. J HUGHES, Liverpool, merchant. J ROBINSON, late of High-street, Wandsworth, Surrey, corn-dealer. J TINGLE, Salisbury, cloth-factor G MOORSLEY, oil and Italian warehouseman, Manchester. R ATKINSON, Liverpool, spirit-dealer. T M ADAMS, Holton-le-Beckering, Lincolnshire, corn-factor.

TUESDAY, JUNE 5.

LORD CHAMBERLAIN'S OFFICE, JUNE 5.

Notice is hereby given that the presentation of Mrs. Alexander M'Donall, at her Majesty's Drawingroom, on Thursday last, the 31st of May, took place through inadvertence.

WAR-OFFICE, JUNE 5.

The Queen has been pleased to direct letters patent to be passed under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, granting the dignity of a Marquis of the said United Kingdom to the Most Honourable Henry Petty-Fitzmaurice, Earl of Kerry, and Most Honourable George William Frederick Charles, Viscount Bentinck, commonly called Lord George Bentinck, and the heirs male of his body lawfully begotten, by the names, style, and title of Marquis of Lansdowne, of Dalhousie Castle, in the county of Edinburgh, and of the Punjaub.

The Queen has also been pleased to direct letters patent to be passed under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, granting the dignity of a Viscount of the said United Kingdom to Lieutenant-General Hugh Baron Gough, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, and General and [illegible] of Her Majesty's Forces, and the heirs male, and to the heirs male of the body of his father, by the name, style, and title of Viscount Gough, of [illegible].

JUNE 6.—The Queen has been pleased to present the Honourable and Rev. Charles Leslie Courtenay, M.A., to the Vicarage of Bovey Tracey, in the county of Devon, and diocese of Exeter, the same being void by the resignation of the Rev. John Macaulay, M.A., the last incumbent.

FOREIGN OFFICE, JUNE 5.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to appoint Stephen Henry Sharpe, Esq., now Secretary to her Majesty's Legation at Munich, to be her Majesty's Charge d'Affaires and Consul-General in the Republic of Chili.

DOWNING-STREET, JUNE 5.

The Queen has been pleased to appoint Felix Mcdlegrath, Esq., to be a Master of the Supreme Civil Court for the Island of Trinidad.

CROWN OFFICE, JUNE 14.

MEMBER returned to serve in the PRESENT PARLIAMENT

County of Limerick Samuel Dickson, Esq., in the room of William Smith O'Brien, who has been convicted and sentenced to transportation.

COMMISSIONS SIGNED BY LORDS-LIEUTENANT

Shropshire Regiment of Militia: the Right Hon Rowland Viscount Hill to be Colonel, vice Colonel Salters.

The Queen's Own Royal Regiment of Staffordshire Yeomanry Cavalry. The Hon Charles John Talbot, commonly called Viscount Ingestre, to be Captain.

OFFICE OF ORDNANCE, JUNE 2

Corps of Royal Engineers: First Class Sergeant-Major Dickson, near Hexham, Northumberland, to be Second Captain, vice Da Costa; Second Lieut Charles Augustus Rose to be First Lieutenant, vice Grattan

BANKRUPTCY SUPERSEDED.

C STEWART, Little St. James-street, Pentonville, draper.

BANKRUPTS.

G BRAYAGE, East Dean, Sussex, grocer. W HARRIS, Cranbrook-row, Pimlico, corn-dealer. J M LEVY, Ne and M LEVISON, Norwich, jewellers. W SHACKELL, Canning-place, Oldstreet, St Luke's, tinsmith. J H DANIELS, Parliament-street, money scrivener. W JOWSS, Wokingham, Berkshire, draper. J TURNILL and W WATERHOUSE, Preston, Lancashire, booksellers. [illegible] Lancaster, draper. W LEIGH, Frimley-street, Hanover-square, military outfitter. H WATKIN, Newport, Shropshire, draper. J WILLIAMS, Pontypool, Monmouthshire, coal factor in wholesale. E [illegible], Bishopsgate, Within, grocer. J [illegible], Pudding-lane, corn-factor. J MORRISON, Dublin, [illegible], merchant. J MUGLEY [illegible], Cheshire, victualler. [illegible] Ramsbottom, [illegible], [illegible]

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

J TELFIL, Newburgh, Fifeshire, cloth-manufacturer. A P REID, Dundee, merchant. D REVERADGE, Maxwelton, Kirkcudbright, banker. R DUNMORE, clerk, Wishaw, farmer.

BIRTHS.

On the 4th instant, at Hill-street, Mrs Francisford Duncombe, of a son.—At Scalbond, Yorkshire, on the 1st inst, the Hon and Rev Frederick Wrottesley.—The lady of the Rev Frederick Vincent, of Rimfield, Sussex, of a son.—At Silver green, Lewisham, the Hon Mrs Spencer Perceval, of a son.—At Stoke Newington, the wife of the Rev A. V. Hughes Hallett, of Stradsett, Norfolk, of a daughter, still-born.—At Eaton-place West, the Lady Elizabeth Russell, of a son, still-born.—At Ockham, near Ripley, Surrey, the wife of the Rev Charles Hartley, of a son.—At Redlins, the wife of the Rev Francis Trench, of a son.

MARRIAGES

At All Souls' Church, Portland-place, Edward Francis Burbidge, Esq, to Miss Elizabeth Woods, eldest dau. of Joseph Woods, Esq, of Bedford House, Esq, late of Bromley Hall, Kent.—At Bath, Frederick Thomas Middlemore, Esq, of Edgbaston, Warwick, to the only dau. of Devon, to Sophia Harriett, eldest daughter of John Edgar, Esq, of the city of London.—At Aston, Sandford-place, Hyde Park, the Hon George Alfred, M.A., Barrington, Esq of Duchess-street Portland-place to Isabella, fifth daughter of the late Joseph Peel, Esq, of Hatfield.—On the fifth inst, at St Peter's, Bangor, by the Lord Bishop of Llandaff, Thomas Wilson, Esq, of Gonnaston, Lancashire, to Mary, youngest daughter of the late William Jones, Esq, of York-house, Caernarvon.

DEATHS.

At Canterbury Jails, eldest daughter of John Brent Esq, alderman and magistrate of that city.—At the house of her son R W Blake, 61 St Catherine's, Bow with, Mrs Sarah Blake in her 72nd year.—At Leamington, Margaret, a dear daughter of the late Major-General Irving.—At Lynn, Norfolk, in her 104th year, upon 22 the 3rd ult, Mrs Tuddy, widow of the Rev John Tuddy, rector of Northill, Bedfordshire.—At the residence of her son Sittingbourne, Kent, Mrs Ann Bull, Tadman, third daughter of the late Rev John Lough, vicar of Sittingbourne, aged 68.—At Berners-street, Edgeware-road, Colonel John Crozier, C.B, formerly of the Madras Artillery.

NEW BOOKS, &c.

CAPTAIN MARRYAT'S NEW NOVEL, VALERIE.

ADVENTURES of a GREEK LADY.

LADY LISTER KAYE'S NEW WORK, IN WANDERINGS.

THE SCEN[illegible] of How to Lay.

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"A lovely melody, rich and flowing. We envy our long experience to have heard a composition so and at the same time panicking of the slumbers of peph is no doubt but that its merits will render it the favourite of the day."—Review.

The three editions of this charming ballad may now be had also for two voices.—H. TOLHIEN, 27, 28, and 29, King William-street, Lond

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PIANOFORTES.—The cheapest houses in [illegible] don for first-class PIANOFORTES are HOLDERNESS'S, 49, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, opposite the British Mu[illegible]um, and 3, Upper-street, three doors from the Church, Islington.—A fou[illegible] Collard

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ELECTRO SILVER PLATED SPOONS and FORKS, of the best quality.—Table Spoons or forks, 40s per [illegible] each; dessert spoons or forks, 30s per dozen; tea spoons, 18s per [illegible] gravy spoons, 8s each; soup ladles, 10s each.—T. COX [illegible] and Co., Ironmongers, &c., 47, Cornhill (seven doors from [illegible]

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London-made PATENT LEVER WATCHES, which are manufactured by themselves in their own houses. In Silver Cases, with the Dial, Fine-pointed Ant Jewelled, the prices are Four Guineas and a Half, [illegible] Gilbert

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Gentlemen's Gold Watches	5	15	0
" Silver ditto	3	5	0
" Gold Lever ditto	12	12	0
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Ladies' [illegible]	[illegible]		
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SCARBOROUGH SHARPING'S CROWN [illegible]

HANOVER-STREET HOTEL, [illegible] PAVIER.

[illegible] ENVELOPES [illegible]

We inform all parties that a Patent was granted to one of us, conjointly with another party, on the 17th March, 1843; of which Patent we believe the said Envelope Folding Machine is an infringement

STAYS.—CORSETS.—STAYS.—Good [illegible] them, 63, Oxford-street, and 4, Lowndes-terrace, Knightsbridge, London.

BAREGES AND BALZARINES, Pompadour, Organdie and Jaconette Muslins of the finest French [illegible] Thousands of yards of Barèges and Balzarines, from 0s 3½d per yard [illegible] Dress Pieces, in every shade [illegible] 1s 3½d " Organdie, Jaconet, and Pompadour Muslins, from 1s 6d " The best English Jaconets and Cambrics [illegible] 9d " 8/4 French Barege Shawls [illegible] 4s " 10/4 Ditto ditto, 7 yards long [illegible] 10s 6d " For the convenience of Ladies [illegible] Patterns will be sent to any part of the Kingdom, [illegible] Address, [illegible] Plumb.

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TO LADIES.—THE PRINCE ALBERT BELT. The distinguishing feature of the Belt consists in the fastening, which has no prongs, and yet a perfectly secure The great success which has attended the introduction of this fastening for Boys' Belts has led to imitations, which are worthless, from th[illegible] [illegible] Just published, price 1s, a Pamphlet, containing JOHN PALEMON, London, registered, Aug. 27, 1847, and its trade are hereby cautioned that the sel[illegible]ing, or offering for sale, any imitation, renders them liable to [illegible] pro[illegible] well-enforced.

THIS YEAR'S SPRING SILKS AT HALF PRICE.

GLACE, STRIPED, CHECKED, AND FIGURED SILKS, VERY RICH

Very Rich Broc[illegible]ded Paris de Soie and Satins, at £1 15s the full dress. Patterns sent (postage free)

MOST EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS [illegible]

An immense variety of elegant and useful patterns in French [illegible] gos, at 10½d and 1s per yard, usual price 1s 6d and 1s 9d [illegible] The designs in Muslins, 3s 6½d, 3s 11d, 4s 11d, 5s 5d, 6s [illegible]

BEECH and BERRALL, 63 and 64, Edgeware-[illegible] wonderfully reduced prices. Patterns sent postage free.

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N.B. All parcels to the amount of £5 will be forwarded, carriage paid.

BONNETS, PARISIAN MILLINERY.—To Ladies who are Cash Purchasers [illegible]

Leghorn Hats Prince of Wales shape 3s 11d, very fine, 5s 11d. For Cash only, at CRANBOURN HOUSE, No. 20, Cranbourn-street, Leicester-square. Proprietors, E. WOOKEY and COMPANY.

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1565 of the richest ditto, with handsome lace, 1½ guinea, worth 3 guineas.

1320 French Satin ditto, very good, 2s, worth £2 10s

[illegible] 1290 Yds

[illegible] 1 piece black ditto, 3 yards long by 3½ yards wide, 1 guinea, well worth 30s 6d

890 Superior Barege Shawls, in white, black, amber, blue, and pon[illegible] ceau, measuring 2½ yards square, 10s 6d—Also a set to the Subscribers, several hundred Silk Barege, Grenadine, and [illegible] Rendle [illegible]

SON, and Co., Waterloo House, 69, 70, and 71, St. Paul's Churchyard.

TO LADIES.—On the drive, the ride, the pro[illegible] menade or the [illegible]

[illegible] the pleasing sensation attendant on restored a[illegible]ctivity and a healthful bloom of the skin. The numerous varieties of cutaneous eruptions, together with freckles, tan, and discolorations, are [illegible] speedily [illegible] tain save. Sold at 6s. each, by [illegible] Sole Agent for [illegible] spirations." Kalydors," for [illegible], containing several extemporate infinitely [illegible] ruinous to the complexion [illegible]

MESSRS NICOLLS Wholesale and Counting House Departments for the London Branches in the Shipping and Woollen Trades are in CHANGE-ALLEY CORNHILL and 126, REGENT-STREET

THE NICOLL PALETOT WAREHOUSES.

PATENT [illegible] whose the most sceptical that CAHAN'S TROUSERS, for [illegible] elegance of fit, from the knee over the instep, were never surpassed, adapted, for RIDING or WALKING, and no less equally for stage or beach, [illegible]

SEWED SILK [illegible]

PATENT [illegible]

TO a GENTLEMAN a good fitting SHIRT is an object of primary importance. The attention, therefore, of those requiring Shirts is solicited to Ford's Eureka Shirts, as combining [illegible] the [illegible] ROAD, 38, STRAND, LONDON.

SHIRTS.—BLACKBURN'S REGISTERED [illegible] TIOUS SHIRTS.—"To Ed[illegible]ge deserves especial [illegible] the aptitude which secures a perfect fluttress of the front, and consequent [illegible] inconvenience arising from being creased. In Mr. Blackburn's pattern it is obvious that this recommendation is secured." —Court Journal. Price Six for Forty Shillings. Blackburn's Registered Shirt Warehouse [illegible] spade, London. Directions for Measurement Post-free.

SHIRTS.—HENRY WITHERS, No. 9, Poultry, has been established as a [illegible] without registering his Sleeve, or giving the [illegible] names, guarantee, in pla[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [

THE STORM AT KENTISH-TOWN, ON TUESDAY.

VIOLENT THUNDER-STORM ON TUESDAY.

ON Tuesday afternoon the metropolis and suburbs were visited by a terrific storm, which was very severely felt in Kentish-Town, the locality of the accompanying Illustration. Here the lightning struck a remarkably fine old elm, which had long sheltered the tavern known as "the Assembly Rooms." Some of the larger limbs of the tree were struck to the ground, and nearly fell upon a man who was passing.

The meteorological report of Tuesday is briefly as follows:—The temperature was exceedingly oppressive, the thermometer rising to above 80 degrees in the shade. The sun during the former part of the day shone forth brilliantly, and the sky was clear. About 2 P.M., however, a slight breeze sprang up, and shortly after heavy lead-coloured clouds came from the south-west, and the parts of London over which they passed were visited by a mingled shower of hail and rain of a very violent character. The hailstones, or rather cubes of ice, were occasionally as large as walnuts.

Much damage was done by the violence of the storm. Baron Rothschild, of Gunnersbury House, Acton, had 2940 squares of glass broken by the hailstones. Two market-gardeners, living at Starch Green, had more than 1000 panes broken. Mr. Day, of Hammersmith, had many smashed; and a great number of private dwellings around Turnham Green, Acton, &c., had the windows broken. Some of the hailstones were nearly two inches long, and of an uneven oblong shape.

THAMES REGATTA.—The days originally fixed by the committee of management were the 26th and 27th of June; but, in consequence of the want of funds, the 10th and 11th July were afterwards substituted. This arrangement, however, being very inconvenient to the members of the Oxford University Boat Club, who were anxious to row at this regatta, that at Henley being held during the Oxford Term, the committee have determined that the days originally fixed shall be adhered to, and in doing so they have trusted to the liberality of the public to place the necessary funds at their disposal.

OPENING OF VAUXHALL GARDENS.

M. ALBERT'S BOTTLE FEAT, AT VAUXHALL GARDENS.

ON Monday night, this resort, of olden celebrity—which rumour has so often disturbed, and even built upon—was opened for the season, with the unusual auspices of fine weather. The "Royal property" has passed to a new management, who have shown great taste in various improvements throughout the grounds. Indeed, so numerous are the changes, that Vauxhall appears in a sort of rejuvenescence, or *réjouissance*: its charms reminding one of Walpole's huckaback beauties, that never wear out. Thus, we have the extension of the Italian Walk, with its sculptures—a beautiful addition, of which we said something last week. The "60,000 additional lamps" is no longer speaking by the bill: the fireworks are unusually brilliant: in short, the fairy place is fresh and sparkling with novelty at every turn.

The entertainments on Monday commenced with a vocal and instrumental concert, conducted by Mr. A. Lee: the National Anthem followed the opening portion, and was loudly applauded. The singing of Lindpaintner's "Standard-bearer" by Mr. G. A. Irving, a youthful vocalist, was very favourably received; and Mr Rose's comic songs were much enjoyed: for Vauxhall must have its drolleries as well as its elegance.

At the termination of the first part of the concert, the equestrian performances commenced in the Rotunda. Theatre, where young Hernandez electrified the spectators with his somersaults, flying leaps, and elegant evolutions. M. Auriol, the "Prince of Clowns," also went through certain "impossible" performances; one of which—the Bottle Feat—we have illustrated. First, our Parisian *drôle* places about a dozen wineberries upon a table in the centre of the arena, and then commences a march upon the said bottles, balancing himself, and walking easily—a result rarely secured by converse with the "boule." Auriol, then, with the same unsure footing, goes through the exercise of the *fusee*, and concludes by firing off the piece, as shown in the ENGRAVING.

The entertainments wound up with fireworks, which were excellent.

There are too many changes in the Gardens for us to chronicle. The sculpture has a very light and cool effect: the pictures—as Moulian by Moonlight—are exhibitions in little; the music is spirited and abundant; and the thousands of lamps are almost thrown into shade by the electric light, which sheds its supernatural halo round the whole place, and even shoots its rays across the river. The refection business has, also, been much improved: though we dare say the ham is still cut by the acre, and the punch maintains its pristine standard.

We are happy to add that the Gardens were crowded throughout the evening; and in the principal walks promenaded a large proportion of elegantly dressed company.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"*R. D. V.*"—*You allude, we presume, to an end-game in the last number of "La Régence," between MM. Kieseritsky and Schwelg. The Pieces stand thus:—White: King at his Kt 5th; R at K Kt 4th; Kt at K B 6th; P at K Kt 6th. Black: King at his 2d; Q at K Kt 2d; Ps at Q Kt 2d and Q R 2d. In this position White (M. K.) had to play, and won the game*

"*President,*" ——, *Club.*—*Immediate application should be made for the back volumes of the* Chess Player's Chronicle *to Hastings, the original, publisher, in Cornwall-street, as many are nearly out of print.*

"*X. Y. Z.*"—1. *Mr. King's collection of Chess Problems is published by Hurtet, of King William-street, Strand.* 2. *The never-to-be-forgotten combat between La Bourdonnais and M'Donnell took place in* 1834.

"*E. G. G.*"—*It shall be re-examined.*

"*C. J. B.*"—*Much too obvious*

"A. A."—*A moment's reflection would have shown your error, which originates in forgetfulness that your third move exposes the White King to check from the adverse Rook.*

"*F. G. B.*"—*They are not forgotten.*

"*M.,*" *Edinburgh.*—*See the diagrams of the position of the game between London and Amsterdam in our paper of May the 5th.*

"*Tyro*"—*Our proposed solution in three moves holds good. There is no Pawn on the Q's Rook's file to capture the Rook*

"*W. O.*" *We purpose by altered the conditions of Enigma No.* 448, *and you will find we were right in doing so, as mate can be effected in four moves.*

"*P. P. Brighton.*—*The second solution shall receive due attention. See notice to "X. Y. Z."*

"*Dudu*"—*It is under consideration.*

Solutions by "E. W. B." "F. R. S." "G. T." "R. A." "F. N. V." "S U." Dereton, are correct. Those by "C. C." "Phæ." "M. E. B." "A. A.," are wrong.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 279.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. R takes Kt (ch)	K to Q B 4th (best)	4. Kt to Q 7th (ch)	R takes Kt (best)
2. R to Q B 3d (ch)	P takes R	5. Kt to Q B 7th	Anything
3. P to Q 4th (ch)	P takes P (in passing)	6. Q or Kt mates	

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 280.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. B to Q R 6th	K R to his 5th (best)	(file ch)	K to it 4th
2. R to Q Kt 5th (ch)	K to B 5th	4. Kt takes P (ch)	K to B 3d
3. R to Q Kt 8th		5. B to Q Kt 8th—Ma e.	

MATCH BY CORRESPONDENCE

BETWEEN THE LONDON AND AMSTERDAM CHESS CLUBS.

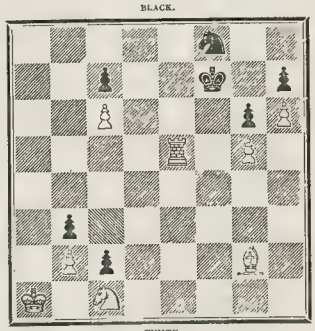
WHITE (Amsterdam).	BLACK (London).
34. P takes P	P takes P

Amsterdam to play.

PROBLEM NO. 281.

By OMICRON.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in seven moves.

CHESS TOURNAMENT AT PARIS.

A contest of some interest to the amateurs of Chess has lately come off in the French metropolis, between eight frequenters of the celebrated Café de la Régence, and eight players of the Cercle des Echecs. The combatants selected for the occasion were:—

CAFÉ.	CERCLE.	CAFÉ.	CERCLE.
1. M. Saborio	opposed to M. Lemaître	5. M. Preti	opposed to M. Devinck
2. — Christoph	— Guibert	6. — Garcin	— Crampel
3. — Warnet	— Marguerite	7. — Des Guis	— Pujol
4. — Vaucorot	— Laroche	8. — Seguin	— Delannoy

We are precluded, by the limits of our allotted space, from detailing the particulars of the struggle. It must suffice to say that the well-practised *habitués* of the Café had the advantage, six out of their eight competitors—viz. MM. Seguin, Warnet, Saborio, Christoph, Preti, and Des Guis—being proclaimed victorious, and entitled to the prizes.

The two following are among the best of the games with which we have been favoured, up to this time; in a few days, when the remainder reaches us, we trust to select some of greater interest, and a higher order of play:—

ALLGAIER GAMBIT.

(Played between M. Saborio and M. le Dr. Laroche.)

WHITE (M. S.)	BLACK (M. le Dr. L.)	WHITE. (M. S.)	BLACK (M. le Dr. L.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	13. P to Q B 3d (b)	P to Q Kt 4th
2. P to K B 4th	P takes P	14. K B to Q R 2d	Q to K 2d
3. K Kt to B 3d	P to K Kt 4th	15. Q to her 3d	K Kt to B 3d
4. P to K R 4th	P to K Kt 5th	16. K to B 2d	Castles (c)
5. Kt to K 4th	P to K R 4th	17. K Kt to his 6th	Q to her 2d
6. K B to Q B 4th	K Kt to R 3d	18. Kt takes R	K takes Kt
7. P to Q 4th	P to Q 3d	19. Q R to R sq	P to Q Kt 5th
8. K Kt to Q 2d	P to K B 6th	20. P takes P (d)	Q Kt takes Q Kt P
9. P to K Kt 3d	Q Kt to B 3d	21. Q to her B 4th (e)	Q Kt takes Q B P
10. K Kt to K B 4th	K Kt to his sq	22. Q Kt to Q 6th (f)	Kt takes K P (ch)
11. Q Kt to B 3d	K B to K Kt 3d	23. K to B sq	Kt takes B (ch)
12. Q B to K 3d	P to Q R 3d (a)	24. R takes Kt	Kt to Q 7th (ch)

And White surrendered.

(a) This is feeble play. Black should rather have brought a leading piece into action.

(b) K to B 2d appears a preferable move.

(c) A serious oversight indeed. He ought to have played out his Q B, and then have Castled on the Q's side

(d) Subjecting himself to attack without any necessity whatever for doing so. Why not have played the Kt to Q 5th?

(e) Q to her 2d would obviously have cost White a piece; and if Q to her sq Black must always have gained a Pawn.

(f) This loses him the game.

CENTRE GAMBIT.

(Played between M. Warnet and M. le Dr. Laroche.)

WHITE (M. W.)	BLACK (M. le Dr. L.)	WHITE (M. W.)	BLACK (M. le Dr. L.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	8. K B to Q Kt 3d	K Kt to K 2d (a)
2. P to Q 4th	P takes P	9. K Kt to Q Kt 5th	Castles (b)
3. K Kt to B 3d	K B to Q Kt 5th (ch)	10. Q to K R 5th	P to K R 3d
4. P to Q B 3d	P takes P	11. Kt takes K B P	Q to her B 2d
5. P takes P	K B to Q B 4th	12. Kt takes K R P (double ch)	K to R 2d
6. K B to Q B 4th	P to Q B 3d	13. Kt to K Kt 6th—checkmate.	
7. Castles	P to Q Kt 4th		

(a) Badly played. From this point White obtains an overpowering attack.

(b) Making bad worse. In similar situations the best resource is throwing forward the Pawn to Q 4th.

CHESS ENIGMAS.

No. 452.—By an Oxford Undergraduate.—G S J

White: K at his Kt 6th, Q at her 8th, R at Q Kt sq, Bs at K Kt sq and Q Kt 7th Kt at K 3d, Ps at Q B 2d and Q R 6th.

Black: K at Q B 4th, Q at K B 5th, Rs at Q B 5th and Q Kt 3d, B at K Kt 7th Kts at K R 6th and K 3d; Ps at Q B 6th, Q Kt 4th, and Q R 6th.

White, playing first, mates in five moves.

No. 453.—By E. H. G.

White: K at Q B 3d, B at K B 3d, Kt at K 3d, and P at Q 2d.

Black: K at Q B 4th.

White to play, and mate in four moves.

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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

No. 376.—Vol. XIV.] FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, JUNE 16, 1849. [Sixpence.

THE ARBITRATION MOVEMENT.

The Society of Friends do not stand alone in their abhorrence of war. They have no monopoly in the love of peace. There is not a reasonable being in the world, whatever his clime, colour, or creed, who would not confess that war was an evil, and who would not denounce the man or the nation that would make war against neighbour man, or neighbouring nation, for purposes of robbery, aggrandisement, or revenge. But here the amiable Quakers of the Peace Society and the rest of the world part company. The Quakers profess to act upon the principle that both offensive and defensive wars are alike odious and unjustifiable. The world is of a different opinion, and holds the principle of self-defence against unjust aggression to be a sacred right and an imperative duty. To carry out the fancy of the Quakers is impossible in a world of men, whatever it might be in a world of angels. Were any nation, in the present state of human intelligence, to adhere religiously to such a principle, that nation would speedily cease to be. It would be overrun by the unscrupulous and the rapacious, who, unfortunately, form the majority; and its meek citizens would become the Pariahs of their more vigorous and more wicked masters. Such a principle, in fact—unless the stronger half of the world took it up—would cause the nations to relapse into the barbarism from which they are emerging, and would hand over society to robbers and murderers of small and high degree, to captains of roving banditti, or to such men as those larger leaders of banditti, the "Macedonian madman and the Swede," and their modern successor, Napoleon Bonaparte.

It is a mistake, too, to suppose that all great soldiers love their vocation. Such men as Napoleon, who, for selfish and ambitious objects, involve the world in the horrors and atrocities of war, naturally love the means whereby their ends are to be accomplished, just as we may suppose a burglar to have a fondness for his crowbar or his pistol. But the great soldiers who, in the interest of society, resist the aggressive ambition of the Alexanders, the Charles XII.'s, and the Napoleons, confess as freely and feel as sincerely as the most conscientious Quaker who ever breathed, that war is a nuisance, a barbarism, and a crime. When soldiers of this class fight battles it is in the name and for the sake of peace; and their victories, however splendid they may be, are only considered of value when they shorten the duration of war. The greatest of victories, and that which draws upon the head of the victorious General the most enthusiastic applause, and the most substantial gratitude of nations, is the victory which ends a war, and consolidates a peace. Such a victory was Waterloo; and all the preaching of all the Quakers, estimable, reasonable, just, and eloquent as such preaching might be, never did so much for the peace of world as the Duke of Wellington did on the memorable day which ended the mischievous career of the Emperor Napoleon. Men who, in their abhorrence of fighting, maintain both offensive and defensive warfare to be alike wicked, commit a moral injustice. With the best of motives and intentions, they confound the world's notions of right and wrong. They persist in seeing no difference between the ruffian who breaks the law and the police-constable who uses physical force to coerce the ruffian and prevent his ruffianism; or between the bloodthirsty conqueror, whose warfare is wholly aggressive, and the man whom the outraged and injured nations entrust with their defence. The true soldier, such as the Duke of Wellington, has none of that fabulous admiration for his vocation which the unthinking give him credit for. No man ever did more for peace than the Duke of Wellington, and no war-hater ever said a truer or finer thing in dispraise of war than he did. "What a glorious and a beautiful thing a victory must be," said an enthusiastic young lady to him. "Glorious and beautiful!" replied his Grace; "I know of nothing more dreadful and hideous—except a defeat."

Happily for the world, it is becoming wiser than it was in the matter of offensive war. The whole tendency of our civilization is eminently pacific. Ignorance is the great parent of the ferocity which tempts men into aggressions upon one another, and makes them the ready instruments of kingly or imperial potentates, as in Europe; or of a proud and grasping democracy, as in America. Wars of foreign conquest, at least in Europe, are becoming daily more impossible. Railroads, the printing-press, and all the wondrous and beneficient discoveries of modern science, by diminishing the ignorance which breeds war, diminish the chances of war; and the penalty which we and other nations are now paying, in the shape of an enormous debt, for wars into which we and they were dragged, or which we and they might have avoided, are aiding, through the irresistible logic of the pocket, the conviction that war is an unmitigated evil. Our political education in this matter may not yet be complete; but there is no denying that, within the last two-and-thirty years, we have made some progress towards a thorough comprehension of the fact, that, if we had been wiser, we should have had fewer wars upon our hands. This conviction is not likely to be lessened by any possible turn of events; and offensive warfare, with, of course, the defensive warfare which is its antagonist and its consequence, will diminish in the same proportion that our knowledge increases. Even although, as seems but too probable, a general war should be the result of the various revolutions that are now boiling and bubbling over the Continent, it will be a shorter and less disastrous war than it would have been at an earlier period of European civilisation. We are not yet in the millennium. Men are not angels; and people as well as Kings have still too much reliance upon brute force not to trust to that more than to reason for the solution of their differences: but, notwithstanding all their present faults and ignorance, a real progress has been made. Though Europe bristles with bayonets at this moment—though the thunder of cannon resounds over its fairest portions—and though the prospect is anything but favourable for the speedy discontinuance of these deplorable struggles, it is for the sake of happy peace that unhappy war is raging. The mutual ignorance

THE EGYPTIAN SCREW STEAM-FRIGATE "SHARKIE," SKETCHED OFF BLACKWALL.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

"COUNTRY EDITION."

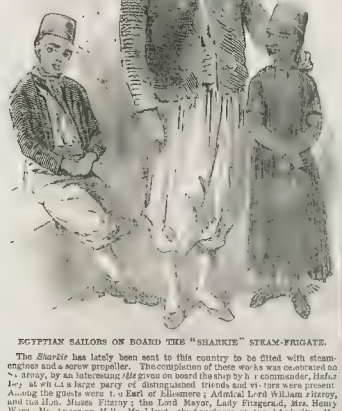
of the ruled and the rulers has brought society to an issue, in which the only arbiter is the sword. That arbiter will be employed; and, after the necessary amount of suffering to all parties, peace will be established upon a basis as broad as, but no broader than, the wisdom of the nations that are interested in its maintenance.

While we think this country and Europe at large are much indebted to Mr. Cobden, for bringing into prominent notice the desirableness and necessity of arbitration clauses in all future treaties between the various states of Europe; and though we look forward to the day when a war between England and France will seem as ridiculous as a war between Kent and Sussex, we are desirous of recording our opinion that arbitration clauses can of themselves do nothing, in our imperfect state of society, to prevent offensive, and consequently defensive, war. Unless these clauses are aided by popular intelligence and popular force—not only partial to one country in Europe, but universal to all—these clauses will be merely sentimental effusions and abstractions of no avail. If it were possible that Kent could have a pecuniary, territorial, or personal difference with Sussex, which it would persist in fighting out, and would not submit to arbitration, a power greater than Kent and Sussex combined would step into the field, and by physical force—i. e. war—compel them to keep the peace. But where is the power greater than France and England combined, and representing both France and England, as well as the general commonwealth of Europe, that could step in between two such mighty belligerents after their refusal of peaceful arbitration? Such a power does not exist, and cannot be constituted. Physical force will always remain the ultimate arbitrator amongst nations: either the physical force of the contending parties themselves, or the physical force of one greater than them both. Even our peaceful law is in itself an expression of war. Let ten men forcibly resist the law, and immediately a superior force of officers of the law—with the constable's truncheon or the soldier's musket, in blue coat or in red, as necessity or expediency may dictate—step in to the support of the law which is outraged, to capture the delinquents, or, if they resist to extremity, to kill them. We may call this what we please, but in principle it is defensive war. There is no escaping from this ultimatum: it always exists, though, fortunately, it is not always necessary to use it, or even to show it. The wealthy Quaker, who goes to bed at night, after shutting up his shop, reposes in security—not on a moral, but on a physical defence of his goods and his chattels, his limbs and his life. Arms and truncheons—ready in case of need—are his defence; and were these not available, he would become the prey of the spoiler, and the victim of the murderer; just as Europe would become, if there were no high police in the shape of armies, to keep the rapacious and the ignorant within the bounds of the law.

Thus, while we approve of the spirit of Mr. Cobden's motion, and think the mere exhibition of the question from time to time calculated to do good and to set men thinking, we quite concur in the sentiments of Lord Palmerston and some others, who, upon the introduction of his long-promised motion on Tuesday night, met it with as courteous a negative as the forms of the House would allow. "I can conceive," said his Lordship, "nothing that would bring more into jeopardy the peaceful relations of this country than that an idea should prevail among foreign nations that we are so attached to peace that we dare not make war; and that, therefore, any aggression or any injury may be safely ventured against English subjects, because England has such a rooted aversion to war that she will not resent it." This is plain common sense, taking human nature as it exists, and not as it might exist, for the basis of its operations. We are anxious to do justice to the kindly intentions of the Society of Friends. We wish the whole world agreed in the beautiful and angelic maxim that they derive from the Gospel; but until at least the half of Europe be willing and ready with wisdom enough to practise it, and physical force sufficient, in case of need, to deter the wicked, who are of a contrary opinion, from making aggressions upon it—policemen and soldiers, with truncheons and muskets, must, we fear, be looked upon as a most imperative, though a very disagreeable, necessity.

THE EGYPTIAN SCREW STEAM-FRIGATE "SHARKIE."

This fine vessel was constructed in the Dockyard at Alexandria, by the Pacha's chief builder and commissioner of the yard, Mohamed Bey, who enjoyed the advantage of acquiring his practical knowledge of naval architecture under the able tuition of Mr. Fincham, of Portsmouth Dockyard.



EGYPTIAN SAILORS ON BOARD THE "SHARKIE" STEAM-FRIGATE.

The *Sharkie* has lately been sent to this country to be fitted with steam-engines and a screw propeller. The completion of these works was celebrated on Tuesday, by an interesting *fête* given on board the ship by her commander, Hafiz Bey, at which a large party of distinguished friends and visitors were present. Among the guests were the Earl of Ellesmere; Admiral Lord William Hervey, and the Hon. Misses Hervey; the Lord Mayor, Lady Fitzgerald, Mrs. Henry Ward, Mr. Anderson, M.P.; Mr. Lloyd, chief engineer at the Admiralty; Mr. Penrose, Mr. Cubitt, Mr. Wigram, Mr. Penn, Mr. Maudsley, Mr. Mare, Mr. Miller, Mr. Ravenhill, the Hon. H. E. Stanley, Mr. Ayrton, &c. The Lords of the Admiralty and the Turkish Ambassador were among the guests invited, but were not present. The *Nile*, it should be added, appears to have been an affair of hospitality, rather than a visit of professional interest in the inspection of the vessel.

The frigate was moored off Poplar stairs, and here, from eleven till one o'clock, the guests continued to arrive. The ladies, who came first, were presented with splendid bouquets of flowers, and all the guests were received at the top of the companion ladder by Mohamed Bey, Hafiz Bey, and the principal officers of the ship. At one o'clock, when the *Sharkie* had reached Blackwall, there were assembled upon her deck about 320 ladies and gentlemen, and scattered amongst them and varying the effect which their own gay dresses produced, were the dark blue uniforms and fez caps of the officers of the vessel, and of their attendants. Forward, the huge ship was occupied by the crew, many of whom are Arabs, and some Greeks, but the majority of them were from the valley of the Nile. They all wore the red fez, and the characteristic wide trousers, which costume, coupled with the dark hues of their complexions, presented a strikingly picturesque appearance. At the stern of the vessel waved the red banner with the crescent in the centre; while at the mainmast head floated the union jack. There was an excellent band of music on board, and while the vessel was steaming down the river, dancing was introduced, which seemed to give much delight to the crew. At four o'clock, the *Sharkie*, being within a few miles of Sheerness, was put round, and returned up the river, after a very delightful run.

At five o'clock the company sat down to a *déjeûner*. The heads of the different tables were occupied by Commodore Hafiz Bey, by Mohamed Bey, and the superintendent of the dockyard at Alexandria, and by M. Pasquali, commercial agent of his Highness Abbas Pacha. Amongst the toasts proposed during the evening were "The Queen," "Prince Albert and the Royal Family," "The Sultan," "Menemet Ali," "Abbas Pasha," and "The British Navy." Mr. Ayrton proposed the health of Captain Hafiz Bey. Pipes and coffee were subsequently handed round in the Eastern fashion

At Purfleet the frigate anchored for the night, and the guests took their departure for town in the *Spider steamer*.

The following are the principal dimensions, &c, of the *Sharkie*:—

Length from outside to outside	..	..	220 feet
Breadth			36 feet 6 inches.
Depth from the lower deck	..	..	22 ,,
Height between decks	..	..	7 ft 6 inches.
Water lines, aft	..	..	16 feet 6 inches.
Ditto, forward	..	..	15 feet 9 inches.
Armament, 26 guns	..	..	24-lb 70 hollow shot.
			12-lb 42 lb shot
Crew, 375, including officers			
Rigged as second class frigate			
Engines 220 horse power—By Messrs. Miller and Ravenhill			
Speed attained in trial, 10½ knots per hour.			

The engines have cylinders 74 inches in diameter, and a piston-stroke of 4 feet; they act admirably in connection with the screw propeller, 14 feet 6 inches in diameter.

The interior fittings of the vessel are very elegant; the panellings and furniture of the cabins being richly inlaid with ivory and mother-of-pearl

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE

Matters have again assumed a very threatening aspect at Paris this week. The dissatisfaction of the Red and Socialist Republicans with the present state of things is the result of the general elections, from which they had expected much for their party, having given the *coup de grace* to the hopes they founded on universal suffrage—has assumed the mask of sympathy for the Republicans at Rome: in last year the cloak was the cause of Poland.

Last day during the recess military have been stationed at and around the Chamber of Representatives, as a "demonstration" of the *Ultras* was apprehended

On Monday, in the Legislative Assembly, M. Ledru Rollin ascended the tribune, to put the questions of which he had given notice on the subject; he, however, declared that it was useless to demand explanations now, as all France was aware that the blood of her soldiers had been poured forth at Rome, and that the Romans had also been slaughtered by the French troops. He then read a letter from Rome, which stated that General Oudinot had sustained immense losses, and that the cavalry had suffered so severely, that he had been compelled to demand an armistice. "General Oudinot (said he) has gone to attack Rome—has been repulsed, and has sent for large reinforcements. The Government, being surrounded by the National Assembly, they were exceeding their duty, sent M. Lesseps. Suddenly M Lesseps was disavowed, and General Oudinot was ordered to renew the attack. Of what use, therefore, are interpellations? The Government was silent, and the Assembly another. Blood is now flowing poured forth at Rome. The question is one of vital importance; I demand that my proposal for impeachment may be at once referred to a committee." He then laid on the tribune an act for impeaching Louis Napoleon and his Ministers

M. Odillon Barrot replied that the letter read by M. Rollin was not authentic that no news had been received from Rome. The Government made a powerful speech of some length, and concluded by declaring that the Government assumed the entire responsibility of its acts, and added, that the honour of our troops had been engaged at Rome, and must not be abandoned.

M. Ledru Rollin, in reply, in derision of the proof that the Constitution had been violated, and mad himself that it was false that the Government Assembly had acted beyond the Constitution, or to the detriment of the Republic. The French were to remain mere spectators of passing events, and to prevent the Austrians entering the Roman States. The Constitution," exclaimed M. Ledru Rollin, "has been violated, and we will defend it by every possible means, even by arms."

M. Ledru Rollin descended from the tribune amidst the greatest uproar. Cries of "*Vive la Republique!*" from the left, and cries of "Order!" from the right

When silence was restored, M. Duplin, the President of the Chamber, said that it was impossible to violate the Constitution in a more scandalous manner, than by declaring in a Legislative Assembly that the Constitution was not to be defended by the laws, but by arms. (Loud murmurs on the Left, "Bravos" on the Right)

M. Ledru Rollin observed that the 110th Article confided the defence of the Constitution to the guardians of all the laws, and repeated that, if it was violated, he and his friends would defend it with arms. (Cries and murmurs.)

General Bedeau replied that everybody was bound to respect the decision of the majority, unless it was intended to give the minority the right of oppressing the country.

M. Thiers exclaimed that it was not the intention of the majority to prevent the discussion, but the cry "To arms!" having been raised, all discussion was impossible

M Emmanuel Arago contended that every representative was free to express his opinion from the tribune

Subsequently the interpellations of M. Ledru Rollin were rejected, by the adoption of the order of the day," or, as we would say, "the previous question," by 361 to 203, giving ministers a majority of 158.

Amongst those who voted against Ministers were Prince Napoleon Bonaparte and Gen Cavaignac.

On Tuesday Paris was tranquil in outward appearance. The more active spirits of the "Reds" were, however, understood to be sitting *en permanence* for some days past, maturing their schemes of insurrection.

Very few operatives "descended into the streets" in answer to the summons which those leaders were understood to have addressed to them for that purpose The Assembly met a little after three o'clock, when M. Lacrosse, the Minister of Public Works, at once ascended the tribune, and stated, on the part of the Government, that they were anxious not to throw any impediment in the way of the act of accusation presented by Ledru-Rollin, and signed by 145 members. He would move that the Assembly should resure at once to their *bureaux*, to appoint a committee for the sake of examining and reporting on the proposed impeachment, on which the Assembly rose and retired into their *bureaux*, and the President vacated the chair

There were five names to the document which could not be deciphered, the writers being evidently illiterate persons.

At a later period of the day the report of the committee was made to the Chamber. It rejected the demand for impeachment of the President and his Ministers.

The decision of the committee was then put to the vote of the whole House, when there appeared—For the decision, 377; against it, 8; majority for the rejection of the proposition of impeachment, 369. The Mountain abstained from voting. The Assembly adjourned in consideration of the state of Paris.

Large crowds were collected in the Place de la Concorde and Champs Elysées until the hour of adjournment, but every precaution had been taken to prevent a breach of the peace.

Le Peuple, La Révolution Democratique et Sociale, Le Journal de la Vraie République, and the *Réforme* were seized at the Post-office on Tuesday. These four journals are to be prosecuted for exciting the people to overthrow the Government of the Republic and for exciting civil war

On Wednesday Paris was the scene of great commotion. About twelve o'clock in the day some 10,000 or 15,000 men, several of whom were the uniform of the National Guard, and headed by M. Etienne Arago, assembled on the Boulevard des Italiens, with the object, it was said, of "making a demonstration," as it was termed, in presenting a petition to the Assembly against the war against Rome.

They proceeded by two routes, the Rue St. Honoré and the Boulevards, towards the Pres ident's palace, but were intercepted by squadrons of cavalry, who charged and dispersed them. The ground was afterwards occupied in every direction, in that quarter of the city with artillery, infantry, and cavalry, who, with sabres drawn and muskets loaded, were in readiness for immediate action; but the *émeutiers* showed no disposition to fight. There were 80,000 troops under arms, independently of a large body of National Guards. One or two persons were killed by some chance pistol shots from *mon dressed as blouse*. General Changarnier was on the alert all day with his staff, but all passed over quietly. In the afternoon the President of the Republic, accompanied by his staff, rode along the Boulevard, in the direction of the Porte St. Denis. He was well received

In the Legislative Assembly, on Wednesday, the following decree was submitted to the consideration of the House by the Government:—

"In the name of the French people, the President of the Republic charges the President of the Council to present to the Legislative Assembly the following project of law.—Considering that an armed insurrection, directed against the Constitutional power of the Republic, has taken place in Paris, and that it may extend to other cities of France; considering the importance of arming the Government with all the means necessary to insure the prompt and efficacious repression of that insurrection, to enforce respect for the laws, and maintain the Constitution:

"Article 1. The city of Paris and all the territory comprised within the first military division are declared in a state of siege

"Article 2. That measures may be executed to the cities in which similar insurrections might take place, and when the Prefects shall have established by a decree the fact of the revolt against the law

"Given at the Elysée Nationale, on the 13th of June, 1849

(Signed) "LOUIS NAPOLEON BONAPARTE.

(Counter-signed) "ODILLON BARROT, Ministre et Justice."

This communie has was received with loud applause by the Assembly.

The deaths from cholera attained their greatest height on Friday week, the number on that day being 634: since then they have decreased. The epidemic has proved fatal to Marshal Bugeaud, who expired on Sunday morning, at half-past six o'clock. The Marsha breathed his last sigh in the midst of many of his numerous friends, who surrounded his bed. The body, after lying in state, was deposited on Tuesday at the Invalides

It is said that M. Etienne Arago has been arrested, as also Felix Pyat and Theodore Bac, two of the Red members

SPAIN

From Madrid, we learn that the Spanish Government has addressed to the Catholic Powers a note, in which it declares that the troops of Spain merely required to stay to remain near the Holy Father, and watch over his personal safety, but that the moment they should be called upon to perform any other service, the Spanish Government would desire to order them home.

GERMAN STATES

WURTEMBURG.—The "Rump" Parliament, which has hitherto sat at Frankfort-on-the-Maine, having declared themselves dissolved, have held sittings (for greater safety) to Stuttgard, one hundred and four members—just four more than the number required to form a House—accordingly met on the 6th inst. in Stuttgard, in the hall of the Second Chamber of Wurtemburg, by permission of the Government. Amongst the members were 3 from Austria, 19 from Prussia, 13 from Bavaria, 10 from Saxony, 2 from Wurtemburg, 7 from Baden, 4 from the electorate of Hesse, 4 from the grand duchy of Hesse, 2 from Schleswig Holstein, 2 from Mecklenburg Schwerin, 1 from Oldenburg, 1 from Saxe-Weimar, 1 from Saxe-Altenburg, 1 from Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt, 1 from Reuss, and 1 from Nassau. Amongst the more distinguished members were Messrs. Gisbie, Hermann, Jacoby, Reuvenz, Count Reichenbach, Hund, Simon, Temme, Jaimer, Uhland, Fischer, Prince Hohenlohe-Langenburg-Zeil, Löwe, Hagen, Förster, and Schott.

The members were escorted to the Chamber from the Town-hall by the civic guard of Stuttgard; and, on their entrance, were vociferously cheered by the persons in the public gallery.

The Committee of Thirty moved that the new electoral law proclaimed by Prussia, Saxony, and Hanover be declared to be null and void, and that every attempt to enforce the application of the said law in Germany be regarded as an act of treason against the sovereign German nation. The first clause of this motion was carried unanimously, and the second obtained a large majority.

The Committee of Thirty then moved unanimously, that the National Assembly elect a regency of five persons, which regency should be responsible to the Assembly for the enforcement of the Imperial Constitution, and should be headed by a deputy from the re-distribution of the Assembly in general, according to the tenor of the law of the 28th of June, concerning the establishment of a Provisional Central Power. It should now be the primary object of this regency to raise an army of the empire, and organise the people's forces, with a view to the realisation of the constitution; to protect the interest of Germany in foreign affairs, more especially an energetic continuation of the war in Schleswig-Holstein; to institute the elections for the succeeding Parliament, and to summon the representatives of the individual States to the seat of the Assembly. This motion was also carried, with some slight modifications, in a series of divisions, by large majorities; the votes in respect of the main question, viz. the appointment of the regency of five, being 396, 93, none, 10. Raveaux, Vogt, Schiller, Heinrich, Simon of Breslau, and Beiser of Wurtemburg, were elected joint regents of the empire by large majorities

The President of the Assembly, Herr Löwe, then formally proclaimed this regency, and declared it in office. Power, of which the Archduke John is the head, has ceased to exist.

Schott, Uhland, Romer, and four others, took no part in the election.

From Frankfort we learn that the Provisional Central Power has given orders for the arrest of the members of the Regency of Stuttgardt.

The Chamber of the Deputies of Wurtemburg has referred to a committee a motion to the effect that it is necessary to recognise as legal the German National Assembly as at present constituted.

SAXONY AND BADEN.—The Prince of Prussia has left Berlin for the Rhine Provinces, to take the command of the Prussian army which is to operate against the insurrection in Baden. On the instant the Prussian army commenced its operations, by sending its advanced guard and train of powders against the frontier of the Bavarian Palatinate.

AUSTRIA AND HUNGARY.

Accounts from Vienna of the 8th instant state that great excitement was prevalent through the city in consequence of a criminal correspondence having been discovered, between some of the clerks in the Foreign Office, named Decrinsky, and the Hungarian rebels. The culprit had been arrested, and suspicion attached to [illegible] others in the same [illegible]

Nothing new whatever from the seat of war between the Russians, Austrians, and Hungarians, [illegible] the grand struggle

RUSSIA

The Emperor recently convoked the Bishops of the Empire (Russian and Polish) to a conference at St. Petersburgh, when he addressed them in the following strain:—

"I don't wish for a new religion. A new sort of Catholic creed has been invented abroad, and I desire that it may not be introduced into my empire, because these novelists are the greatest agitators, and without faith it is impossible that anything can subsist. The west at this moment offers a fair specimen of what men come to if they have no faith. How great are the follies and absurdities which they commit! Look at Rome. I predicted all that would happen there. Faith has entirely disappeared in the west. The manner in which the Pope has been treated is a plain proof of it. Rome, Rome, Rome, Rome, Rome! and I hope (making the sign of the cross) that this holy faith may be maintained here. I told the late Pope, Gregory XVI., things which he had never heard from anybody else. The present Pope is a good man, his intentions are excellent, but his principles savour too much of the spirit of the age. The King of Naples is a good Catholic; he had been calumniated to the Pope, and now the Pope is compelled to have recourse to him."

Bishop Holowinsk, replied, "Your Majesty, the Holy Father was obliged to yield to circumstances and the spirit of the age."

The Emperor: "Very possibly; but all these disorders arise from want of faith. I am not a fanatic, but I have firm faith. In the west they have run to two extremes, fanaticism and impiety." Address of the Polish Bishops, the Czar continued: "You are the nearest neighbours of these misguided men: let your example be their guide. If you encounter obstacles, address yourselves to me. I will employ all my power to stem the torrent of impiety and revolt, which is spreading more and more, and threatens even to penetrate into my dominions. A revolutionary spirit is the result of impiety. In the west there is no longer any respect for faith, and this evil will increase still more." Addressing himself to the metropolite Bishop, and kissing his hand, the Czar concluded by saying, "We have always understood each other, and I trust that it will always continue so."

DENMARK.

The following speech from the throne was made by the King of Denmark, on the occasion of the dissolution of the Diet, on the 5th instant:—

"Danes,—You have accomplished the mission imposed upon you. I have consented to the modifications which you have proposed in the project of the Constitution which I presented to you. I have this morning ratified and signed the Constitution of Denmark

"Has work, which will be the basis of the future development of our beloved country, is, therefore, happily terminated, by reason of the good understanding which subsists between the Government and the people of Denmark; but our country still groans beneath the oppressive thraldom of war—a war equally severe and unjust, imposed upon us by the immense superiority of the enemy. Under these circumstances, the necessity of the co-operations of the nation may render it advisable for the Diet to assemble sooner than the time fixed by the Constitution. I therefore reserve to myself, while dissolving the present Assembly, the power of convoking you again as the representatives of the people

"May Almighty God shed his blessing upon the work which we have just completed, in order that it may yield substantial benefit to Denmark!

"Gentlemen, I request you to proceed by nine rounds of cheers. His Majesty, in retiring, cheered us. Gentlemen, I thank you. The Lord be with you."

The [illegible] articles of the new Constitution contains a proviso that the succession [illegible] altered by the joint consent of the King and the [illegible]

UNITED STATES

Intelligence to the 30th ult. from New York has been received during the week. It contains little news of moment, except the continued progress of the inundation at New Orleans and the ravages of the cholera in the Mississippi Valley. The inundation had extended to within half a mile of the business part of the town, and great harm was [illegible] its advances. Cholera and other diseases prevailing among the unfortunate population of the flooded districts.

The damages caused by the fire at St. Louis is estimated at 3,000,000 dollars. The fire is thought to have been the work of an incendiary

Californian gold was arriving in the States in profusion brought a lump weighing nine

The mail steamers *California* and *Oregon* had returned to Panama, bringing half a million dollars in gold dust. Advices from San Francisco to the 1st of May left. Gold was more abundant, and the most extravagant reports of the richness of the gold region were received as moderate accounts of the fact

At San Francisco tranquillity prevailed, and a convention to form a State Constitution was proposed to be held on the 1st of August next.

CANADA

In Canada matters are quiet. The public feeling was running strongly in favour of the present Government

Sir Benjamin C. D'Urban, Commander of her Majesty's forces in British North America, expired at Montreal on the 25th ult.

Within the last few days the oldest inhabitant of the new world known in a series of [illegible] the [illegible] season of the year in all parts of Yorkshire.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY.

The Defects in Leases Bill was read a third time and passed.

Lord CAMPBELL postponed the third reading of the Leasehold Tenure of Lands (Ireland) Bill.

The Tramways Trusts Union Bill passed through committee.

Lord BROUGHAM delivered a characteristic castigation on the "other House" for not having found time to read his Bankruptcy Law Consolidation Bill a first time on Friday last, according to the usual courtesy, on its arrival there from their Lordships' House, by which four days were lost.

ACCIDENTS IN MINES.

The Earl of ST. GERMANS presented a petition from Mr. G. Gurney, on the subject of the invention for the ventilation of coal-mines, by which the lamentable explosions from fire damp could be effectually prevented. The noble Earl bore testimony to the efficacy of Mr. Gurney's invention, and urged on the House the necessity of taking steps to have it applied to all mines. (Two Engravings of this invention appeared in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS of last week.)

Lord BROUGHAM thought it was of the highest importance that some inquiry should be instituted on this matter, and suggested to the noble Earl the advisability of moving for a committee of inquiry.

The Marquis of LANSDOWNE considered the invention of Mr. Gurney a valuable one, to the application of which he did not think there could be any objection. He thought it desirable that every publicity should be given to this discovery.

Lord WHARNCLIFFE recommended the establishment by the Government of some system of inspection in mines. In Belgium a system of inspection had been put in practice, with the best results.

The petition was laid on the table.

ENCUMBERED ESTATES (IRELAND) BILL.

Lord CAMPBELL rose to move the second reading of the Encumbered Estates (Ireland) Bill.

Lord BROUGHAM, Lord STANLEY, and Lord MONTEAGLE urged on the public and learned Lord the propriety of postponing the second reading, on the grounds of the absence of some noble and learned Lords conversant with the laws of Ireland, and of the difficult and dangerous nature of the measure. Lord Stanley advised the referring of the bill to a Select Committee, by which course a discussion on the second reading would be avoided.

Lord CAMPBELL regretted to see such symptoms of strong hostility to the bill. He could not, however, consent to refer it to a Select Committee until after the House should have affirmed its principle. Should their Lordships express an opinion favourable to the principle of the bill, then he would not object to refer it to a Select Committee to consider some of its details. The noble and learned Lord then proceeded to explain the objects and provisions of the bill. He admitted that it was a measure of an arbitrary nature, which could only be justified by the lamentable state of property in Ireland. He announced the intention of the Government to reform the law of judgments in Ireland, and to prepare a measure for the proper and regular registry of deeds in that country.

Lord BROUGHAM rose, not to give an unconsidered opposition to the bill, but to point out some of the provisions which were liable to great objection. The three commissioners would, under the bill, at the desire of the owner or any incumbrancer, have the power of ordering the estate to be sold, and then, by the connivance of the owner and the first mortgagee, the estate might be sold at a greatly depreciated price, just enough to pay the first mortgagee, and give the estate to a friend of the owner at half its value, getting rid of the second mortgages a together, and depriving him of all benefit from the sale. The noble and learned Lord condemned the monstrous power proposed to be given to the commissioners. He suggested that no sale should be allowed to take place under a certain number of years' purchase. If he found the Irish proprietors and Irish lawyers desirous of having this unconstitutional measure, he would not insist in his opposition to it, but as an Englishman and an English lawyer he protested against it.

The Earl of GLENGALL objected altogether to the principle of the bill, which was nothing short of a plan for the downright confiscation of the great bulk of property in Ireland. It was a measure of Socialism and revolution, and he recommended MM. Louis Blanc, Proudhon, and Proudhon, as the three commissioners most fit to carry the bill into execution. The noble Earl described the evils connected with the system of receivership at present existing in Ireland, and contended that should the Master of the Rolls and the Master in Chancery be relieved by some commissioners in aid from the inquiries that clog their offices, and should some other cumbrous impediments be removed, there would be no necessity for this unconstitutional bill, or the numerous evils of which he pointed out.

The Earl of WICKLOW supported the bill, and could see no reason for sending it before a select committee. A committee of the House was quite competent to decide upon its provisions without consulting Irish lawyers. His own firm conviction was, that for two years at least the commissioners would merely receive their salaries for doing nothing, for he did not believe that any capitalist from this country would purchase a single estate.

The bill was read a second time without a division.

Lord CAMPBELL then agreed to refer the bill to a select committee, on the understanding that the principle of the bill should not be discussed—that principle being, that not only for the benefit of encumbered estates in Ireland should be adopted; but that those facilities should be given by the establishment of a commission to which the duties of the Court of Chancery shall be entrusted.

Lord STANLEY assented to that understanding. He would enter into an examination of the details of the bill with the view to the improvement of the measure, and not to its defeat. He would not, however, consider himself from taking any course he might think fit on the third reading

The bill was then referred to a select committee.—Adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

FRENCH PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

To a question put by Mr. HUME,

Lord J. RUSSELL stated that he did not understand the message of the President of the French Republic to imply that England had agreed in the interference of the French in the affairs of Rome. All the speech of the President asserted was, that, generally, England and France had been on the best terms during the transactions of the past year. This country was, in fact, in no way involved in the expedition to Rome.

CONSOLIDATION AND AMENDMENT OF THE BANKRUPTCY LAWS.

In reply to Mr. J. STUART,

Lord J. RUSSELL expressed a hope that the Bankruptcy Bill, which had come down from the Lords, would be passed into a law during the present session; but added, that, though he approved of the general objects of the measure, he thought it was too complicated to pledge himself that the Government would take it up.

FRENCH EXPEDITION TO ROME

In answer to several questions,

Lord PALMERSTON stated that the Government of France had communicated to her Majesty's Government their intention to send an expedition to Civita Vecchia, but had not signified their intention to take possession of Rome, mentioned any ulterior proceedings. Her Majesty's Government had been called on to give an opinion on the differences between the Pope and his subjects. Her Majesty's Government expressed an opinion that these differences might be arranged by diplomatic intervention, having for its object the return of the Pope to Rome, on the terms of securing to the Roman people those constitutional institutions which had been granted to them last year, especially a real and practical separation between the temporal and spiritual authority. These sentiments of her Majesty's Government had been communicated, through Lord Normanby, to the Pope's Nuncio at Paris.

PARLIAMENTARY OATHS (THE JEWS) BILL.

On the motion for the third reading of the PARLIAMENTARY Oaths (the JEWS) Bill,

Mr. LAW opposed it, and moved as an amendment that the bill be read a third time that day six months.

Mr. RAPHAEL seconded the amendment.

Mr. KNOX supported the bill.

Mr. NEWDEGATE hoped that the House would, for the sake of real political liberty decide upon preserving its Christian character, and by carrying the amendment put an end to a measure miscalled a liberal one.

Mr. COWPER, Mr. SADLER, and Mr. SHEIL spoke in favour of, Mr. GORING and Mr. SPOONER against, the

Mr. GOULBURN could not be a party to the introduction to Parliament of persons who were deadly enemies to the Christian faith, because such persons could not be favourable to the connexion of the Christian religion with the State. He objected to the abolition of the oath of supremacy so far as it was referable to Protestants, and he called upon the House not to lessen its own influence with the country by admitting into an assembly of Christians those who held a belief in direct antagonism to Christianity. The feeling was gaining strength throughout the country that Parliament was not fit for the management of ecclesiastical affairs, and this feeling was attributed to the various elements of which Parliament was now composed, and many of which were hostile to the Established Church.

Mr. ROEBUCK argued that the present law excluded conscientious and honest Jews, while under it unprincipled Jews or infidels, who had no regard for an oath, were admissible.

Mr. MAHON objected to the bill because it frittered away all distinction between truth and falsehood. He would not consent to part with the last badge of Christianity at the dictation of a small sect of men who were the enemies of Christianity.

Mr. P. WOOD, Mr. PLUMPTRE, and Lord JOHN RUSSELL shortly addressed the HOUSE, and a division then took place:—For the third reading, 272; against it, 206: majority for the bill, 66

The bill was then read a third time and passed, amidst loud cheers from the Opposition at the small majority by which it left the House.

The Silver Coinage Bill was read a third time and passed.

The County Cess (Ireland) Bill passed through committee.

The Collection of Rates (Dublin) Bill, and the Newgate Gaol (Dublin) Bill, were read a second time

The Loan Societies Bill, and the Sites for Schools Bill, were also read a second time

The SOLICITOR-GENERAL obtained leave to bring in a bill to facilitate the abandonment of railways, and the dissolution of railway companies, in certain cases.

Lord D. STUART moved for leave to bring in a bill to give a pension used in the Palace Court, Westminster, the right of electing to be sued in the County Court within the jurisdiction of which he may reside.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL would not object to the introduction of the bill.

Leave was given to bring in the bill.

Adjourned at a quarter past twelve o'clock.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—TUESDAY.

FRENCH INTERVENTION AT ROME.

Lord BEAUMONT, having given a narrative of the late transactions in Rome, and in reference to its affairs, inquired whether, prior to the landing of the French expedition at Civita Vecchia, any communication had been made to the Government here, by the French Government, of their objects and intentions? If they knew, whether any advice had been asked or given by this country to France, with respect to the ultimate object in view? also, whether the Government could state what were the ultimate objects the French aimed at?

The Marquis of LANSDOWNE replied that this country had been no party to the expedition to Civita Vecchia. Her Majesty's Government had received a communication from the French Government of their intention to send an expedition for the purpose of restoring tranquillity and order in Rome. To that expedition her Majesty's Government did not think themselves bound to offer any objection. But neither at the time of the communication, nor subsequently, had her Majesty's Government made themselves parties to the expedition, nor had they offered any advice on the subject. This country, certainly, was not indifferent to the events at Rome; but there was a material distinction, with respect to religion, in the interest which we had in the maintenance of the Papal power, as connected with the other great powers, who were Roman Catholic. However, her Majesty's Government had offered suggestions that, by negotiation, the restoration of the Pope might be accomplished on terms and conditions that might ensure its permanent authority, and be, at the same time, conformable with the wishes of the Roman people.

The Earl of ABERDEEN understood now, that the French Government had, in December or September last, made a written communication relative to the intended expedition; and he desired to know if that would be laid on the table. He thought it hardly conceivable that, considering the cordial understanding between the two Governments, no communication had since been made on so important a transaction, and that no questions had been asked.

The Earl of ELLENBOROUGH suggested the necessity of accompanying the French communication with the reply given by her Majesty's Government to it. He considered that, having eight millions of Roman Catholic subjects in Ireland, we had a deep interest in the maintenance of the independence of the Pope.

Lord BROUGHAM gathered from the message of the President that the French Government thought they had the approval of the British Government to the expedition.

The Marquis of LANSDOWNE wished to have time to consider what paper in reference to these affairs he could produce.

REPEAL OF THE NAVIGATION LAWS.

On the motion for the third reading of the Navigation Bill,

The Earl of ELLENBOROUGH expressed his decided and unalterable objections to the bill, although he had no hope of being able to induce the House to reject it. The noble Earl impressed on the Government the necessity of remitting the duties on timber for ship-building, of providing for a new registration of vessels, and of preparing a measure for the regulation of the Merchant Seamen's Fund, as some palliation of the evils about to be inflicted. He also impressed upon shipowners the necessity of good manning, of good building, and of taking advantage of every improvement, in order to do everything in their power to maintain themselves in the struggle to whom they were to be subjected. The noble Earl concluded his remarks by saying that we inherited the supremacy of the sea from men who did not think a little additional freight too great a price to pay for that supremacy; but we were proud to set our birthright for a mess of pottage—on principles more suited to the "diggings" in California than to the empire of the seas. He dismissed the bill with disgust, but with the most painful apprehensions of its consequences—deprecated as he was that it would impair the mercantile marine, and, in so doing, injuriously affect the supremacy of the seas.

Earl GRANVILLE defended the bill.

The Duke of WELLINGTON did not see any reason to feel unwilling to the bill. He should, however, have preferred [illegible] which would have [illegible] and thought it might be a question whether that might be [illegible] to the [illegible] in their Lordship's House.

Lord STANLEY said that if he thought he had the slightest chance of inducing their Lordships to reconsider their former vote, or if he had any new argument to urge, he should not be deterred from some more addresses; and again calling for a division; but, while his convictions remained unaltered, and while the House remained undiminished, he admitted that he had no new argument to advance, and that he could not hope to prevail on many to vote contrary to their former votes, without hearing any argument, to reverse their decision. He would, therefore, withdraw his opposition to the bill, and exclusive responsibility of this fatal measure, and satisfy himself with answering "Non-content" to the question,

RIOTS AT DRESDEN.—BARRICADE IN THE GROSSE FRAUEN STRASSE ATTACKED FROM THE NEUMARKT

ensure its safety. On the 4th ult., at 3 o'clock in the morning, the rioters had so far succeeded in re-organising their masses that they were able to attempt another attack upon the military. The combat recommenced in the streets leading to the Castle, where the crowd erected two barricades, which were attacked and taken by the soldiers, while the tocsin was ringing from all the church steeples of Dresden. Amidst the tumult of this civil war, the King of Saxony and his family quitted Dresden, escorted by a strong military force, and retired to the strong fortress of Königstein. Shortly after the King's departure, the garrison of Dresden was reinforced by some battalions of Prussian foot, which marched into the city, and at once proceeded to take possession of its leading streets and squares. The populace did not offer to impede their progress.

Owing to peculiar circumstances, which it may be interesting to explain, we have but just received the sketch of the above conflict. The artist at Dresden whom we had commissioned, it appears, had joined the fight himself, and actually commenced the defence of the barricade, the scene of which he has sketched. He was taken prisoner, but contrived to escape from the authorities, and was afterwards compelled to conceal himself by shaving his head, wearing wigs of various hues, with frequent changes of lodgings and names—stratagems which naturally tended to procure personal security, but made correspondence with him rather uncertain. This accounts for the delay; but, as the sketch is spirited and authentic, we have engraved it.

On the same day, the 4th, the King issued a proclamation, stating that the deplorable events which ended in attacks on the arsenal and his own palace, and where the Civic Guard neglected to maintain public order, had compelled him to leave Dresden and to retire to the Castle of Königstein, whence, on the 9th, his Majesty issued another proclamation.

KONIGSTEIN.

KÖNIGSTEIN lies on the Elbe, at a short distance from Dresden, opposite Lilienstein, the highest of the twelve isolated table mountains in Saxon Switzerland. The small town of Königstein contains about 1300 inhabitants: above it, at a height of 778 feet from the river, rises the virgin Fortress, almost the only one in Europe never yet taken. Viewed from a distance, it bears a strong resemblance to one of the "hill forts" of India. It is deemed impregnable, from its lofty situation, surrounded on all sides by perpendicular escarpments of several hundred feet, which have been improved by artificial cuttings and masonry; but more than all from its isolated position, so far removed from any other height—the Lilienstein and Pfaffenstein, on opposite sides, being each 3000 yards distant—that it cannot be commanded by artillery. Napoleon endeavoured to batter it from Lilienstein; but, after raising three pieces of cannon, with great difficulty, to the summit, he found that the balls fell short.

The approach to the Fortress is through a slanting way cut in the living rock, and partly by a sloping bridge, which, when removed in time of war, leaves the gateway unapproachable high up in the face of the cliff; besides which, it is defended by outworks and drawbridges.

The platform on which the Fortress is built is two miles in circumference: it is laid out in fields and gardens, and a wood of fine forest trees; it produces corn, &c., so as to support a garrison of 600 men. Here is a well, cut to the depth of 1800 feet in the solid rock; and enormous casemates, also excavated, serve as storehouses for provisions.

Königstein is distant only ten miles from the Austrian frontier, and is justly considered the key of the passage into Bohemia. In war time the treasures of the Saxon monarch have frequently been deposited here, to be out of harm's way; indeed, Augustus III. himself took refuge here during the Seven Years' War.

The Fortress served once as a state prison. In Murray's "Hand-book of Northern Germany," whence these notes are abridged, the tourist is strongly recommended to visit the place. "Independently of the Fortress itself, the view from its walls is most beautiful, being panoramic, and is, perhaps, the most striking in the Saxon Switzerland, next to that of the Bastei."

THE FORTRESS OF KONIGSTEIN, ON THE ELBE.

NOOKS AND CORNERS OF OLD ENGLAND.

MINSTER LOVEL, OXON.

THE county of Oxford, and more especially the neighbourhood of the city, is rich in picturesque antiquities, an interesting specimen of which is shown in the accompanying view of the south-east portion of the ruins of Minster Lovel, ormerly the baronial residence of the noble family of Lovel, and situated in the village of the same name, on the river Windrush, three miles from Witney (celebrated for its blankets), fourteen miles from Oxford, and immediately on the right of the Cheltenham road, from whence a good view of these relics of antiquity is obtained. Next adjoining the ruins are the parish church and the ancient manor farm-house. On the northern side, distant about three miles, is the Royal forest of Wychwood, which, in all probability, in the days of the former Barons of Lovel, extended to, and a portion formed part of their demesne.

The church is vicarial in the Archdeaconry of Oxford, and in the patronage of Eton College. A handsome monument of one of the Lovels is shown in the south transept of the church. He is clad in complete armour of about the period of Edward IV.; and around the sides of the tomb are numerous figures supporting shields, on which the arms were formerly existing, but the heraldic decorations are effaced. In Anthony-à-Wood's time, the quarterings, &c. on the shields could be made out. The first person ennobled from Minster Lovel was John de Lovel, who, being then seated here, was in the 25 King Edward I. (1297) summoned to Parliament as Baron Lovel of Minster Lovel. He was a lineal descendant of Robert Lord Bretherval, &c., in Normandy, who came over with William the Conqueror. John, the second Lovel, was signed with the Cross, to go to the Holy Land; he died in the 15th of King Edward I., seised amongst other manors of Minster Lovel.

RUINS AT MINSTER LOVEL, OXON.

The peerage of Lovel, which originated in the 25th of King Edward I., became extinct in the 2nd of King Henry V. (1415), by the death of John Lovel; but was revived by King Henry VI., in the person of William Lovel. To William, Henry granted liberty to impark land called Mynstre Woods; and, in the 24th year, to disafforest a wood in Minstre Lovel, and make a park there. In 1482, Francis Lord Lovel was advanced to the dignity of Viscount. He sided with King Richard III., and fought at Bosworth, whence he escaped into Ireland: he afterwards returned to England, and was slain, as some writers assert, at Stoke, in the 3rd of Henry VII. In Francis ended the male branch of the Lovels of Minster Lovel and its dignities. The title lay dormant until the second year of the reign of George II., when Sir Thomas Coke, K.B., of Holkham, in Norfolk, who at that time was seised of the manor, was created Baron Lovel of Minster Lovel. In 1744 he was raised to the dignity of Viscount Coke and Earl of Leicester; and, dying without issue, the titles became extinct, and the manor was devised to his nephew, Wenman Roberts. In 1762 the title was, however, restored in the Perceval family, the Earl of Egmont having in that year been made an English peer, by the title of Baron Lovel and Holland.

The north portion of the ruins is very time-worn, and picturesque by being covered with ivy. There is much of interest in the architectural details of the place, which will amply repay the visit of a lover of antiquities. The principal features are the hall-entrance, the outer doorway of which is a fine specimen of the Gothic style, with deep mouldings: the interior of the passage or entrance has a groined roof, with well-carved foliaged and other bosses.

MARBLE STATUE OF THE LATE MARQUIS OF LONDONDERRY, K.G.
BY J. E. THOMAS.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

GOVERNESSES' BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION.

OPENING OF THE ASYLUM, KENTISH-TOWN

ONE of the leading objects of this excellent institution is to provide for the aged governess an Asylum in her declining years, when she shall be incapacitated for her profession. With this view the Society purchased a plot of ground, about two acres in extent, in the healthful locality of Kentish-town, where they have erected a building for the above purpose, which has been opened to the public with a fancy sale held in the adjoining grounds. The preparations for the *fête* were judiciously made. On the east side of the building were raised tents, over each of which was inscribed the names of the fair *marchandes*. Among them we observed Lady Braybrooke, Lady Robert Grosvenor, Lady C. Egerton, Lady Guernsey, Lady Charlotte Guest, Lady C. Bathurst, Lady Dunallley, Lady Georgiana Fullarton, Viscountess Massareene, Countess Antrim, Mrs. J. Butler, Mrs. Coombes, the Hon. Mrs. Ashley, Mrs W. Kinsey, and other kind and strenuous patrons of the institution. The articles for sale were chiefly of drawingroom manufacture, elaborate feats of Berlin work preponderating among the prints, trinkets, and ornamental wares. There was likewise a large refreshment tent. The band of the Scots Fusiliers was in attendance, and played a variety of airs, a deal by the boys of the Scotch School, who marched round the place, and regaled the hearers with pungent tunes on the bagpipes.

The Asylum was to have been opened by the Duke of Cambridge; but his Royal Highness was unfortunately unable, through indisposition, to fulfil his promise. The ceremony, therefore, was performed by the committee, followed by a brief address by the honorary secretary, the Rev. D. Laing. The building was then thrown open, and the visitors were allowed to promenade through the rooms during the remainder of the day. The Asylum is a neat structure in the Tudor style, from a design by Messrs. Wyatt and Brandon; it comprises some eighteen or twenty bed-rooms, seven of which are furnished ready for occupation. There is a large dining-room and a drawingroom, and a convenient basement of household offices. The grounds are tastefully laid out, and are well stocked with flowers; while the Asylum commands a view over the fields that lie between Kentish-Town and Highgate. It is purposed, when the funds of the Asylum will allow it, to add a couple of wings. "It is calculated by the architect," says the printed statement of the committee, "that £200 will at any time secure the addition of rooms for two occupants more. The endowment required is £500, or £15 per annum, legally and permanently secured; and a definite object a thus offered to donors."

The sale on Tuesday and Wednesday was well attended, and we trust the proceeds will materially aid the society's funds. There were several contributions *pour l'occasion*; among them we noticed a piece of music, entitled "The Three Voices—the Past, the Present, and the Future."

This branch of the society's operations has received the patronage and support of her Majesty and Prince Albert, and of the Duke and Duchess of Cambridge.

The Asylum is of brick, with stone finishings; and its gabled and coated roofs, as well as the general character of the design, are associated with the comfort of an English home—such as the aged and destitute may enjoy in proportion to the benevolence of the public in encouraging this important provision for a great social wants.

PARLIAMENTARY PORTRAITS.

MR. NAPIER, M.P.

THE members of the legal profession in the House of Commons do not generally, from whatever cause, take a distinguished position amongst their fellow representatives. In the details of the business of legislation, as well as in the more bril-

MR. J. NAPIER, M.P. FOR THE UNIVERSITY OF DUBLIN.

liant feature of Parliamentary display—the debate, their lay colleagues readily and usually bear away the palm. This observation, however, does not apply with equal justice to the Irish members; it is, on the contrary, rather reversed in their case, those amongst them who attain to distinction in St. Stephen's being generally barristers. The names of O'Connell, Shiel, O'Loghlen (the late Master of the Rolls), Wrnifie (the late Chief Baron), may be mentioned as instances in point. The hon. and learned gentleman who represents the University of Dublin forms no exception to his countrymen in this respect—Mr. Napier being one of the ablest of the representatives whom the sister kingdom has sent to the present Parliament.

The hon. gentleman is a descendant of a race distinguished for varied ability in the history of the country; viz. the Merchistown branch of the Napier family, of which Admiral Sir Charles Napier is the present lineal head. His mother was a relative of the late Sir F. M'Naghten, Bart. He was born at Belfast in 1804, and was educated at the Academical Institution of his native town. He afterwards graduated at Trinity College, Dublin, where he gained several prizes in classics and science.

In 1831 he was called to the Irish bar, at which he rose rapidly in reputation and practice, and was named Queen's Counsel in 1844. He is a member of the Royal Irish Academy, and President of the Irish Bar Association. In politics he is a Conservative, and opposed to the Repeal of the Union. He is also averse to

FANCY SALE AND OPENING OF THE ASYLUM FOR AGED GOVERNESSES, AT KENTISH-TOWN.

the present system of Government National Education in Ireland, being a staunch supporter of education based upon Scriptural knowledge.

He was first returned to Parliament for the University of Dublin, in Feb., 1845, without opposition.

As a speaker in the House he is very successful, utilising much calm grace and persuasiveness of manner with a clear argumentative style

[illegible] he profited largely by the lessons of Mr. Sheridan Knowles, [illegible] ing period. He takes every active part both in debate [illegible]

[illegible] thus soon now named a member of Mr. O'Beirne's committee to inquire [illegible] Grattan of Revelyan's pension under the Irish Court of Chancery, and he has [illegible] in a bill to amend the law of bankruptcy in Ireland.

[illegible] be altogether abolished. (Hear, hear.) Then, if the fact of a Jew having been returned to Parliament was to justify the change in the law now proposed, would not the Legislature be equally bound to alter the law to admit clergymen to Parliament, and to abolish the property qualification, in the event of constituencies returning a clergyman or persons without means? Admitted that [illegible]

[illegible] in which he dealt with the oath of supremacy, and also in legislating for one class of persons who repudiated Christianity, namely, the Jews, and no for another class, the Deists. The hon. and learned gentleman had treated [illegible]

[illegible] Legislature [illegible] Hear hear. Where [illegible] Queen was blasphemous, it was could it be [illegible] subject to Christ [illegible] forth [illegible] Queen [illegible]

Mr. Napier [illegible] Grace

FESTIVITIES AT HOLDERNESSE HOUSE.

On Tuesday last a fête took place at Holderneesse House, which, for the eminence of the guests and the splendour that distinguished their reception, may fairly challenge comparison with any that we have [illegible] record, even in that splendid mansion. The festivities commenced with a grand banquet, which was graced with the presence of her Royal Highness the Duchess of Gloucester, his Royal Highness Prince George, and upwards of a hundred and twenty ladies, noblemen and gentlemen, leaders of the day, without distinction of party. The Duchess of Gloucester arrived shortly after eight o'clock in a sedan chair, a mode of transit her Royal Highness invariably adopts when visiting within a certain [illegible] her own house. Her Royal Highness was received [illegible] by Lord Lovaine, who conducted his Royal Highness [illegible] where [illegible] waited to meet her. Royal Highness [illegible] assembled.

A banquet [illegible] was [illegible] with the guests for the saloon for the banqueting-room, the Marquis of Londonderry leading the Duchess of Gloucester, and Prince George following with the Marchioness of [illegible] Lovaine [illegible] Lord [illegible] Duke of Cleveland [illegible] Duke of Beaufort [illegible] Duke of Norfolk, the Duke and Duchess of [illegible] the Duke and Duchess of Buccleuch, Earl and Countess Cadogan, the Earl and Countess of Jersey, the American Minister and Mrs. Thomas Clifford, the Earl and Countess of Rosslyn, Lord Marchioness of Anglesea, Marquis and Marchioness of Ormonde, Marquis of [illegible] Marquis of Granby, Earl [illegible] Lord [illegible] Lord [illegible] Lord and Lady Viscountess Combermere, Viscount Cullen, Viscount and Viscountess Castlereagh, Viscount and Viscountess Seaham, Viscount and Viscountess Hardinge, Lord and Lady Stanley, Lord Brooke, Sir Robert and Lady Peel, Sir James and Lady Graham, the Hon. E. Stanley, M.P., Mr. Frederick Peel, M.P., and the Lady Adelaide Vane. The Lady Caroline Murray was in attendance on the Duchess of Gloucester, and Captain Sir Edward Macdonald was the aide-de-camp to Prince George. The banqueting-room presented a scene of gorgeous magnificence. Upon [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

COURT AND HAUT TON.

THE COURT AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE.

Her Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince Albert, accompanied by the Prince of Wales and the Princess Royal of the Royal Family, returned to Buckingham Palace from Windsor Castle, on Saturday afternoon. In the evening the Queen visited the Royal Italian Opera.

On Monday, the Queen and Prince Albert paid an early visit to the Zoological Gardens, in the Regent's Park, for the purpose of viewing the new Reptile House, an engraving of which we gave in our Number for June 2nd. Her Majesty and the Prince were accompanied by the Prince of Wales, the Princess Royal, the Princess Alice, and the Princess Helena. In the evening the Prince Consort dined with the Company of the Merchant Tailors, at their hall, in Threadneedle-street, and subsequently joined the Queen at the French Plays.

On Tuesday the Prince Consort went to the Royal Institution, in Albemarle-street, to attend Professor Faraday's Lecture on Static Electricity. His Royal Highness subsequently, in company with her Majesty, visited the Duchess of Kent, at Clarence House. In the evening the Queen and the Prince went to the Haymarket Theatre.

On Wednesday, the Queen visited the Duchess of Kent at Clarence House. Her Majesty was honoured the Duchess of Sutherland with a visit at Stafford House.

On Thursday the Queen took a drive in an open carriage and four, accompanied by their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales and the Princess Alice. In the evening her Majesty had a dinner party, the company at which included the Duchess of Kent, the Belgian Minister, and Madame Vande Weyer. The Queen subsequently held a concert in the state rooms. Mille. Charton, Miss Kate Leder, Mrs. Anderson, Madame Nerucda, Herr Pischek, Signor Bottesini, and M. Demeur assist

THE QUEEN'S STATE BALL.

The Queen gave a grand ball on Wednesday night, at Buckingham Palace, on which occasion the suite of State Rooms were all opened. The White Drawing-room received the Royal guests. The Ball-room and the Throne-room were prepared for dancing, elevated semi-circular seats being placed at the sides of each, for accommodation of her Majesty and her illustrious visitors, and orchestras being erected in both for the quadrille bands. The Green Drawing-room was used as a refreshment room, and the Dining-room for the supper-room, the Picture Gallery serving as a reception room for the general company until the ball commenced. All the apartments, and the hall-rooms especially, were brilliantly lighted with handsome chandeliers and lustres, and the recesses were filled with rare and beautiful shrubs and plants.

The Guard of the Yeomen Guard lined the grand hall, under the command of Sir Seymour Sadler, the Queen's Watch; and the guard of honour of the Foot Guards was on duty at the garden entrance. Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Gloucester arrived, attended by Lady Georgina Bathurst and Colonel the Hon. A. Liddell, half past nine o'clock. Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Cambridge, and their Royal Highnesses the Hereditary Grand Duke and Grand Duchess of Mecklenburgh-Strelitz came attended by Lady Augusta Cadogan and Mr Edmond Milbanke. His Royal Highness Prince George was attended by Captain the Hon. J. Ma donald. His Royal Highness Prince Leopold (Count of Syracuse), was attended by his Excellency Prince Castelcicala and the Chevalier de Colnaire. His Serene Highness Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar was also present.

After the arrival of the Royal visitors, the Queen and Prince Albert, accompanied by the Royal circle, entered the saloon, and afterwards proceeded into the Ball-room; the Lord Chamberlain, the Lord Steward, the Vice-Chamberlain, the Treasurer of the Household, and the Comptroller of the Household preceding her Majesty and the Prince; the Mistress of the Robes, the Lady in Waiting, and the Maids of Honour following in the Royal suite.

The Queen wore a blue silk dress, covered with tulle en ruche, and ornamented with bouquets of sweet peas and diamonds. Her Majesty's head-dress was composed of sweet peas and diamonds, corresponding with the dress.

The grand company followed the illustrious party into the Ball-room. The national anthem having been played, her Majesty opened the ball at ten o'clock, in a quadrille, others of the Royal circle dancing in the dance

At one o'clock a Scotch reel was danced, in which the Marquis of Breadalbane, the Marquis of Douglas, Clinny Macpherson, Sir Michael Shaw Stewart, Mr. Dundas, Miss Baillie, Hon. Lucy Kerr, Lady Rocnel Russell, Lady Caroline Elliott, and other ladies and gentlemen joined. Mr. Mackay, the Queen's piper, was in attendance

The bands of Herr Strauss and Coote and Tinney were both in attendance—the former at the Ball-room, and the latter in the Throne-room.

The invitations comprised the whole of the diplomatic corps, the ladies and gentlemen of the Royal household, and the principal nobility and gentry, the guests altogether numbering nearly 1900

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent was prevented from attending the ball by a slight indisposition, under which her Royal Highness has been suffering for some days.

THE ORDER OF THE BATH

The Queen held an investiture of the Order of the Bath on Monday, at Buckingham Palace. The Duke of Cambridge, K.G., K.T., K.P., K.H., the Earl of Ellesborough, and sixteen other Knights attended. Her Majesty, accompanied by the Prince Consort (each wearing the mantle and collar of the Bath), entered the Throne-room at half-past three o'clock. Her Majesty having taken her seat on the chair of state, the Knights Grand Crosses were ushered into the Royal presence. The ceremony of investiture was commenced by the Knight of the Bath, Right Hon Sir George Grey, Bart., Secretary of State for the Home Department, by the two Junior Knights of the Order. When near the Queen, Sir George knelt; and the sword of state having been delivered to her Majesty by the Lord Chamberlain, the Queen was pleased to confer the honour of Knighthood upon the Right Hon. Baronet therewith. Her Majesty, assisted by the Prince Consort, invested Sir George with the Ribband and Badge of a Civil Knight Grand Cross of the Order of the Bath. [illegible] kiss the Sovereign's hand, [illegible] the Order, received

Lieutenant-General Sir Edward Blakeney, C commander of her Majesty's forces in Ireland, and Captain Sir Charles Hotham, R N., were subsequently introduced, and the honour of Military Knighthood of the Bath having been conferred upon these gallant officers, the Knights Grand Crosses retired from the presence of the Sovereign

The Hon. Corps of Gentlemen-at-Arms lined the Throne-room during the investiture.

The Queen was attended by the Mistress of the Robes, and the Ladies attached to the Royal household, as well as by all the great Officers of State

ROYAL VISIT TO NORFOLK HOUSE.—We are enabled to announce that her Majesty and Prince Albert will honour the Duke and Duchess of Norfolk with their presence at Norfolk House, on Tuesday next. The noble Duke and Duchess will have the distinguished honour of entertaining the sovereign and the Prince Consort at dinner; after which a grand ball will be given, for which invitations have already been issued to the leading members of the aristocracy.

His Royal Highness Prince Henry of the Netherlands visited the Duke and Duchess of Cambridge on Sunday. His Royal Highness, accompanied by his Secretary Count Schimmelpenninck, and attended by Vice Admiral Lucas, Lieutenant-Colonel Rogue de Bagnon, Lieutenant Chevalier Van Rappard, and Baron Strackan, attended divine service in the morning at the Dutch Church, in Austin friars. The Rev. Dr. Gobin officiated. His Royal Highness left town on his return to the Hague, on Tuesday last.

The Duchess of Cambridge and the Hereditary Grand Duke and Grand Duchess of Mecklenburgh-Strelitz, the Earl and Countess of Wilton on Thursday, at their residence in Grosvenor-square.

The Duke of Cambridge visited the Duchess of Gloucester on Thursday, at Gloster House

THE CALEDONIAN BALL.—This annual grand fancy dress ball in aid of the funds of the Scottish Hospital and the Caledonian Asylum took place on Monday night at Willis's Rooms, under most distinguished patronage, and went off with an éclat altogether unequalled in former years.

THE NEW HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT.—A return obtained by Mr. Ewart, M.P., shows that in the new House of Commons there will be seats, 20 inches wide, for 462 members. There will be only one particular or clear between the seats. There will not be any shelves below the seats, as they would interfere with the ventilation; but presses, affording a convenient receptacle for each member, are proposed to be made in the private gallery, the refreshment-room and the library. Each lobby will afford accommodation, on divisions, for from 450 to 500 members. There will be seats for the public in the "Strangers' Gallery," 15 inches wide, for 96 persons, besides other accommodation for 54 persons, either standing or seated.

There will be seats 20 inches wide, in the Speaker's and Peers' galleries, and seats for 28 official persons attending the house, under the gallery, 18 inches wide. Lastly, there will be seats for 32 newspaper reporters in a gallery at the back of the speaker's chair.

POSTAL COMMUNICATION BETWEEN IRELAND AND SCOTLAND.—A meeting of noblemen and gentlemen, strongly opposed to the expressed intention of the Government to break up the lines of steam-packets between Donaghadee and Port Patrick, and thus put an end to the existing communication between Scotland and the north of Ireland, took place on Monday at Hope's Lead House. We believe one of the objects of the meeting was to call for a delay for a deputation, which the Marquis of Londonderry will head, to wait upon Lord John Russell on the subject; to decide upon the policy of moving for committees of inquiry in both Houses of Parliament; and to arrange for the presentation of a variety of petitions from various places affected by this proposed alteration.

DUTCH FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.—Arrivals are now regularly taking place from Holland of the various fruits [illegible] season. The steam-ship *Argus*, from Amsterdam, has brought 11 casks of gherkins, 22 tubs and 75 crates of gooseberries, 4 baskets of cucumbers, some packages of herbs, and 49 baskets of new potatoes. The steam-ship from Amsterdam, has brought 4 baskets of melons, 10 baskets of cucumbers, 100 baskets of gooseberries, and 21 baskets of new potatoes; and the steamer *Batavier*, from Rotterdam, has brought 82 sieves and 15 other packages of gooseberries, 13 baskets and 3 hampers of cucumbers, some baskets of melons, and 112 baskets of new potatoes, the whole the produce of Holland

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

GRAND BANQUET AT MERCHANT TAILORS' HALL.

According to ancient custom, Monday last being the anniversary of the Festival of St. Barnabas, the Master, Wardens, and Fraternity of the Guild of Merchant Tailors of the City of London, gave a magnificent banquet and entertainment, in their hall, in Threadneedle-street. From the period of the foundation of the society, or guild, the Feast of St. Barnabas has been charter day, and with it come annually the examination of the boys in course of education in the school, of whom the guild are the trustees, and the selection of those eligible by their scholastic attainments to succeed to any of the many scholarships to which the society have the presentation at St. John's College, Oxford. This anniversary, however, was rendered the more distinguished inasmuch as it was honoured by the august presence of his Royal Highness the Prince Consort, for the first time since his admission and inauguration into the art and mystery of a merchant tailor, and with it to the citizenship of the first city in the world. This circumstance invested the festivities of the day with unusual attractions, and accordingly the galleries presented an array of beauty and fashion. The spacious hall itself was arranged to the best advantage and with excellent taste.

The banquet was served at seven o'clock.

The Master of the Merchant Tailors' Company (W. Waugh, Esq.) occupied the chair, having on his right hand his Royal Highness Prince Albert, and upon his left his Royal Highness Prince George

On the right of the Prince Consort sat the Duke of Wellington (honorary member of the company), the Rev. Dr. Walker (President of St. John's College, Oxford), the two Senior Fellows of St. John's College, the Marquis of Abercorn, the Marquis of Salisbury, &c.

On the left of his Royal Highness Prince George sat his Serene Highness Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, Viscount Hardinge (honorary member of the company), Sir George Pollock (honorary member of the company), the Marquis of Exeter, the Marquis of Londonderry, &c.

Covers were laid for 400.

At the conclusion of the banquet the loving cup was passed round.

The usual loyal toasts having been honoured, "The health of his Royal Highness Prince Albert, Colonel and Master Tailor," was given

His Royal Highness Prince Albert, on rising to acknowledge the compliment, was received with enthusiastic manifestations of welcome, to which also the present took a prominent part. His Royal Highness spoke in the following terms:—I thank you very sincerely for this expression of kindness and cordiality towards me. Although I have on former occasions had the happiness to meet you in this room, it has always been when it has been devoted to some charitable object. I have witnessed with delight the readiness with which this society, like the other great corporations of the City of London, has at all times responded to the call of charity. (Cheers.) To-day, however, I am for the first time among my brother freemen. (Loud cheers.) I am here fulfilling a promise I made at the time you first spoke of me to your court of Goldsmiths and the Fishmongers offered me their freedom; I felt compelled to decline those honours, in consequence of having been informed, as I was aware by hereditary traditions, that they represented the two opposite political parties. Under such circumstances I was only allowed the choice of one of those two companies. In consequence I looked to the Sovereign to whom I had become united, and to whom I had devoted my whole existence, and I felt that I belonged only to the nation at large. (Loud and long-continued cheering.) Free from the trammels of office, and the responsibilities of power, I remember I was much pleased I was when those two great companies, waving the provisions of some of their statutes, finally agreed to receive me as a member, and I am still more pleased to find myself, in addition to those honours, now associated with the company in which I now find myself (Great cheering.) Anybody may, indeed, be proud to find himself enrolled as a member of a corporation such as this, which has stood its universal beneficence and useful ness during a period of nearly four centuries—still holding the same honourable position in the estimation of the country that it held in the time of our gracious forefather. Although progress of civilisation and wealth has vastly raised the community, it has been examined how in this happy country it has been rendered possible to embrace the varied interests of wealth. With a reference to the funds and landed property bounded by the wisdom of their forefathers. (Hear.) Let them hope, therefore, that this company may continue its charitable functions, and remain equally the object of respect with our children as it has been with us. I cannot propose "Prosperity to the Merchant Tailors' Company." His Royal Highness resumed his seat amidst general and vehement cheers, and the Royal toast received with all its fulness.

The Master, in proposing the toast "Prosperity to St. John's College, Oxford, and the healths of the President and Senior be low mentioned," observed that what the College the Company of Merchant Tailors was closely connected, by the foundations therein established by Sir Thomas White, an ancient citizen and merchant tailor of the city of London. The benefactions which, from time to time, the President, and two of the Senior Fellows of St. John's had been engaged in the examination of the boys in the course of education in the Company's school, and it was with great gratification the Duke of Wellington stated that the examiners had reported the high satisfaction they had experienced from the progress made by the last time last year. Two vacancies in the scholarships at St. John's, Oxford, had to-day been filled up by the election of two boys, who would now proceed to pursue their scholastic course at the University.

At the close of the proceedings the Master conducted the Prince Consort and the other Royal and illustrious guests to the drawing-room, in which the ladies had already assembled. After a brief stay, the Prince, attended by the suite, left shortly before eleven o'clock, and soon afterwards the whole company separated.

PRINTERS' ALMSHOUSES

The foundation-stone of this institution was laid on Monday by Lord Mahon, at Woot-green, Tottenham

On the ground was a spacious marquée, in which a large number of persons could conveniently find accommodation.

An appropriate hymn (written by a member of the committee) having been sung by the Sunday-school children in attendance, and by the company,

Mr. Darkin (the secretary) read an address of the committee, in which the claims of those who may, by misfortune or old age, become fit objects for the almshouses, were set forth.

On the delivery of the address, Lord Mahon proceeded to lay the first stone, with the usual formalities. On the stone was the following inscription:—"Printers' Almshouses. This first stone was laid by Philip Henry Lord Viscount Mahon, M.P., on Monday, June 11, 1849." The names of the treasurer, trustees, the secretary, and the arch itect were inscribed upon the stone

In the evening "a friendly *soirée*" was held at the London Tavern. Between 300 and 400 ladies and gentlemen were present at it. Mr R. Taylor presided

A subscription amounting to between £300 and £400 was announced. In the list were 10 guineas from Lord Mahon and 40 guineas from Messrs. Cowes and Co. (making their donation £100).

PROMOTION.

DURHAM THEATRICAL FUND.—The anniversary festival in aid of this fund was held on Monday at the Freemasons' Tavern In the absence of his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, who was unable to attend, the Duke of Beaufort took the chair. About 160 gentlemen sat down to dinner.

Mr. Stirling, secretary, read the report under the direction of Mr. Sterndale Bennett, assisted by a number of vocalists of reputation, among whom were Herr Hauser Meiser, Mr. Leffler, Mr. Charles Braham, Mr. T. G. Gengo, Miss Elina Nelson, &c.

—Mr. Harley, the treasurer, in making his annual report, stated that the annual income derived from the various property belonging to the "fund" amounts to £1353 10s., to which is to be added the sum of £135 10s. 9d. received from 36 subscribing members, making a sum total of £1549 0s. 9d. To 15 annuitants, varying in age from 56 to 90, the yearly sum of £974 9s. was paid, making their average income £65 : leaving an excess of £574 11s. 9d. to meet incidental charges, which, with the strictest economy, exceed £150 annually, and to relieve non-subscribers. Whatever balance remained after these deductions was added to the capital, in order to meet the claims which were constantly occurring, from subscribers being compelled to avail themselves of this fund. It was feared that shortly six more annuitants would require the aid of the fund. It was feared that shortly six more annuitants would require the aid of the fund. The total amount of subscriptions announced during the evening was about £600, including a donation from her Majesty of £50.

A public meeting was held on Monday evening, in Exeter Hall, in support of the motion to be brought forward on the following day, in the House of Commons, by Mr. Cobden, for the adoption of international arbitration as a substitute for war. There was a very crowded attendance, including a number of ladies, the great hall being completely filled. Amongst the gentlemen on the platform were Mr. Hindley, M.P.; Mr. Bright, M.P.; Mr. Horsfall, M.P.; Mr. Ellis, M.P., Mr. G. Thompson, M.P.; Mr. J [illegible], M.P.; J. Brotherton, Esq., M.P.; S. M. Peto, Esq., M.P.; W. Ewart, Esq., M.P.; Mr. Reynolds, M.P.; Mr. Williams, Esq., M.P.; Rev. Messrs. J. Dorney, Burns, Barlitt, Stokes, Richard, J. Ainsley, E. Burritt, &c. The secretary read the following report:—"The Peace Congress Committee in Paris met on the 28th ult., before this meeting the following brief summary of its proceedings. Acting upon the spirit of the resolutions adopted at the Brussels Congress, the committee have obtained a series of deputations to urge upon the notice of the people and Government of this country some practical substitute for the war system. The cordial support and sympathy of Mr. Cobden having been secured to this movement, he was requested to submit to Parliament a motion recommending the formation of international treaties of arbitration, by which disputed questions be tween Governments should be settled without any appeal to arms. The motion to be brought forward in the House of Commons to-morrow night. More than 150 public meetings have been held in various parts of the country, comprising nearly all the principal towns in England and Scotland, for the purpose of advocating Mr. Cobden, by a strong expression of public sentiment in favour of the contemplated measure, and upwards of one thousand petitions have been sent up to its support. At the following meetings the chair was taken by the respective mayors of the towns:—Leeds, Halifax, Huddersfield, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Worcester, Leicester, Nottingham, Wakefield, Bradford, Doncaster, Southampton, Bridport, and Falmouth. Petitions from the town-councils of Edinburgh, Liverpool, and Leeds have also been presented. A resolution was adopted at the conference of the friends of peace (held in the Hall of Commerce last October), to raise a special fund of £2000 to carry on the operations of the peace congress committee during the year. This resolution has been liberally met by contributions, amounting up to the present time to about £2000. Arrangements are now in progress for holding a congress of the friends of peace in Paris in the month of August. A committee of organisation, comprising several of the most eminent and influential men in France, will superintend the arrangements for this assembly, at which it is expected that numerous delegations will represent various European countries, and the United States of America." Several speeches, by Mr. Bright and others, were delivered in support of the movement, and resolutions in accordance with the object of the meeting having been passed, a petition to Parliament founded upon them was agreed to.

THE ETON FESTIVAL.—The anniversary festival of the noblemen and gentlemen educated at Eton College was held on Wednesday night at Willis's Rooms, King-street, St. James's. The Earl of Ellesborough filled the chair, and was supported right and left by the Provost of Eton and the Rev. Dr. Hawtrey, Head Master of the College. Among the other guests present were the Earl of Eldon, the Earl Nelson, Viscount Hardinge, the Vice-Chancellor of England, &c.

The Chairman, in giving the toast of the evening, said, "And now, gentlemen, ready do charge your glasses, for your next toast is your great toast; that is, 'Floreat Etona.' (Cheers.) I do not presume to say anything in favour of that toast—it appeals at once to your memories, your hearts and your feeling. (Cheers.) I trust that Eton will ever contribute, as hitherto she has contributed, to every profession in this country some of its most distinguished statesmen—men who have owed their distinction not so much to the literary advantages they have enjoyed there, as to that gentleman-like spirit, to those principles of honour, which still times govern Eton. (Cheers.) I give you, therefore, 'Floreat Etona.' The toast was drunk with the greatest enthusiasm. The festival passed off with great éclat

THE WESTMINSTER ANNIVERSARY.—The annual festival of the gentlemen educated at Westminster School took place on Wednesday evening at the Thatched House Tavern. The Right Honourable Sir George Rose, Master in Chancery, presided, and was supported, among others, by Mr. Justice Vaughan Williams, Sir R. C. Glynne, Col. Mure, M.P., Rev. Dr. Williamson, Rev. H. G. Liddell, head master of the school, &c. About sixty guests sat down. The usual loyal toasts were followed by "The Public Education," "Prosperity to Westminster School," &c. The meeting broke up early.

ST. BARNABAS COLLEGE, PIMLICO.—Monday last, being the anniversary of St. Barnabas, was selected for the dedication of this college, the foundation stone of which was laid by the Marquis of Westminster on the same day two years since. The college is to consist of a church, school, and real Gentary house for the clergy. The church is to be capable of containing about 1000 persons, the sittings entirely free; the schools are designed for 600 children—300 boys, 200 girls, and 100 infants. The residentiary house is to provide a home for four clergymen and twelve orphan children. The buildings of the two last have been for some time finished; the schools are in operation, and the clergy are in residence. The entire cost of the college will be about £18,000, of which £15,000 have been already raised and expended, leaving £3000 more to be provided for the completion of the church. The sermon on the occasion was preached at St. Mary's Pimlico, by Archdeacon Manning; and at the conclusion of the service the assembly proceeded thence to dicuss the ample provision made for the entertainment of the party After various toasts and speeches, the greater part proceeded to the evening service at St. Paul's. A numerous and happy party afterwards partook of tea. On the following day all the children of the schools had a feast, which afforded them great delight. And thus, says a correspondent, passed over an occasion which will long be remembered with pleasure by those who enjoyed it; and the beneficial effects of which, both religious and social, it is almost impossible to overestimate.

THE HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY'S FLOWER SHOW.—On Saturday last, the second of these brilliant *réunions* was held in the Gardens of the Society, at Chiswick. The extreme fineness of the weather attracted a more than ordinary gay and fashionable company. It was said that upwards of ten thousand persons visited the gardens during the day. In other respects the exhibition was an excellent one, and it went off with great éclat. The flowers seemed more plentiful than ever, and they certainly appeared more numerous. The bands of the Coldstream Guards, the Royal Horse Guards, and the Life Guards played during the day. Among the vast number of distinguished persons who visited the gardens were the Duke of Sutherland, the Earl of Zetland, the Earl of Carlisle, Earl Beauchamp, Earl of Orkney, Earl of Liverpool, Lord Wharncliffe, Lord Portman, Sir Philip Egerton, &c.

SOUTH LONDON HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.—On Tuesday, a "miscellaneous meeting" was called by the society at the Surrey Zoological Gardens The exhibition was upon a small scale, but the flowers were of the highest order of cultivation, and there were many specimens well worthy of being classed among those displayed in the Chiswick Gardens on Saturday. The heaths and pelargoniums were greatly admired, and the orchideous plants were a no complicuous both for elegance of form and beauty of colour. Amongst the Cape heaths was a magnificent specimen called by the "Erica Jasminiflora," grown by the Messrs. Fairbairns, at Clapham. This flower was one of the most beautiful productions in the exhibition, and it would be difficult to conceive the handsome manner in which cultivating the heath to great perfection. The floral display was, on the whole, of a very satisfactory character, and numerous prizes were awarded to the most successful exhibitors. The gardens were well attended, and the excellent performances of the band of the Coldstream Guards, the "Marseillaise" and the "Grand Duke" Galop, on the [illegible] Stanning of Badajos," must have been quite sufficient to satisfy the most greedy of the visitors.

LONDON AND POST-OFFICE, JUNE, 1849.—Arrangements have been made for forwarding between this country and Hamburg, in the closed mails transmitted daily (Sundays excepted) by way of Belgium and Prussia, newspapers, printed papers, current, and commercial letters, which are specially addressed to be sent by that route. Newspapers and stamped prices current and commercial lists, forwarded in these closed mails, will be charged only one charge in this country, on despatch, but those unstamped prices current and commercial lists which are allowed to circulate in the United Kingdom will be charged with a postage of one penny each, payable in advance when addressed to Hamburg, and paid on delivery when brought from Hamburg.

FIRE IN THE KINGSLAND-ROAD.—On Tuesday morning, shortly before two o'clock, a fire broke out on the premises belonging to Messrs. Longhurst, Lemprière, sheet zinc workers, Nos. 194, Kingsland-road. The premises were of great extent, and at the time of the disaster were stored with goods of considerable value. As soon as possible, the firemen set their engines to work, and continued until half-past four o'clock, when they at length got the fire under, but not until Messrs. Longhurst's premises and their valuable contents were destroyed. The roof of the Mail-Coach tavern adjoining was also damaged. The origin of the fire is not accounted for.

THE CHOLERA AT WOOLWICH.—We regret to state that the cholera has again broken out on board the convict hospital ship *Unité* at Woolwich On Wednesday after Mr. C. J. Carter held three inquests at the Salutation Tavern, Woolwich, on the bodies of John Fallows, John Williams, and James Rawlinson, three invalid prisoners confined in that vessel. The deceased were taken from the hospital for medical treatment. The evidence showed that death arose in one case from diarrhœa, in another from English cholera, and in the third from Asiatic cholera, and the jury returned a verdict accordingly

HEALTH OF LONDON DURING THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY LAST, JUNE 9. The present return of 971 deaths exhibits an increase of nearly 90 on each of the two preceding weeks, and also a small increase of 8 on the average of the corresponding springs. The mortality from diseases of the respiratory organs continues to decrease: for the numbers in this class, in the last three weeks, were successively 189, 177, and 162, while the average is 181. The mortality from cholera, usually the zymotic or epidemic class of diseases; for whereas the average is 198, the decline in this group, in the same three weeks, were successively 233, 209, and 201. The deaths in the last week from cutaneous and cerebral disease are 11 above the average, but are not more numerous than in the same week of 1848; those from cholera, in two preceding weeks, were respectively 3 and 9, but rose in the week ending the 2d to 98; though the weekly average is 74 was only one. Hooping-cough shows an increase on the average of 22, the number in this return being 58 The deaths from scarlatina were 40, or 8 more than the average. Those from typhus 36, or 4 less than the average. In the West London Workhouse, a man of 35 years died of "low fever, accompanied with diarrhœa, appa rently produced by extreme destitution." Another man, of the same age, died of "delirium tremens, brought on by over drinking." In University College Hospital, the death of a laguer, 22 years of age, occurred, according to the return, from "tremen lous pericarditis, caused by passing an iron sword down the œsophagus, and lance to the pericardium." Inquests were held on the above three cases. The births during the week numbered 1391

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.—The mean reading of the barometer was 29.98in. on Sunday and Wednesday; the mean reading of the [illegible] The temperature was high in the early part of the week, [illegible] ally on Tuesday, when the mean was 68.8deg., and higher than the average of the same day in seven previous years by 9.1 deg. The mean of the week was [illegible]

DISPUTES IN THE CHANNEL ISLANDS.—The Jersey authorities have enacted a new penal code; but it appears that the Home Secretary has refused to submit it to the Queen in Council, because it is based on the French law, and contains provisions which are inconsistent with the enactments respecting the dues charged on Jersey vessels entering the harbour of Guernsey. It appears that the authorities of the latter place charge enormous harbour dues on Jersey vessels, while Guernsey vessels pay nothing At Guernsey the war between the municipal authorities rages as fiercely as ever about raising the English residents. The corporation, or *douzaine*, are against taxing their whole fortunes, or annuities, insist on their being taxed. While this dispute continues, no municipal taxes are raised; and the poor, for want of rates, must starve, or get round the best way they can. The *douzaine* had possession of the corporation book, and the constables attended a municipal meeting armed with staves, and, while threatening personal violence, took the oaths from the *douzaine*. The matter is about to be submitted to the English courts of law.

Mr. Charles St. Clair Bedford, coroner-in-chief for the city and liberty of Westminster, has appointed Frederick Langham, jun., Esq., deputy-coroner for the district. The latter gentleman holds his first inquest on Saturday last, at the Millbank Prison, on a prisoner who died there on Thursday of Asiatic cholera.

ITALIAN STATES.

ROME.

ALL hopes of accommodation between the Commander-in-Chief of the French troops, General Oudinot, and the Republican authorities in Rome, having been dissipated by the withdrawal of M. Lesseps, the French diplomatic agent, and the refusal of General Oudinot on the ground of its being contrary to his orders to ratify a convention which M. Lesseps had entered into with the Triumvirs, in which the protection of the Roman territory from foreign troops by the French was guaranteed, while the latter should, at the same time, be refused admittance within the walls of the "Eternal City," General Oudinot, on the morning of the 3rd inst., attacked all the positions outside the gates of San Pancrazio, Angelica, and Cavalleggeri, and carried them after an obstinate resistance. These positions were necessary for the protection of his trenches and regular approaches towards the city, and their capture was but the preliminary step to ulterior proceedings.

From the General's despatches to his Government we gather the details of the assault.

The attack commenced at three o'clock in the morning, when the Villa Pamfili, the church of San Pancrazia, the Villas Corsini and Valentini were successively taken. The Villa Pamfili was defended by numerous barricades and 2000 men. More than 200 prisoners, including 10 officers, were taken by the French before five o'clock the same morning: three standards and 200,000 cartridges were also captured. The church San Pancrazia was taken at seven o'clock A.M., and the Palace Corsini at 10 o'clock, and at the same hour the Villa Valentini. The Romans set fire to these positions with their mortars, and the French had to abandon them, but they were immediately retaken. Garibaldi tried to turn the left of the French position, but failed. On the night of the 3rd the Romans attempted a *sortie*, but were driven back. In the taking of these important positions the French had 180 men wounded, of whom seven were officers. The amount of killed is not stated.

The loss of the Romans is stated at 800 killed and wounded, and 300 prisoners.

The following proclamation was published at Rome on the 3d, by the Triumvirs:—

"Romans!—To the crime of attacking friendly Republic with troops led on under a Republican banner, General Oudinot adds the infamy of treachery. He violates the written promise we have in our hands, not to attack us before Monday. Arise, Romans! to the walls, to the gates, to the barricades! Let us prove to the enemy that Rome cannot be conquered even by treachery. Let the eternal city rise to a man with the energy of one common thought! Let every man fight! let every man have faith in victory! let every man remember our ancestors and be great! Let right triumph, and let eternal shame attend the ally of Austria!

Viva la Republica!

"Rome, from the residence of the Triumvirs, June 3."

The instructions given on the same day by the new Minister of the Interior were, that all the bells of the city were to be silent; but at the first stroke of the bell of the Capitol all the others were to respond to it by sounding the alarm. This would denote that the enemy was near at hand. Then the most Holy Sacrament was to be exposed in all the churches and monasteries, and the aid of the Redeemer was to be implored in favour of the holiest of causes, that which He himself had sanctified, and prayers to be addressed to Him, that He might enlighten those who were spreading discord among their brethren.

From a letter in the *Débats* we take the following details of what occurred during the combat. Immediately on the first occupation by the French of the Villa Pamfili, "the Romans had retired within the walls of the town; but from thence they began firing with red-hot balls upon the five companies that defended it. The Casino and surrounding edifices were soon on fire. Our soldiers, now completely exposed like so many targets to the shots of the enemy, were forced to retreat. At the first sign of the retrograde movement, the gate San Pancrazio opened, and the Romans advanced full speed. The villa fell again into their hands. They could not be left masters of it. This position was the last to be occupied before opening the fire upon the city itself: the 22d and 66th regiments of the line were marched against it. All the roads leading to it are flanked by two walls, and follow a strangely winding course. These walls had been pierced with loop-holes. The struggle was furious on either side; on ours it was brilliant and energetic. The 20th Light Infantry received orders to support the 66th. This regiment, which has been newly created, received its baptism. It could only advance in half sections; all the companies disputed the honour of marching first. Colonel Ripert drew his sword; Lieutenant-Colonel Caronde..et took the musket of a wounded man. The defile was passed in double quick time. The regiment reached the plateau, and took it at the point of the bayonet. This operation concluded the day, and restored this important position to us. During the night the siege batteries were placed."

"THE OLD WALLS OF ROME, SHOWING THE SQUARE TOWERS, FROM THE OUTSIDE, NEAR THE NEAPOLITAN GATE.

In the operations on the 4th, it is stated by the Genoese papers that the loss of the Romans amounted to 900 men *hors de combat*, while that of the French was greater. The loss of the Romans in officers was considerable: Garibaldi lost his Chief of the Staff, Daverio; Massina, Major of Cavalry; Major Ramorino, Captain Marochetti, and two officers more were killed. The legions Garibaldi and Manara had suffered most.

The latest authentic accounts from the scene of operations is conveyed in the following telegraphic despatches from General Oudinot to the French Government:—

"Head-quarters, Villa Santucci, June 5, 7 P.M.

"The opening of the trenches took place this evening at six o'clock. At five in the morning two besieging batteries opened their fire. The enemy occupied by a serious diversion which I had ordered on the side of the Villas Corsini and Valentini, did not fire a single shot on our workmen. During the day their fire on this side was well kept up, but without causing us any loss. The 33rd regiment of the line which landed three days since, arrived here yesterday, and immediately took part in the service. The Ponte Molle is entirely re-established, and carriages can pass over it. In the mines 300 lb. weight of gunpowder was found prepared to blow it up.

"June 6, 3 30 A.M.

"The night has passed tranquilly. The works at the trenches are carried on with activity. Last night new batteries were constructed. Unceasing exertions are being made to consolidate the defence of San Pancrazia and the Villas Corsini and Valentini."

General Oudinot could have taken the city by storm, but he shrinks from devastating the capital of the Christian world.

The advance of the Austrians within the Papal territory is slow. Ancona still holds out against them. The Austrian fleet that blockaded it has put to sea again. On the Tuscan side the Austrians have occupied Terni and Viterbo.

From the other parts of Italy there is no news of interest. Venice still holds out against the Austrians.

AUSTRIAN ESPIONAGE.—A Hungarian apothecary of Vienna was lately found guilty of concealing arms, and having in his possession a likeness of Kossuth, decorated with flowers; underneath or behind which Jellachich was represented hanging by a tricoloured rope. Such an accumulation of crime was judged treasonable, and the man was sentenced to share the fate he had desired for Jellachich; but, in consideration that he had been betrayed to the authorities by a *friend*, merely to satisfy an old grudge, the sentence of death is commuted to eight years' hard labour in irons. The man is father of four young children.

LAND WATER-SPOUTS.—During the late heavy weather, the neighbouring counties were visited by several of these phenomena, attended, in some instances, with very serious damages to property. One which visited the city of Wells, in Somersetshire, is thus described.—Between one and two o'clock, P.M., the people of Wells were not a little alarmed by a mass of water flowing through the streets, and insinuating itself into their dwellings. An immense body of water, fourteen or fifteen inches in depth, flowed down the lanes and avenues leading from Mendip and all this time without apparent cause for such a flood. There had, certainly, been a smart shower, but not at all sufficient to produce it. After the water had somewhat subsided, another body defaced the streets; but at length it became what injury had been done, and how the phenomenon was caused. On the road leading to Bristol the roadstones, sand, and rubbish were piled up knee-deep; immense ruts were ploughed, and it was with difficulty that horses and vehicles could pass. In the low lands several lambs were drowned; and at the sides of the hills whole gardens, with potatoes and other vegetables, were washed away. It appears that the overflow was caused by a water-spout, which was seen by some farm-labourers to descend first on Pewn-hill, and traverse the Mendip district for some miles. The appearance was a dense black cloud, which suddenly descended, and formed a circular column, whirling round with immense rapidity. The water had a disagreeable, brackish taste. About the same time a water-spout fell on Breedon-hill, Worcestershire, and rushed down upon Kemerton, destroying much property on its route. At Kemerton Priory, the residence of the Rev. Mr. Bellfare, the gardens were terribly damaged, flower-beds swept away, and even the soil removed. The furniture was washed out of the drawingroom windows. Half the houses in the village of Kemerton were flooded, and all the stone walls in its course from the hill were carried away. By marks on the trees it appears that the torrent must have been 16 feet deep. The railway in the neighbourhood was so deeply flooded as to delay the express train, by extinguishing the fire of the engine.—*Cheltenham Express.*

The King of Prussia has conferred on Field-Marshal Radetzky the order of the Black Eagle in brilliants, and that of the Red Eagle of the first class.

GENERAL OUDINOT AND STAFF

FINE ARTS.

"ROMAN COUNTRY GIRL. FROM A PAINTING BY RIEDEL

Fair maid of Italia,
How lovely art thou!
Pride is thy bearing,
Serene is thy brow
Yet deep in thy bosom
A mystery glows,
And flashes of passion
Look forth at thine eyes.

We gaze on thy beauty,
And deem at its shrine
The soul of thy country
Is mirror'd in thine.
That such as thou standest,
The image might be
Of Rome in her beauty,
Sad, earnest, and free.

If such be thy peasants,
Oh, heart-stricken Rome,
From children unborn
Will deliverance come.
If such be thy maidens
Look up through thy tears,
And trust, O Italia,
The birth of the years.

Thy foes may oppress thee
Thy friends may betray,
And both may be banded
To spoil and to slay
And long thou may'st suffer
In darkness and doubt,
For errors committed
Within and without;

But sooner or later
The day-star will rise,
To shine through the tempests
That darkan thy skies.
The sons of these mothers
Shall struggle again:
Learn wisdom—Italia,
Nor struggle in vain. †††

ROYAL EAST INDIA COLLEGE, ADDISCOMBE.

A PUBLIC examination was held at the East India Company's Military Seminary on Friday, the 8th instant, in the presence of the Chairman, Major-General Sir Archibald Galloway, K.C.B.; the Deputy-Chairman, Mr. John Shepherd; several members of the Hon. Court of Directors, and a large number of distinguished visitors.

Prizes were distributed agreeably to the recommendations. To present prizes to Mr. T. G. Montgomery—Military Surveying, 1st Hindustani, 1st Conduct, and the Pollock Medal—the Chairman complimented him in the highest and introduced him to Sir George Pollock, in commemoration of whose the medal which he had first received had been struck were brought forward on this occasion, of whom six were selected for the engineers, seventeen for the artillery, and fifteen for infantry.

The proceedings in the fortification department commenced on the arrival of the chairman at the Co.dstream, after the Cadets had dined. Three light infantry bridges were already thrown across this piece of water, in addition to which a barrel bridge was formed; over this the bridge squad marched, two deep, afterwards the piece was passed over. The Cadets were then, in Indian file, over the light bridges. A submarine charge of 20 lbs of powder was next proceeded to, and explained the best method of fortifying a house and premises, of a sunken battery, a fortified tower, a double ca- re- From the redoubt the directors and visitors went Modelling-hall, where a beautiful model of the town, fort, and citadel of Moo together with the last and successful attack of this celebrated fortress, was exhibited, constructed on the scale of one-eighth of an inch to a foot. Cadets Hughes, Donaldson, Blagrave, Ryves, and Lucas were successively called upon to explain this extremely interesting model. After this the chairman repaired to the Examination-hall, where the rest of the Cadets of the 4th term were examined. The drawings in this department were of the usually good character.

Many excellent drawings of landscapes, &c., in water-colours, were shown, several of which, from their freshness of colour and precision in execution, reflect the highest credit on the Gentlemen Cadets whose names they bear. The most prominent were those by Gentlemen Cadets L. Donaldson (to whom the first prize was awarded), E. R. Blagrave, T. Montgomerie, T.E. Hughes, S. P. Graeme [illegible] belonging to the first class.

[illegible] specimens were, as usual, very satisfactory.

The prizes having been presented,

The Chairman rose, and addressed the Gentlemen Cadets, assuring them his high satisfaction with the reports of the Lieutenant-Governor and of the Public Examiner, on the Cadets' conduct throughout the term just closed.

The Chairman then, in a luminous address, strongly recommended those officers who had been selected as engineers to the close study of engineering. "This," said he, "will fit you for carrying out the designs which the Government of India entertain for the benefit of that country, by constructing works of public utility—as roads, bridges, canals, embankments, railways. The steamer by water, and the railway by land, complete within themselves almost the whole

THE EAST INDIA COMPANY'S MILITARY SEMINARY, ADDISCOMBE-PLACE, NEAR CROYDON

circle of civil engineering. But let me strongly recommend to you to pay attention to structures and machinery, not only as a whole, but to every individual part, and the material and mode of its formation, exercising your minds in overcoming by artificial means all manner of engineering difficulties; for, to me, to have gone to contrive, and to execute with the means at his command, would be the test of the accomplished engineer. I knew a man who, in one of the wildest spots of Central India built a bridge—an iron suspension-bridge—over a torrent, of 220 feet span, and 19 feet broad: a most beautiful structure, and the first suspension-bridge I think, ever seen in India. He had no iron but what he caught on the [illegible] to smelt but what he could draw and coaxed in [illegible] no workmen but those he found in that remote region, and no [illegible] but that beautiful structure. I mention this to you, gentlemen, to show you what energetic genius is capable of performing. For the honour of that distinguished corps to which you are about to belong, let me earnestly urge you to study your profession. Remember Mr Olan, and forget not that high effort of scientific and practical engineering which there enabled the engineers to render such service to their country. You, gentlemen, who have been selected for the artillery, think not that yours is a less important arm of the service. You must not only know artillery duties, but you cannot be good officers of artillery without being practically good artillery engineers. It is the chief object of the engineer to select and to prepare positions for your guns; but the chances of war may take them from you. Are you then to say, "I cannot construct a battery—I cannot make an approach—I cannot cross a ditch in the face of the enemy: this is the duty of the engineer, not mine"? Then you have to acquire a knowl[illegible] every branch of the Ordnance Department, and may, at the same time, [illegible] of the materials and machines which contain the moral force of [illegible] under officers of artillery. In India we cast all our field guns—a manufacture of our gunpowder, we construct all our carriages, and in that you [illegible] ambitious to make yourselves acquainted with this branch of your professional duties. For the great importance of your arm of the service, witness Multan a great fortress, one of the strongest of Indian cities, with a garrison of 20,000 men, formidable in its strength and its defenders; the next, its guns cowed, its defenders subdued, itself a mass of ruins. It was the artillery that did this. In the space of a few days almost 40,000 shot and shells from heavy ordnance were fired at this great siege. Witness, also, the field of Gujerat. That was mainly an artillery battle. Indeed, it was a battle which combined the use of every arm in the most beautiful order, and thus it has demonstrated, more than had ever been done before, the terrible efficiency of the Indian army. I know of no instance in modern war, even in the Indian army, in which 18-pounder guns were used as field-guns. You, gentlemen, who are to join the infantry branch of the service, do not imagine, because you have not been selected for the Engineers or the Artillery, that therefore you do not require to prosecute your studies; on the contrary, an accomplished infantry officer ought to possess a competent practical knowledge both of engineering and artillery."

The Chairman then stated, that, of the honoured list transmitted by Lord Gough for promotion or honours, and on whom her most gracious Majesty has bestowed, or intends bestowing, promotion or honours for their services during the late campaign, no less than 46 have been educated at this College. Such evidence of the discipline of the College was then enjoined; and the self-devotion, the untiring energy, the spotless honour, and daring courage of the British officers of the army of India, were held up for imitation. "It is by commanding the confidence, by when we the affections of their men, that they have secured from the [illegible] the noble and unbounded devotion, and, when occasion required, the [illegible] they have led them to incessant victory. The Indian army has been formed on the best model of the army of England. To that illustrious army the army of India is indebted, not only for an example of high military discipline, but for sharing with it the brunt of its greatest battles. With such an army as I have described, not far from 300,000 strong, and with boundless resources, where is there an enemy that can for a moment stand against us?"

The Chairman then enforced the necessity of the officers' acquaintance with the language of those they were to command; of being not only the officers but the friends of the men; of forbearance towards the native population; of economy. After a few words on the necessity of economy in expenditure, the Chairman added:—"Besides being good soldiers, you must be good men. The character of 'an officer and a gentleman' is by right the character of the British army. No man who cannot stand that test can remain in it. But you have a duty to perform first of all—your duty to your Creator. Let me beseech you, my young friends, do not neglect the Gospel yourselves habitually to his protection. He will strengthen your arm in the hour of danger, and shot of trouble overtake you He will be your Guide and Protector. Farewell, my young friends, may the Blessing of the Almighty rest upon you."

This admirable address was received with loud cheers.

The proceedings terminated with a handsome collation provided for the Directors and their friends in the house of the Lieutenant-Governor.

We have ingrained, as illustrative of these very interesting proceedings, a view of the College at Addiscombe place, which is situate about a mile from the town of Croydon, on the Surrey road. The mansion, which the East India Company purchased in 1809, is a brick edifice, said to have been built by Vanbrugh. It has a grand staircase and saloon, painted by Sir James Thornhill. The dining-hall is a grand room, forty-three feet square. The various out-buildings consist of the public lecture-hall and chapel, with arcade under, leading from the study room; the middle-ground is occupied by the professors' houses; and fore-ground by the [illegible] professors' rooms, Gentlemen Cadets' dormitories, and kitchen buildings. The whole of the buildings are considered ample and convenient.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

CAMBRIDGE.

THE CAMDEN MEDAL, given annually for the best exercise in Latin hexameter verse, has been awarded to W. Owen, St. John's College Subject:—

Caveta est
Sedibus, suvilque animis ingrobile vulgus.

THE PORSON PRIZE, for the best translation into Greek verse, has been adjudged to F. Kewley, of St. John's College. Subject:—Shakespeare: *Much Ado about Nothing*, Act I, sc. 1.

Mar. Wherefore rejoice . . . . .

To the words

Most exalted shores of all.

THE MEMBERS' PRIZES, given annually for the encouragement of prose composition, have been adjudged as follows: For Bachelors: 1. B. F. Westmacott, Trinity College; 2. Not adjudged. For Undergraduates: 1. E. H. Perowne, Corpus College. Subjects:—Bachelors: Baconum an Newtonus in philosophii felicius elaboravit, scripta eorum inter se collatis, quærendum est. Undergraduates: Carthaginenses patria non complixa est.

The following gentlemen have been appointed Barnaby Lecturers:—Mr Hall (Caius), mathematics; Mr Andrews (Queens'), philosophy; Mr. Woollaston (St. Peter's), rhetoric; Mr. W. Brown (St. John's), logic.

OXFORD.

PROFESSOR OF ANGLO-SAXON.—The Rev. John Earle, M.A., Fellow of Oriel, has been elected to the above Professorship. The numbers were—For Mr. Kerr, 162; for Mr. Earle, 178.

Mrs. Denyer's Theological Prize.—On Original or Birth Sin," has been awarded to the Rev. [illegible] Wilford, M.A., late Scholar of Balliol. Mr. Walford gained the prize for Hulme verse in 1843, and one of Mrs. Denyer's prizes last year.

The Vice-Chancellor has announced, that, in consequence of the festivals (or commemoration of founders and benefactors) being fixed for Thursday, the 7th inst., the congregation for granting degrees and conferring degrees will be holden on Friday, the 22nd, instead of the day preceding.

The Prize for the Ellerton Theological Essay has been adjudged to Stephen Edwards, B.A., late postmaster of Merton.

ST. MARK'S COLLEGE, CHELSEA.—A public meeting was holden at the College schoolrooms, Sanctuary, Westminster, on Thursday, the 7th inst., in connection with this Institution. The chair was taken by the Bishop of London. On the platform were the Bishops of Salisbury and Bangor, Archdeacons Sinclair, Harrison, Allen, and Pott, Dr. Gaisford, Dr. Scott, Rev. Sir Frederick Arthur, Earl Nelson, Mr. T. D. Acland, &c. The Bishop of London [illegible] of the meeting by stating, what his Lordship said was beyond contradiction [illegible] St. Mark's College was the first training institution to raise the attainments and position of instructors and teachers of the poor. The Bishop dissented, at some length, the charge which had been laid against the College, that its training was not in accordance [illegible] principles of the United Church of England. His Lordship [illegible] Articles of the Church were taught at the College, and [illegible] his [illegible] Archdeacon Allen, one of the Members [illegible] testimony to that effect was most valuable. The first resolution was moved by the Bishop of Salisbury, and seconded by Mr. Robert Gladstone, M.P., whom spoke warmly in the merits and usefulness of the establishment. The second resolution was proposed by Mr. T. D Acland, and seconded by Archdeacon Allen. The meeting was also addressed by several gentlemen, and, after thanks being voted to the Bishop of London and Lord Gosford, the meeting separated.

NEW CHURCH AT WICKHAM BISHOPS, ESSEX.—The foundation [illegible] The new building is to accommodate 350 persons, and the cost of its erection, estimated at £3600, will be defrayed by Miss Leigh a lady resident in the parish.

The new church of St. Paul's Deptford, Northwich, Cheshire, was consecrated on Tuesday last, by the Bishop of Chester. It was built by private subscription, and by grants from the two different Church Building Societies, and is capable of containing 650 persons.

ST. GUY SCHOOL.—The Queen's Gold Medal for the best historical essay has been awarded to G. Goschen; the prize for the best English [illegible] to F. Oakley; and the prize for the best French essay to [illegible]

The total amount expended on the new buildings and fittings of the British Museum, and for ornamental sculpture, from the commencement of the re-building in 1823, up to the 31st of March, 1849, amounts, as shown by a Parliamentary return, to £686,963. The total amount of expenditure that will be required for new buildings and fittings is estimated at £36,500.

MUSIC.

CONCERTS.

The great attraction of the seventh Philharmonic Concert was the Ninth Symphony of Beethoven. This work, if not "expressly composed for the Society," as announced in the programme, was sold by the composer to the institution. It was first played in Vienna in 1824, conducted by Beethoven. In 1830 it was essayed at the Philharmonic Concert, and proved a complete failure. The work, however, was subsequently executed by the Sacred Harmonic Society, and at the Royal Academy of Music; and it was performed on a grand scale at Drury-Lane Theatre, at the concert got up by the Earl of Westmoreland in aid of the funds for the erection of the Bonn monument to Beethoven. Still, this Symphony, together with the Mass in D, and the Pianoforte Quartets, have been considered, and are so still, by many eminent professors, critics, and amateurs, as out of the domain of legitimate art—wild and impracticable, as departing from the symphonic form, by the daring introduction of a choral movement. Our own opinion of this grand inspiration I is never been changed: we consider it as the most wonderful specimen of Beethoven's genius; massive in its melodies, and gorgeous in its harmonies; replete with all his peculiar characteristics, of which surprise is one of the greatest qualities. Nothing can exceed, as regards the three orchestral movements, was unexceptionable, the only the cuts of the "repeats" are not justifiable. The majestic tones of the double basses in the recitative were very fine—the violin obligato passages in the adagio were delicious. Genius is entitled to every praise for what she has achieved; he accomplished more than any other artistic could possibly have done with the materials at his command, and with such scanty preparation. Of the first part of the concert, we can only record that it opened with Haydn's Symphony in C, No. 1, and terminated with Mendelssohn's "Midsummer Night's Dream" overture; that Mme. Dulcken played her somewhat hackneyed *chemal de bataille*, Weber's Concert Stück; that the juvenile violinist, Miss Wilhelmina Neruda, astonished the amateurs by her execution of a concerto, by De Beriot; and that the soloists were Mr. H. Phillips, who had the good taste to select Handel's noble song, "Lascia mior," and Miss Andrews, a novice of promise, with the Misses A. and M. Williams, and Mr. Lockey. The eighth and last concert will be on the 25th of June.

The third grand morning concert at the Royal Italian Opera, on Wednesday, was fully and fashionably attended. Weber's "Der Freyschütz" overture, Rossini's "William Tell" (encored), and Mozart's "Nozze di Figaro" were superbly played by Costa's orchestra. [illegible] imaginative and fantastic "Derwishes Chorus," from Beethoven's "Ruins of Athens," and the Prayer, without accompaniment, from Auber's "Masaniello," were finely sung by the Chorus Grist and Persiani were encored in the "Sull' aria" duo from Mozart's "Nozze." Miss Catherine was compelled to sing the cabaletta from "Linda," "O luce di quest' anima," twice, so brilliant was her vocalization; and Mario was rapturously encored in the Pasquale Serenade, "Com'è gentil." Mdlle. Angri, Mdlle. Goldberg, Mdlle. Oras, Mdlle. Merlo (who gave a contralto air from Donizetti's "Maria di Rohan" exquisitely), and Signor Tamberlick, were the other vocal stars, apologies being made for the absence of Salvi and Rovere owing to indisposition, and Rondeni, as usual, being "rotten." &c. Charles Halle's magnificent rendering of Mendelssohn's Pianoforte Concerto in G minor was one of the great treats of this remarkably fine concert.

At the [illegible] Mr. Lucas, Mr. Turle, Mr. Hoyte, Mr. Hill, Mr. Bellamy, and Mr. Dale, and Pierce were the executants.

A pianist, Herr Kuhe, gave a morning concert on Monday, at the Hanover Rooms; but there was nothing in the playing to distinguish him from the herd of foreign musicians now in town. He was aided by Strauss's band, the Hungarian vocalists, Mdlle. Jetty de Treffz, Mdlle. Graumann, Miss Wallace, Miss Bassano, and Herr Pischek. Another was announced, but, being ill, Ernst played his "Elegie" and "Carnival of Venice." Sims Reeves and Schulhoff were also advertised, but were both *hors de combat* from illness.

The eighth and last concert of the Musical Amateur Society took place on Wednesday evening, com, letting a very brilliant season.

On Thursday morning, Mr. G. A. Osborne, the pianist and composer, gave a concert at the Hanover Rooms. The room was closely and judiciously selected. It was at any attempt at clap trap combinations or vulgar effects. The beneficiaire is a composer of elegant chamber music, and, as an executant, stands high in the rank of pianists. He played with Ernst, the queen of the violin, Beethoven's Sonata in G, and it was superbly rendered. A sestett, by Mr. Osborne for piano, oboe, flute, horn, violoncello, and double bass, executed by Osborne, Nicholson, Pratten, Carter, Lucas, and H. Wells; and a trio for piano, violin, and violoncello, by the same composer, were attractive instrumental items. The vocal portion of the programme was sustained by Miss Catherine Hayes, Mdlle. Goldberg, Herr Pischek, and Signor Sbriglia, with *éclat*.

Exeter Hall, on Wednesday night, was filled in every part for the twenty-sixth of the London Wednesday Concerts. An apology was made for the absence of Miss Dolby, who is indisposed. The selection from Mozart's "Don Giovanni" was well executed by Mdlle. Jetty Treffz, Miss Poole, Miss A. Williams, and Herr Pischek. The "La ci darem" duo, between Treffz and Pischek, was encored. It was the Viennese vocalist's pretty bird air ("Ich bin ja nur form," from the "Bondman," and in the Scotch air "Comin' thro' the rye." The solo pianoforte was by W. H. Palmer, pupil; Richardson, flute; and Viotti Collins, violin. Mendelssohn's "Athalie" will be given at the twenty-seventh concert, on the 27th inst.

Dr. Buxfield's performance on the new organ, built by Gray and Davison, on the German plan, for the parish church, Wandsworth, at that organ manufactory, exhibited the qualities of the instrument in the best light, and displayed Dr. Buxfield as an executant most advantageously for his fine-sounding reputation. The organ has 3 rows of keys, from CC to CCC in fact, and the pedals to CCC in fact. The swell, which is considered very effective, extends to tenor C. Dr. Buxfield is the organist of Merton, in Lincolnshire, and, although yet young, has gained ground rapidly in the profession, performed pieces by Handel and Bach, an extempore fugue, and a fantasia, besides a morceau descriptive of a storm.

MUSICAL EVENTS.—We shall notice, in our next publication, Madame Dulcken's evening concert, at Her Majesty's Theatre; and Dulcken's second *concert monstre*, at Exeter Hall.—Sims Reeves has at his own concerts this week, at the Hanover Rooms; and Mr. John Parry repeated his entertainment on Tuesday, at Willis's Rooms.—The same performance at Mr. Beadle's "Me-shah," in aid of the funds of the Royal Society of Musicians, will take place on Wednesday night and the public rehearsal on Monday morning.—Herr Bohrer, the violoncellist, will give a *matinée musicale* on Monday, at Willis's Rooms.—On Wednesday, Mendelssohn's "Elijah" will be given at Exeter Hall, by the singing classes of Mr. John Hall, with Miss Lucombe, Mr. Machin, Mrs. Noble, Mrs. A. Shaw, Messrs. Lockey and Benson, and Herr Pischek, as principal singers.—On Friday, Jules Benedict, the composer and pianist, will give his annual concert.—In the evening, Mendelssohn's "Athaliah" will be performed at Exeter Hall, by the Sacred Harmonic Society, which will be honoured by the presence of her Majesty and Prince Albert.—Mr. Mitchell the lessee of the St. James's Theatre, will have his benefit on Wednesday next. Rossini's opera "Le Comte Ory" will be produced on this occasion. Mr. Mitchell has entitled himself to every support for his spirited management.—Mr. F. Chatterton, the harp performer, gives a morning concert in the day (Saturday) at Willis's Rooms.—It is regret to learn from Paris that Halévy, the pianist and composer, has died in that city, of the cholera. He was born, in 1784, at Cassel, in Germany. He was an ally of Logier in his system of tuition. He was the writer of several works.

THE THEATRES.

HER MAJESTY'S.

The great feature of this week's performance has been the revival of "Il Matrimonio" of Cimarosa, for the benefit of Labiache. The cast was most powerful, combining all the first talents of the theatre who could find employment in it. Although Madame Parodi's chiefest triumphs have been achieved in regal tragedy and heroic parts, she has failed, in the character of the persecuted Carolina, made suited to her peculiar style. Labiache, as her lover and coparamour, is more than equal to the secondary part which she has once more taken. The old spouser, *Fabiano*, is a [illegible] by which Ca[illegible]ari has earned his continental reputation as a singer of the higher classic school of Italian music. Lablache has made the world ring with his name so long, here at home. We have neither time nor space to do justice this week to the new cast of this opera, which has made the fortune and been so often the resource of so many impresarios. [illegible] Lablache, we think [illegible] Lablache, we think [illegible] Lablache, we think

NATIONAL SPORTS.

THE Regatta at Henley, and the Races at Hampton, have kept the pleasure-seekers of the metropolis on the qui vive from Monday up to Thursday; fine, but cold, weather has prevailed throughout, and the sport—both on the water and on the turf—has been excellent. The events, however, have not possessed that stirring interest which gave so much éclat to the Derby and gathering at Ascot, and speculation has been on a very limited scale. As a wind up to the week the "nautical" are to-day (Saturday) afforded an opportunity of witnessing the Royal Thames Yacht Club's sailing match, postponed from the 30th ult. in consequence of the authorities of the Club having omitted to make arrangements with old Boreas to "raise the wind." Weather permitting, the match will be very interesting. The arrangements for the sensuring week embrace Cricketing at Lord's—Monday and Tuesday; Regatta at Putney, at Greenwich and Richmond on the intervening days; and the Derby and Oaks on Wednesday. The latter is the only aquatic event of any interest to the metropolitans. The Turf fixtures include Penrith Races, on Tuesday; Ripley and Stockbridge (over the same course), on Wednesday and Thursday; and Tenbury on Friday. On the whole, enough to keep the "game alive;" but not by any means an important week.

TATTERSALL'S.

MONDAY.—Paying and receiving on the event at Ascot, last week, occupied the attention in or six hours, however, it did not prevent the transaction of a considerable amount of business, as the following prices :—

NORTHUMBERLAND PLATE.		
5 to 2 agst Malton	[4 to 1 agst Cossack (t)	[8 to 1 agst Executor
	LIVERPOOL CUP.	
	6 to 1 agst Escadrarlas (t)	
	ST. LEGER.	
Even on the Flying Dutchman	10 to 1 agst Lord Lyndhurst	10 to 1 agst Nunnykirk
	DERBY, 1850.	
8 to 1 agst The Italian (t)	25 to 1 agst Cimpas (t)	40 to 1 agst Bru to Epirote
20 to 1 — Pinsford (t)	40 to 1 — Knight of Avenel	40 to 1 — Griffin Cellina (t)
20 to 1 — Running (t)	40 to 1 — Knight of Avenel	40 to 1 — Bladew (t)
20 to 1 — WE Sam the Con-	(t)	50 to 1 — Pendarlick (t)
queror (t)	40 to 1 — Doocy colt	50 to 1 — John o' Gront (t)
30 to 1 — Blarney (t)	40 to 1 — Bebo	50 to 1 — Little Isaac (t)
	50 to 1 agst Odin (t)	
	DERBY, 1851	
66 to 1 agst Bro to Van Tromp	[66 to 1 agst Sabretache	66 to 1 agst Newminster (t)
	[66 to 1 — Chanticleer (t)	

THURSDAY.—The following were the quotations at Hampton on Wednesday afternoon :—

NORTHUMBERLAND PLATE.		
5 to 2 agst Malton	[4 to 1 agst Cossack	[8 to 1 agst Executor
	GOODWOOD STAKES.	
20 to 1 — Fernhill	25 to 1 agst Collingwood	25 to 1 agst Chanticleer
20 to 1 — Gunsleen	25 to 1 — Chanticleer	25 to 1 — Helter-Skelter
20 to 1 — Finality		25 to 1 — Quiver
ST. LEGER.		
Even on Flying Dutchman	[	10 to 1 agst Nunnykirk
10 to 1 agst Lady Superior		10 to 1 — Ugfai

HAMPTON RACES—WEDNESDAY.

THE RAILWAY PLATE of 25 sovs, given by the South-Western Railway Company, added to a Sweepstakes of 5 sovs each.

Sir J. Hawley's Mr Brook 4 yrs, 7st 7lb..	.. ..	(S. Mann) 1
Mr. D. Daintree's Hobby, 4 yrs, 8st 7lb ..	.. ..	(Wells, jun.) 2

THE CORINTHIAN STAKES of 10 sovs each, 5 ft, with 25 added.

Mr. S. L. Fox's Lady Frances, 10st 7lb ..	.. ..	(Hon. Mr. Noel) 1
Mr Rowley ro Tit Tit, 6 yrs, 11st 9l ..	.. ..	(Capt. Powell) 2

THE SUMMER AND MIDDLESEX STAKES of 20 sovs each

Lord Chesterfield's Chicot, 3 yrs, 8st 8lb ..	.. ..	(E. Sharp) 1
Duke of Bedford's Minto, 4 yrs, 6st 11lb ..	.. ..	(Furr) 2

THE STRAWBERRY PLATE of 20 sovs, added to a sweepstakes of 3 sovs each.

Mr. Nicoll's Fistiouff, aged	.. ..	(Abrahams) 1
Mr. Dawson's St. Oswald, 5 yrs	.. ..	(H. Bell) 2

THURSDAY.

THE CLARENCOURT STAKES for Two-year-olds.

Blondette	.. ..	1
Knight of Gwynne	.. ..	2

Four started.

A PLATE of 40 sovs, added to a Sweepstakes of 5 sovs.—Heats.

Mr. Greville's Puffy, 3 yrs	.. ..	1
Mr. Drinkald's Dark Lady, 3 yrs	.. ..	2

THE SURREY STAKES.

Mr. John's New Forest Deer	.. ..	1
Lord Strathmore's Spectator	.. ..	2

The QUEEN'S PLATE of 100 gs. won in two heats by Sir Joseph Hawley's Marlbrook.

NEWTON RACES—WEDNESDAY.

THE GOLBORNE STAKES of 25 sovs each, 10 ft, and 50 sovs added.

Mr J. Fowler's Jack Briggs	.. ..	1
Mr. R. Gixen's Scrogby of Hollderes	.. ..	2

The GOLD CUP, £100 added by the Lord of the Manor, to a Handicap Sweepstakes of 20 sovs. each.

Mr. Osborne's Pity the Blind, 3 yrs, 6st	.. ..	1
Mr. B Green's Weston, 3 yrs, 6st	.. ..	2

The SCURRY STAKES were won by Energy; Jollity, who came in first, having been disqualified.

THURSDAY.

The CURZDON STAKES.

Smuggler Bill	.. ..	1
Cavendish	.. ..	2

The ST. LEGER STAKES.

Strroghbow	.. ..	1
Strychnine	.. ..	2

The DRAWINGROOM STAKES

Duxbury	.. ..	1
Wilmott	.. ..	2

The BOROUGH CUP of 200 sovs.

Weston	.. ..	1
Smuggling Bill	.. ..	2

The PLATE of £50, one mile and a half, was won in two heats by Mr. Grnes's Anthony, 3 years.

BEVERLEY, HULL, AND EAST RIDING RACES.—WEDNESDAY.

The BISHOP BURTON STAKES.

Kill or Cure	.. ..	1
Priory	.. ..	2

The HULL CUP. Two miles.

Mr. Robinson's Morpeth, aged, 8st	.. ..	1
Mr. B. Green's The Arab, 3 yrs, 8st 3lb	.. ..	2

Won by half a length.

SOCIETY FOR THE AMENDMENT OF THE LAW.—A public meeting of the members of this society, and others interested in the amendment of the law, was held on Wednesday, at the society's rooms in Regent-street, to receive the sixth report of the council. The chair was taken by Lord Brougham; and amongst the more distinguished persons present were Lord Beaumont, H. Drummond, Esq., M.P., Mr. Commissioner Fane, and Mr. D. Hill, Esq., Q.C. The noble and learned Chairman opened the business of the meeting by reading the report, which stated that the returns of trials of property under the Court of Chancery were the chief points to which the society had devoted their attention, and that their efforts in this direction had not been altogether without success in legislative results. Parliament had dealt, or were dealing, with the subject of incumbered estates in Ireland, the transfer of lands, and the law of bankruptcy. The law of lunacy, and the question of the limited liability of partnership, had engaged the attention of the society, but much difference of opinion prevailed on those subjects, and no result had yet been arrived at. The reform of the Masters' office, the subject of legal publications, and other matters, were also under consideration. The council had watched the progress of the County Courts, and were gratified to report that they worked satisfactorily. The report, after referring to the necessity of obtaining larger funds, in order to carry out the objects of the society more fully, concluded with a suggestion for the establishment of a law institute, and the appointment of a number of advocates. The report having been adopted, the following resolutions were agreed to :—1. "That a cheaper, more speedy, and safer mode of transferring land was required by all classes of the community," which was carried. 2. "That the present law relating to debtor and creditor requires very great amendment to make it protective to the unfortunate, and severe to the fraudulent debtor, and inadequate to the social and financial wants of a great trading and commercial community." 3. "That the subject of the publication of legal works is one of great importance, and deserved the most earnest, serious, and careful attention of Government and Parliament."

CRIME IN SCOTLAND.—The total number of persons committed for trial or bailed in Scotland in the year 1849 was 4,894. Two were committed for offences against the person, six for offences against property committed with violence, 2334 for offences against property without violence, 60 for malicious offences against property, 121 for forgery, and 2,371 for crimes of another description. Of the total number, 3669 were convicted, and 1196 acquitted or dismissed. The number of commutals for murder were 19, but only four suffered the extreme penalty of the law, and three transportation for life.

REBELLION LOSSES (CANADA).—The appendix, just printed, of the first report of the commissioners appointed to inquire into the losses occasioned by the troubles in Canada in 1837 and 1838, and into the damages arising therefrom, contains a list of the names of the claimants, by which it appears that they are 5176 in number. The total sum claimed before the former commission was £70,851 8s. 9d.; and of this amount £40,592 4s. 1d. was awarded, £3620 5s. rejected, and £26,403 16s. 10d. left undecided. The amount claimed before the present commission is £24,065 10s 5d. The property, real or personal, damaged or destroyed, is £180,036 12s 8d; and the claim for personal sufferance, or other losses, £61,875 17s. 6d.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"*F. G. R.*"—*The Key move to Enigma* 447 *is the anything but obvious one of* P *to* Q 3 *sq*.

"*A. H.*"—*It is a matter of terms to call such situations "Problems" 2. We cannot venture to say: examine them attentively yourself; they will well repay your toil* ere.

"*Punch*" *is quite right regarding Problem No* 270.

"*C. W. P.*" *Enigma No.* 453, *by "F. H. J." requires two moves. Try it once more; if you fail, the solution shall be given next week.*

"*C. D.*"—*The game is smartly played.*

"*P. R. S.*"—*There are one or two players in Italy and then, as in other countries, the world.*

"——"—*Publish "Two pieces of sketches," which reads as 10th. passage, exhibit White to mate on the move?*

"*R. M.*"—*An extremely pretty and natural little "musculal" stratagem.*

"*Hon. Secretary*"—*The engraving of the grand match between Messrs. Staunton and St. Amant was published in Paris. Apply to the publisher of the* Chess-Player's Chronicle *for, perhaps, an early opportunity.*

"*C. D.*" *Glasgow.*—*Try it again. The description is correctly given, you may depend on us.*

"*Cincinnati*," "*A. H. G.*" "*F. G. R.*," "*Pat.*" *and others. Problem No.* 279, *by Rut, of Stuttgardt, appears to us correct, and well deserving all the praise we have heaped upon it. The solution given at last week, however, White's 4th and 5th moves were wrongly stated. The mistake's lay in as follows:—*

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. R takes Kt (ch)	K to B 4th	4 Kt to Q B 7th	R takes Q (best)
2. R to Q B 3d (ch)	P takes R	4. Kt to Q 7th (ch)	Q takes Kt
3. P to Q 4th (ch)	P takes P (in passing)	6. Kt to Q B 6th—Mate.	

"*Pelo.*"—*We invariably reply to all communications deserving notice, as soon as more important matters afford us room, and can have made no exception to this rule in the case of "Pelo." His solution of Problem No.* 279 *is that given by the author, and is quite correct.*

"*T. L.*," *Burningham.*—*Ingenious, but not up to our standard.*

"*P. P. G.*"—*1. See the Gentleman's Magazine, July,* 1837, *for an account of some games played in Paris, at the residence of the Hon. F. H. Egerton, by two committees, one partly guided by M. des Chappelles, and the other by M. Carlier. The games themselves, about thirty in number, which were played by these committees, unfortunately, have never come to light. 2. The splendid selection of Problems called "Problemata quædam Shakirex," translated from the Sanscrit, was published in Rowland Isabell twenty ago, but has been out of print.*

"*A. B. C.*," *Glasgow, and* "*W. W. C.*"—*Problem No.* 279 *is quite right. See the solution given above. Enigma No.* 444 *is also correct, as the following moves show:—1. B to Q 2d; 2. P to K 5d (best). 2. B to K sq; P to Q 3d.*, 3. *B to Kt 3d (double ch); K to B 4th. 4. R mates.*

"*X.*" "*Sequin.*" *et J. W.*" *Wells; and* "*F. A. G.*" *are referred to the solution of Problem No.* 279 *in the present Number.*

"*W. L. jun.*"—*Your solution of Enigma No.* 453 *in five moves is correct; but we cannot say as much for your Problem; for, suppose Black, for his second move, play Q to her R 8d (ch), can mate be effected then?*

"*G. G., Jun*" 1. *We have no great opinion of the authority.* 2. *The Pawn in the situation described could take the advancing Pawn in passing.*

"*Rook*"—*Make yourself master of this three and four move stratagems in King's Chess Lunacy," just published.*

"*Argentine*"—*The position occurs in La Régence. Place the men as follows:— White: King at Q's Rook's sq; B at Kt 8th; Rat K Kt 4th; Rat K 4th and Q at 8th; P at K bl 7th. Black: King at his K 2d. In this situation, White is to mate in three moves.*

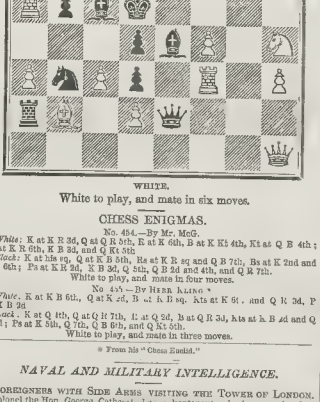
Solutions by "*G. A. H.*" "*Pelo.*" "*Dereson,*" "*M. P.*" "*P. R. S.*" "*R. A.*" "*C. A.*" "*P. G. R.*" "*S. U.*" "*M. E. R.*" "*X. Y. Z.*" "*Zeno.*" "*Argus.*" "*Swinyer,*" *are correct. Those by "D. L. T.," "Vernon, &c.," "Fox," "P. G.," "Sigma," are wrong.*

* Or, P to K 4th. 2. B to Q 3d; P to Q R 6th. 4. K to B 4th—mate.

SOLUTION TO PROBLEM NO. 281.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. B to Q 8th (ch)	Kt to K 3d	5. B to K 5th	K takes B
2. R takes Kt	K moves	6. R to K B 4th	K to R sq
3. B to Q B 4th	K to B 2d	7. R mates.	
4. R to K 4th (dis ch)	K to B sq		

PROBLEM NO. 282,
By Mr. J. KIELL.
BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in six moves.

CHESS ENIGMAS.

No. 454.—By Mr. McG.

White: K at K R 3d, Q at Q R 8th, R at K 6th, B at K Kt 4th, Kt at Q B 4th; P's at K R 6th, K B 3d, and Q R 4th.

Black: K at his sq, Q at K B 5th, Rs at K R sq and Q R 7th, Bs at K 2nd and Q B 6th; P's at K R 2d, K B 3d, Q 5th, Q B 2d and 4th, and Q R 7th.

White to play, and mate in four moves.

No. 455.—By HERR KLING *

White. K at K B 6th., Q at K 2d, B at K Sq. Kts at K 6th, and Q K 3d, P at K B 2d

Black. K at Q 8th, Q at Q R 7th, R at Q 5d, B at Q R 3d, Kts at K B 3d and Q B 3d; P's at K 5th, Q 7th, Q B 6th, and Q Kt 6th.

White to play, and mate in three moves.

* From his "Chess Enoild."

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

FOREIGNERS WITH SIDE ARMS VISITING THE TOWER OF LONDON.—Colonel the Hon George Cathcart (late Aide-de-camp), who for some time has had command of the Queen of the Tower (Major Kempton, the fort major, being on leave), made the following order to the warders on duty, to prevent the ingress of armed men, whether foreigners or English:—"June 4, 1849.—As precaution to the lands or bearers, except when on special knowledge and consent of the Governor of the Tower, will be allowed to enter the Tower at any time. 2. No person, except those belonging to her Majesty's guard and service of the garrison of the Tower, will be allowed to come with loaded arms, but must before the gates are opened, deposit their arms with the guard, to be returned on their leaving the Tower, without demanding either fee or reward. 3. The warders at the Ticket Office will take charge of any arms brought into the Tower by foreigners visiting the Tower, and return the same when the parties go out. If in large numbers, they are to depend on the arms of the interior guard."

PENINSULAR OR WATERLOO MEDALS.—The number of gold medals issued to officers who served in the Peninsular War is 621, and of silver 2819.

ENROLLED OUT-PENSIONERS.—We stated last month that a new distinguished out-pensioners would be made, after the manner of the Corps of Deputed Gentlemen. It is now decided that Deptford is to be the new district for those pensioners, and that Captain Christie, the staff officer of pensioners at Taunton, Somersetshire, is to be removed thence to the former place.

REMOVAL OF REGIMENTS.—The late confidential order given to the Major-Generals of districts not to move troops or regiments into your, has been so far departed from that in those cases in which, from concessions or misconduct, it seems fit to the Major-General, he has power to move the various troops and companies of regiments from one cantoni to another, but in no instance this year will regiments be moved, unless for some unforeseen emergency which may possibly arise.

AN EXAMINATION of Gent eman Cadets, of the practical class, studying at the Royal Arsenal, Woolwich, is shortly to take place, previous to the successful candidates receiving commissions either in the Royal Artillery or Royal Engineers.

EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

Her Majesty has graciously given £100 from her privy purse in aid of the funds of the University College Hospital charity.

The royal yacht *Victoria and Albert* is out of the hands of the dockyard at Portsmouth, but is being partly repainted, and her decorations are being retouched. The *Fairy*, royal tender, is being re-fitted in hull, rigging, and decorations, and both will be completed by the 30th of June. It is expected that Parliament will rise at the end of July, so that the Queen may have at least into requisition to convey the Queen Dowager, Prince Albert, and the Royal children to Aberdeen, en route to Balmoral

The following days have been appointed for holding the ensuing summer Levees at St. James's:—Thursday, July 26, at Lord Hill's, Monday, July 16, at Lord Hill's, Monday, July 16, at Lord Monck, Monday, July 23, at Marlborough House, July 30 at Lewes; Monday, August 6, at Croydon. The Drawing-rooms, for the same year are the Chief Baron and Mr. Baron Alderson

Lord Adolphus Fitzclarence is gradually recovering his health at Brighton, and it is hoped will be able to resume his active command of the Royal yacht in the course of another month.

Her Majesty the Queen, his Royal Highness Prince Albert, and the Royal children honoured the Royal Society by visiting their gardens in the Regent's Park on Monday morning.

Mr. Staunton, who has had the management of the Wednesday Concerts at Exeter Hall has taken a lease of Drury-Lane Theatre, from the 13th of December to the 30th of April each year, for the next three years.

Mrs. Mormoy, wife of Edmund Mormoy, Esq., jun., of Ballyclough, near Limerick, died suddenly on Wednesday week at Monkstown, Cork, in consequence of taking, instead of other medicine, a quantity of laudanum in mistake.

The author of the "Germany Press-law for Sclavonia and Croatia," the arch-priest Moyses, was recently regaled at Agram by a strolling Italian circuit cat-serenade (*charivaris*) from more than 300 individuals.

Reports having been circulated, that, in the probable event of the breaking out of a war between Sweden and the Russian powers, the Swedish commercial flag would be endangered, the Swedish-Norwegian Consul General at Hamburgh has been authorised by his Government to declare publicly that Sweden is on terms of peace with all the powers, and that there is no apparent reason why these friendly relations should be altered.

A correspondent informs the *Jewish Chronicle* that Baron Rothschild, who was sitting in for the Speaker's gallery on Friday night week, at Mr J. O'Connell's parliamentary "turn-out," declined to withdraw. References were made, and among others, to Sir R. Peel. The baron remained as a matter of right.

A man of colour of pugilistic fame, and known by the name of Jemmy Robinson, or "Neeley's Pet," died of cholera at Manchester on Sunday last. He was under training at the time.

A meeting for the purpose of petitioning Parliament in favour of the new bankruptcy bill was held at Birmingham on Monday, Charles Shaw, Esq., a magistrate of the borough, in the chair. After a short discussion, it was resolved to get up a requisition to the mayor, with the view to his calling a town's meeting on an early day.

A few days since, some Glasgow thieves succeeded in picking the pocket of a police sergeant while he was handing into a cab a female with whom he had attended a friend's wedding.

When the crew of the 74th regiment lately was embarking in the *Fitzjames*, at Cove, for Quebec, the vessel's fore-sail was carried away by blowing, so as to fall into the river, but was rescued by a man, who jumped over, and kept her above water until a boat reached him. Her not being permitted to accompany her husband was the cause of the attempt.

The iron and lumber trade is nearly extinct for the present on the Tyne, in consequence of the blockade of the Elbe. Business on the principal wharfs was never known to be in such a languid condition, with slight hope of permanent restoration.

Nenagh Prison, Tipperary, is fearfully crowded with destitute persons for most trivial offences. Over 250 prisoners are now in goal there.

On the 1st inst., six families, numbering 80 individuals, were evicted from their holdings, at Coneyharp, near Thurles, Tipperary, and their houses levelled.

As an instance of the activity of emigration in Cornwall, we may mention that there were at one time last month two ships in Falmouth river, one at Fowey, two at Penzance, two at Hayle, and four at Padstow, all for America and the Canadas. Besides these, there are large numbers constantly sailing for the Australian colonies. At one time a sub-agent had more than 500 persons' names recorded on his books—all anxious to emigrate.

The cholera is still very prevalent at Cardiff. Altogether the seizures have been up to this week 137, of which 71 have been fatal. Premises have been taken near St. Mary's Church, to be used as a temporary asylum for the reception of cholera patients, and a medical gentleman from Burtonlow's Hospital has been engaged to attend them.

The Ionian Islands, and all they are, have no lack of newspapers. Corfu has three, Cephalonia two, and Zante two, all published in Greek, except the *Patrie*, in French and Greek, and the *Governo*, in Italian, at Corfu

Judge Marshall, of the United States, now making a tour in the north of Ireland, appears to have had much success in Ulster as a temperance advocate

A deputation in support of petitions and memorials from the traders of London, Birmingham, Leeds, Sheffield, Liverpool, Manchester, and other towns, regarding the charges of railway companies on goods, and the necessity for parliamentary inquiry and supervision to protect fair competition, had an interview with the commissioners of railways on Saturday last, at their office in the Board of Trade.

The potato rot would appear not to be so very sudden as many think. Thomas Baker, a Quaker farmer, who is supposed to have been the first to introduce the potato into the county of Durham, by planting it about the year 1795, at Norton, near Stockton (a village famous for this root), once said, addressing his friends at the meeting house at Norton, that "he was afraid some of them were like the potatoes of that year, which, under a fair outside, concealed a rotten heart."

All diplomatic relations have been broken off between Syria and France. The French ambassador, M. de Sartiges, has left Toorean, having previously placed the French consulate under the protection of the English ambassador. The reason of the rupture is the refusal of the Persian government to ratify the treaty of commerce lately concluded between the two countries. The ratification of the French government was taken to Persia by their ambassador, Mirza Mehemet Ali Khan.

In consequence of the numerous acts of piracy lately committed in the Archipelago, the Turkish High Admiral has sent orders to the Governor-General of the islands there to send out the steamer stationed at Rhodes in search of them. Several sailing-vessels have also gone on the same search.

Athens now boasts of twenty-two journals, a greater number in proportion to its population, than any other city in the world. Of these, sixteen are political, one on law, one medical, and two literary. At Syra there are four journals, of politics, commerce, and literature. Nauplia has one on jurisprudence, and Patras publishes one on politics—in all 28 journals are published in Greece.

Mr. Arthur P. Bagley, late United States minister at the court of his Imperial Majesty the Emperor of Russia, arrived in London during the week, by the steam-ship *Neptune*, from St. Petersburgh, on his way to Liverpool, *en route* to the United States of America.

M. Mieroslawski, who commanded the Sicilians in their late insurrection, has just left Paris for the Italian states, where he is to organise a band called in to command in chief, and organise the plans of defence

A requisition is in course of signature in the county of Somerset, praying the High Sheriff to call a public meeting on the subject of agricultural distress.

A deputation from the General Shipowners' Society, consisting of Mr. George F. Young, Mr. Robert Barry, Mr. Augustus Bosanquet, Mr. Alexander Nairne, Mr. Robert Brooks and Mr. William Bear (secretary), had an interview with Sir George Grey on Tuesday at the Home Office, and delivered addresses to her Majesty on the subject of the Navigation Laws

A deputation, consisting of Mr. Duncan, Mr. Anderson, Sir H. Fergusson, Bart., Mr. Jas. Matheson, M.P., Mr. G. S. Duff, and Mr. Traill, had an interview with the Right Hon. Hugh Fortescue, on Tuesday, at the Office of the Board of Trade, on the subject of the Scotch fisheries.

Lord Palmerston has received a despatch from her Majesty's Minister at Naples, containing copy of a letter from the Neapolitan Commissioner to the French Consul-General at Palermo, and which was communicated by the French Consul to the Neapolitan Consul at that place, announcing that the blockade of Palermo and its adjacent coasts is raised.

It is rumoured, says the *Western Luminary*, that the wife of one of the leading secretaries of a Peel party—one who was a member of Sir Robert's Cabinet—has just become a convert to the Romish faith. She is the daughter of a Scotch nobleman, and the conversion is the more remarkable as having arisen, we have been assured, entirely spontaneously.

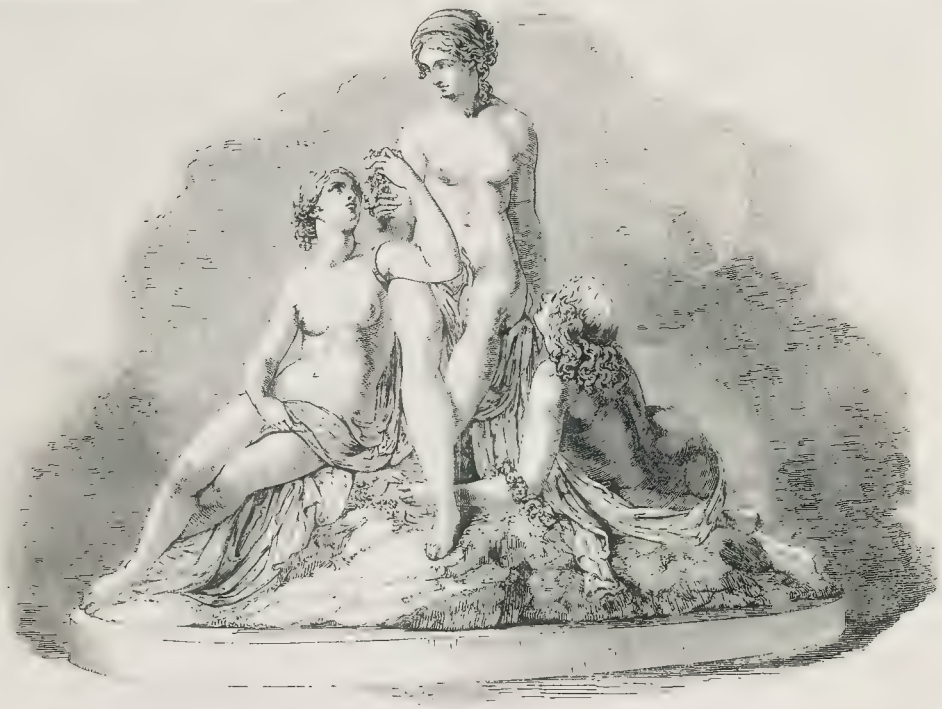
A lady was robbed on Monday last, of £50 at Hunt's Bank Railway Station (Manchester). She suspected a man who had rudely pushed against her, and the telegraph being set to work, a highly respectable gentleman was sent back in custody, but further search left no doubt of his innocence.

The Right Hon Fox Maule, M.P., is to be Lord-Lieutenant of Forfar, in the place of the Earl of Airlie. Lord Dufferin will succeed the Earl of Morton as Lord in Waiting.

The salmon fishings have been exceedingly productive this year in the river of Thurso, Scotland. Some time ago upwards of 250 fish were caught at one haul, and 200 at another. Since then the takes have been numerous and heavy. Upon the whole, it is has been the best season the re for many years.

The Earl of Mount Edgcumbe has authorised a reduction of 20 per cent on the half year's rent due at Lady-day from his farm tenants.

Her Majesty's steamer *Jasper* has been put in commission to carry on the surveys of the river Severn, and has arrived at Bristol. The preliminaries of the survey have also been commenced. A crow's nest now erecting on the summit of Gloucester Cathedral is nearly finished.



GROUP, IN MARBLE, OF THE "GRACES."—BY E. H. BAILY, R.A.—EXHIBITION OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY.

EXHIBITION OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY.

We this week present our readers with Illustrations of four beautiful works from the present Exhibition—two from the Paintings, and two from the Sculpture.

Group, in marble, of the Graces, by E. H. Baily, R.A. This is, unquestionably, the principal work in the Sculpture-Room, where it deservedly occupies a central position. The figures are grouped with exquisite harmony, and they are chastely and unaffectedly classical.

The medallic composition upon the opposite page is sculptured by J. H. Foley, and its story is told in the epigraph:—

Beside his grass-clad grave she kneels to mourn,
And thanks of days that never can return.

The simple yet expressive pathos of this work is very touching.

Drawing for the Militia, painted by J. Phillip, is the artist's only contribution to the Exhibition, though it is seen to little advantage where it is hung, in the Great or East Room. It merits higher distinction; for the picture, as exhibiting a scene common in the last century, is full of character, heightened by the quaintness of the costume of the period. Here are the several phases of the "drawing," and the turmoil and excitement incident to such a scene. The episodes are very striking, the medical examination, and the measuring the lately taken from the plough-tail; the little groups in gossip, the struggle for entrance at the doorway; with a host of other life-like touches, render this a very attractive picture.

"DRAWING FOR THE MILITIA."—PAINTED BY J. PHILLIP.—EXHIBITION OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY.

Innocence and Guilt, painted by A. Rankley, bears, in the catalogue, this epigraph :—

To woman's heart, when fair and free,
Her sins are great and manifold;
When sunk in guilt and misery,
No crime can then her soul behold.
Hogg.

The scene is a country church, abounding with effective bits. The clergyman is in fervent prayer, while the opposite conduct of rich and poor, during the devotion, personifies "Innocence and Guilt"—the former by a line of charity-girls and an entire family; the latter by a scene of conversational levity within the curtained pew. The sweet expression of the devotional group, not forgetting the aged man with spectacles on nose, is powerfully contrasted with the listlessness of the idlers in richer costume. This picture is the work of a young artist, and possesses, as we expressed in a former notice, talent of a very high order. Its refreshing morality is of the school of Hogarth.

EXHIBITION OF MR. ETTY'S PICTURES.

THE Great Room of the Society of Arts, in the Adelphi, was opened on Monday last, with a noble collection of pictures and studies of William Etty, one of the most distinguished of our living Royal Academicians. The collection has been formed (as was the Mulready Exhibition of last year) "in aid of the formation of a National Gallery of British Art;" and the profits will be applied in giving the artist whose works are exhibited "a commission for a work, or in the purchase of a work already painted, which will be presented to the National Gallery."

Mr. Etty is a native of York, as was our great sculptor Flaxman. He became an exhibitor at the Royal Academy for the first time in 1811, was made an associate of the Royal Academy in 1824, and a full Royal Academician in 1828. As an artist he is chiefly distinguished for his colour, for his skill in painting flesh, and for his love of subjects in which Cupid and Psyche, and Venus and Paris, and Hero and Leander may be found. His knowledge of drawing is not very correct; but there is a poetry and a knowledge of the resources of his art in all his pictures, which lifts them not unfrequently into the higher regions of painting.

The upper course of the great room is hung on the present occasion with nine large pictures. His design in painting them is thus explained by himself. "My aim," he says, "in all my great pictures, has been to paint some great moral on the heart: 'The Combat,' *the beauty of mercy;* the three 'Judith' pictures, *patriotism* and self-devotion to her country, her people, and her God; 'Benaiah, David's Chief Captain,' *valour;* 'Ulysses and the Syrens,' *the importance of resisting sensual delights*, is an Homeric paraphrase on 'The wages of sin is death;' the three pictures of 'Joan of Arc,' *religion, valour, loyalty, and patriotism*, like the 'Modern Judith,' these, in all, make nine colossal pictures, as it was my desire to paint three times three." Of the nine, the noblest in conception is the "Ulysses and the Syrens;" while the most complete design and most perfect picture is "The Combat; or, Mercy interceding for the Vanquished" (No. 4), an ideal group of three figures, with a bold Titianesque landscape in the background. The figure of Mercy is almost worthy of Collins, the poet; it might have given a new thought, or line, or epithet, to his "Ode to the Passions." The three Judiths are grand, the centre piece very much so, while the colouring is as rich as Gorgione. The "Benaiah" is too much like "The Combat," without, however, the drawing, or the grace and attraction of the female figure, adding so materially to the excellence of "The Combat."

Beside his grass-clad grave she kneels to mourn,
And thinks of days that never can return.

SCULPTURED BY J. H. FOLEY.—EXHIBITION OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY.

After these "colossal pictures," the two fine pictures (Nos. 16 and 102) from the same subject, "The Choice of Paris," will attract attention. The larger and earlier picture was painted in 1826, the smaller one in 1846, so that this twenty years difference in point of harmony of colour is much in favour of the earlier picture. We prefer, however, the smaller and later effort, with all its comparative crudeness in the long-run it will appear the better picture. It is simple in design, with *graces* about it the result of a longer and deeper study of the art.

The Duke of Sutherland's picture (No 45), "A Composition from the Eleventh Book of Paradise Lost," and Mr. Serjeant Thompson's picture (No. 24), "A Subject from the Parable of the Ten Virgins," occupy, chiefly on account of size, very distinguished positions in the great room: but we prefer other pictures less prominently placed; and among these we would enumerate "Samson betrayed by Delilah" (No. 22), contributed by Daniel Grant, Esq., "Cleopatra on the Cydnus" (No 105), for which Mr. Labouchere, a few years ago, gave 1000 guineas; "Pluto carrying off Proserpine" (No. 27), the property of Joseph Gillott, Esq.; while among the smaller pictures very much to our taste we could name "The Parting of Hero and Leander" (No. 44), the property of Joseph Neeld, Esq., M.P., a circular picture, very rich in colour, and good in drawing and expression; "Cupid and Psyche descending," small full-lengths, the property of W. J. Broderip, Esq. "Cupid sheltering his Darling from the Storm" (No. 84), the property of John Sheepshanks, Esq. In Mr. Broderip's picture, and in Mr. Sheepshanks', the faces are beautifully defined, with not the least particle of that smear and smudginess which Mr. Etty has since fallen into; "Study of a Girl's Head" (No. 39), worthy of Reynolds or Lawrence, and "The Idle Lake," from Spenser (No. 45), the property of Wynn Ellis, Esq., M.P.

Of the three variations of "The Bather" (Nos. 89, 90, and 109), belonging to Mr. Gillott, Mr. Broderip, and Mr. Jacob Bell, we prefer Mr. Broderip's picture (No. 90): it is better drawn, and better coloured.

Cupid, as we have said, is often represented. No. 12 is "Cupid in a Shell;" No. 13 is "Cupid scattering Roses;" No. 15 is "Cupid hooping after Gold Fish;" No. 83 is "Cupid and Psyche" (Mr. Munro's picture): the shoulders of the Psyche are sturdy out of drawing.

Among the smaller pictures particularly deserving of attention, we could instance Mr. Munro's picture (No 64), a "Nymph after Bathing;" No. 68, a capital study of a man, called "Godfrey of Bouillon, the Crusader, arming for Battle;" and No. 40, a view of "The Bridge of Sighs," the property of Mr. Macready, the tragedian.

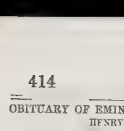
In a collection of this kind (which deserves especial patronage for its own sake, as much as for the object it has in view), the visitor should remember that one of Mr. Etty's very best pictures, "Youth at the Prow, and Pleasure at the Helm," is at present on view at the National Gallery; nor should the painter's own head, by himself (No. 77 in this very collection), pass unobserved. It is like.

Two specimens, male and female, of the rare and beautiful bird, "the golden oriole," were obtained near Emstone, near Dover, last week, together with their nest (of very rare occurrence in this country), which was suspended from the extreme end of the top branch of an oak tree, and composed entirely of wool, carefully bound together with dried grass. It contained three eggs of a pure white, mottled with black. The note of the male bird, which is very powerful, resembles the whistling of the common parrot.

"INNOCENCE AND GUILT."—PAINTED BY A. RANKLEY.—EXHIBITION OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS RECENTLY DECEASED.

HENRY TUFTON, EARL OF THANET.

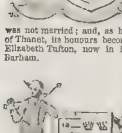


THE nobleman, who died on the 12th inst., was youngest son of Sackville, eighth Earl of Thanet, by Mary his wife, daughter of Lord John Sackville, and grandson of Sackville, seventh Earl, by Mary his wife, daughter and co-heir of William Marquis of Halifax. He was born 25 January, 1775, and succeeded to the family honours at the decease of his brother, 20th April, 1825. He held for some time the high office of Lord-Lieutenant of Kent, and was hereditary High Sheriff of Westmore and. Previous to his accession to the title, Lord Thanet sat in Parliament for Appleby. The Earl was not married; and, as he was the last male descendant of the noble House of Thanet, its honours become extinct. His Lordship had two sisters, Lady Elizabeth Tufton, now in her 81st year, and the late Lady Caroline Foster Barham.

LADY HAY.

HENRIETTA CALEDON, wife of Sir Adam Hay, Bart., of Smithfield and Haystoun, died on the 6th inst., at 12, Athol-crescent, Edinburgh. Her Ladyship was daughter of the late William Grant, Esq., of Congalton, county of Haddington. Her marriage to Sir Adam Hay, the sixth inheritor to the ancient Baronetcy of Hay of Smithfield, took place the 23d of March, 1823, and produced four sons and five daughters, the eldest of whom, succeeding Captain John William Hay, of the Scotch Fusilier Guards.

THE HON. ROBERT SHIRLEY.



THE Hon. Robert William Devereux Shirley was the grandson of Washington, eighth Earl Ferrers, and only brother of the present. He was born the 14th December, 1825, and was an officer in the 87th Foot. His death occurred on the 4th inst.

SIR BENJAMIN D'URBAN.

THIS gallant and distinguished officer entered the British service sixty years ago, as Lieutenant in the 2nd Dragoon Guards. His career has since been continually active and most honourable. He was with Sir Ralph Abercrombie in the West Indies, and afterwards through out the whole Peninsular War. He was made a K.C.H. in 1813, and a G.C.B. in 1840; he was gazetted a Lieutenant-General in 1837; he obtained the Colonelcy of the 31st Foot in 1849. His last appointment was that of Commander of her Majesty's forces in British North America, which he held at the time of his death. Sir Benjamin died, somewhat suddenly, at Montreal, on the 26th ultimo.

MARSHAL BUGEAUD.

THOMAS ROBERT BUGEAUD DE LA PICONNERIE was the son of Jean Ambroise Bugeaud, [illegible] descendant of a distinguished Irish family. He was born at Limoges on the 15th of October, 1784; he entered the French army as a private, a mode of commencing the trade of war more common and less disparaging for a gentleman in France, where there is no purchase, than here. Bugeaud's first promotion was when he was made a sub-lieutenant on the field of Austerlitz, from that period his rise was certain although gradual. He had become a well-known and efficient [illegible] of the line of Louis Philippe's accession, and to that Monarch and [illegible] himself firmly and faithfully. His first service for the King was his guardianship in the citadel of Blaye of the Duchess of Berry, after she had failed and been taken prisoner in her wild though heroic attempt to restore the Bourbon dynasty. He conducted the Princess from her prison to Palermo, and on his return, being stigmatised in the chamber as a gaoler by M Dulong, he fought a duel with that deputy, and shot him through the head. Great public excitement followed at Dulong's funeral.

On the coming back of Marshal Clausel, General Bugeaud went to command in Algeria, and there it was that he entered fully into his career there—his victory on the field of Isly, his subjugation of Abd el-kader, and his pacification of the country, are matters of very recent history. For these useful and brilliant services, he was made a Marshal of France, and Duke of Isly, in March last July, 1843. At the unfortunate Revolution of February, 1848, Marshal Bugeaud was again by the King's side, and again ready to sustain him; but the reprobation of force paralysed every effort, and left him merely a spectator of his patron's fall. The Marshal's subsequent exertions have been on the side of order and firm government, and his death happens most unfortunately for all opposed to anarchy in France. Marshal Bugeaud died of cholera at Paris on the 10th instant His death-bed was visited by the President of the Republic, and by most of the great men, civil and military, now in the unhappy French empire. The Marshal's character may be given in few words: he was a steady, strict, and determined soldier, endowed with qualities more solid than showy. He was severe, and even cruel, when he thought the occasion required it; but he had an honesty of mind and purpose which generally put him in the right. He was always ready to serve his country, and from his invariable courage and zeal not always of ability to do so.

A Portrait of Marshal Bugeaud, from a picture by Horace Vernet, will be found in No. 181 of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

MARIA EDGEWORTH.

In addition to our recent notice of this excellent lady and novelist, and in answer to some inquiries on the subject, it may be proper to more particularly state the facts of Miss Edgeworth's birth. She was born on the 1st January, 1767, at Black Bourton, Oxfordshire, the [illegible] maternal abode of her father, Richard Lovell Edgeworth, Esq.

FOUNDERING OF AN EMIGRANT SHIP.

ONE HUNDRED LIVES LOST.

ANOTHER [illegible], in addition to the recent one, the loss of the *Hannah* [illegible] of the [illegible] of heavy [illegible] on the 28th of April last. It is [illegible] from [illegible] and the [illegible] of [illegible] and the sacrifice of human life on this occasion is also very great.

The particulars, as received from Quebec by the Canada (American) mail steamer, state that the ship's destruction took place at midnight on the 10th of last month, so suddenly that she almost instantaneously, on striking, went down, carrying with her no less than one hundred and nine human beings, all of whom per shed.

The *Maria* was an old vessel, manned by a crew of ten hands, including the master, Mr. Hesligean. She sailed from Limerick on the 26th of April last, with 111 passengers, about eighty men and women, and the rem [illegible] der their families, for Quebec, the emigrants [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] About twenty days [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

NEW BOOKS, &c.

Just published by J. H. JACKSON, 13, foolscap 8vo, cloth lettered, price 3s 6d,

THE UNITY OF NATURE. By JOHN WARREN HOWELL, Esq. M.R.C.S. Compiled from his Postharmina Papers by ADAM POOLEY, Esq., M.R.C.S.E.

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The charming ballad may now be had also for two voices.—H. FOLKES, 27, 28, and 29, King William-street, London-bridge.

NEW SONG.—"YES! I HAVE DARED TO LOVE THEE" by the Author of "Will you love me then as now?" "Journal, then I'll love you more," "The Secret," &c. price 2s, post paid, for 24 stamps.—This song will be the greatest favourite of the day. The melody and words are of the most exalted and affectionate character, and it is certain as a general favourite. Published by [illegible] adon. DUFF and HODSON 65 Oxford-s

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COURT ETIQUETTE: A Guide to Levees, Drawing-rooms, Courts, and Presentations; the Etiquette of Social Life; Forms, Modes of Addressing Memorials, Addresses and Petitions, the Etiquette of Public Meetings, and every other Formality of Business or Pleasure. Handsomely bound and 1 lustrated. Price 5s 6d.—Published by C. MITCHELL, 140, Leicester-s, Leicester-square, London, who sends the work post-free to any address on receipt of [illegible] stamps or a remittance for the amount by order of any bookseller.

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AND

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JAMES MADDEN, L. [illegible]

NEWSPAPERS.—The TIMES, HERALD, CHRONICLE, and POST forwarded by the morning and evening mails to any part of the country, on the following terms, and corrected list for 1849 of all the London Newspapers and Magazines, with their publishing days, may be had gratis:—3 NASH and CO., Old-established Newspaper Agents, 3, Saville-place, Regent-street, and 1, Bouverie-street, Fleet-street.—The EVENING MAIL, the Brand three times a week being an evening of close of the Times' price 9d. or 16s 6d. per quarter.

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The committee very respectfully [illegible] to the kind consideration of the [illegible] to be at once in possession of [illegible] that proceeds, that no charge may be [illegible] and [illegible] [illegible] of their friends will be allowed at the doors to view [illegible]

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STEPHEN J. ALDRICH, Secretary.

Society's offices, 18 A, Basinghall-street, June 11, 1849.

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ARUNDEL, SUSSEX.—TO BE LET, or SOLD WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION, a detached RESIDENCE, called [illegible] the house of the Arun, [illegible] and two reception; situate [illegible] the banks of the Arun, commanding a most extensive view of the river and adjoining country, and [illegible] and [illegible] [illegible] and coach-house, stable, [illegible] and [illegible] and [illegible] and

THE NORTH STAFFORDSHIRE RAILWAY.

THE STATION AT STOKE-UPON-TRENT.

THE North Staffordshire Railway is now on the eve of completion the opening of the last portion of the main line to the public being fixed to take place on the 18th inst.

The "main line" of this comprehensive project (which will afford the shortest route, by 17 miles, from Manchester to London) is from Colwich, on the Trent Valley Railway, to Macclesfield, thus forming a junction at either end with the London and North-western.

Colwich is a pretty village, remarkable as the burial-place of Lord Anson, the celebrated circumnavigator of the globe, and in close contiguity to the splendid residence of his descendants. From this place to Stone the line passes through a country of singular beauty, having almost the appearance of one continued park, and affording the traveller, amidst varied and lovely scenery, views of Shugborough Hall (a seat of the Earl of Lichfield), Sandon Hall (the Earl of Harrowby's), Ingestre (Earl Talbot's), with many other objects of interest.

From Stone to the Potteries the scenery is scarcely less beautiful, including a view of the woods, &c. of Trentham (one of the seats of the Duke of Sutherland), Sleaford Hall (Viscount St. Vincent's), &c.

The line then passes within a near view of the various important and very populous series of towns known as the "Staffordshire Potteries," including Longton, Fenton, Stoke-upon-Trent, Hanley, Etruria (founded by the great Wedgwood), Burslem, Tunstall, &c. Leaving this ancient seat of the earthenware manufacture—a district now also vying with the southern part of the county in certain branches of the iron trade—the train enters the "Harecastle Tunnel" (1¼ miles), passing through a hill previously perforated by *two tunnels* of the Trent and Mersey Canal, emerging therefrom on the confines of Cheshire.

From this point (whence is a branch to Crewe for Liverpool) to Congleton the main line passes through a very fine country, close by the foot of the celebrated "Mow Copp," the summit of a ridge of hills separating Staffordshire from Cheshire, and commanding most extensive and beautiful views, including the Welsh mountains

The various stations on the line are all in the Tudor style of architecture. The station at Stoke-upon-Trent is most picturesque and complete, and includes a magnificent hotel, spacious workshops, gas-works, &c

On Tuesday last the Government Inspector, Captain Wynn, accompanied by a party of the directors, and the engineer, J. C. Forsyth, Esq., made a close examination of the line, and pronounced it in a satisfactory and substantial state.

As far as we can judge, all the masonry, the embankments, and tunneling are finished in the best manner, and, to all appearance, will require no outlay for the next half-century.

To the densely populated portion of North Staffordshire this line will be of the greatest service. The traffic already is beyond expectation; and when the line shall have been opened (on Monday next) through Macclesfield, effecting a saving of above 17 miles to all passengers traveling from Manchester to London, the increase will be enormous

The finances of the line are in a most healthy state; the good sense of Mr. Ricardo, the chairman, in refusing to pay interest on calls, is one reason why there is money in hand, although all the calls have not been made. Not a single penny has been borrowed, and the line will be fully completed in the best manner at a cost below the original estimate

The viaduct at Congleton has ten arches, each fifty feet span, built of brick; the two centre arches are more lofty than any other in England, or even the celebrated Barentin Viaduct on the Rouen and Havre Railway.

The route from Congleton to Macclesfield, though not so rich in natural beauties, still furnishes various objects worthy attention, amongst which is a stupendous viaduct across the Dane Valley, an Engraving of which will appear in our next Number.

The Churnet Valley portion of the line abounds also in beautiful scenery, passing from Macclesfield, by Leek, Cheadle, &c., to Uttoxeter, where it forms a junction with another branch from the Potteries to Burton-upon-Trent and Derby. On these two portions are views of Alton Towers, the seat of the Earl of Shrewsbury, Doveridge Hall (Lord Waterpark's), Sudbury Hall (Lord Vernon's), some time the residence of the Queen Dowager; Caverswall Castle (now a nunnery), Tutbury Castle, and very many other interesting objects

On Thursday morning the portion of the line from Congleton to Macclesfield was opened by the chairman, J. L. Ricardo, Esq., M.P., and a large number of the directors, and the gentlemen officially connected with the undertaking: viz. W. Burchell, Esq., solicitor; G. P. Bidder, Esq., the engineer; S. P. Bidder, Esq., manager; J. C. Forsyth, Esq., the resident engineer; Messrs. Brassy and Mackenzie, the contractors; and their agent, John Jones, Esq.

The whole line from Colwich to Macclesfield, now open, presented a gay appearance, the various stations on the line being decorated with flags, banners, and evergreens. On the flags, the "Staffordshire Knot," somewhat like an 11-made figure of 8, was very conspicuous

In the field selected for the dinner of the directors and their friends, about 400 guests assembled. The customary loyal toasts were drunk, and were followed by the healths of the engineers, chairman, and directors. About 1000 of the "navvies" dined on good substantial fare in the open air.

A fine bullock was roasted whole on the occasion, weighing 15 cwt.

THE CONGLE[illegible] VIADUCT.

LONDON Printed and Published at the Office, 198, Strand, in the Parish of St. Clement Danes, in the County of Middlesex, by WILLIAM LITTLE, 198, Strand, aforesaid.—SATURDAY, JUNE 16, 1849

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

No. 377.—Vol. XIV.] FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, JUNE 23, 1849. [Sixpence.

FRENCH DIFFICULTIES.

The great French Revolution of 1789 successively devoured its children, as Robespierre confessed, in one of his remorseful moods, to his disciple and confidant, St. Just. The great French Revolution of 1848 seems inclined to repeat the anthropophagism, though somewhat more merciful than its predecessor, it is contented, as yet, with imprisoning and banishing, instead of decapitating, its progeny. One after another, the heroes of February, 1848, have disappeared from the political scene; and batch after batch of "Republicans of the Eve" have been politically and socially immolated to the genius of Order, by its relentless high priests, the real and pretended "Republicans of the Morrow." Barbès, Blanqui, Raspail, Albert (*ouvrier*), Louis Blanc, Canssidière, and Proudhon have successively blazed on the political firmament of France, and been extinguished. To these have just been added the redoubtable Ledru-Rollin, and the Fourrierist Considérant. There now only needs the sacrifice of the sentimental Republicans who swear by the tri-color, and abhor the red flag, to exhaust the list of victims, and to bring France back to the point from which she started. Where the Revolution has not sent her children to the galleys, or to Vincennes, or to the more agreeable purlieus of Leicester-square and Regent-street, she has played sad havoc with their political reputations. M. de Lamartine, who saved Paris from Red Republicanism and anarchy in the hour of their first triumphs, and when they were flushed with victory, was speedily used up and cast aside. General Cavaignac, who performed a service as effective, and even more brilliant, shared the same fate. The Marrasts, the Aragos, the Crémieux, the Goudchaux, and all the other notabilities of the Provisional Government, are shorn of the splendours in which they revelled, and of the power which they knew not how to turn to account, and are eating, in the cold shadow of a hopeless opposition, the leek of a humiliation that must be indeed bitter to such an ambition as theirs. War and the men of war are for awhile in the ascendant. The government of brute force has succeeded, after the legitimate interval of anarchy and suffering, the keen though depraved intellectualism of Louis Philippe. France, weary of Revolution, has offered herself as the prize of the strong hand, the iron heel, and the indomitable will. Louis Napoleon, aided by General Changarnier, seems as if he would take advantage of her helplessness and disgust, and play the despot, as his only means of muzzling the "yelping hounds" of democracy, and allowing peaceable men to pursue the avocations of a profitable industry. It seems likely that either he or some one else will become for awhile the autocrat of the French. But whether he or an Algerine General shall mount the seat of despotic authority, their retention of the perilous post will be but short. The old unhappy game will have to be played over again as long as the people of France are allowed to exist in the very jaws of pauperism. *Emeute* will succeed *émeute*, and revolution will follow revolution, until France shall possess what she desires, but what she does not yet understand—rational liberty for the majority and the means of ceding her people. France is not only cursed by her minorities, but she possesses an army of pauperism. These are the two great secrets of her position. Her minorities, like British soldiers, do not know when they are beaten, but still fight on. It was the minority which made the revolution of 1848. On the steps of the Hôtel de Ville, when M. de Lamartine made his ever-memorable declaration against the Red flag, and calmed, by a sentimental speech, the overboiling passions of as fierce a multitude as ever congregated even in Paris, the minority was beaten. It was beaten again on the 15th of May; and again more effectually in the days of June. Once more, after a twelvemonth's comparative repose, it raised its head, and General Changarnier has administered a chastisement to it from which it will take months to recover. But we may depend upon it that this bigoted minority will yet give further trouble. Since the days of February it has seen, bit by bit, its principles departed from and its leaders sacrificed, but continues the struggle against the majority, and will do so until it acquires power or is extinguished.

In the meantime, the almost bloodless victory, for which French society has to thank the devotion of the army to the name and person of a Bonaparte, and the admirably firm, prudent, and able measures taken by General Changarnier to preserve the capital and the various seats of Government from surprise, will have considerable influence both upon France internally, and upon the whole politics of Europe. The insurrection was widely and even skilfully

HEAD-QUARTERS OF GARIBALDI, AT THE CONVENT OF SAN SILVESTRI AT ROME.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

planned, and had its ramifications in every large town of France. The formidable display that was made in Lyons shows the large resources as well as the intentions of the Revolutionists; and the comparative ease with which the designs of the conspirators were frustrated in both cities shows no less clearly, that, whatever progress Red Republicanism and Socialism may have made in the ranks of the army, they have not made such progress as to impair or even to threaten its efficiency. Authority in France will for awhile be greatly strengthened by this result; and the cause of ultra-Democracy in Germany and Italy will receive from it those heavy blows and great discouragements which might be turned to great account in favour of rational liberty, if there were wise and able men at the head of affairs in those countries.

But notwithstanding all these advantages to the cause of order, both in and out of France, there will remain for France two difficulties which will task not merely the strength of the men of the sword, but the wisdom of the men of ideas, to surmount. The first is the Roman question, which neither in the success nor failure of General Oudinot in his assault upon the Eternal City can settle honourably for France, or satisfactorily for the Pope, the Roman people, or for Europe. The second question is still more difficult, for it is the question which gives life to ultra-Republicanism, and holds together that restless, earnest, impatient, and intensely practical party of the "Reds." That question is the condition of the people. Louis Napoleon and his advisers may evade it for a time. They may seek, as is too probable they will, the chances of war as an occupation for the large masses of able and virile pauperism that France has permitted to grow up within her breast: but after that war, whatever be its fortune, and whatever may be its duration, the old question will be revived in all its intensity; and Socialism, Communism, Organization of Labour, by whatever name those ideas may best be expressed, will agitate the multitude and perplex the Government. With a comparatively small and not over fertile territory—with but little trade, commerce, or manufactures, compared with Great Britain—with no available colony but Algiers—with few men of very large fortunes as employers of the people—and with a large population to be fed, France can only solve a very difficult economical problem. The Socialists and Communists offer one solution for the consideration of the Government; and until the Government offer a wiser and a better, we cannot expect that the question will ever be at rest. War may postpone its consideration, but a postponement will not settle it. Nor should Englishmen be surprised as the bold axiom has taken upon the French populace. In Great Britain, though we scarcely know the name of Communism, and though we laugh at the absurdities or pity the wickedness of the few sectarians whose modern prophet is Mr. Robert Owen, we have long established the principle for which the French multitude are now blindly and desperately contending. By the Poor-law of the 41st of Queen Elizabeth, the right of every English man, woman, and child to subsistence was formally recognized and established. Every destitute person has a claim upon property for such relief as will support life. Property pays the tax—and that tax is the Poor-Rate. Property in England is "common" to the poor—to an extent enforced by necessity on the one hand, and modified on the other by the interest of property in the paupers into labourers. No such right is recognized in France. The immense standing army of French pauperism has no legal claim upon property for the support of life. Hence the great social difficulty which feeds Red Republicanism with continual recruits, and turns able-bodied paupers into clamorous Communists. There never can be peace for France until this great economical question is understood both by her rulers and her people. Her vast army, of 450,000 men, relieves its pressure to some extent, but only at the cost of a new peril to France and to Europe. To the President of the Republic this question is not a new one. He studied it in the captivity and seclusion of Ham, and he knows how intimately it affects the whole fortunes of the nation that he has been called upon to govern. That question can scarcely extinguished in France, or anywhere else, we doubt; but that it may be very much reduced, we may be permitted to hope. It seems clear, by the whole experience of the last twenty years in that country, that no real and permanent tranquillity is possible until something be done to diminish its amount, and to give that portion which sha l be found inevitable, such a legal claim to relief the support of life as was fortunately established in England by our wise and far-seeing forefathers in the days of Elizabeth. If, in addition to maintaining order by the sword, Louis Napoleon and his generals will defeat the wild theories of the Communists by a plan for the diminution and relief of pauperism, there will be hope for the regeneration of France. If they cannot do this, there is, we fear, no prospect but that of a pure despotism, tempered by continual insurrections.

HEAD-QUARTERS OF GARIBALDI AT ROME.

The scene upon the front page shows the head-quarters of Garibaldi, at the Convent of San Silvestri, with specimens of his men. This is a very characteristic group by the Artist who is now at Rome sketching a large View of the City for our Journal.

The writer of a letter in the *Times*, dated June 4, states that the Romans, under Garibaldi, were not taken by surprise by the French. "For seventeen continued hours—a remarkable circumstance in Italian warfare—our people (the Italians) fought with unabated courage and determination, and a fury beyond description. The French could not succeed in placing a single piece of cannon in its proper position, so as to weaken our line of fire. At the Porta San Pancrazia, the point arrived at by the French, they could not succeed, during the whole day, in establishing more than six pieces; while one battery, under Calandrelli, did not fire less than 1200 [illegible] stroyed the Casino Valentini, which [illegible] and occupied till night, but whence they were at last dislodged [illegible]er, evidently a partisan of the Romans, reports the brother of General Oudinot to have been killed by a corporal, whose name he gives as Rinaldi; twelve Italian officers, and two of the staff of Garibaldi, are also reported killed. He concludes: "During the whole night of the 3d firing continued; and at day-break, on the 4th, Garibaldi began the attack, but the French declined it. Later, however, in the day, the enemy's works being molested by our people, he again opened fire. Our artillery is now heard beyond the Porta Pancrazia, but the enemy is further from the walls than when we were yesterday." Instances of great personal courage on the part of Garibaldi are related. Thus, in the defence of the Villa Pamfili, outside the walls, whilst the cannon along the ramparts kept up a continued fire, Garibaldi headed nearly three thousand men, rushed beyond the gates, and contested with close musketry, and often with the bayonet, every inch of the ground.

Two other Engravings illustrative of the contest will be found at page 421.

REVIEW ON WIMBLEDON-COMMON.—The 11th (Prince Albert's Own) Hussars, Colonel the Earl of Cardigan, will be inspected by his Royal Highness Prince Albert on Wednesday next, at eleven A.M., on Wimbledon-common.

METROPOLITAN CHURCH EXTENSION FUND. On Tuesday, a meeting of the friends and supporters of the St. Paul's Church Extension Fund was held at the National School-Rooms, Shaftesbury-street, Euston-square. The Marquis of Camden, K.G., presided. The report for the year 1848 showed that the exertions made on behalf of the "Fund" have been very successful. It stated that the population of the parishes was at present about 150,000, and church accommodation was only afforded to 26,200, there being thirty-two clergymen responsible for pastoral charge, five of whom are supported by the fund, and through the same source about 3000 additional sittings [illegible]. . . gratefully acknowledge the munificent donation of [illegible] by [illegible] Queen Adelaide, through the vicar, as likewise the [illegible] patronage of his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury and the Lord Bishop of London. £4585 granted for churches, sites, &c., has been distributed in the following manner:—

[illegible] Town, £[illegible]
hill, £600; St. Paul's, New Camden-town, £200; Kentish-[illegible]
annual stipend allowed to ministers amounted to £625. The [illegible]
Thomas Dale, moved, and the Hon. and Rev. Mr. Villiers seconded [illegible]
pledging the meeting to renewed exertions on behalf of the fund. [illegible]
propositions conformable to the object of the assemblage were [illegible]
a vote of thanks to the noble chairman closed the proceedings.

SILK-MILLS DESTROYED BY FIRE, NEAR MANCHESTER.—On Saturday night, the silk mills of Messrs. Williams and Gardom, adjoining Broughton-bridge, on the Irwell, near Manchester, were destroyed [illegible]

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE

The chief feature in the intelligence this week from the Republic is a pendant to the proceedings of the "Reds" in Paris on the 13th inst. The plan of the conspirators was to produce a simultaneous rising on that day in all the principal towns, such as Lyons, Bordeaux, Toulon, &c.: it was only in the first-named place, however, that anything serious occurred, but not on the appointed day, which was only marked by the assembling in the streets of crowds, headed by well-known agitators and chiefs of sections. The night was passed by the clubs called La Solidarité Républicaine and the Droits de l'Homme sitting *en permanence*.

On the morning of the 14th a part of the population of the Croix Rousse began its gathering, and having descended into the city, covered the Place de Bellecour, and blockaded the Hôtel de Ville, uttering wild cries. In the evening the chiefs of the Socialists summoned the Préfect to communicate the de-patches they insisted he had just received from Paris; but he refused, at the same time pledging his honour that he had received no such accounts as they pretended, namely, communicating the fall of the President, the overthrow of the Government, &c. The Socialists then caused to be distributed amongst the crowd a forged telegraphic despatch, to the effect that the Mountain had formed itself into a convention; that the Legislative Assembly had been dissolved; and that the President and his Ministers were under arrest at Vincennes. These tidings spread quickly through Lyons, and crowds of men traversed the city, shouting "*Vive la Convention!*" "*Vive Ledru-Rollin!*" "*A bas le Président!*" "*A bas le Pape!*" It was announced that a Triumvirate had been formed at Paris like that of Rome, and of which Ledru-Rollin, Raspail, and Barbès were the members. The crowds demanded that a red flag, crowned with a Phrygian cap of liberty, should be hoisted on the grand balcony of the Townhall.

The night passed over without any act of violence; but at five o'clock on Friday morning, the 15th, the drums of the city beat the *rappel* in the Croix Rousse. Barricades were commenced. The military present at the Veterinary School were surrounded and disarmed, and at ten o'clock the battle began. From that hour until sunset the musketry and cannonade did not cease to carry terror and death through the streets of Lyons.

The insurgents at that hour were defeated at all points.

Some details are given that appear to have lasted, and probably final effort of the anarchists in their great central hot-bed of revolution. The first successful attempt of the insurgents—the disarming of a post of 150 or 200 men, at the Ecole Vétérinaire—was effected by a trick. The soldiers had been persuaded that the Government had been overthrown, and they gave up their arms voluntarily, and partly joined the insurgents, whose number was further increased by several pupils of the Veterinary School.

The fighting commenced at the gate of the Bernardines. The 17th Regiment of the line, of which the corps of the Veterinary school formed a part, presented itself first to the fire. The insurgents, on the other hand, had thrust forward the adherents they had got in that regiment, so that many of the men fell on both sides. The object of the first assault was to disarm the post of the Bernardines, which forms the communication between Lyons and the suburb of La Croix Rousse, where the insurgents counted most partisans, the opposition of the troops on this point was, therefore, the most fatal to the insurgents. They dispersed at once, with cries of "To arms!" The tocsin was sounded, and barricades were commenced in the Grande Rue and several adjacent streets. A determined fire from the houses and roofs of houses was at the same time commenced against the soldiers occupying the barracks of the Bernardines, who replied at first with musketry and then with cannon, bearing the houses of the Grande Place and the Grande Rue.

This state of things continued till two o'clock P.M., when a column of infantry, about 2500 strong, supported by eight pieces of artillery, and headed by General Magnan, turned the hillocks of La Fourvière by the quays of the Saone, climbing the rising grounds leading to it starting from the Quai de Serni, and moving along the fortified enceinte which separates Lyons from La Croix Rousse. Having arrived on the plateau half way from the Grand Place, General Magnan stopped his column, and, having exhorted his men, commenced the attack. The column was received with a fire of musketry from the houses and the Grand Place of the Croix Rousse. This was answered by the firing of cannon from the troops. The square was then occupied, the barricades attacked, and successively carried, after considerable resistance. Several officers were killed and wounded, amongst whom the Colonel and three Captains of the 17th. At the moment that the column of General Magnan made its principal attack, a battalion of the 6th light infantry entered the Grande Rue, by the head of the Quays, and joined the other column in the middle of the Grande Rue. From that moment the Croix Rousse might be considered as occupied. The insurgents, whose mass was thus broken, took refuge in the Quarter which formed a barricade-line at the foot of a rising hill and a second lower down. At five in the evening a battalion of infantry, accompanied by a detachment of dragoons, attacked and carried them. Other solitary barricades, in diverse parts of Lyons, were carried by the troops, which occupied the city in its entire surface. On the 16th the town and suburbs were quiet, and the disarming of the disbanded mass. The disaffected portion of the people have been disarmed without difficulty. It is calculated that the insurgents lost 150 killed and wounded, and 800 prisoners; and the troops 60 killed and wounded.

When the insurgents were taken, about six o'clock in the evening, to the Hôtel de Ville, General Gemeau was there, and the soldiers cried out loudly, "*Vive le General!*" General Gemeau then answered, "Soldiers of the 17th—For some time past the army had not any reason to be satisfied with the manner in which you carried your colours; but your conduct to-day has covered you with glory; you have rehabilitated yourselves in the eyes of the country. I thank and return you thanks for your gallant conduct." The soldiers replied by renewed cheers. Three of the 17th, who had gone over to the insurgents, having been made prisoners, were immediately shot by their former comrades.

During the whole of the night after the combat Lyons was occupied militarily. The bridges were all guarded by [illegible] the Place des Terreaux, the Place de Bellecour, [illegible] the Palais de Justice, &c., were all occupied by infantry. The houses at the corners of the principal streets were held by parties of infantry. The night passed over with the utmost calm.

The news from the surrounding departments is perfectly reassuring. Marseilles, Avignon, Valence, St. Etienne, Grenoble, and Chalons are tranquil. At Vienne an attempt was made to raise barricades, but they were at once overturned, without a single shot being fired.

The funeral of the officers, sub-officers, and soldiers of the 17th Light Infantry, killed in the late insurrection at Lyons, took place on Sunday. The number of coffins were ten, being those of two Captains, one sub-lieutenant, three corporals, and some privates.

In the Legislative Assembly, on Tuesday, the following law on the suppression of clubs was passed by a majority of 373 to 151:—"Article 1. The Government is authorised, during the year following the promulgation of the present law, to interdict clubs and other public meetings calculated to compromise public security. 2. At the expiration of this delay a project of law shall be presented to the Assembly, which, definitively examining the question, shall regulate the exercise of the right of meeting. 3. The Government shall give an account to the Assembly, at the expiration of that delay, of the execution of the present law."

M. Dufaure, Minister of the Interior, explained respecting this law, that the Government was perfectly conscious of its duties as regarded [illegible] It was aware that [illegible] meetings and associations were indispensable; and he pledged himself, in its name, that real electoral meetings should experience no obstacle or harassment. But it often happened that such meetings were held under the name of electoral meetings. In that case the Government would use the powers placed in its hands by the law, and be supported in the National Assembly for its conduct.

A decree of the President of the Republic suspending six Socialist journals is issued by their editors on Saturday. Those journals were *Le Peuple*, *La République Démocratique et Sociale*, *Le Représentant du Peuple*, *Le Commerçant*, *La Réforme*, and *La Tribune*. Appended to that decree is an order of the Minister of the Interior, directing General Changarnier to establish military posts in the offices of those journals.

On this subject *La Presse* of Sunday says: "The censorship is re-established, with the difference that it is officio ably, and not officially, re-established. A communiqué of police was sent to the offices of the *National*, the *Siècle*, and the *Presse*, to apprise those journals that, if they persisted in repeating their ideas on the interpretation by the majority of the 51st and 54th articles of the Constitution, the suppression of the Censorship would be consummated. On the subject, would authorise the sequestration of those journals. We submit to force, but we wish the public to know that our pen is no longer free."

General Donadieu, who filled a prominent part in affairs under Louis XVIII and Charles X., died in Paris, on Monday last, of cholera. General Pont-le-Roy died in Paris on the same day, in the 80th year of his age.

Madame Cavaignac, the mother of the General, died on Tuesday night of the cholera. She was of advanced age, and was the widow of the celebrated Conventionalist of that name.

The funeral service to the memory of the late Marshal Bugeaud was celebrated with great pomp, at ten o'clock on Tuesday morning, in the Church of St. Louis of the Invalides.

It is stated that Ledru-Rollin has escaped to this country *vid* Ostend.

The Abbé Faloutt, private secretary to the Cardinal Antonelli, has arrived in Paris from Gaeta. He is said to be the bearer of important despatches for the French Government, as also of an autograph letter from his Holiness to Louis Napoleon, expressive of his regret of the bombardment of Rome. He had a long interview with the President and his Ministers on Tuesday evening.

The cholera has been for the last few days slowly diminishing, but the number of new cases is still sufficiently great to cause alarm.

Among those on the recent decease of Mdme. Catalani, another artist of European fame, it has just been carried off by the disease in Paris—Frederick Kalkbrenner, who died last week, just as he had completed a work upon which he had been engaged for some time past. The deceased was on the point of setting out for Italy, for the re-establishment of his health. Bandera, the celebrated professor of singing at the Opera [illegible] since, which post he had filled for 20 years, has also been added to the list of victims.

ITALIAN STATES.

ROME.—In the early part of the week accounts reached us, and that Rome had been entered by the French, through the breach which they had effected with their cannon. That news has not been, but, from the authentic information that is published, it is evident that though the announcement was premature, the entrance of the besiegers could not be delayed many days. Much consternation, it was said, prevailed within the city, and the store of ammunition within the walls was becoming exhausted. A decree was published on the 10th, forbidding the Romans, under the severest penalties, to express their opinions on passing events; and a list of suspicious persons, denounced to public vengeance, having been drawn up by the clubs, the Triumvirs issued provocations, in which they say:—"The people will disdain the advice suggested by fear, as well as the inspirations of vengeance. The Government, conscious of the affection of the people, watches the machinations of both, and will act with energy against the propagators of alarming reports, and those who recommend recourse to illegal and perilous measures: against the first, not because it dreads the influence of cowardly advice, but because such advice and rumours are an insult to a brave people; against the latter, because anarchy is as fatal as fear to a noble cause, and because it is of importance to preserve the Republican banner free, not only from foreign insult but also from that of all stain and mockery. The Republic is strong and holy. The defenders of the walls of Rome are remarkable both for valour and virtue. Let all good citizens denounce to the Government the propagators of sinister news

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY.

Lord FORTMAN brought up the report of the committee on the Landlord and Tenant Bill, recommending that the bill should not be proceeded with further in the present session.

Lord BEAUMONT, in answer to Lord Brougham, replied that the commission on coal property had made considerable progress, and he hoped they would soon terminate their labours, and that the result would be satisfactory. He could not promise that the report would be presented during this session, but he hoped it would be ready soon after the prorogation of Parliament.

LEASEHOLD TENURE (IRELAND).

Lord CAMPBELL moved the third reading of the Leasehold Tenure of Lands (Ireland) Bill, explaining that the clauses had been so altered as to give full compensation to lessees and reversioners, and to retain the power as regarded the Irish Society to arbitrate between their lessees and sub-lessees.

Lord DUNSANDLE moved that the bill be read a third time that day six months.

The Earl of Wicklow, the Marquis of Donegal, Lord Stanley, and the Earl of Devon opposed the bill, which was supported by the Marquis of Lansdowne and Lord Brougham.

At the suggestion of Lord LYNDHURST, words were inserted, enacting that compensation for losses should be estimated according to the marketable value of the time.

On a division, the third reading was carried by a majority of 3, the numbers being 38 to 35—and the bill passed.

PASSENGERS BILL.

Earl GREY moved the second reading of the Passengers Bill, proposing to enact, as an amendment on the existing law, that carrying not more than two passengers for each ton should include the crew; that means of ventilation should be provided; and that there should be an increase in the dietary from a pound to a pound and a half of flour, and an allowance of tea and sugar.

VENTILATION OF MINES

On the motion of Lord WHARNCLIFFE, after a few words from the Earl of CARLISLE, a select committee was appointed to inquire into the best means of preventing the occurrence of accidents in coal-mines.

Lord MONTEAGLE presented the report of the committee on the audit of railway accounts, stating that, in the course of the week, he hoped to be able to bring in a bill to provide for the permanent and effectual auditing of the accounts of railways throughout the kingdom.—Adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

COUNTY COURTS.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL gave notice that he would, next week, move for leave to bring in a bill to amend the Act for the Recovery of Small Debts, in which a clause with respect to the Palace Court would be introduced.

CHARTIST PRISONERS.

Sir G. GREY, at the instance of Mr. F. O'Connor, explained certain circumstances in connexion with the case of the Chartist prisoner Ernest Jones, stating that the refusal to send a letter from him was, because the privileges of sending a letter was limited to these misdemeanants to once in three months

Mr. F. O'CONNOR.—Then, if a prisoner wrote a letter, and afterwards received unjustifiable treatment, he would have no means of making a complaint in writing until three months had expired?

Sir G. GREY.—Not so; he had the power of sending a statement to the Secretary of State at any time.

Mr. HINDLEY complained that the political prisoners in Lancashire were required to wear masks on certain occasions, which was very offensive to their feelings.

Sir G. GREY presumed the prisoners referred to were those who were transported for life for having conspired against the Constitution and the Government; they were only subjected to the general regulations of the prison, as imposed by the visiting justices, and he could not recommend her Majesty to exercise any interference on their behalf.

Mr ROEBUCK thought these prison regulations ought to be laid on the table, in order to show by whose authority it was this wearing of masks was originated.

Sir G. GREY replied that all prison regulations must be sanctioned by the Home Secretary, but this was not one of a recent character. The masks were only worn on occasions when the prisoners would otherwise have an opportunity of seeing each other.

THE ARCTIC EXPEDITION

Admiral DUNDAS, in answer to interrogatories from Mr. Anstey, stated that the whole of the documents and papers referring to the arctic expeditions would be placed at the disposal of the American Commodore who was going in search of Sir J. Franklin

THE IRISH STATE PRISONERS.

On the order of the day for the second reading of the Transportation for Treason (Ireland) Bill, being read,

Mr. NAPIER rose to present a petition from W. S. O'Brien, F. T. Meagher, B. M'Manus, and P. O'Donohoe.

Lord G. BENTINCK interrupted, and submitted to the Speaker, inasmuch as the names appended to this petition were the names of persons who had been convicted of high treason, whether it could be received.

The SPEAKER did not remember any occasion when a petition of this kind had been refused

Mr. NAPIER was about to read the petition, when

Mr. DISRAELI rose to ask a question touching the cries of "Order" and "Chair"

Mr. ROCHE rose to order, and submitted whether, as the Speaker had decided that the petition should be read, that decision should not be final.

The SPEAKER intimated that he had only pronounced an opinion; the House would decide a question of this kind for itself

Mr. DISRAELI should not have interposed if he had understood that the Speaker entertained the question. The subject was one of so much importance that he thought notice ought to have been given of the intention to present this petition.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL believed that a petition had been received a few days ago from the same persons, but without attracting the notice of the House. He had consulted various lawyers, who all concurred that it would be laying down a serious precedent if the petition were received.

Sir G. GREY was bound, in justice to Mr. Monsell, who presented the former petition, to state that the hon. member had given him notice of presenting it; and if blame was due it rested with him (Sir G. Grey) for not adverting to the fact that it might be objectionable to receive a petition from attainted traitors.

Mr. NAPIER had only received the petition that day, and had communicated the fact to the Attorney-General and the Home Secretary He considered that it would be inconsistent with the spirit of the constitution if these men were not allowed to be heard by counsel at the bar.

Sir F TRENCHER suggested the postponement of the presentation of the petition, there appeared to be no precedent for presenting it, and therefore it was desirable that time for consideration should be afforded

Mr. ANSTEY assigned various legal reasons why the petition should be received.

Sir M. FEAZ thought the specialty of the case would warrant the House in receiving the petition. The preamble of the bill recited that doubts existed as to the power of the Crown to commute a sentence for high treason in Ireland, and therefore the intervention of Parliament was necessary to remove those doubts Under these circumstances he thought it would be hard, whether the parties were convicted or not, to say that they were precluded from approaching the House and praying that the bill might not pass into a law.

Lord J. RUSSELL was disposed, after the arguments which had been urged and as they were not affirming the proposition that every attainted traitor ough to have the right of approaching that House, to relinquish his opposition to the reception of the petition.

The petition was then read, which, after stating the several circumstances connected with their conviction, and the fact that it was proposed to commute the sentence of death into transportation, which they had been advised it was not competent for the Crown to do against their own consent, the petitioners prayed the House not to sanction the bill which was brought in for that purpose, and that they might be heard by counsel at the bar of the House against it. It was then ordered to lie on the table.

Sir G. GREY, in reply to Mr. Anstey, stated that no warrant or instrument commuting the sentence had actually passed the Great Seal. The prisoners, therefore, were in the same position in which they stood after the writ of error had been decided by the House of Lords, and were liable to have the original sentence of the court carried into execution against them. The object of the bill was to remove all doubt as to the power of her Majesty to commute the sentence of death for high treason in Ireland into transportation for life or a term of years.

The order of the day having been read,

Mr. NAPIER moved, as an amendment, that counsel against the bill be heard at the bar

Mr. J. O'CONNELL [illegible]

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL entered into an argument to show that there was no real ground for doubt upon the subject; but doubts having arisen, the best course that could have been taken was, to submit a bill to the Legislature for their removal

Mr. ANSTEY opposed the bill, and intimated his intention of throwing every constitutional impediment in its way.

Sir JAMES GRAHAM said he had no doubt but that the Queen had the power to commute the sentence; but as doubts had arisen in certain quarters, and as the bill had been submitted to remove these doubts, he had no alternative but to support it.

Mr. ROEBUCK, who got up a long time between himself and Mr. Grattan, followed in support of the bill. He would sooner hang the prisoners than suffer them to escape by the means to which they had resorted to elude all punishment.

Mr. GRATTAN opposed the bill, as did also Mr. O'FLAHERTY.

On House divided, and the numbers were—For the amendment, 31; against it, 178: majority against, 147

The question was then upon the second reading of the bill.

Mr. ANSTEY thereupon moved the adjournment of the debate

After some fair but conversation, the House divided, and the numbers were—For the adjournment, 9; against it, 196: majority against, 186.

The question being again upon the second reading, a somewhat acrimonious discussion arose, in which Mr. Reynolds, Mr. Roebuck, Mr. Dillon Browne, and Mr. Lawless took the chief part; after which the House again divided, and the numbers were—For the second reading, 175; against it, 19: majority for, [illegible]

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL obtained leave to bring in a bill for the more speedy trial and punishment of juvenile offenders.

The Select Committee on debts due from foreign Governments to this country was nominated.—Adjourned at a quarter-past one o'clock

HOUSE OF LORDS.—TUESDAY.

REBELLION LOSSES COMPENSATION CANADA.

Lord BROUGHAM brought under consideration the affairs of Canada, and submitted to their Lordships the following resolutions:—"That by an Act passed in the Parliament of Canada, intituled 'An Act to provide for the indemnification of parties in Lower Canada whose property was destroyed during the rebellion in the years 1837 and 1838,' no security is afforded against compensation for losses sustained in Canada in 1837 being given to persons engaged in the said rebellion. That it is just and necessary, either by recommending a further and amending bill to the Legislature of Canada, or by such other means as may be effectual, to provide security against any compensation for losses sustained in the said rebellion being given to persons engaged in, or having aided or abetted, the same." The noble and learned Lord gave a succinct history of Upper and Lower Canada, pointing out the unswerving loyalty in good and bad fortune of the British population of Upper Canada, and noticing the more or less reluctant obedience of the French population of the Lower Province. He gave a rapid sketch of the rebellion of 1837-38, and brought down his narrative to the time when the Rebellion Losses Bill was introduced. He denounced the impolicy of the Colonial Government in giving a premium to rebellion, by appointing to the highest offices those persons who had been engaged in seditious practices He ridiculed the notion of applying what was the so-called "responsible government" to a colony. In the mother-country the Crown and the two Houses of Parliament together appointed the Ministry; but it was the crudest theory ever conceived to suppose that the Assembly of a colony should absolutely dictate to the Government, and that the Government should be the mere instrument, the puppet, and the tool of that Assembly. The folly of asserting that, in matters of an Imperial nature, in matters that touched the sovereignty of the mother country, or the tie that knits it with its dependencies, was passing description. The noble and learned Lord fortified his opinion on the absurdity of this theory of responsible government, as applied to a colony, by quoting similar sentiments expressed by Lord J. Russell in a despatch to Lord Sydenham. The noble and learned Lord then proceeded to trace the origin and rise and the course of the Rebellion Losses Bill. It had been said that this bill was never meant to give compensation to rebels. He denied that assertion, and he referred to the very words of the original bill as proof conclusive that such was the intention of the framers of the bill. It had also been said that the bill followed the precedent of that for Upper Canada. He denied that also, and boldly asserted that there was no analogy between the two measures. He did not ask their Lordships to recommend the refusal of the Royal assent to the bill; he only asked them to take care that the enactment should be made clear, intelligible, and strict in its terms, that its errors and blunders should be corrected, that such exception as would effectually exclude rebels from receiving indemnity under it should be added; in short, to declare that the Royal assent should be suspended. The noble and learned Lord reminded their Lordships that they were on the eve of a great struggle in North America. If America should prove to be the first Republic without cohesion that ever existed, and the first Democratic power without the lust of dominion, it would, indeed, be wonderful, and almost a miracle. He believed that America counted every day an age until she should hear of the passing of this bill, and of our fatal plunge into the gulf that this measure opened to us.

The Earl GREY was at a loss to know what great public object or interest it was the intention of Lord Brougham to promote by his motion. He had given no explanation how his resolution would facilitate the harmonious and prosperous government of Canada under the authority of the British Crown. He had spoken for two hours and three-quarters, and had given an historical review of the Canadas. That historical review he (Lord Grey) was prepared to maintain was altogether erroneous. The noble Earl referred to the conciliatory policy pursued by Lord Chatham towards the Scotch Highlanders after 1745, and to the policy adopted by Henri Quatre of France after his accession, as proofs of the wisdom of that policy. With respect to the motion submitted by Lord Brougham, he did not think that, should their Lordships resolve to take any steps in the matter, a resolution was the proper course. An address to the Crown would be the only fair mode of proceeding. The noble Earl stated that the Indemnity Bill for Lower Canada followed precisely the principle and precedent of the Upper Canada Compensation Act; and that, by the terms of the bill, all persons who had sustained losses in consequence of participating in acts of treason would be excluded from receiving compensation. In calling on their Lordships to reject the resolutions laid before them, he did so on the simple ground that they were not, on that occasion, justified in interfering with a measure passed by the Legislature of Canada, and approved of by two-thirds of the representatives of the people of that province.

Lord LYNDHURST said, that though he had not been in the habit recently of taking any share in the debates of the House, yet, upon this occasion, as a sworn adviser of the CROWN, he felt it to be his duty to express his total disapprobation of the measure under consideration. This was a case in which no colony would be Imperial Parliament was bound to interfere, the object of the bill being to reward and compensate persons who had been actively involved in the rebellion. The noble and learned Lord then adverted to the late rebellion in Ireland, and asked their Lordships what they would think of it, should her Majesty's pardon be hereafter extended to Mr. W. S. O'Brien and his fellow-traitors, and should by some strange chance of circumstances, Mr. O'Brien subsequently become a member of the Government, if he should thereupon bring in a bill to compensate himself and his friends for the losses they had sustained in a rebellion which they had themselves fomented?

Lord CAMPBELL observed that the noble and learned Lord appeared to him to be so much overcome by imaginary terrors, respecting the loss of Canada, that he came wholly blind to the real dangers likely to ensue should the bill be disallowed. Such a proceeding, instead of throwing oil on the troubled waters, would only give rise to a renewed agitation which would be fatal to the peace of the colony. In conclusion, the noble Lord expressed a hope that their Lordships would reject the motion.

The Earl of STANLEY examined the legislative proceedings in reference to the Rebellion Losses Bill, and contended that the whole course of these discussions indicated that it was the intention of the Governor of Lord Elgin to compensate traitors engaged in overt acts of rebellion, and to deprecate inquiry. The question for their Lordships to decide was, whether they would acquiesce in the declaration that such a bill as this did not affect the honour or dignity of the Crown that it did not insult every loyal inhabitant in the province.

The Earl of St. GERMANS opposed the motion.

The Marquis of LANSDOWNE said that, having granted to Canada the benefits of a constitutional government, this was the first time that our sincerity was tested, and therefore he urged on their Lordships the necessity of abstaining from interference. It was not a question of the principle involved in the bill that was in dispute, but its details, and by this interposition their Lordships would be placing themselves, as it were, in communities with the Canadian Legislature. Should their Lordships agree to the motion submitted to them, they would place themselves in direct opposition to the Imperial House of Commons, to the Colonial House of Assembly, and to the Governor-General appointed.

Their Lordships divided —For Lord Brougham's motion Contents, present, 34; proxies, 42—96. Non-contents, present, 76; proxies, 38—98. Majority against the resolutions, 3.—Adjourned at half-past two o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY.

VANCOUVER'S ISLAND.

The Earl of LINCOLN moved that an humble address be presented to her Majesty, setting forth that this House has taken into consideration the papers which her Majesty has graciously communicated to be presented in regard to the grant of Vancouver's Island by Royal charter to the Hudson's Bay Company, and is of opinion that it is ill adapted for superintending the establishment of any colony founded upon principles of political or commercial freedom. That it also appears from the papers before mentioned that the means adopted by the Secretary of State to ascertain "that the acceptance by the company or such a grant would be consistent with their Charter of Incorporation" were insufficient. That this House accordingly prays her Majesty to be graciously pleased to direct that such measures as shall appear to her Majesty most suitable may be adopted to ascertain whether, by the charter in question, a grant of the land could be made in the manner of the powers which it purports to convey. The noble Lord contended that, in whatever instances colonization was attempted by means of public companies, the experiment had failed. Without casting any imputation against the Hudson's Bay Company for the manner in which it had conducted the affairs for the management of which it was constituted, he was compelled to say that it was not calculated to carry out an efficient system of colonization. The noble Lord described the arbitrary authority exercised by the company.

Mr. HAWES seconded the motion, and expressed his opinion that the head of the Government was deserving of a vote of censure for his conduct in reference to this company.

Mr. HAWES rose to address the House, but an hon. member remarked that there were not forty members present. A "count out" was the consequence, at half-past eight o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—WEDNESDAY.

The House sat from noon to six o'clock

TUESDAY NIGHT'S COUNT-OUT.

Lord LINCOLN complained of the count-out of the preceding evening, on his motion relative to Vancouver's Island; and charged the Government with having, by their officials, taken active and open steps to prevent the debate from proceeding. He announced his determination to renew his motion on the first supply night.

Mr. TUFNELL denied that he had taken any step to procure a count-out. He had himself been obliged to save the House on account of its inattendance.

Lord LINCOLN did not accuse the hon. member; his charge was made against Lord Marcus Hill, one of the whippers-in of the Government, but who on this occasion was the whipper-in [illegible]

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL [illegible] count-out was, in all probability attributable to the [illegible] ough of the noble Lord. At all events it was remarkable that there were only seven members on his (Lord [illegible]) side of the House when the count-out took place, whereas there were thirty members on the Ministerial benches. The noble Lord's own friends, therefore, were more to blame, if blame there was, than his political opponents.

Mr. LABOUCHERE and Mr. HAWES denied that the Government had the slightest desire to avoid a discussion on the noble Lord's motion.

Mr. GLADSTONE and Lord LINCOLN reiterated the charge against Lord Marcus Hill, and asserted that he had taken open steps to put a stop to the debate.

Lord M. HILL, who had been absent during the preceding conversation, but who had just entered the House, declared that he had not taken any open steps; but he admitted that he knew that a friend of his intended to count out, and he did not think it his duty to prevent him

Lord LINCOLN asked if the noble Lord had not stopped a member at the door and prevented him from entering.

Lord M. HILL said he might have done so, but he did not call that taking "open steps."

Mr. V. SMITH taunted Lord Lincoln with the want of friends. If he had them, and if they took an interest in the motion, it was their business to remain, and not to desert him

Mr. HUME considered that the House should not proceed with any public business unless at least 200 members were present.

The subject then dropped.

MARRIAGE WITH A DECEASED WIFE'S SISTER.

The adjourned debate on the second reading of the Marriage Bill, and Sir J. Inglis's amendment, was resumed by Mr. NAPIER, who, at great length, discussed the whole question, and opposed the bill. The hon. and [illegible] maintained that it was the duty of those who opposed this bill [illegible] the prohibition of marriage with the sister of a deceased [illegible] by the Levitical law, that the restriction was not warranted by the tenets of Christianity, and that the general interests of society would be more advanced by the passing of this bill than by the maintenance of the restriction. He denied that any of those propositions had been or could be proved, and therefore he called on the House to reject the motion.

The Lord ADVOCATE spoke in favour of the bill

Mr. GLADSTONE opposed it, in a speech of considerable length

Mr. J. S. WORTLEY replied.

The House divided a few minutes before six o'clock.—For the second reading of the bill, 177; against it, 143: majority, 34.

The bill was then read a second time.—Adjourned.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—THURSDAY.

The Sheep-Stealing (Ireland) Bill, the Passengers Bill, and the Grand Jury Cess (Ireland) Bill passed each through committee, and were ordered to be read a third time.

The Highways (Annual Returns) Bill was read a third time, and passed

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY.

Mr. DISRAELI appealed to the noble Lord at the head of the Government to give him one of the days at the Minister's disposal for the discussion of his motion on the state of the country.

Lord J. RUSSELL granted Monday, July the 2d, for the purpose of the hon. gentleman.

NAVAL AND MILITARY SURGEONS.

Sir DE LACY EVANS brought forward the claims of the medical officers of the army and navy to military rewards and distinctions.

Mr. HUME having seconded the motion,

Lord J. RUSSELL concurred in the general objects of the motion, but wished to consult the Commander-in-Chief, the Secretary of State, and the Secretary at War, before deciding whether those objects, in whole or in part, could be carried into execution. He hoped the motion would not be pressed; but, if pressed, he should meet it by moving the previous question.

After a short discussion, the motion was ultimately withdrawn.

NATIONAL POOR-RATE

Lord NUGENT moved for the appointment of a select committee to inquire into the practicability of charging the maintenance of the destitute poor of England and Wales on the general revenue of the country.

Mr. BAINES, on the part of the Government, refused to accede to the motion, lest the appointment of a committee should lead to the belief that a national rate would be adopted

The motion was negatived without a division.

NATIONAL EDUCATION (IRELAND).

Mr. HAMILTON moved an address to her Majesty, praying that she will be graciously pleased to direct that such a modification of the system of national education in Ireland may be made as may remove the conscientious objections which a large proportion of the clergy and laity of the Established Church entertain to that system as at present carried into operation; or otherwise that means may be taken to enable those of the clergy and laity of the Established Church who entertain such conscientious objections to extend the blessings of scriptural education in Ireland.

Sir W. SOMERVILLE objected to the motion, because, let the hon. gentleman present the question to the House as he liked, it amounted to nothing less than the abolition of the present admirable system of National education in Ireland, and he should therefore ask the House to reject the proposition of his hon. friend. The present system was gradually winning its way, and extending itself; and he believed he was justified in saying that it was approved of by a large majority of the Protestants of Ireland generally, though not, perhaps, by a majority of a Protestants of the Established Church.

After some discussion, the motion was negatived by a majority of 162 to 102.—Adjourned at quarter to two o'clock.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS RECENTLY DECEASED.

THE RIGHT HON. SIR CHARLES RICHARD VAUGHAN, KT., G.C.H.

Sir CHARLES VAUGHAN, whose death was lately announced, was fourth son of Mr. John Vaughan, a physician of considerable practice at Leicester. His mother, Hester Smalley, was grand-daughter of Sir Richard Halford, Bart., and cousin of the last Baronet of that family, Sir Charles Halford, who died in 1780. Sir Charles Halford, who was the distinguished friend of Sir Henry Halford, was originally designed for the medical profession, and took the degree of M.B. at Oxford, where he obtained a travelling fellowship on the Radcliffe foundation, and he had made the tour of Italy, the latter part of his life, to visit many countries in Europe and Asia. In 1809 he acted as Private Secretary, in the Foreign Office, in 1810, became Secretary of Legation in Spain; in 1820, was appointed Secretary of Embassy at Berlin; in 1824, Minister Plenipotentiary to the States of Switzerland; and in 1826, having been sworn a member of the Privy Council, was constituted Envoy Extraordinary to the United States of America.

In 1837, Sir Charles was selected to undertake a special mission to Constantinople, as Ambassador Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, to supply the place of Lord Ponsonby during his absence on leave, but did not proceed further than Malta, when he learned that Lord Ponsonby had determined to remain at the Porte

The right hon gentleman was equally successful in public and private life in concluding the good opinion of those with whom he came in contact. Besides Sir Henry Halford, Sir Charles had three other brothers, all now deceased; viz. Sir John Vaughan, one of the judges of the Common Pleas; the Rev. Peter Vaughan, D.D., Dean of Chester; and the Rev. Edward Vaughan, Vicar of St. Martin's, Leicester.

VICE-ADMIRAL HENRY HILL.

This gallant officer was a younger son of Lieutenant-Colonel Hill, of St. Bonifacs, Isle of Wight, Lieutenant-Governor of Berwick, by Elizabeth, his wife, daughter of John Popham, Esq., of Rusley, in Wilts, who was grandson of Alexander Popham, of Littlecott, M.P. for the county of Somerset, and one of Cromwell's Upper House. Mr. Henry Hill entered the Royal Navy on board the *Venus*, under the Hon. Richard Strachan, in 1787, and served in the East Indies, in active co-operation with the army, against Tippoo Saib, and, as Midshipman of the *Phœnix*, in the action with *La Resolu*, in 1791. He was subsequently under the auspices of Sir John Jervis, who appointed him Lieutenant of the *Zebra*, under the command of Captain Nagle, in 1794, and while in that ship he was engaged in the exploits of storming Fort Royal, Martinique, St. Lucia, and Guadaloupe, in 1794. For the first of these actions he was to have been promoted, being, at the time, senior officer of those who took part in it. During the civil war in the island of St. Vincent, in 1795, he was severely wounded, in leading the storming party at Dorchester Hill, and received the thanks of the House of Assembly for his gallantry. In 1797 he was promoted to the rank of Commander, and commanded the *Gorgon* and *Megæra*, in the Mediterranean and Channel fleet. He obtained his post rank in January, 1801.

During the war, he served in command of the *Princess Royal*, *Fairy*, *Camelia*, *Orpheus*, *Agincourt*, and *Naiad*. In 1826 he was appointed to the *Superb*, and subsequently to the *Melville*, which ship he commanded till 1829. He became Rear-Admiral in 1830, and Vice-Admiral in 1841. In addition to a good share for wounds, a good service pension was awarded him in 1844.

Admiral Hill married, first, Anne, daughter of the Rev. James Worsley, of Gatcomb; and, secondly, Caroline, daughter of James Bettesworth, Esq., of Ryde, and had issue by both marriages.

HENRY EARL OF THANET

In addition to the obituary notice of this nobleman which appeared in our last Number, we may state that his Lordship was descended from one of the most ancient and illustrious families in the kingdom. He traced his pedigree to Sir Lewis de Tufton, one of the commanders of the Saxon cavalry at the battle of Hastings; and like other representatives of the great houses of Clifford and Veteripont, his Royal descent can be well attested as far back as Rolo, grandfather of William the Conqueror. The ancient dignity of Hereditary High Sheriff of Westmoreland, which had passed lineally through the Veteriponts, Cliffords, and Tuftons, was still held by the late Earl.

[illegible]

A Correspondent ("Truth") states, in explanation of a passage in our notice of the late Mr. Fielden, last week, that, so far from his having any idea of retiring from Parliament, he announced on the hustings, at the last election, his determination to offer himself again as a candidate at the first vacancy that should occur for the borough of Oldham.

An address of condolence to Mrs. Fielden, on the death of her humane and philanthropic husband, the late Mr. J. Fielden, of Centre Vale, formerly M.P. for Oldham, is about to be presented by the Lancashire Short Time Committee. The address is beautifully written on vellum, and will be elegantly mounted.

[illegible] A meeting was held at Leicester, on Saturday, for the purpose of agreeing to an address to be presented to the Duke of Rutland, on attaining the fiftieth year of his Lieutenancy of Leicestershire; and for the purpose of deciding on the appropriation of upwards of £1400, which had been subscribed for a "Rutland Testimonial." A congratulatory address having been agreed to, it was further resolved, "That a bronze statue of the Duke of Rutland, on a granite pedestal, be erected in the market-place, Leicester, provided a site can be procured for the same."

MONTAGNARDS AT THE CONSERVATOIRE DES ARTS ET METIERS.

IN our Journal of last week we briefly described the scene of commotion which Paris presented on Wednesday. By the activity of our Artists stationed there, we are now enabled to illustrate some of the leading incidents of the abortive attempt once more to plunge the capital into the horrors of insurrection.

THE CONSERVATOIRE

First is the scene of the meeting of the Montagnards attempting to take possession of the Conservatoire des Arts et Metiers. At about twelve o'clock they proceeded from the Palais National, cloth, in their insignia as representatives, and accompanied by the artillery of the National Guard, to the Conservatoire, and there established themselves *en permanence*, with the object of forming a Convention in the event of the Government being upset. Even the Cabinet had been named, so as to be ready to enter on their functions without delay. The ill success of the demonstration, of course, upset all their plans.

The Conservatoire was surrounded by a large body of troops from an early hour, but so placed that the Mountain knew nothing of the fact. During their deliberations, they were gradually and impenetrably hemmed in; and, when an entrance was made by the 24th of the Line, the members of the Mountain, who were said to have amounted to upwards of one hundred, with difficulty made their escape by jumping through windows into the garden, with the exception of those who were arrested. Rumours were afloat that Ledru Rollin had been arrested, and had escaped, but this is not confirmed. It is said his hat was found on the table, with three others, and the forage cap of Sergeant Ratier.

It is stated that the plan of the insurgents was the same as that acted upon in

GENERAL CHANGARNIER DISPERSING THE INSURGENTS AT THE CORNER OF THE RUE DE LA PAIX.

DESTRUCTION OF THE PRINTING-PRESSES, &c., AT THE OFFICE OF M. BOULE.

1834, when the insurrection broke out in the quarter of the Conservatoire, and that their object was to take possession of the church of St. Mary, and there barricade themselves.

Sixty of the artillerymen of Guinard, who accompanied the representatives to the Conservatoire, were arrested, and the entire corps has been dissolved.

At half-past four o'clock P M. Pierre Bonaparte showed himself at the head of the 24th of the Line, and marched on the Conservatoire.

GENERAL CHANGARNIER AND TROOPS.

In the next scene we have General Changarnier at the head of the troops, at the corner of the Rue de la Paix, looking towards the Boulevards. The details are as follows:—

At three o'clock General Changarnier, at the head of a numerous staff and escort, rode along the immense line of troops, and as he returned from the Faubourg du Temple he was received, both by the troops and the well-dressed people in the streets and at the windows, with the greatest possible enthusiasm. On his arrival at the corner of the Rue Richelieu, a man in a blouse made an attempt to get close to him, but was prevented by two of the police, who instantly seized him. Changarnier, as he rode along, harangued the people, the National Guards, and the troops various times, and each address was responded to with the loudest acclamations. As the troops marched along, large groups of men in blouses continued to shout: '*Vive la Constitution!*' '*Vive la République!*' General Changarnier rode up and down the Boulevards from the Faubourg du Temple to the Madeleine three times. As he passed in the former direction the second time he gave an order to an aide-de-camp, who conveyed it to the commanding officers of three or four regiments, who were drawn up in the same place. Simultaneously each man loaded and primed his piece, and for a moment it was believed that the space between the Chaussée d'Antin and the Rue Montmartre was about to become the theatre of a sanguinary conflict. This, however, did not turn out to be the case. The moment the men had done loading, the order to march was given, and the vast body moved slowly and steadily towards the Porte St. Martin and St. Denis. While they were loading, a shot was fired somewhere between the Rue Riche lieu and Rue Vivienne, very near the spot where General Changarnier was at that moment standing. It was said by some that it was aimed at him; by others, that it went off by accident while a soldier was loading his piece. Three or four shots had, however, been fired about an hour previous; and one of the bystanders in the street was killed. It is very probable that they were fired with the same intention as the famous shots fired on the Boulevard des Capucins on the night of the 23d of February, for the purpose of hurrying on the conflict. If so, it has not been followed with the same results, at all events up to the present moment.

SCENE AT M. BOULE'S PRINTING OFFICE.

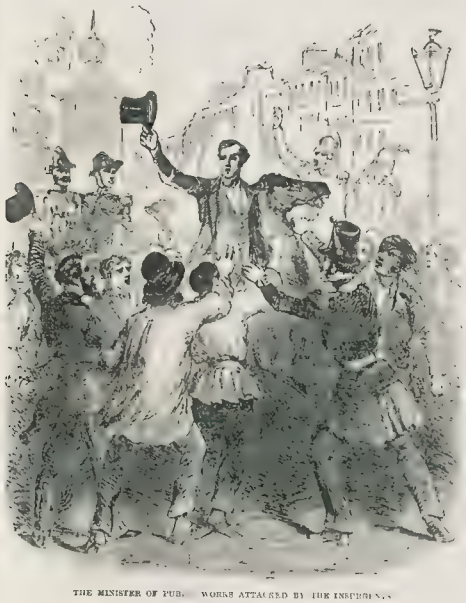
M. Boulé is the printer of five journals. His printing-office consists of three floors, communicating with each other. On Wednesday, a party of National Guards, armed, some with their guns, proceeded to the office, and there ensued the scene represented in our Illustration. In the background, a door open shows a troop of soldiers. There were only National Guards in the office, the Chasseurs de Vincennes being left in the yard and streets.

This affair has given rise to much discussion. On Monday, in the Chamber, General Gourgaud denied that the 1st legion of the National Guard had violated the sanctity of any premises whatever, adding that the National Guard had stood by to protect a *Commissaire de Police* in the exercise of his duties.

As it is not in the duty of a *Commissaire de Police* to break presses and scatter types, &c., it became necessary to explain General Gourgaud's words; and, accordingly, M. Odilon Barrot got up and said that the state of siege, certainly, was a stringent measure, but it was constitutional, and it had been found necessary to provide in the Constitution for such contingencies as that of a minority taking up arms against the law. M. Barrot proceeded, amid great interruption, saying that the minority had risen and declared war against the Constitution, put the majority *hors de la loi*, and now, forsooth, it came and complained of measures which were but reprisals. However, he could tell them that no printing-presses had been broken, and he would remind the Assembly, that, in June last, the 1st legion had lost 300 men in the insurrection, whilst endeavouring to defend the cause of order.

The editors, managers, and compositors of the *Peuple* have addressed a letter to the *Républque*, contradicting the statements made by General Gourgaud in the Tribune of the National Assembly. They deny that violence had to be employed to effect an entrance into their offices on the 13th, or that the damage done could be considered as accidental; or that the printers of the offices of M. Boulé used insulting language; or that 150 persons were arrested in the evening in that house; they admit, however, that the next day 50 workmen were taken into c.

In the left of the sketch a National Guard is threatening with his sword a pressman, whom he holds with his left hand the man had just before told the



THE MINISTER OF PUBLIC WORKS ATTACKED BY THE INSURGENTS

ARREST OF M. SUCHET.

Guard to take care lost a piece of iron might fall upon his leg; adding, "Mind, sir, this iron is more dangerous than your weapon." This was mistaken for a threat on the part of the pressman, and hence the struggle our Artist has depicted, from information furnished to him on the spot.

ATTACK ON THE MINISTER OF PUBLIC WORKS.

In the the Illustration is the attack by the insurgents on the Minister of Public Works, the particulars of which are as—If appears that when intimation was received of the assemblage of the people and National Guards that took place in accordance with the summons issued to that effect by the Socialists and the members of the Mountain of the Chateau d'Eau, M. Lacrosse, Minister of Public Works, presented himself on the spot on horseback, accompanied by two officers of the S aff and two Republican Guards. He addressed the crowd, which then might amount to about 14,000 or 15,000 persons, including from 1500 to 2000 National Guards without arms. He used every argument he could to induce them to disperse quietly and without violating the law. Whatever effect might have been produced by his words on the mass of his listeners, certain officers of the National Guards did their utmost to destroy it. They urged the mob in every possible manner, and at length their violence was carried to such a pitch, that the life of the Minister seemed likely to pay the forfeit of his boldness. He was seized, separated from the officers who had accompanied him, and menaced [illegible] shouted "*Vive la Constitution!*" and "*Vive la République Romaine!*" The Minister held firm to the last, kept his hat on his head, and refused to join in the cry. He was torn from his horse, his clothes rent to tatters, and in all probability he would have been murdered but for the interference of M. Edmond Arago, who, in fact, was at the head of the assemblage. By his exertions M. Lacrosse was rescued from the hands of the mob, and enabled to quit the spot.

ARREST OF M. SUCHET

Mention of this arrest was thus made in the Chamber on Wednesday, when the President informed the Assembly that M. Suchet du Var had been arrested, and demanded whether the arrest would be authorsed by the Assembly. He and other members of the Mountain had held a meeting at the Conservatoire des Arts et Métiers, and had gone to invite the National Guard to join them After some discussion, M. Napoleon Bonaparte proposed that M. Suchet du Var should be heard in the Assembly. The motion was rejected by 398 votes to 87. The Assembly then adjourned, at 9 o'clock, till 10, to continue the discussion on the arrest of M. Suchet du Var. The sitting was resumed at half-past ten o'clock, when the arrest of M. Suchet was authorised, it also that of Messrs. Deville, Margne, Damlle, Pilhs, Bach, Vautier, and Farguier Fayolle, representatives, who had been arrested

M. Suchet was arrested by the Mayor and a body of troops: as he was conveyed through the streets, the mob became very excited, but he did all in his power to appease this ebullition of feeling.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, June 24.—Third Sunday after Trinity.
MONDAY, 25.—Sun rises 3h. 56m., sets 8h. 13m.
TUESDAY, 26.—George IV. died, 1830. Pizarro killed, 1541.
WEDNESDAY, 27.—Moon's First Quarter, 10h. 44m. A. M.
THURSDAY, 28.—Queen Victoria crowned, 1838.
FRIDAY, 29.—St Peter. Sun rises 3h 48m., sets 8h. 18m.
SATURDAY, 30. It is now mid winter at the Cape of Good Hope.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE

FOR THE WEEK ENDING JUNE 30, 1849

Sunday		Monday		Tuesday		Wednesday		Thursday		Friday		Saturday	
M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
4 33	5 0	5 32	5 59	6 10	6 35	7 3	7 30	8 0	8 30	9 0	[illegible]	[illegible]	0 30

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA, COVENT-GARDEN.—On Saturday Night of "Les Huguenots."—A GRAND EXTRA NIGHT will be given, on THURSDAY NEXT, JUNE 28th, when Meyerbeer's Magnificent Opera "HUGUENOTS" will be performed, being the Last Time this Opera can be given for some period, in consequence of the production of "THE PROPHETE," which is now in active preparation.

On THURSDAY NEXT, JUNE 28th, will be performed, for the Second Time, the Grand Opera, in Four Acts, entitled GLI ORAZII E CURIAZII, composed by Mercadante, and produced with great success at the Teatro della Pergola, Florence, during the Carnival. The Principal Characters will be sustained by Madame Grisi, Mdme Doras Gras, Mdlle Angri, Sig Marini, Sig Ronconi, and Sig Tagliafico. Maestro Sig Luigi Ricci. Sig Polonini, Sig Pilotti, and Sig Marzi, Composer, Director of the Music, and Conductor, Mr COSTA

On this occasion the Free List will be suspended. The Public Journals are invited

ASTLEY'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE.—Proprietor, Mr. W BATTY. The most successful, varied, and attractive Entertainments in the Metropolis.—On MONDAY, JUNE 25, 1849, the performances will commence at a Quarter to Seven, with the new Grand Equestrian Military Spectacle, called MOOLTAN AND GOOJERAT; or the Conquest of the Sikhs, with new scenery, costumes, and a host of auxiliaries. To be followed by Batty's Scenes of the Arena, in which first appeared the celebrated Little Morelle Family, will appear, supported by the unqualified artistes of this establishment. To conclude with FRA DIAVOLO. Admission to the Private Boxes, entitled THE CIRCLE OF BEAUTY, on the Murder at the Drill. Box-office open from Eleven till Four.—Sage Manager, Mr. W West.

ROYAL SURREY ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS.—M. JULLIEN and his Marvellous BAND, every MONDAY, TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, and THURSDAY DAZZLES Splendid Panorama of THE TOWN AND PORT OF BALAJOZ splendid Menagerie. Promenade Concerts, Vocal and Instrumental, Vocalists Miss F. Rowland, Mons Hillmary, and Mr. Walter Sole Lessee—Mons. Jullien. Richardson, Colliton, Somerberg, Vinitti and George Cooke Conductor, M Jullien, Leader, Mr T Baker. The whole concluding with a GRAND DIVERTISSEMENT of BALAJOZ with New Effects of Real Ordnance, Real Troops, &c [illegible] at Five Pandemonium and Whole Rear to Half past Five Jullien's Concerts a Six; Morning at Half-past Nine. No extra charge—Admission, [illegible]

CREMORNE.—STORMING OF MOOLTAN, every Evening. —The new Grand Military Spectacle, the STORMING OF MOOLTAN, will take place at Cremorne each evening.—Vocal and Instrumental Concert. Casino d'Eté.—Laurent's unrivalled Band. New Ballet.—Promenade à la Versailles.—Marble Groupings—Panorama of California.—Shanzy, or Red Rose.—Burns' Cottage.—New Equestrian Feats.—Brilliant Illumination. Open at Three and terminate at Half past Eleven.—Admission, 1s. N B. In consequence of numerous applications, the Lessee has resolved on opening the Gardens on Sunday nights, as well as every other evening during the week, in order to afford the thousands of persons whose avocations prevent their being present on any other night an opportunity of enjoying the amusements of the Gardens.

WATERLOO BATTLE FETE!!—ROYAL GARDENS, VAUXHALL.—The Proprietors respectfully inform the Nobility, Gentry, and Public, that, in consequence of the unprecedented success of this commemorative Spectacle at these Gardens, on the 18th instant, will be repeated, on a more extended scale, on MONDAY NEXT, JUNE 25th.—A Giant Band of 600 Instrumentalists, including the splendid full Band of the Royal Artillery, will perform the Vauxhall Battle piece; the Military under the command of veterans who served at Waterloo, the discharge of cannon and musketry, arranged in time with the music, under the management of Mr DANSE. The brilliant effect of CARTER'S ELECTRIC LIGHT, thrown on the soldiery at the conclusion of the Military Spectacle having been so pre eminently successful on the 18th, it will be repeated on this occasion. The Fire works, so universally approved on the 18th, will be repeated.—Master Hernandez, the most wonderful Equestrian of the age, will perform his extraordinary performances And twenty-five of Troops of French Equestrians; the Aerials as they appeared before Her Majesty on the 16th, in compass of the Circle. Splendid Military Band; Vocal and Instrumental Concert of Fifty Performers, conducted by Mr. A Lee—grand pictorial representation of the Palace and Gardens of Versailles, with the Fields of Waterloo, and Seventy Fountains of Real Water, Prince Albert representation of Mont Saint, the Italian Warbler, and Mr Sidney Nelson and Mr Frank Matthews, assisted by [illegible] Archery Ground, Grand Area [illegible] Bowling Saloons, Alcoves, &c. [illegible] Gardens. Double Tickets

MUSICAL UNION.—DIRECTOR'S MATINEE, on TUESDAY, JUNE 26.—Quartet in G—Mayseder; Trio, Op. 12, in E Flat—Blumenthal; Quartet No. 1—Beethoven. Adagio and Minuet, from Quintet in A Minor—Onslow; double Bass—Signor Bottesini, Lucil, Mdlle. Grammann, with Violoncello Obligato—Lindley; and New Vocal Quartets by Mendelssohn, Kreutzer, and Adam, sung by the Hungarian Vocalists. Ernst, Salmon, and Joachim Hill, assisted by Deedler, Hill, Platti, and Botterini Pianist, M. Moritz de Rosen, from Vienna [illegible] Tickets, Half-a-Guinea each, to be had of CRAMER and Co., 201, Regent-street. Members may [illegible] Tickets at the door. [illegible], Director.

The Matinee will begin half an hour earlier than usual: viz. at Three o'clock.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.—The Subscribers and Public are respectfully informed the EIGHTH CONCERT will take place at the HANOVER-SQUARE ROOMS, on MONDAY EVENING, JUNE 25.—Programme:—Sinfonia in B Flat—Mozart; Trio, Pianoforte, Clarionet, and Tenor, Mozart. Lindsay Sloper, Williams and Hill; Mozart; Overture, MS., "Ruy Blas"—Sterndale Bennett; Sinfonia in C Minor—Beethoven. Concerto Violoncello, Mr. Hancock—Kraft; Jubilee Overture—Weber. Vocal Performers, Mdme. Persiani and Herr Pischek. Conductor, Mr. Costa.—Single Tickets, £1 1s; Double Tickets, £1 16s, Triple Tickets, £2 2s; to the Second of Messrs. ADDISON, 210, Regent-street.

EXETER HALL.—WEDNESDAY CONCERTS.—WEDNESDAY NEXT, JUNE 27th, will be held the TWENTY-SEVENTH of the LONDON WEDNESDAY CONCERTS, when will be performed Mendelssohn's "The Progress will commence [illegible] day, "ANTIGONE," with the Music and Choruses of Mendelssohn. [illegible] Held by Mr. Vandershott, the original [illegible] The Chorus will be open as extensive scale, and will eq [illegible] will be complete in every department. Sola Work will be produced under the [illegible] sons of Messrs. Sterndale Bennett and Willy—The second portion of the Programme [illegible] Miss [illegible] by Mr. John [illegible] with other distinguished Metropolitan Vocalists, and Mr. Blagrove will lead. [illegible]

HEAR DRAYSCHOCK has the honour to inform the Nobility, [illegible] Mr. [illegible] that he will have the honour, [illegible] Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Saturday, [illegible] Mr. Hanover-square Rooms, [illegible] Tickets, Half-a-Guinea each, to be had only of Messrs. CRAMER, BEALE, and Co., Regent-street.

HERR ERNST and HERR HALLE will give a GRAND EVENING CONCERT, on MONDAY, JULY 2, at the HANOVER-SQUARE ROOMS, when full Orchestra. Herr Ernst will perform Spohr's Ninth Violin Concerto (for the Violin and Rinck Pedaggio). Herr Halle will play Beethoven's Concerto in G, and a Grand Sonata Brillante by Mendelssohn (for the Pianoforte). Vocalists Miss Maria Macfarlane, Miss Lucombe Miss Dolby, Mdlle Vera, and Mdlle Nissin; Herr Reichardt and Herr Stigelli.—Tickets 10s 6d. each, may be obtained at the principal Music Shops.—Reserved Seats, One Guinea, to be had only of Messrs. CRAMER, BEALE, and Co., Regent-street.

BANVARD'S ROYAL PAINTING of the MISSISSIPPI and MISSOURI RIVERS, at the EGYPTIAN HALL, Piccadilly, the largest picture ever executed, showing the scenery on the above great rivers, a distance of over 3000 miles [illegible] journey through the heart of America. This great Original Painting having been exhibited by command, to her Majesty, the Kings Hanover, Prince Albert, and the Royal Family, the Queen Dowager, Queen Victoria, and the Royal Appendages, is now on Exhibition at the Egyptian Hall. Morning, Half-past Two, Evening, Half-past Seven.—Admission, Lower Seats, 2s, Gallery, 1s. Rooms open half an hour before commencement.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

FINE ART GALLERY NOW OPEN, AT THE SOCIETY OF ARTS, JOHN-STREET ADELPHI

SOCIETY of PAINTERS in WATER-COLOURS.—The FORTY-FIFTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION is Now open, at their Gallery 5 PALL-MALL EAST, each day, from Nine till Dusk. Admittance, One Shilling [illegible] pence.

REDUCTION OF PRICES OF THE

GRAND AMERICAN HALL, LEICESTER-SQUARE.—A ORIGINAL AMERICAN PANORAMA of the MISSISSIPPI.—The Largest Painting in the World.—An artwork of scenic art this Panorama is far superior to anything of the kind which has been brought across the Atlantic, with, as a work of information, it is worthy of [illegible] patronage.—"Vide Times, March 5th.—Hours of Exhibition—Morning, half-past Two [illegible] Eight o'Clock. Stock seats, 6d; reserved seats 1s.

THE NEW SOCIETY of PAINTERS in WATER-COLOURS.—The Fifteenth Annual Exhibition of this Society is now open, at their Gallery, FIFTY-THREE PALL-MALL, near St. James's Palace, from Nine o'Clock till Dusk Admission is, Catalogue 6d. JAMES FAHEY, Secretary.

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.—A LECTURE on FLORAL BOTANY, by Thomas Graham, Esq, M R G S, on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays at his Four Lectures by Dr. Bachhoffner, on Masters's Patent Process [illegible] &c., in which the Pneumatic Properties of a Red-Hot Vessel will be shown. A Lecture on Character, with Musical Illustrations, by J Russell, Esq, every Evening at Eight o'Clock. Lectures on Experimental Philosophy. The Microscope. The Dissolving Views include Scenes in Van Diemen's Land, from original drawings taken on the spot, by J. [illegible] Frost, Esq., also a New Series of Dioramic Effects, by Mr. Childs. New Chromatrope, Diver and Diving Bell. Admission, 1s; Schools, Half-price

On the 1st July will be published, Price One Shilling; or Post-free, 1s 6d;

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON SPELLING-BOOK.

This work is rendered peculiarly attractive by the EASY ARRANGEMENT of the SPELLING, which smoothes all difficulties experienced by beginners, and by the PLEASING ORIGINAL READING LESSONS, which entice the learner to advance of his own accord, while the whole is illustrated by UPWARDS of ONE HUNDRED and SEVENTY BEAUTIFUL WOOD-CUTS of objects and scenes described, forming by far the most alluring introduction to learning ever published. (144 Pages.) The extremely low price of One Shilling has been fixed for this work in order that it may find an extensive circulation among all classes, and thus lend its aid to the general cause of literature.

A FEW Copies are Coloured, Price 1s. extra.

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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"*A. L. Roche.*"—*The subscription to our Journal is 2os. per annum, paid in advance.*

"*Q. S.*"—*By clerks in the rubric in question, Wheatly supposes were meant such persons as were appointed at the beginning of the Reformation to attend the incumbent in the performance of the offices; whence originated our parish clerks. (See Wheatly on the "Common Prayer," chap 3, sec. 17. "Of the Lord's Prayer.") A cheap edition of this standard work has just been published by Mr. H. G. Bohn, York-street, Covent-garden.*

"*Edith.*"—*Steeple-chasing appears to be an offset from the ancient equestrian practices, of which the train scents, noticed by the veteran Mascal, afford an instance. Steeple-chasing, a sort of hybrid of both hunting and racing parentage, was, until of late years, principally confined to Ireland.*

"*Ignoramus,*" *Walmer, must be mistaken: the Christian names of the Vanderbilds were Adrian and Williams.*

"*W. F.*"*Castlebar.*—*See the* London Post-Office Directory. *We cannot undertake to give the recommendation.*

"*An Old Subscriber,*" *Bristol, is thanked*

"*G. G. G.*"*Brixton-hall. Apply at the Baths, York-road, Lambeth.*

"*A Constant Reader.*" *Apply for* "*Clark on Water-Colour,*" *at 86, Fleet-street.*

"*W. V. D.*" *The colour of mourning cannot, in most instances, have been black from the earliest antiquity. (See Gough on Sepulchral Monuments.)*

"*Oronemens*" *will find the legend of St. Anthony in* "*The Ingoldsby Legends,*" *published by Bentley.*

"*Vuporma,*" *Worcester. We cannot inform you.*

"*Subscriber,*" *Ely.*—*Gas steel ferns are used as substitutes for church bells with advantage, both in tone and cheapness. The bars may be purchased for 30s.*

"*J. S. C.*"—*We do not understand the question.*

"*Julius*" *had better see the Secretary of the Royal Academy Exhibition.*

"*Jacobina.*"—*We dare say the chance would be good*

"*A. Y. Z.*" *Wolverhampton.*—*We cannot give any opinion on the solvency of Loan Societies.*

"*Omicron.*"—*See the* "*Book of South Wales,*" *lately published*

"*One who wishes to see his way clear*" *may obtain what he requires at a law bookseller.*

"*An Anglesey Subscriber.*"—*We do not know of any periodical exclusively devoted to bee-keeping*

"*A Subscriber, B. R.*"—*By remitting 2s. in postage stamps*

"*W. B. F.*" *Farnham.*—*The correct definition of a* "*colt*" *for a young horse, and a* "*foal*" *for a young mare; but there was not originally any such distinction. A young mare is also called a filly*

"*A. Z. F.*" *Winchester.*—*See the Catalogue of Books*" *for a list of works by the late Countess of Blessington: they were mostly published by Colburn, Bentley, Longman, and Saunders and Otley.*

"*Vertical, Clerkenwell.*—*Yours is a case for counsel.*

"*Stripes.*" " *J. O.*" *Molton ;* " *W. M.*," " *B. C.*," *Dublin.*—*We cannot inform you*

"*C. S. S.*" *Oxford.*—*Apply, respecting the Camera Lucida, to Horne and Co., 113, Newgate-street*

"*Kingsbridge.*"—*We believe the case to be as stated by you.*

"*An Old Subscriber.*" *See the advertisements*

"*Questor,*" *St. Neots.*—*Ackermann, Strand; or Colnaghi, Pall Mall East.*

"*An Old Subscriber.*" *Lenses for viewing are drawn on wood in pencil, the effects being given with Indian ink, &c.*

"*A Constant Subscriber,*" *Wakefield.*—*Having found the advertisements, apply to the parties named therein*

"*V. H. B.*" *is thanked for the Sketches, though we cannot avail ourselves of them.*

"*J. W.*" *Belper.*—*Received.*

"*A Young.*"—*See the* "*Handbook of Bulwarks.*"

"*A Collegian,*" *Bury St. Edmunds. Apply to the Gutta Percha Company.*

"*A Subscriber,*" *Albany-road, must give a month's warning, or wages.*

"*J. A.*" *Dublin.*—*We do not understand*

"*Mennon.*"—*To obtain admission to the reading-room of the British Museum, apply, by letter, with the testimonial of two well-known householders, to Sir Henry Ellis, at the Museum.*

"*Icebarak*" *has not any legal claim.*

"*S. W. C.*" *Kent Road.*—*Many of having invented mezzotinto, and from him so named that curious bubble of glass which has long amused children, and puzzled philosophers.*"—"*Macaulay's History of England,*" *vol. I.*) *The* "*bubble*" *referred to as a small mass pear of form glassy, which has been dropped while red-hot into cold water, and has taken the form of a rounded lump elongated into a kind of tail: the spherical part will bear rough treatment without injury; but if the smaller portion of the tail be broken off, the whole breaks into countless fragments. Prince Rupert's "claim" to the invention of Mezzotinto engraving has long been disproved, as Mr. Macaulay might have seen by prints in the British Museum, or by reference to the "Penny Cyclopædia," voce Mezzotinto.*

"*Railway.*"—*The "Army List," published by authority, contains the names of all the officers in the Queen's service; and a similar list is issued for the East Indian army. In the latter, the stations of the several regiments are indicated.*

"*Aspirans.*"—*Apply at the Austrian Embassy*

"*Spanish,*" " *Woodlee,*" *and* "*A Constant Reader.*"—*Messrs. Grindlay, East India agents, 16, Cornhill; or, Messrs. Forbes and Co., 9, Long William-street, City, would supply the information.*

"*Gnukrom.*"—*Ordination may be obtained through St. Bees College in two years: the examination is theological and classical.*

"*A. Z.*"—*The Royal supporters are rampant, not couchant.*

"*Cymro.*"—*A family of Johns, or Jones, of Monmouthshire, bore for arms, "Arg. on a chev. between three crosses patée, gu. as many mascles between two trefoils slipped or, within a bordure of the second plates;*" *but we do not recal any entry of the family of Jones, alias Richardson.*

"*Blenheim.*"—*In June the sun rises at the S. E. and sets at the S. W. points of the horizon nearly. In December he rises at the N. E and sets at the S. W. points nearly. See the "Illustrated London Almanack" for this year, for all particulars respecting the sun's rising and setting throughout the year.*

"*Inventor.*"—*The wax impressions you have sent are from a penny of Henry III., King of England.*

"*D. W. S.*" *West Smithfield.*—*Lincoln's-inn-fields is usually stated to be of the same dimensions as the base of the great Pyramid of Egypt; whereas the latter measures 764 feet on each side, and Lincoln's-inn-fields 551 feet on one side only, and only 625a feet on the other*

"*Josephine.*"—*The best account of the Bonaparte family appeared in the 4th number of the Pictorial Times, published by Charles*

"*J.*"—*See the account of the Derby Race at Epsom in 1848, in No. 318 of our Journal*

"*A Cossack.*"—*Queen Victoria was born May 24, 1819.*

"*D. S. J.*"—*The Retriever is rather an indefinite dog, i. e. he owns no fixed pedigree, but may be generated by any congenial varieties, as the spaniel and Newfoundlander, the spaniel and poodle, &c.—Blaine*

"*G. B.*" *Bedford-square.*—*See the last* Government Colonisation Circular, *to be had at 90, Fleet-street*

"*A Constant Subscriber,*" *Newport.*—*No* "*Real Life in India; by an Old Resident,*" *We much information on cadetships.*

"*A Subscriber.*"—"*Adam's is the most complete*" *Guide to the Peak, in Derbyshire.*"

"*A. L. B.*" *is recommended to apply to the secretary of one of the orphan asylums. Bitter-lower water is distilled. Hard water may be softened by wood ashes, soda, or pearlash.*

"*Dick.*"—*See* "*Felix on the Bat.*"

"*O. P.*" *Pimlico.*—*A promissory note, payable on demand*

FLOATING OF THE BRITANNIA BRIDGE TUBE.—Next week we shall illustrate this important event in a SERIES OF ENGRAVINGS by the Artist whose communication appears in another part of this day's Journal

In preparation,

A LARGE VIEW OF ROME,

NOW SKETCHING IN THAT CITY, BY AN ARTIST OF

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

This View will be published as soon as possible, and will form a Frontispiece to Vol. XV.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, JUNE 23, 1849.

TELEGRAPHIC despatches received by the French Government announce that General Oudinot commenced his attack upon Rome at nine o'clock on the morning of the 13th instant. Prior to this crowning act of the goodwill of the French towards the Romans, the General addressed a remarkable letter to the President of the Roman National Assembly. He stated in this document that the "events of war had brought the French army to the gates of Rome;" or, in other words, that the French Government had declared war against Rome. He goes on to say, although such a war has been declared and carried on, "that the Roman population *cannot* entertain hostile feelings against France;" and summons the city to surrender immediately, under the penalty of his employing, to penetrate it, "the means of action which France has placed at his disposal." "The National Assembly," continues this illogical and ungrammatical General, "will, no doubt, *like myself*, spare the capital of the Christian world this sanguinary calamity:" forgetting that if France really wished to avoid such a calamity, she should keep her armies at Civita Vecchia, or re-transport them to their own country. He gave the Romans twelve hours to consider the propriety of opening their gates to their French friends; threatening that if, in the interval, a reply favourable to the "intentions and the honour of France did not reach him, he would be compelled to assault the city." In this letter was enclosed a proclamation to the Roman people, stating that France did not come to bring war to Rome, but to consolidate order and liberty, and that the intentions of the French Government had been misunderstood. The Rome triumvirate, however, turned a deaf ear to the insinuating General, and obstinately refused his friendship and good offices upon the terms proposed; and the cannonade commenced accordingly, at the expiration of the term granted. Europe will, doubtless, know the result in a few days.

There is no knowing what is to happen in the extraordinary times in which we live; and, as the Emperor of Russia has taken the field against what he calls the pernicious doctrines that are agitating the west of Europe, and which are all traceable to a French origin, it is just possible, though, we will admit, scarcely probable, "that the events of war" may bring a Russian army to the gates of Paris. General Oudinot's letter to the Romans might serve as a model to Prince Paskiewitch under the circumstances we have supposed. We should only have to substitute France and the French for Rome and the Romans, Russia for France, and Paskiewitch for Oudinot, and then one document would be as good as the other. We can easily imagine the surprise and bewilderment of the good people of Paris at receiving such extraordinary proofs of the Emperor's goodwill towards them. "We do not come to make war against you;" Paskiewitch might say. "Our intentions have been misunderstood. We come to consolidate order and liberty amongst you; and if you do not, within twelve hours, open your gates to us, we shall be under the disagreeable necessity of destroying the capital of the polite world. All the blame of such an irreparable disaster will be upon your heads, and not upon ours." Rome, it appears, has resisted his hands of all participation in those doings, and has written an autograph letter to Louis Napoleon deprecating his interference. Of all the interventions ever made by one nation in the affairs of another, this is certainly the most extraordinary.

On Friday night Lord Lincoln delivered a speech which lasted no less than four hours and a quarter, upon the subject of the recent cession of Vancouver's Island to the Hudson's Bay Company. So little interest did the subject and the orator excite, that even his own friends and supporters did not muster on this occasion; and the few members who occasionally dropped in, very rapidly dropped out again after a quarter of an hour's enjoyment of his Lordship's eloquence. The result was, that the House was counted out, but not before Lord Lincoln had concluded his oration. On the following night his Lordship made a formal complaint against the Government and the whipper-in for not taking care to have forty members present; and some other members, taking up the subject, expressed their disapproval of the system of counting out. It is no doubt extremely disagreeable to any gentleman to speak to empty benches—to be scopped in the full flow of his eloquence—or to be prevented from taking a vote upon a subject on which he has set his heart; but it is equally clear that the House must possess some remedy against the inflictions of parliamentary bores. If one member will exaggerate a small matter into undue importance, and speak for four hours and a quarter upon it; and if another will string all events, past, present, and probable, into an accusation against a Foreign Secretary whom he somehow or other imagines to be in the pay of the Emperor Nicholas, it would be hard, indeed, if members could not exercise the privilege of staying away. Like all other privileges, that of the "count-out" may be abused; but we quite agree with the remarks of Mr. Vernon Smith, which were loudly and generally cheered by the House, that it would be most impolitic and unnecessary to rescind or abridge it. Every member is liable to have the privilege enforced against him if he brings forward a subject that is without interest or importance, or if he treats even an important subject in a manner calculated to weary the House, or set its members asleep upon the benches; and the best course for any one receiving such a hint is, as Mr. Vernon Smith said, "to pocket the ridicule connected with the proceeding as soon as possible." The forms and privileges of the House, with the single exception of that parliamentary fiction which supposes that there are no reporters in the gallery, are well devised; and, if there are any of them capable of amendment, it is certainly not that sole safeguard against dulness and irrelevancy, the privilege of "counting out." If the Government abuse this privilege, the remedy is provided; and any member who thinks the public interest has suffered by a "count-out" when he is speaking, can renew his motion on a supply night, and compel the attention that was formerly withheld from him. The abuse of one great and salutary privilege is corrected in this way by the exercise of another; and neither individuals nor the public are sufferers.

HER MAJESTY'S ACCESSION.—Wednesday last was held as a general holiday in Exeter, in commemoration of the twelfth anniversary of her Majesty's accession to the throne. All the shops in Exeter were closed, the bells of the Cathedral and other churches rang merry peals, flags were hoisted in every direction, and public dinners and pic-nics were the order of the day.

It is understood that the government have decided on withdrawing the Captain and party of Royal Marines stationed at Port Essington, Australia, for many years, and of abandoning the establishment altogether

POSTSCRIPT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—FRIDAY.

POSTAGE BETWEEN FRANCE AND ENGLAND.

In answer to a question from Lord HOWDEN,

The Chancellor of the Exchequer rose to introduce his financial statement. Although the statement he was about to submit was not, he said, as favourable as if he had made it at an earlier period, yet he thought it would not be altogether unsatisfactory. It was to be remembered that, owing to the famin Ireland, and the generally disturbed state of Europe, our trade and commerce necessarily suffered great interruption, which would account for the less favourable finance statement that he had now to make than if he had brought it forward at [illegible] period. He was glad to find he was justified in taking a more sanguine view of the revenue than he had entertained from the Customs. The right hon. gentleman adverted to the difficulties which fell him on a former occasion to propose an increase to the income tax, to which the House was so decidedly opposed, and contrasted the then financial position of the country with that in which it now stood. On comparing the income and expenditure of last year, they would find that there was an excess of income over expenditure, after deducting £323,000 of naval excess of the previous year, of no less than £120,000. With respect to the estimate of the present year, he would take the charges on

Corn, at	..	£250,000
Excise	..	13,7.0,000
Stamps	..	6,750,000
Taxes	..	4,800,000
Income-tax	..	5,270,000
Post-office	..	[illegible]
Crown Lands	..	150,000
Miscellaneous	..	2,220,000
Old stores	..	450,000
Surplus fees	..	90,000

Making a total of .. .. £34,[illegible]

With respect to the expenditure for the year, he estimated the interest, &c. of the funded and unfunded debts .. .. £[illegible]
The civil list, &c. .. .. [illegible]
Making the total of the consolidated fund charge as .. .. .. [illegible]
The navy and services, &c. .. .. [illegible]
The army .. .. [illegible]
The ordnance .. .. [illegible]
Miscellaneous .. .. [illegible]
Refunded debt vote .. .. 52,[illegible]
The excess on the army, navy, and ordnance of the previous year 642,692

making a total of £52,107,696, which, if deducted from the income, would leave a surplus of £104,304. But if to this were added the excess of the army and navy and ordnance estimates of the previous year, there would be an excess of expenditure of the year, to an actual surplus of £236,996. It was gratifying that the income of the country had thus kept up, notwithstanding the reduction of taxation which had at various times taken place. The state of the country was such as to justify him in thinking his estimate would be fully realised; and as there was the motion of Mr. Disraeli on the paper connected with that subject, he would not then contemplate the debate on the state of the nation further than to observe, that manufactures were improving, more was being done, and there were indications of return to prosperity. He would state, however, that he hoped in the course of the year to be able to make further reductions in the expenditure, although in the present year they had effected reductions in the

Navy, to the extent of	..	£[illegible],191
Army	..	433,914
Ordnance	..	337,[illegible]78
Miscellaneous	..	31,[illegible]

Making a total reduction to the extent of £1,311,455, which, if added to the reduction of the previous year, would make a total of £2,340,150. The number of persons employed in the dockyards at the public expense had also been materially reduced; the amount of reductions being 2000 persons, with a saving of a quarter of a million sterling. This was a course in which the Government was determined to persevere. The control was still left, but, under all the circumstances, he felt justified in going on with it without imposing further burthens on the people; but, at the same time, he must decline to listen to any proposition for reducing the existing taxes at the present moment. The right hon. gentleman concluded by moving that £3,000,000 be advanced out of the Consolidated Fund.

The motion for such advance, in which Mr. HUME and other hon. gentlemen commented on the Chancellor of the Exchequer's statement, was agreed to.

TRANSPORTATION FOR TREASON (IRELAND) BILL.

The discussion in committee of this bill, and the several amendments proposed on it, engaged the House during the rest of the sitting.

Ultimately the bill passed through committee, and the third reading was fixed for Monday next.—Adjourned at two o'clock.

REBUILDING THE OLYMPIC THEATRE.—On Thursday the reconstruction of this theatre commenced on the site of the old building in Wych-street, recently destroyed by fire. It will be built as a place for equestrian amusement.

LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

FRANCE.

The principal feature of importance in the intelligence received from Paris yesterday (Friday) was a revised report of the contemplated movement of M. Dufaure and Passy from the Ministry of Justice and Finance.

The arrested insurgents, connected with the demonstration of the 13th instant, are to be tried about the 6th or 7th of the next month, at Versailles.

The General Cavaignac, Generals Changarnier and Lamoricière, confined in the Fort La Malgue, at Toulon, have been set at liberty, by order of the French ministry. The Spanish officers propos to visit England.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

THE DEFALCATIONS OF THE LATE REGISTRAR-GENERAL IN CALCUTTA.—An adjourned meeting of the "sufferers" by the recent defalcations of Sir Thomas Turton, the late Registrar-General of the Supreme Court of Judicature in Bengal, was held on Monday at the London Tavern, for the purpose of receiving from the committee, consisting of Mr. Fry, Mr. Alexander, and Mr. Shuttleworth, a report of the proceedings and inquiries instituted by these gentlemen on behalf of the sufferers. At the previous meeting, the above-named gentlemen were requested to wait upon certain members of Parliament to solicit them to move for a copy of the report of the commissioners (and the documents connected therewith) appointed by the Judge to inquire into the losses recently sustained in the Registrar-General's office in Calcutta. At the meeting held on Monday (Mr. George Edmund Shuttleworth presiding), it was announced that the document referred to had been obtained, and a copy was in the room for the instruction and satisfaction of the sufferers. The original document and all other connected therewith had, in the most liberal manner, been placed in the hands of the solicitor to the meeting for a limited time, with a view of promoting their just claims. The report of the commissioners, which was of great length, detailed the material fact, that the defalcations of the late Registrar-General amounted to no less than 683,052-2-6 rupees, or about £90,000 sterling; and the commissioners add that that sum did not correctly measure the amount of the legal liabilities, for the gross apparent default was nearer 1,025,714-5-10 rupees. The document is dated January 25, 1849, and is signed by Mr. Colvill, Mr. Macpherson, Mr. Higgins, and Mr. Smoult. Various schedules were annexed. The object of the meeting was to determine the best mode of obtaining compensation for the sufferers, and the unanimous opinion of the meeting was, that the only remedy was by an act of the Imperial Legislature, as in the case of one Ricketts, a defaulter in the Court of the Madras Presidency. After some discussion, the meeting was again adjourned to the end of July, in order to secure a more numerous attendance. Although the claims represented at the meeting were little short of 250,000 sa.[illegible]ins.

PREVENTION OF SUNDAY TRADING.—On Tuesday, a meeting of persons interested in the abolition of Sunday trading was held at the London Tavern. Lord Robert Grosvenor, M.P., presided, and was supported by Sir Edward North Buxton, Bart., M.P., Admiral Sir Percy Fe[illegible], M.P., Mr. C. Hindley, M.P., Mr. R. C. L. Bevan, Mr. Samuel Gurney, and other gentlemen. After some preliminary observations from the chairman, Sir Edward North Buxton proposed a resolution, which Mr. Samuel Gurney seconded, affirming that one day in seven was necessary for the moral, intellectual, and physical improvement of man, and highly beneficial to the people; the observance of his religious duties. Mr. Mason and several other persons who were opposed to appealing to Parliament on the subject, addressed the meeting, and expressed their determination to oppose the proceedings of the day. On the suggestion, however, of the chairman, the resolution was allowed to pass, and the opposition was deferred until the following resolutions. The next resolution stated that sunday trading was demoralising to civilised society, and repugnant to the feelings of the tradesmen and their assistants who were engaged in it. Mr. Joseph Hoare having seconded the resolution, another storm arose. Ten or twelve persons rose to speak at the same time, and the most angry recrimination ensued. [illegible] Mr. Hindley, M.P., proceeded to address [illegible] bal (now before Parliament); concluding [illegible] ing of the noble chairman and [illegible]

[illegible] Socialist principles objected to legislation with reference to Sunday trading, on the ground that it encouraged "common informers and egotistical beadle. He concluded by proposing an amendment, to the effect that laws for the better observance of the Sabbath were unnecessary, and tended to bring the whole matter into contempt. After a most vituperative discussion, the noble Lord succeeded in taking the sense of the meeting upon the subject. A division took place, and the original resolution was adopted. Sir gentlemen were appointed to wait upon Sir George Grey, and a vote of thanks was awarded to the noble chairman. The proceedings then terminated, having lasted nearly four hours.

[illegible]'S CHARITABLE INSTITUTION.—Yesterday (Friday) this excellent society held their festival, when the first stone of the new almshouses was laid at Fenn Gate, Wealdam, by the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor. We shall give a report of the proceedings in our next Number.

UNITED LAW CLERKS' SOCIETY.—On Tuesday the seventeenth anniversary festival of this society took place in the Freemasons' Tavern. Sir F. Pollock, the Lord Chief Baron, took the chair; and was supported by Mr. Rothell, Q.C.; Mr. Humfrey, Q.C.; Mr. Bat, Q.C.; Mr. Charles Dickens, and many distinguished members of the English bar. Nearly 300 persons sat down to dinner. From the secretary's report it appeared that "In the past year 24 members had received assistance from the funds, amounting altogether to £239 6s. Richard Pocock, the provident pensioner, the recipient has thus received its membership to the extent of £197 19s. 6d. The committee commenced the year with a balance in hand of £103 3s. 2d., and have since received £384 7s.; the whole of these sums has been expended and a small balance left against the society in favour of the treasurer. Though not in existence until 1832, the society is now expending in actual relief more than £400 a year.

COLONISATION SOCIETY.—On Wednesday, a public meeting of the members of this society, which was established about ten months since, for sending out religious teachers and schoolmasters on board emigrant ships, was held at WILL's Rooms, St. James's. The Earl of Harrowby presided, and was supported by Earl Nelson, Viscount Mandeville, M.P.; Lord Robert Grosvenor, M.P.; the Bishop of Oxford, Lord Arthur Hervey, &c. From the speeches delivered on the occasion, it appeared that during the last two years nearly half a million of emigrants had left our shores; but the only public provision (until now) existing for moral or spiritual superintendence on board any ship was an allowance which her Majesty's Emigration Commissioners were empowered to grant, of £5 to some one of the emigrants on board who might be considered capable of acting as schoolmaster. That was a very inadequate arrangement, even as regarded the children on board, to whom it applied. Such a schoolmaster could scarcely command the necessary respect, even if otherwise competently qualified for the discharge of his duties. In order to remedy, as far as possible, these evils, and to improve the system of emigration, by giving it a more orderly and Christian character, an effort had been made to secure the services of men of energy and piety to act as religious teachers on board emigrant ships. The Government, on the application of this society, had allotted a cabin to each teacher, and a grant was made to him from the funds of the society, payable partly in this country and partly on his arrival in the colony for which his ship was destined. Each teacher was provided with books and Bibles for the use of himself and of the emigrants, and it was hoped that, through the agency of a society lately organised for that purpose, they would in future be provided also *with* materials for the employment both of children and adults during the voyage. Since the establishment of the Colonisation Society, it had been instrumental in sending out seven young men with emigrant ships. A ladies' committee had been formed in connexion with the society, for selecting and recommending to the Emigration Commissioners suitable persons to act as matrons on board emigrant ships proceeding to the Australian and South African colonies. Resolutions affirming the usefulness of the society, and plotting the success of its support, were adopted.

ROYAL ASYLUM OF ST. ANN'S SOCIETY.—On Thursday and Friday was held the grand choral and fancy fête at the Hanover-square Rooms, in aid of the funds of this admirable institution. The stalls of the fancy fair were presided over by the Duchess of Leeds, the Duchess of Marlborough, the Duchess Dowager of Northumberland, the Marchioness of Bandford, the Countess of Mor[illegible], the Viscountess Bereford, the Viscountess Combermere, Lady Lady Stanley, the Lady Charlotte Guest, the Lady Caroline Bathurst, the Lady Selsey, the Lady Pearson, the Honourable Mrs. G. Anson, and Mrs. R. Montgomery. There was a large attendance of the fashionable world, such as must ensure a result most satisfactory to the charity.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE HOSPITAL.—The anniversary dinner, in aid of the funds of this hospital, took place at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street, on Wednesday evening; the Right Hon. Sir James Graham in the chair. Upwards of 100 gentlemen sat down. After the usual toasts had been proposed and drunk with enthusiasm, the Chairman, in proposing the toast of the evening, said that the institution had not been long founded. About fifteen years ago, those who had the direction of the College council had a grand tend more especially to the benefit of the poor of the neighbourhood if they had an hospital attached, and accordingly the hospital was founded. In the course of these fifteen years no fewer than 250,000 poor suffering persons had been relieved by the institution. The cost of it had been comparatively small. The whole of its expenses had been met by an outlay of £75,000, and upwards of the half of this sum had been contributed by the medical students attending the hospitals. He regretted it was his duty to state that, owing to the peculiarly depressed circumstances of the times, some falling off had taken place in the funds; and that, in consequence, upwards of 130 beds had never been used. But the institution was nevertheless most beneficial. From the most distant parts of England patients had been transmitted to it; and one very distinguished individual (General Bem, the present commander of the Hungarians), who had been wounded, was sent to Scotland, and come to London, had made choice of it; and, the ball having been there extracted, he was now in health, strengthened and restored. He proposed "The Prosperity of the University College Hospital." Mr. Benjamin Gompertz de Goldsmid, the treasurer, announced that her Majesty the Queen had sent a donation of £100, and that the other subscriptions received during the evening amounted to upwards of £1000.

[illegible] SOCIETY.—The second exhibition of this year took place on Wednesday, in the gardens of the society, in the Regent's Park. Her Majesty and Prince Albert, accompanied by the Prince of Wales, the Princess Royal, and Prince Alfred, and attended by Colonels Bowyerie and Phipps, arrived at the gardens at an early hour, and were conducted through the exhibition by the Duke of Norfolk, the president of the society. The noble exhibitors expressed themselves highly gratified at the collection of flowers, and their entire satisfaction at the arrangements made for their reception. The Duke and Duchess of Cambridge, and the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, also honoured the exhibition with a visit. The general company was exceedingly numerous, and the arrangements for the comfort of the visitors were admirable. The exhibition was held under the same number of tents as usual, and these were enlarged by the addition of some extra side stages, so that the visitors were less crowded than formerly. The marquee containing the miscellaneous collections of stove and greenhouse plants presented a very beautiful *coup d'œil*. The *Gundania amplexium* has been considerably improved. A new plant, *Calceolaria Lenea*, is likely to become popular.

ANNIVERSARY OF THE ACCESSION OF HER MAJESTY.—Wednesday being the twelfth anniversary of the accession of her Majesty Queen Victoria, the day was ushered in by joyous and "right merrily" peals from the bells of the steeples of the churches of the metropolitan and suburban parishes. The Royal standard was hoisted at the Tower, Somerset House, and various other public buildings. At one o'clock, the guns from the Tower, St. James's Park, the Royal Arsenal at Woolwich, Tilbury Fort, Chatham, Sheerness, and other ports simultaneously fired a grand *feu de joie*.

AFTERNOON DESPATCH OF LETTERS TO IRELAND.—General Post-Office, June, 1849.—On and after Tuesday last, the 19th inst., a bag of letters for Ireland is made up at this office, to be despatched by the express train which leaves the Euston-square station at 2 P.M. on Sundays and Tuesdays; and the letters despatched must be posted at the receiving-offices in London before 2 P.M.; at the branch offices in Lombard-street, Borough, Charing-cross, and Old Cavendish-street, before 1 P.M.; and at the general post-office before 1½ P.M., or before 3.30 P.M.; and they will arrive in Dublin early on the following morning. Newspapers will not be forwarded by this afternoon mail.

ROYAL INSTITUTION OF GEOLOGY, HUNTERIAN.—On Monday forenoon, about ten o'clock, a serious accident occurred to Colonel Hutchinson, of Upper Brook-street, Grosvenor-square, by which he received a compound fracture of the left leg. He was riding in Hyde Park, and, when opposite Lord Ward's, in Park-street, on a spirited young horse, towards one of the regiments of the Guards, which was going through evolutions, when, on the report of the guns, the animal reared, threw him, and immediately fell with its body across the unfortunate gentleman. He was promptly attended by Sir B. Brodie and other medical gentlemen, by whom the leg was set, and he is now going on well.

HEALTH OF LONDON DURING THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, JUNE 16, 1849.—The mortality of the metropolitan districts, which in the previous week was rather above the average, has fallen last week to 912 deaths, or 51 less than the estimate founded on the weekly mortality of former springs. Among four principal groups of fatal cases, namely, zymotic, or diseases of the nervous system, of the heart, and of the respiratory organs, all show a decrease on the average, especially the last, in which the deaths were 98 less than the average = 134. The epidemic class alone (numbering 231 deaths) shows an excess which is considerable, and amounts to 53; but of the twenty-one deaths from hooping-cough, only seventeen were registered in the week, and convulsions, also spasmodic fatal in this return. Hooping-cough numbers 45, against an average of 36. The average of diarrhœa and dysentery is 14; but in the last three weeks they numbered 38, and in twenty-one weeks, 95, 55, and 54, showing a gradual increase. Cholera, which in five former springs averaged one death weekly, was fatal in the last three weeks to 9, 22 and 42 persons, showing that the epidemic makes some progress. Of the 8, 30 died on the south side of the river. Two men died from contact with diseased horses. One case, that of a man 48 years of age, is described as "inflamed finger (10 days), erysipelas of head and face (3 days)," manslaughter. The Registrar was informed, by a gardener's boy, that the man, aged 44, died of "farcy, caught from attending a farcied horse which was shot." This person had been ill four months. Three fatal cases of privation are this recorded: A man of 43 years, in Carlisbuildings, St. Saviour's, "starvation diarrhœa (3 days)." This case is certified by a medical man. A woman, 63 years of age, on whom an inquest was held, "was found dead apparently from want," in Ratcliff; and, according to the Coroner's return, the death of another woman, age unknown, in Goodman's-fields, was accelerated by "exhaustion from cold and privation." The births registered in the week numbered 1448.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.—The mean reading of the barometer was above 30 in. on Thursday; the mean of the week was 29.778 in. The temperature rose towards the end of the week, but throughout was less than the average. The highest reading of the thermometer occurred on Saturday, when it was 69.6; the mean of that day was 57.6; the mean of the week was 53.5—lower than that of the previous fortnight by more than 6 deg. On Tuesday the mean temperature was less than the average of the same day in seven years by 10.7; the mean of the week was less than the average by 7.1.

COURT AND HAUT TON.

THE COURT AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE.

The Queen and Prince Albert, the Duchess of Kent, the ladies and gentlemen of the Court, and the domestic household, attended Divine Service on Sunday morning, in the private chapel of Buckingham Palace. The Hon. and Rev. C. Leslie Courtenay officiated.

Her Majesty and the Prince Consort visited the Duchess of Cambridge, at Cambridge House, on Monday. In the evening of the same day his Royal Highness honoured the Duke of Wellington with his company at the Waterloo Banquet, given by his Grace, at Apsley House.

On Tuesday morning, Prince Albert, attended by Colonel Bouverie, inspected the first battalion of Scots Fusilier Guards. In the afternoon, the Queen and the Prince took a drive in an open carriage and four.

On Wednesday her Majesty and the Prince visited the exhibition at the Botanic Gardens, in the Regent's Park, and in the evening honoured the performance of the French plays with their presence.

On Thursday the Queen and the Prince, accompanied by the Prince of Wales and the Princess Alice, went to the *fête* at Holland Park, Kensington, and witnessed the national games, under the auspices of the Scottish Society of London. Prince Albert dined with the Scots Fusilier Club in the evening, and afterwards accompanied her Majesty to the Opera.

The Queen held a Court on Monday afternoon at Buckingham Palace. The Marquis de Sanli, Sardinian Minister, had an audience of the Queen to take leave. Count Gallina, on a special mission from his Majesty the King of Sardinia, had an audience of the Queen, and delivered his credentials from his Sovereign. Viscount Ponsonby, G.C.B., her Majesty's Ambassador to the Emperor of Austria, was presented to the Queen at an audience by Viscount Palmerston, to take leave. Sir Hamilton Seymour, her Majesty's Minister Plenipotentiary to the Court of Portugal, was also presented to her Majesty, on his arrival from Lisbon. The Queen was attended by Lord Canoys, Lord in Waiting, and Colonel Berkeley Drummond, Groom in Waiting.

MARRIAGES IN HIGH LIFE.

The marriage of the Lady Caroline Somers Cocks, one of the Maids of Honour to the Queen, with the Hon. and Rev. Charles Leslie Courtenay, her Majesty's Domestic Chaplain, was solemnised on Wednesday, at one o'clock, in the private chapel of Buckingham Palace, by the Lord Bishop of London, in presence of her Majesty the Queen, his Royal Highness the Prince Albert, the Ladies and Gentlemen of the Court, and a select circle. The bride was given away by her father, the Earl Somers. The bridesmaids were, the Lady Harriet Somers Cocks, Lady Emily Somers Cocks, Louisa Eliot, Hon. Agnes Courtenay, Hon. Matilda Paget, Miss Beaverch, and Miss Henrietta Cocks.

The Marquis of Stafford, eldest son of the Duke and Duchess of Sutherland, was married, on Wednesday, to Anne, only daughter of John Hay Mackenzie Esq., of Cromarty. The marriage took place, by special license, at Cheffen House, near Maidenhead, the ceremony being performed by the Hon. and Very Rev. the Dean of Lichfield.

The marriage of Lady Catherine Noel to Sir James Carnegie was solemnised at Exon Park, on Tuesday last. The bride was given away by her father, the Earl of Gainsborough. The ceremony was performed by the Hon. and Rev. Leland Noel, uncle of the bride. Sir James and Lady Catherine Carnegie, after partaking of the *déjeûner* at the hall, left Exon Park, on their way through Matlock, to his beautiful seat, Kinnaird Castle, in Scotland.

ROYAL VISIT TO GROSVENOR HOUSE.—Her Majesty the Queen and his Royal Highness Prince Albert will honour the Marquis and Marchioness of Westminster with a visit at Grosvenor House on Thursday next.

Messrs. Hunt and Roskell had the honour on Tuesday to submit to the inspection of her Majesty and Prince Albert the plate which they had manufactured as a testimonial to Mr. Mitchell, the spirited lessee of the French Theatre. Her Majesty and the Prince were graciously pleased to express, in very flattering terms, their admiration of these artistical productions, comprising a richly chased silver salver, with beautifully engraved portraits of Racine, Corneille, Molière, and Voltaire; and subjects from these plays of "Phèdre," "Les Horaces," "Le Bourgeois Gentilhomme," and "Tancrède;" and a candelabrum, in silver gilt, of Louis XV. style, for ten lights, with inscription.

THE EX-ROYAL FAMILY OF FRANCE.—The Count and Countess de Neuilly, with the Duke and Duchess de Nemours and the Duke and Duchess d'Aumale, paid a visit to the Queen and Prince Albert on Thursday, at Buckingham Palace, and partook of luncheon with her Majesty and his Royal Highness. The illustrious exiles also visited the Duchess of Kent on the same day.

ROYAL VISIT TO THE DUKE OF NORFOLK.

WE have this week the pleasurable duty of chronicling the first of a series of Royal visits with which her Majesty and the Prince Consort contemplate honouring the more distinguished members of the aristocracy. The series could not have been more appropriately commenced than with the present visit of England, the hereditary Earl Marshal; and in a mansion which, irrespective of its associations with one of the most illustrious historic families in our annals possesses a species of private claim to the predilections of her Majesty, as being the birth-place of her Royal grandfather, George III.

The hospitalities dispensed by the Duke and Duchess of Norfolk on this occasion consisted of a grand banquet and a ball, to the latter of which about 200 leading members of the aristocracy were invited.

The following distinguished personages were honoured with invitations to the banquet:—His Grace the Duke of Wellington, the Duke and Duchess of Buccleuch, the Marchioness of Westminster, the Marquis of Granby, the Countess of Ellesmere, the Earl Grosvenor, Lord Foley, Lord and Lady John Russell, Sir Robert and Lady Peel, and Sir Edmund Lyon Lyon, G.C.B.

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent arrived at eight o'clock, attended by the Lady Augusta Bruce and Sir George Couper. Her Royal Highness was received in the entrance-hall by the Duke and Duchess of Norfolk and the Ladies Mary and Adelaide Fitzalan Howard. The formal reception of her Royal Highness was scarcely completed when the Queen's carriages drove up to the principal entrance. The Duke and Duchess of Norfolk, with the Lady Adelaide and Lord Edward Fitzalan Howard, were immediately in attendance; and on her Majesty and the Prince alighting, they were received by the noble host and hostess with the most profound demonstrations of affection and respect. The Duchess, kneeling, kissed the hand of the Sovereign, who, in return, saluted her Grace on the cheek. The Queen having also received the obeisance of the Lady Adelaide and Lord Edward Fitzalan Howard and shaken hands with them, took the arm of the Duke of Norfolk and proceeded to the drawing-room, followed by her Royal Consort, on whose arm leant the Duchess; the Lady Adelaide following in the rear with the members of the Royal suite.

As the Queen entered the mansion, the fine band of the Royal Horse Guards (Blue), under the direction of Mr. Tutton, played a few bars of the National Anthem.

At a quarter past eight o'clock, her Majesty, resting on the arm of the Duke of Norfolk, left the saloon for the banqueting-room, Prince Albert leading the Duchess of Norfolk; the other guests following.

At the table, the Queen sat upon the right hand of the Duke of Norfolk, and the Duchess of Kent upon his Grace's left. On the right of the Queen sat the Prince Consort, the Duchess of Norfolk, Lord John Russell, and the Countess of Ellesmere. Upon the left of the Duchess of Kent sat the Duke of Wellington, the Duchess of Buccleuch, and Sir Robert Peel. The Marquis of Granby faced the noble host, having the Duchess of Buccleuch and the Marchioness of Westminster respectively upon his right and left. The banquet, it is scarcely necessary to say, was magnificent. The massive plateaux, shields, vases, candelabra, salvers, goblets, and other gold and silver plate with which the sideboards and buffets of the dining-hall glittered, the costumes of those present, in various styles, by the Dukes of Norfolk as hereditary Earls Marshal, were most conspicuous.

Immediately after the dessert had been placed on the table, the Duke of Norfolk rose and proposed "The Queen;" and the company, rising, drank the toast in silence. Her Majesty having bowed her acknowledgments, the Duke rose again, and proposed "Prince Albert" in like manner; and, his Royal Highness having made a similar acknowledgment, the Duchess of Norfolk conducted the Queen, accompanied by the Duchess of Kent and the rest of the lady guests, to the suite of saloons.

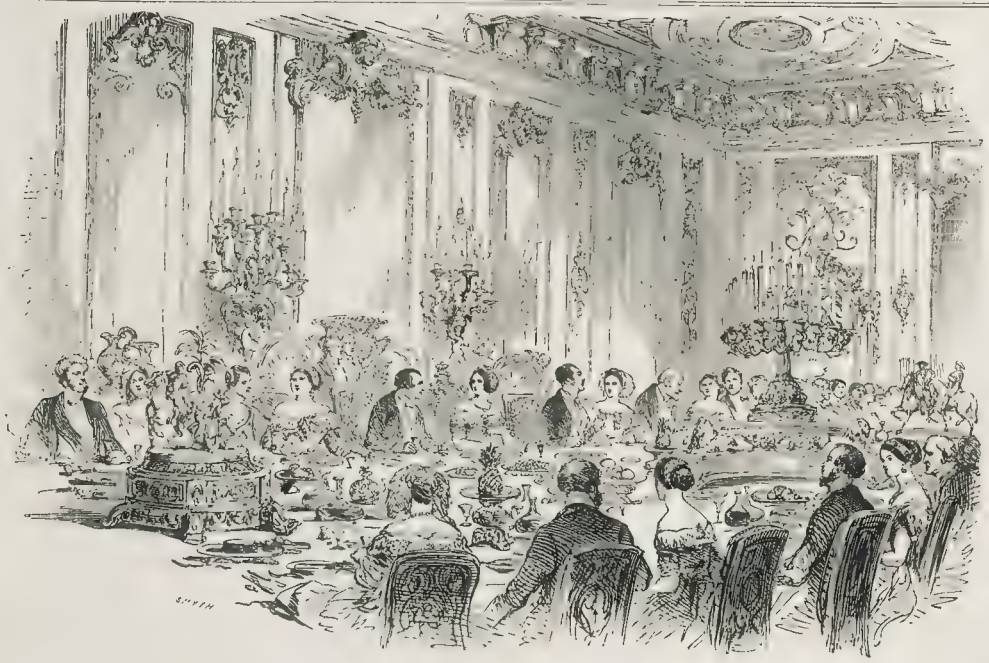
Though not regarded as one of the show houses of the metropolis, Norfolk House is rich in pictures of the Italian, Spanish, and Flemish schools; and they were seen to great advantage on Tuesday night. These paintings are generally new and gild in the style of the reign of Queen Anne; of which the banqueting-room (shown in the annexed Engraving) affords a good illustration.

The Duchess of Norfolk's suite of private apartments was specially fitted up for the accommodation of her Majesty.

The banquet was succeeded by a grand ball, for which invitations were issued to about 200 leading members of the aristocracy. These later visitors began to arrive shortly before ten o'clock. Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Gloucester came precisely at that hour, attended by Lady Georgiana Bathurst and Colonel the Hon. H. F. Liddell. Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Cambridge and her Royal Highness the Hereditary Grand Duchess of Mecklenburgh-Strelitz arrived shortly afterwards, attended by Lady Augusta Cadogan and Mr. St. John Mildmay.

At ten o'clock her Majesty and Prince Albert proceeded to the ball-room, an apartment of comparatively limited dimensions, yet of sufficient extent for the purpose; but the apparent extent of which was greatly increased by the erection of an orchestra for Strauss' band, at the upper end in the garden, the musicians being placed amongst shrubs and flowering plants; through the vista again was to be seen all the remains of the original old Norfolk House, in which George III. was born, May 24, 1738 (O.S.) The room in which this event happened is still preserved. It is entirely wainscoted by Sir James Thornhill. The old mansion formerly extended to the site of Waterloo-place, but only a small portion of the building remains. The whole frontage was illuminated on Tuesday night in antique coloured lamps; and, as seen through the orchestra [illegible] the ball-room, presented a very effective spectacle

The ball was opened with a quadrille, her Majesty leading off with Lord Edward Fitzalan Howard, and the Prince Consort dancing with the Lady Mary Fitzalan Howard. Among the other couples in this set were Prince Richard Metternich and Lady Emily De Burgh, the Lady Adelaide Fitzalan Howard and



ROYAL ENTERTAINMENT GIVEN BY HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF NORFOLK, K.G.

Viscount Castlerosse, the Lady Clementina Villiers and Mr. Knightley, the Lady Charles Wellesley and Mr. Augustus Stafford, the Lady Rachel Russell and the Marquis of Aberoorn, the Lady Charlotte Elliot and the Earl Grosvenor, the Lady Harriet Anson and Lord Brooke, the Lady Adelaide Paget and the Marquis of Granby, and Lord George Paget and the Hon. Laura Macdonald.

This quadrille was followed by a waltz, in which her Majesty danced with Prince Albert, the Lady Emily De Burgh with the Hon. Percy Herbert, the Marquis of Granby with the Lady Augusta Gordon Lennox, and the Prince Richard Metternich with the Hon. Flora Macdonald.

In the "Gabel" quadrille, her Majesty honoured Lord Alfred Paget with her hand. The Queen afterwards danced with the Earl Grosvenor; and from the moment her Majesty entered the ball-room until midnight, the period at which she took her departure, the Queen omitted to dance but once, and that when a polka was played. Indeed, the Queen throughout the evening seemed to enjoy herself exceedingly.

The Queen and the Prince, accompanied by their Royal relatives, left the ball room at five minutes after midnight; and very shortly afterwards her Majesty and her Royal Consort, having taken an affectionate leave of their noble host and hostess, left Norfolk House for Buckingham Palace.

The other Royal visitors left soon after the Queen, but the festivities were kept up by the general company until a much later hour.

The Earl and Countess of Arundel and Surrey were unavoidably prevented from joining the party.

The Countess of Desart, Lord Camoys, Lord George Lennox, Colonel the Hon. C. B. Phipps, and Colonel Bouverie were in attendance on the Queen and the Prince.

In concluding our notice of this brilliant festivity, we regret exceedingly to state that Lord John Russell was seized with a fainting fit in the ball-room, about eleven o'clock, and carried out insensible. His Lordship speedily revived when brought into the open air, and shortly afterwards left, in company with Lady John Russell, for his mansion in Chesham-place. The noble Lord, it will be recollected, some eight or ten years since, suffered from a similar attack in the House of Commons. His Lordship, at the moment he was seized was engaged in an animated conversation with the Countess of Wilton.

ROYAL GENERAL ANNUITY SOCIETY.

A FANCY SALE, in aid of the funds of this society, commenced on Tuesday, and was continued on the two following days, at 56, Baker-street, Portman-square. The large saloon in which the sale was held was a portion of the carriage department of the Baker-street Bazaar, fitted up and decorated in a novel and tasteful manner. The walls were hung with chintz in pink and white stripes, the floor was matted, and the stands were very commodiously arranged (those superintended by the most active of the lady patronesses being in the centre), and, for the accommodation of the visitors, communications were established with the glass show-rooms of Messrs. Apsley Pellatt and Co., the Pankhanon and the far-famed exhibition of Madame Tussaud.

The show of articles in the Fancy Sale attracted a large number of persons, and among the company were the Marchioness of Londonderry, Viscountess Seaham, the Countess Ellenborough, Lady M'Naghten, Lady Fanny Howard, Miss Lane Fox, Lady Georgina Chetwynd, and the Countess Morley. Among the lady patronesses who presided at stalls, and with most praiseworthy perseverance impelled the charitable to purchase, were the Viscountess Combermere and Lady Blake. Mrs. Miller Gibson, the Duchess of Leeds, and the Countess Talbot also had stalls assigned to them, but discharged their duties by proxy.

We trust that the excellent charity, the funds of which it is held for the purpose of increasing, have been largely benefited by the fête. We should not omit to mention that the walls of the room where the fancy sale took place were hung with specimens of armour, graciously supplied by Mr. Webster, of the Haymarket Theatre, and other contributors. There were two excellent bands of music in attendance, under the direction of Mr. G. S. Taylor.

THE ROYAL GENERAL ANNUITY SOCIETY'S FANCY SALE.

SCOTTISH FETE IN LORD HOLLAND'S PARK.

THE REEL OF TULLOCH.

THE Scottish Society of London have just contributed in a very striking manner to the amusements of the London season, by giving a grand *fête*, for the purpose of presenting to the English public a specimen of the national pastimes of Scotland, at the same time that they have lent a powerful aid to the sacred cause of charity, the profits of the *fête* being for distribution among the benevolent institutions of the metropolis founded for the relief of Scotchmen in distress.

The scene of this picturesque recreation was the part of Lord Holland's park at Kensington towards Notting-hill, his Lordship having very liberally granted the use of this portion of his beautiful estate to the Scottish Society. The entertainments commenced on Wednesday. There was rather a thin muster of Scotch nobles and lairds, and the gathering would probably have been a failure, had those of them who were present not been assisted by the countenance and support of the English aristocracy. The Right Hon. Fox Maule, the Chisholm, and Cluny Macpherson took an active and important part in the proceedings. The other gentlemen connected with the Society were most obliging, and conducted all the arrangements in an admirable manner. The Marquis of Breadalbane, as president, is entitled to a large share of the praise which the *fête* deserves; but the Society is principally indebted to those distinguished English visitors who, in such large numbers, honoured the occasion with their presence. Among the company were the Duchess of Montrose, the Countess of Jersey, Lady Clementina Villiers, Lady Dalmeny, Lady Agnes Buller, Lady Emily Foley, Lady Anne M'Kenzie, the Marquis of Abercorn, the Marquis of Huntly, Earl Verulam, Lord Exmouth, Lord Castlereagh, Lord Chelsea, Sir James M'Kenzie Smtwell, Sir Evan M'Kenzie, Kilcoie, Macalister of Macalister, Mr. Mackay of Arisaig, the Hon. F. Villiers, and Sir Henry Meux. Many of the noblemen and gentlemen who in the autumn months go to the Highlands for grouse-shooting or deer-stalking were present. The most active members of the Society were dressed in the Celtic garb. The competitors for the strictly national games were also arrayed in tartan. The archers wore a variety of costumes, in which, however, the Lincoln green predominated.

The price of admission secured a thoroughly well-dressed assemblage of persons, and, altogether, it is very rare that a more agreeable spectacle is presented than that of the 5000 or 6000 people who were on Wednesday collected in the grounds of Holland Park. The *élite* of the company occupied the Grand Stand, which could not have accommodated less than 1200 ladies and gentlemen. It was situated at the lower end of a gentle slope. In front, a space of considerable extent was partitioned off for the celebration of the different games, and within it none but the competitors, the judges, and the representatives of the press were allowed to enter. Beyond this enclosure the spectators were collected. The grounds, besides the other facilities afforded, were well supplied with places of refreshment, numerous tents and pavilions having been erected for that purpose. Altogether, the scene presented was quite new in effect, and striking as well as novel.

The proceedings commenced shortly after twelve o'clock with archery at 100 yards distance, an immense number of competitors entering the lists, and a great struggle being evidently made for the 300 guineas' worth of plate to be distributed to the most successful. The whole arrangements connected with this department of the exhibition were admirable, and the contest was carried on with almost military precision. The practice was very fair, no accidents from stray arrows having been reported. Meanwhile, a band of twelve pipers marched round the enclosed space, playing as they went: and those who know the power of the instrument may fancy the effect produced. The juvenile band of the Caledonian Asylum also did good service here, performing in a very surprising manner some selections of music suitable to the occasion.

After the first bout at archery had concluded, throwing the hammer was introduced; and for this game seven competitors appeared. These had all been

THE SWORD DANCE.

winners of prizes at the different local gatherings in the Highlands, and were therefore, to a certain extent, picked men. They all wore the kilt, and their appearance as they turned out into the centre of the enclosed space and stripped for the trial excited a lively interest. They were divided into two parties, the one consisting of four, the other of three; and, from the result of the competition four were chosen, between whom the prizes to be awarded on the Thursday were to be contended for. The men thus selected, and the distance they threw the hammer, which weighed 20lb., were as follows:—

	Ft.	In.
Colin Macdonald Cranachan	86	0
Alexander M'Hardy	84	0
Archibald Macdonald Cranachan	80	9½
Thomas Menzies	77	6

Throwing the hammer is a fine game, requiring that due combination of strength and expertness which constitutes the perfection of a manly exercise. Swinging round him the projectile, and taking himself one or more whirls as he approaches the limits prescribed to him, the player lets it suddenly fly from his hand, and it is hurled through the air to an amazing distance.

While this part of the programme was going on, strathspeys, reels, and the sword dance followed each other in rapid succession close to the Grand Stand. The performers acquitted themselves with great agility and spirit, and bounded, shuffled, shouted, and cracked their fingers, accompanied by the music of the bagpipes, to the great delight of the onlookers. Of the dances of Scot and the sword dance is the most peculiar and characteristic. Two swords are placed across, and the performer dances in every possible manner between the divisions until he touches the blade of either weapon. It was danced very gracefully by several of the competitors.

The next point in the proceedings was a foot-race of 1600 yards, for which eight men started, the greater number of them barebonded and barefooted, and wearing a thing but their shirts and kilts. The race-course extended along the temporary enclosure twice round, and was very well adapted to try the speed of those who entered for the prizes; but a Highlander's powers as a runner depend much more upon his great wind and endurance, particularly in running up hill, than upon his swiftness of foot. The grounds of Holland Park, however, afford no facilities for testing this sort of excellence, and so the race may be said to have differed very little, except in the appearance of those who tried it, from similar exhibitions in England. There were during the day no less than three heats, in the first two of which all the competitors joined, and in the last four men who were first and second. The prize eventually rested with Colin Macdonald Cranachan, who won the second heat, and would have won the first had his course at the critical moment when he was reaching the goal not been accidentally impeded. This young man ran beautifully, laying himself along the ground like a hunted deer, and coming in at the close almost as fresh as when he started. Thomas Black, who won the first heat, also ran very well.

To the foot-race succeeded archery at 80 yards, at 4 after that came "putting the stone," which was conducted in precisely the same manner as throwing the hammer—the competitors being divided into two parties, and the two best of each party being appointed to contend for the prizes on the Thursday. The names of the successful men, and the distances to which they put the stone, which weighed 20lb., were as follows:—

	Ft.	In.
Alexander M'Hardy	36	5
Thomas Menzies	35	2
Peter Haggart	34	8
John Fraser	30	6

Thus part of the proceedings was also varied by the playing of pibrochs, and the dancing of the reel of Tulloch—performances which in their turn drew down loud applause.

The practice of archery at sixty yards' distance succeeded, followed up by

FOOT-RACE.

BROAD-SWORD PLAY.

broad-sword play and stick practice. These last exhibitions created the greatest interest. They took place on the platform which the dancers had quitted a short time previously. The Household Troops contributed a large proportion of the competitors. The Royal Artillery also furnished some excellent dancers. Corporal Turley, of the Royal Artillery, Corporal Sutton, of the 1st Life Guards, and others, greatly distinguished themselves in this division of the games exhibited. At the close, Corporal-Major Lambert, of the 1st Life Guards, showed an amount of dexterity and skill in broad-sword play which astonished and delighted all who witnessed it. It was o'clock the drive-home had terminated.

On Thursday, the *fête* was attended by many thousand well dressed persons, who, although chiefly English, evinced a great interest in the progress of the games. The splendid scenery, acquired additional splendour from the presence of her Majesty the Queen, Prince Albert, and the Royal children. On receiving the arrival of the Royal party, the archers again ascended for the rich prize of plate allotted to them by the Society, and putting the stone, tossing the caber, sword dances, and running helped to beguile the time of the

[illegible] three the Highlanders in costume were marshalled by Clony [illegible]son, the Chisholm, and their gentlemen engaged in the management of the games, by whom they were formed into a double line leading from the gate of entrance to the centre of the enclosure. The children of the Royal Caledonian Asylum, boys and girls, were marched down towards the grand stand taking up a position on the right angles with the armed and accoutred Highlanders. The bands of the Royal Horse Guards and 1st Life Guards were stationed at a little distance in the background, and the whole, viewed from the stand, presented a picturesque appearance. At a quarter to four a shout announced the arrival of the Duke of Wellington

Her Majesty arrived about four, and proceed d in her carriage, an open barouche, slowly up the ground between the Highlanders, who saluted as she passed The Royal party was received by the Marquis of Breadalbane, the Hon. Fox Maule, the Chisholm, Clany Macpherson, and other gentlemen connected with the Society. The games then proceeded

THE AWARD OF THE PRIZES.

Archery.—The first prize of the 16 proposed to be given by the Society was awarded to the greatest gross score; and Mr. Peter Moore, of the English archers, London, whose number was 4, was its winner. 2nd, nearest number of hits —Mr H. Ford, Queen's Park Archers, Brighton, 432. 3rd. Second gross score Mr Charles Garnett, Lichfield, 571

Greatest number of hits: 4th. Mr. P. Muir, of Edinburgh, Salisbury Archers, 124. 5th. Third gross score Mr. John Brumhall, West Norfolk Archers, 471. 6th. Mr. Huth, St. George's Archers, 88 hits. 7th. For Golds—Mr. H. Hippisley, 7.

At 100 yards: 8th. Gross score—Mr. E. Merritt, West Berkshire Archers. 130. 9th. Hits—Mr. F. Meyler, West Berks Archers, 34

At 80 yards: 10th Gross score Mr. George Willis, Queen s Park Archers, 185. 11th. Hits—Mr Marr, St. George's Fraternity, 36

At 60 yards: 12. Gross score—Mr. Hitchins, 197 13th. Hits—Mr. Blood, 66' 1 er Golds at 10 yards: 14th Mr. Loudoun, Lichfield Archers, 3.

At 80 yards: 16th. Mr. J Meller, Leeds Archers, 3

At 60 yards: 16th. Mr. Garnett, Lichfield Archers,

In all, sixteen prizes, value £300, which the winners have the privilege of ordering in silver ornaments or plate, of any silversmith

Prize for Pikemen—Roderick M'Kay, of Bighouse, 1 guineas and gold medal and Donald M'Kenzie, of Taymouth, £10. 3rd. I M'Innes, £8 4th. Colin Macdonald, £6

Prize for Best-dancing 1st Donald M'Craw, £10. 2nd. Donald M'Kenzie, of Taymouth, £6.

Sword Dance Alex. Cameron, £10. 2nd. Angus M'Intosh, £6

Tossing the Caber.—1st, John Cameron, £10. 2nd. Simon Kennedy, £6.

Putting the Stone, 21lb.— First, Alexander M'Hardie, distance 34 feet 8 inches, £10; Thomas Means, 33 feet 10 inches, £4.

Throwing the Hammer, 16lb.—Alexander M'Hardie, 90 feet 5 inches, £10. Colin Macdonald, 80 feet 2 inches, £4

Best-dressed Highlander.—In this competition, correctness and fitness of costume, rather than ornament, were explained to be the criterion of judgment. To John M'Kenzie (his dress made by his wife and sister), £10; second, to James M'Callan (whose dress was also homemade), £6

Foot-Races.—Colin Macdonald, £10, Thomas Black, £9; Donald M'Craw, £8.

RAILWAY INTELLIGENCE.

CALEDONIAN RAILWAY.—A special meeting of proprietors in this company was held at the London Tavern on the 21st inst.—the Hon. Captain Plunkett in the chair.—when it was resolved that a requisition should be presented to the directors (which must be signed by one-tenth of the shareholders), calling upon them to convene a meeting, to be held in London within twenty one days, to consider the following propositions:—That it is the opinion of the meeting that the working contract entered into by the Caledonian directors with the Scottish Central Railway Company is highly injurious to the interests of the shareholders in the Caledonian Railway Company; and that the sum of £381,797 19s. 9d. admitted by the directors, in their report of February last, to have been expended in the purchase of shares or interests in subsidiary lines—is a misappropriation of the funds of the Caledonian company; and that all sums which have been or may be hereafter so expended in lieus or other shares or interests, be disallowed in the accounts of the company. A vote of thanks to the chairman concluded the proceedings.

MIDLAND GREAT WESTERN (IRELAND).—June 19. Special Meeting: Mr. J. Ennis in the Chair.—A resolution authorising the directors to negotiate with the Government for the £500,000 loan (the terms of which we gave two weeks back) for completing the line between Athlone and Galway, was unanimously sanctioned. Great opposition has been offered by landowners in Galway to the construction of the line

SOUTH-EASTERN (IRELAND).—June 12: Special Meeting. Dublin. Sir J Dombrain in the Chair.—The bill for effecting the completion of the line from Carlow to Kilkenny, the meeting that a resolution should be proposed for reducing the shares from £50 to £15, was authorised without discussion. The said [illegible] vote was to exceed £68,000.

EASTERN UNION.—June 15: Special Meeting: Ipswich: Mr. J. C. Cobbold, M.P., in the Chair.—A bill for amending their acts, so as to raise [illegible] capital, with powers of sale or lease to, or amalgamation with, the Eastern Counties, was carried with only two dissentients. The Newton line is about to be commenced, and the directors had supplied large sums for the works on their own responsibility

DUBLIN, DUNDRUM, AND RATHFARNHAM.—June 11 Meeting of Shareholders: Dublin: Mr J. Boyce in the Chair. Certain shareholders, representing one thousand shares, have subscribed to support the proceedings for changing the present board of direction, and a special meeting was fixed to be held on the 27th inst

The new bill introduced by the Solicitor-General, to dissolve incorporated Railway Companies, sets these affairs at rest. After a meeting of shareholders, the resolutions are to be submitted to the Railway Commissioners, who can, if satisfied, advise sanction the dissolution. Of course the company pays off its debts. If the shareholders have any reason to doubt the honesty or ability of their directors to wind up the affairs of a company, they can place them in the hands of a liquidator, under the Winding-up Act, 1848. Any dissentient shareholder can petition the Commissioners against the dissolution; and the Commissioners have, upon this ground or any other, which to them appears sufficiently important, the power of placing a company under the Winding-up Act. Where a company have commenced works or entered into contracts with landowners, they cannot make compensation under the Lands Clauses Consolidation Act, and be rid of all and every liability

The report of the committees moved for by Mr. Charteris, in the House of Commons, to inquire into the participation of certain members in the £7500 expended by the Shee-lane Committee on the EASTERN COUNTIES, acquits the members entirely from any such participation

IRELAND

EXTENSION OF EMPLOYMENT.—In some of the western counties arrangements are in progress, on an extensive scale, for the promotion of employment on drainage works, which would afford material relief in those districts where pauperism and destitution are most abundant. Some of those works have already commenced in Roscommon, and others, including the clearance of the Boyle River, are about to be undertaken. The *Roscommon Messenger* states that "It is the intention of the Government to remove from the hands of the landlords all those powers which the Land Improvement Act invested them with: of the use to which they converted them Government [illegible] well informed [illegible] immediate control of the Board of Works, and the money to be paid by their officers. Mr. Mahony, of the Board of Works, has been in Galway, making preparations for the extension of the drainage works in that county. In Mayo very extensive works of the same kind are in contemplation, and it is stated that the orders already issued amount to £100,000.

THE CHURCH.—The new Bishop of Down and Connor has signalised his elevation by an act of some energy. Dr. Mortimer O'Sullivan was announced to preach on Sunday last at Crossfist for the Church Education Society; but the Bishop interdicted him, on the ground of his being a stranger in the diocese. There can be no doubt that the Bishop had power to forbid Dr O'Sullivan from preaching in any church in his diocese, and every one must approve of his discretion in the exercise of it. In the course of last week Drs. Cooke and Stewart, heads of the Presbyterian church, paid a congratulatory visit to the new Bishop of Down.

The 156th July is fixed for the Consecration of the Bishop of Limerick. The ceremony will take place in Dublin, and the Archbishop will be assisted on the occasion by the Bishops of Meath, Down, and Cork.

THE CHOLERA.—This dreadful disease is on the decline in Dublin, not, however, without having left behind fearful traces of its ravages.

THE RATE IN AID ACT.—An order of the Poor-Law Commissioners, under seal, has been received by the several Boards of Guardians, requiring that the sum of £3,58 12s. shall be raised for the purposes of the act, in the Newry union, during the year ending the 31st day of December, 1849. The above sum is equivalent to a rate of 6d. in the pound on the valuation of the union.

At this early period of the season, the lake districts (Westmoreland) were seldom known to be so crowded with tourists as they now are.

THE THEATRES.

HER MAJESTY'S

On Saturday and Tuesday nights, Cimarosa's "Il Matrimonio Segreto" was repeated with increased *éclat* on the former evening with the new *ballet divertissement*, by M. F. Taglioni, of "La Prima Ballerina, ou l'Embrassade," founded upon an incident in the career of a great *danseuse*, who, on her way to fulfil an engagement in Naples with her *maître de ballet* and her *comprimario*, was waylaid by bandits, by whom the incursion by some of the choicest strains of her *répertoire*. "La Prima Ballerina" was charmingly danced by Rosati, and the entire ballet was very successful.

On Thursday "Lucrezia Borgia" was given: with Mdlle Parodi (for the first time) as *Lucrezia*; Mdlle Alboni as *Orsini*; Signor Mariani as *Gennaro*; *Ifficus*, Signor Lablache; and Calletti, Belletti, F. Lablache, and Rovida in the subordinate characters. With such an *ensemble*, we need scarcely add, the performance was a splendid success.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA

The final performance of Madame Persiani have been attracting immense houses. On Saturday night the third representation of Mozart's "Don Giovanni" was a complete overflow. There were no less than seven encores, three of which were gained by the gifted syren of the south (Mdme. Persiani), who was in beautiful voice. The sixth representation of Meyerbeer's "Huguenots," on Tuesday night, was one of the most effective interpretations of this great work that has yet been heard. The theatre was filled; and the scene of the "Benediction," and the duo between Grisi and Mario, in the third act, were rapturously applauded. The opera will be repeated, for the seventh time, next Thursday.

On Thursday night, for the farewell benefit of Madame Persiani, Cimarosa's "Matrimonio Segreto" was given for the first time at the Royal Italian Opera. The fair *bénéficiaire* will, however, appear for three additional nights, prior to her final retirement from the lyric boards in this country. Even with the powerful cast of the "Matrimonio," the policy of performing this opera is questionable As a cabinet curiosity, and as a curious specimen of the state of art in Cimarosa's days, it is open to possess many points of interest. There is a happy flow of melodious imagery and comic impulse throughout the work; but its orchestration, which is exempt from the rich resources of the modern school, is sometimes monotonous, relying more for effect, as it does, upon the brilliancy and crispness of the stringed instruments. Of the eighty operas of Cimarosa, this is the only one which is retained on the stage, and its continued favour in this country has been mainly owing to the combination of its great singers in the cast. On this occasion Grisi was the haughty *Elisetta*, Mdme. Persiani the imperious *Carolina* secretly married to *Paolino*, Mdlle. Angri the vain aunt *Fidalma*, Mario the *Conte*, Tagliafico the *Count*, and Tamburini the coat tailor *Geronimo*

The opera was sung and acted with great spirit. The trio, "Le facciò un inchino," by Grisi, Persiani, and Angri, was so admirably given that it was encored with enthusiasm; the rich comedy of the three *artistes* could not be surpassed. Mario was compelled to repeat the air, "Pria che spirii," which he acted and sang with the most impassioned feeling and with the utmost refinement of style. The deaf man of Tamburini was excellently conceived, and he provided continued hilarity during the evening by a very droll display of acting. All the *artistes* were recalled at the end of each act. The last act of the "Sonna ibula" followed the "Matrimonio:" Mdme. Persiani and Sims Reeves singing the respective airs with the greatest effect. The house was crowded

FRENCH OPERA.

On Wednesday night, Rossini's two-act comic opera, "Le Comte Ory," was produced for the first time in this country, the occasion being for the benefit of Mr. Mitchell, the lessee and director of the St James's Theatre, for French plays. Her Majesty and Prince Albert honoured the performance with their presence, as also the Duchess of Kent, the Duke and Duchess of Cambridge, and the Grand Duchess of Mecklenburgh-Strelitz, the Prince of Syracuse, and a great assemblage of opulence and fashionable celebrities. "Comte Ory" is one of Rossini's most sparkling productions, and the director deserves credit for having introduced the work, although with limited resources (Lord Chamberlain, Nourrit, and Levasseur are the original cast in 1828; and it was in this opera that Marie created such a sensation, at the Académie Royale in Paris, where she first appeared on the stage. M. Occave is scarcely equal to the part of the sanguinary hero, but he sang carefully and zealously. The *Countess d'Formoutiers*, whose affection the *Count Ory* strives by divers stratagems to obtain, was gracefully asserted and cleverly sustained by Madle. Charton. Zelger, the basso, was somewhat ponderous in the *Gouverneur*. The *Page* of Mdlle Guichard was acted with *naïveté*. The choral singing was unusually fine; the instruments, generally speaking, were in tune during the opera through with some degree of *éclat*. The famed Mdme. Cinti Damoreau appeared after the opera, and, accompanied by Benedict, sang a cavatina composed by her son. She was at one period the great exponent of the florid school of French music; and if her organ be impaired, her skill and facility are still remarkable. Mdme Doche and M Ladoni appeared in the vaudeville "Les Extrêmes se Touchent" with which the evening commenced.

On the morning of Mr. Mitchell's benefit a number of his subscribers and amateurs assembled on the stage, to present him with a magnificent silver-gilt candelabrum, and a richly and elegantly chased salver, as a testimonial of his zeal, ability, and good faith in his management for five years of the French Plays.

The Duke of Beaufort, in a neat address, presented the testimonial, and Dr Dantel, the hon. secretary, read the inscription. Mr. Mitchell, in reply, also presented Mr. Mitchell with a cup, as a separate offering. Mr. Mitchell returned thanks in an appropriate speech. He has merited this compliment for the supporters of the French plays, for his programmes of every season have been executed with the most honourable punctuality, and, considering the limited size of the theatre, he has rarely produced a piece unworthy of the patronage bestowed on him, and entitling him, also, to the present gratifying tribute.

GERMAN OPERA.

The production of Spohr's "Faust" at Drury-Lane Theatre was the most unfortunate exhibition the company has yet made. With the single exception of Herr Formes, the representation was a complete failure; and the opera, which is "Faust," as promised, the execution of Spohr's great work was most indifferent. Formes is a great *artiste*. His *Leporello* and *Mephistopheles* are both splendidly original conceptions; but the remainder of the company, with the exception of associated with competent singers, his appearance in this country would have ensured a great success for the *troupe*. We perceive that the German Opera is now removed to the Princess' Theatre, where the final representations will be given.

HAYMARKET.

The production at this season, and in these degenerate dramatic times, of a five-act play, is a striking proof of the energy and enterprise which characterise the management of Mr. Webster, and we are happy to see, was welcomed by one of the most crowded and enthusiastic audiences which have congregated within the walls of the Haymarket for many a day

Mr Marston, the author of the new play of "Strathmore," is favourably known to the public by his "Patrician's Daughter," "The Heart and the World," and one or two other pieces. The action of the present drama is laid in Scotland, during the Restoration period of the Stuart dynasty, 1679, when the attempt of the Government to enforce conformity in religious observances was the unhappy cause of so much bloodshed, and the severance of the fondest ties of love and kindred. In his new production Mr Marston has the disadvantage of his action, the author has manifestly kept in view Scott's famous "Old Mortality," a proceeding which tends, in some degree, to detract from the interest of his story, by leading one in search for resemblance and infinite comparison

The plot may be told in a few words. *Strathmore*, a young gentleman of a loyal family, entrusted upon his father's death to the guardianship of *Sir Rupert Lorn*, a staunch, inflexible old Royalist, introduces to his guardian's daughter, *Katherine*, but becomes infected with the resonant spirit of the time, and, like Henry Morton, leagues himself with a party of the desaffected. The stern old knight, on hearing of his treason, offers him a free trial moment to choose whether he will abjure the cause he has sided with, or quit his home for ever His love for *Katherine* and his pride of race yields to his sense of duty, and he resolves to stand or fall with the party he has joined. An engagement shortly after taking place between the Covenanters and the Royal troops, the latter are worsted, and in their retreat come upon a small party of the enemy, who are engaged in prayer by the hill side. Stung by the recollection of their recent defeat, they put the unresisting peasants to the sword, and *Sir Rupert Lorn*, who is assisting the soldiers, is charged with slaying their aged leader, *Ivres Keith*, with his own hands. It is then that the redoubted [illegible] *Barley*, *Cromborn*, and one *Irregield*, a soldier of fortune, the captains of an insurgent band, determine to attack *Sir Rupert's* castle, and to test the fidelity of *Strathmore*, they appoint him the leader of the enterprise Tortured by conflicting feelings of duty to his cause, and tears for the safety of those he loves, *Strathmore* accepts the command. The day of battle arrives, and the uncompromising old loyalist is brought to trial for the murder of the pastor. He avows and affects to glory in the act. The assembled Covenanters insist on retribution, and he is condemned to die. An interview now takes place between *Strathmore* and *Katherine Lorn*, in which she endeavours to move him, by her father's ancient friendship, and by the hallowed memory of their own loves, to delay if he cannot prevent the execution until the arrival of her brother, who with a powerful force is on his way to their relief. The second fearful struggle between his love and duty prove too much for *Strathmore*, and the author has but upon the novel [illegible] device of releasing him from the difficulty of his position, by making [illegible] son at his mistress' feet: the latter permitting his guilty lover to escape. *Sir Rupert's* son returns, the insurgents are defeated, the old knight is saved, and *Strathmore*, who refuses to sign his recantation, and thus purchase life at the cost of dishonour, dies heart broken in the arms of the suffering but devoted *Katherine Lorn*.

The materials it will be seen are somewhat meagre for a drama of five acts, [illegible] are pieced out by a sort of underplot, in which Lee wife of *Sir Rupert's* son, in order to effect her husband's escape, adopts the very questionable step of encouraging the addresses of *Bryngfield*, who, ignorant of her marriage, is disposed to barter his faith for the purchase of her hand. There is also a comic episode, wherein Mr. Buckstone and Mrs. Fitzwilliam figure as waiting man and French serving woman, and endeavour, with a success which is quite inadequate to their exertions, to throw a gleam of merriment across the sombre scenes

Of the merits of this play we are unwilling to express any very decided opinion upon a first representation, and without the advantage of perusal. The author appears to rely more on the treasures of language and imagery, and his knowledge of stage effects, than on the subtle development of character, and the invention of a plot. Hence there are many passages of unquestionable tender ness and beauty, and not a few situations of powerful dramatic interest. But the excitement is neither continuous nor progressive, and the metaphorical sententiousness of the dialogue is wearisome to a degree.

Few things could be finer than the acting of Mrs Charles Kean, in the very arduous character of the heroine; and the vital success of the play is attributable far more to the intensity and touching delicacy of her performance, than to any intrinsic merits of its own.

Isabella was also exceedingly well played by Miss Reynolds; and her piquant and spirited interpretation went far to redeem what in truth, and in more senses than one, is a very unattractive part.

Mr. C. Kean was energetic and impressive, and exerted himself, as did every one concerned, to the very utmost, to secure the success of the piece

The costume and scenery were new, and, with the exception of some trifling inconsistencies in the dresses of the Covenanters, appropriate also; and the applause throughout the play, as well as its conclusion, when the principal actors were called before the curtain, was unanimous.

We ought to add, that, in compliance with a very general demand, Mr. Marston appeared in a side-box, and received the congratulations of his friend.

MUSIC.

CONCERTS.

On Monday morning the annual public rehearsal of Handel's "Messiah," and on Monday night the performance of this sublime oratorio, took place, at the Hanover-square Rooms, in aid of the funds of the Royal Society of Musicians. Sir H. R. Bishop, Prof. Mus. Oxon, was the conductor. The principal vocalists were Miss Catherine Hayes, Miss Dolby, the Misses A. and M. Williams, Mrs. Bassano, Miss E. Lyon, and Mdme. Dorus Gras; Messrs. Sims Reeves, Barnby, T. Williams, J. A. Novello, Machin, and Phillips.

Herr Rohrer, a distinguished violoncello performer, had a morning concert on Monday, at Willis's Rooms, supported by Mdme. Dulcken, Ernst, Platti, Lucas, Hausmann, Cossman, H. Bohrer, Mdme. Palm, Mdlle. Grauman, Mdlle. Treffz, Herr Fischer, Stigelli, Schönhoff, the Hungarian Singers, and Strauss' band.

Mr. Hullah's Singing Classes are not equal to the performance of such an elaborate work as Mendelssohn's "Elijah," and the instrumental forces were also not sufficiently strong; but there was some novelty as regards the principal singers in the east at Exeter Hall on Wednesday night. Fischek's appearance to sing the music of the *Prophet* piqued curiosity, and he sang with great effect. The return of Mrs. Shaw—which is such a fine declaimer of dramatic and sacred music—was also an interesting event, although her voice was not in the best condition. Miss Lucombe and Miss Deaken, Messrs. Seguin and Lockey, were also among the vocalists.

Koutzki, the violinist, who made his *début* at Madame Dulcken's concert, is an executant of extraordinary skill, but he gave the amateurs an unfavourable impression as to his powers, by the announcement of divers *tours de force*; and we shall be glad to hear him in a more legitimate school of playing than *paganiniana* and one-stringed effects. Madame Dulcken's performance of the pieces in her scheme was worthy of her great reputation, and she presented her patrons and friends with a good concert, combining, as it did, the English and German *artistes*, as well as the company of Her Majesty's Theatre.

The pugnacious announcements in the advertising columns of the [illegible]rs respecting the "Prophète," of Meyerbeer, prevent us from noticing the execution, at Exeter Hall, on M. Jullien's second *Concert Monster*

The performance of Mendelssohn's *Athalie*, at Exeter Hall, by the Sacred Harmonic Society, will be famed, as having been honoured with the visit of Her Majesty and Prince Albert

Benedict, this season, has been indefatigable, as usual, in his exertions to render his annual concert the event of the season. He must have exercised nothing short of the diplomacy of a Talleyrand to have combined Mollique, Ernst, Joachim, Sainton, Ernst in Master's Concertante for four violins, and Halle, Lindsay Sloper, Bennett, and himself, in a pianoforte quintuor; with Vivier, the horn player, Piatti, Hausman, and Cossman, the violoncellists, and Botesini, the contra-basso; Puzzi, the German valve horn, Fischek, Mdme. Palm; the Hungarian vocalists, and the *artistes* of Her Majesty's Theatre; and the addition of Miss Catherine Hayes, the Misses A. and M. Williams, Mdlle. Vera, and Mr. Reeves. Mr. Benedict certainly has mounted a magnificent concert

Miss Collins, a vocalist from Bath, had an evening concert at the Mortimer-street Rooms, assisted by Misses Bassano, Messent, E. Lyon, Thornton, Messrs. F. Bodda, Herbert, Wilbraham, Miss Kate Loder, Mr. Willy, Mr. Carte, and Mr. Rockstro

MUSICAL EVENTS.—The eighth and last Philharmonic Concert will take place on Monday.——On Tuesday will be the seventh meeting of the Musical Union, being the *matinée* of the director, Mr. Ella.——On Wednesday, Dreyschock, the famed pianist, will have a concert at Willis's Rooms.——On Tuesday night Mr John Parry will give a Welsh Club entertainment in the same locality.——On Monday Mr. Sprengler will have a *matinée* at the Beethoven Rooms.——On the 2d of July Ernst and Halle will give a concert at the Hanover Rooms.——Amongst the victims of the cholera in Paris has been Madame Catalani, at the age of seventy. She had been long retired at Florence, but, after the Tuscan revolution, took refuge in France from the effects of the French army. She was most generous and liberal during her career, and gave away to the poor, by gratuitous concerts, upwards of £60,000, in the various capitals she visited. She founded a singing school at Florence, and gave a concert for its benefit at Drury-lane Theatre on Monday, and, with the native and foreign talent he has announced, will no doubt have a bumper.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

The current week has not been prolific of racing, Bibury and Stockbridge, with good average fixtures (the latter recommended by a strong "Triennial"—its [illegible]ture, of taking), having been the only meetings of any interest. The cricketers are warming up for the "Gentlemen and Players" and other at head-quarters (Lord's) or at the Surrey grounds, scarcely a day passes in which the lovers of this manly and invigorating pastime may not find amusement. The matches and trials are many and various, that of the Club against the County of Sussex, on Monday; and the same club and ground against the undergraduates of Oxford, on Thursday both at Lord's. The weather continues favourable for aquatic sports; and the Thames Regatta, announced, will take place until Saturday next, on which day the Royal Thames Yacht Grand Challenge Cup will be sailed for: being open to vessels of all "Royal Yacht Clubs," a highly-interesting match may be anticipated.

The racing, next week, will be important. Newcastle commences on Monday, with a series of minor events, for the especial behoof of the holiday people. The real business of the meeting will commence on Tuesday, with the grand "cup" for the Northumberland Plate. The Triennial and Hotspur Stakes will be run on Wednesday; and on the following day, for the Gosforth, or Lastley, and Tyne Stakes, Gold Cup, &c. The programme, altogether, is very promising. The Winchester meeting, on Wednesday and Thursday, seems likely to produce a fair amount of racing; the stakes, however, are not events much interest.

TATTERSALL'S.

THURSDAY.—Very little business was done in consequences of the majority of the subscribers being at Stockbridge. The following are the market prices.

10 to 1 agst Perchill (t)	15 to 1 agst Clearwell (t)		10 to 1 agst Collingwood
10 to 1 —— Pinafore (t)	20 to 1 —— Chanticleer		20 to 1 —— Gamelle (t.
12 to 1 —— Typhæus	20 to 1 —— Remembrancer		20 to 1 —— Van Dunkum (t)
	(t)		
18 to 1 agst The Italian (t)	2000 to 45 agst Tordoniche (t)		50 to 1 agst Brennus (taken to
20 to 1 —— Gaiscioch (t)	50 to 1 —— Tim (t)		2000)

ROYAL THAMES YACHT CLUB SAILING MATCH.

The first sailing match of the club this season came off on Saturday last the one appointed for the 30th ult. having failed in consequence of the unfavourable state of the weather. The prizes contended for were two elegant silver cups, that for the first-class yachts containing eighty sovereigns, and that for ten [illegible] class forty

The distance appointed for sailing was from Erith round the Nore Light, and back to the place of starting. The steam-packet *Jupiter* was engaged for the accommodation of the members of the club and their friends. The following is the time and order in which the yachts rounded the winning buoy:—

[illegible]	..	..	.. 7 .. 30
Mosquito	..	..	.. 7 .. 50
[illegible]	..	..	.. 7 .. 55
Sacred	..	..	.. 8 47 15
[illegible]	..	..	.. 8 57 10
[illegible]	..	..	.. 9 .. 0
Wildfire	..	..	.. 7 12 0

The last yacht having passed the buoy, the first prize was presented to Mr. Wicks, the owner of the *Cynthia*, by Lord Alfred Paget, with a most complimentary speech, and the usual honours. The second prize was not given up in consequence of a dispute as to the [illegible] which will be settled at the next meeting of the club.

The band of the Royal Artillery were on board the steamer, and performed a favourite piece or music at intervals throughout the day.

THE WINNER OF THE DERBY, 1849.—Mr. Moore, of West-street, St. Martin's-lane, has just published an effective Engraving of "The Flying Dutchman, from a picture recently painted by Elmore, and which has been purchased by the Earl of Eglinton.

The Thames Angling Preservation Society had its annual dinner at the Star and Garter Inn, on Thursday last. This little society, which has now been in existence for eleven years, has, by its exertions, considerably put a stop to the unlawful fishing which was at one time so perniciously prevalent, and afforded the lover of the angle the sport which the noble river Thames promised. The chair on the occasion was filled by W. H. Whitbread, Esq., who performed the duties most admirably. Mr. Henry Perkins, Mr. A. Perkins, the Honorary Secretary Mr. Farrell, and about thirty gentlemen, were present, and the evening passed off with great *éclat*. We wish a hearty success to this useful and agreeable society.

EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

The Duke of Wellington celebrated the thirty-fourth anniversary of his crowning victory on Monday evening, at Apsley House, by the customary Waterloo Banquet. Prince Albert and the great military celebrities were present as usual.

The Earl of Rosse, as president of the Royal Society, held his last *soirée* for the present season on Saturday evening, at Somerset House. The noble president's saloons contained some most interesting models of new inventions and other scientific objects, and some rich specimens of home-grown fine art. The attendance of visitors was larger than at any previous *soirée*.

On Wednesday, the 13th inst., the Board of Guardians at Lurgan, in County Down, received an application for a French cook, about to be sent out to supply their Union with bread, meat, flour, vittles, beer, &c., at a less price than any English tradesman.

The *Great Britain*, it is understood, has been purchased by Mr. Gibbins, of London, for £20,000, who has contracted a further expense of £30,000 to have her fitted out for sea. She is to ply between Liverpool and New York.

At a preliminary meeting of mechanics, &c., last week, at the Freemasons' Lodge, Myton-gate, near Hull, it was resolved that John Lee Smith, Esq., the Mayor, be requested to grant the use of the Town Hall for a public meeting, to take into consideration the present distress existing among the working classes.

The increase in the emigration from Liverpool continues. During the past month, the numbers were 19,151 souls, against 13,336 in May, 1848, and 18,320 in May, 1847. The numbers of the five months ended May 31, are—1847, 71,874; 1848, 52,289; and 1849, 72,536. The increase is thus 20,247 this year over 1848, but only 662 over 1847.

The beautiful estate of Glenormiston, Peebles, has been bought by W. Chambers, Esq., of Edinburgh, at a shade above £39,000.

The following is a return of Indian corn, wheat, flour, provisions, &c., imported into Liverpool from America in the week ended the 12th inst.:—10,994 bags Indian corn, 18,110 bushels Indian oatmeal, 315 barrels flour, 5144 quarters wheat, 6,900 sacks wheat, 745 quarters beans, 600 firkins peas, 238 barrels of pork, 160 hogsheads of bacon, 351 cwts. of bacon, 961 boxes ditto, 150 hogsheads of hams, 151 boxes of ditto, 153 barrels of lard, 1149 hogsheads of ditto.

At the meeting of the Presbyterian Church in Scotland, held last week in Edinburgh, a resolution disapproving of reading discourses from the pulpit of that church was carried by a majority of 165 against 121.

The Head-Mastership of the Northern Church of England College, Fleetwood, has been conferred on the Rev. W. A. Osborne, M.A., of Trinity College, Cambridge.

The hay harvest has commenced pretty generally throughout the West Riding of Yorkshire. In some districts the superior meadows in the southern districts. The yield is very good, and many crops have been already well housed, though there is a great deal yet to cut. The recent rains have greatly improved the appearance of the grass crops, as well as potatoes and pulse; and turnips are understood to be generally doing well.

At the last meeting of the Exeter Reform Association, the following extraordinary resolution was unanimously adopted:—"That the Russian Company for the Hungarians was unanimously adopted:—"That the Association hails with delight the success that has attended the armies of the Hungarians, led on by Dembinski, Bem, and others, and sincerely hopes they will succeed in driving the tyrant from their soil, and that as long Poland also may again be free."

Exaggerated reports of the cholera at Boulogne having appeared in some of the journals, various official persons in that city have circulated notices stating that the disease was never very prevalent in the place, and now no longer exists there. The only victims of the disease in insalubrity appear to have been some of the poorer class of Frenchmen, none of the English visitors having been attacked.

The progress of evictions of tenantry in Ireland still continues. From Lord Lorton's trust estates, in the county of Kerry, there have been driven, since the 19th of May, 254 individuals. In Tipperary, the *Clonmel Chronicle* records cases of the same kind.

It is stated in the *Cork Reporter* that in one of the chief streets of Cork there are fourteen shops closed, and in the main street of Clonmel there are not less than twenty-two shops shut up.

A company established in the metropolis, intitled "The Company of Window Cleaners," are now cleansing house windows for nothing, in order to demonstrate their abilities.

The Bank of Ireland has declared a dividend of 8 per cent. on the last half-year.

The Marquis of Westminster, at his last half-yearly audit, gave his tenants a reduction of ten per cent.

The Port of Ancona is declared in a state of blockade by the Austrians.

On Saturday last the officers of the 7th Hussars held their anniversary dinner at Gillon's Hotel, Albemarle-street, to commemorate the last time that service of that regiment at Waterloo. The Duke of Beaufort was in the chair; and his Grace was supported by the gallant veteran who has now commanded that fine regiment for fifty years, Field-Marshal the Marquis of Anglesey.

The total amount, either granted or advanced from the Exchequer of the United Kingdom on account of the distress and famine, or in aid of the Poor-Law in Ireland during the years 1846, 1847, 1848, was £8,049,400. Of this sum £4,826,100 was granted, and £3,639,300 advanced as a loan. The principal and and interest repaid, amounts to £988,596.

It was supposed that Orangeism in Ireland was dead, and that we were not likely to hear more of it; but those passing anticipations were erroneous. The foundation-stone of a new Orange hall has been recently laid at Newry, with great pomp and ceremony. The inscription on the brass plate states that the ground for the building had been given by "Arthur Wills Blundell Sandys Trumbull Windsor Hill," otherwise the Marquis of Downshire.

The cholera is raging in the village of Arlington, Gloucestershire. A singular incident occurred there on Monday last. A child named Phillips, who was supposed to be dead, was laid out with her mother, who had died of cholera, and the bodies were about to be buried. The father, however, while bearing some burning tar through the house, had the child moved; it gradually recovered, and is now living.

His Royal Highness Prince Albert, Captain-General and Colonel of the Hon. Artillery Company, has signified his intention to review the regiment on Monday next, the 25th instant, at ten o'clock.

Her Majesty's steam-vessel *Trident*, Lieut. Commander Risk, arrived at the Cove of Cork, from Kingstown (Dublin) on Sunday morning, at three o'clock, with the two political prisoners Messrs. O'Doherty and Martin, who were immediately transferred to the convict-ship waiting for them, which is now still detained for Admiralty orders to proceed.

The annual distribution of prizes to the pupils of the Royal Naval School took place on Tuesday at the establishment at New Cross. Rear-Admiral Bostock, C.B., M.P., the President, was in the chair.

Breudel's *Zeitung* mentions the following tragic end of Madame Schodel, one of the *prima donnas* of the German Opera in London, under the management in 1832. She was the intimate friend of Bem, one of the Hungarian chiefs; and having tried to persuade him to desert the Hungarian cause, and made also an unsuccessful attempt to poison Kossuth as a traitor, was given to him, she was in consequence ordered to be publicly beheaded in Debrezin.

The late Surgeon Carmichael, who met an untimely death by drowning at Dublin, has bequeathed £4850 to the Medical Benevolent Society, £3000 to the Royal College of Surgeons, the interest to be applied to granting a quadrennial prize for the encouragement of medical science, and £5000 to the Richmond Hospital School of Surgery.

From the hop districts in Kent the general report is that the well-cultivated gardens present different appearances to the others, but the fly and vermin are numerous everywhere.

Dr. Ewerbeck, a physician, naturalised in France, and Dr. Jausenau, who took an active part in the late insurrection at Vienna, and afterwards went to Kossuth at Pesth, have been arrested, with a great many of the German Socialist-Democrats, in Paris, who signed the German manifest addressed to the people of Paris.

On the 13th inst., the day of the late "Red" demonstration in Paris, M. Alexandre Dumas met in the Rue du Faubourg Montmartre M. Ledru-Rollin, arm in arm with an ill-looking man, and walking very quick. On seeing M. Dumas, M. Ledru-Rollin, fearing that the illustrious novelist would accost him, waved his hand to him at a distance, as much as to say, "I am in a hurry, don't stop me." M. Ledru-Rollin must, indeed, have been very much pressed for time, for he had just lost his place in the Assembly, and was very anxious not to lose his place in the railroad train

M. d'Alton Shée left Paris for Brussels in the evening of the 14th by the Northern Railroad, in the disguise of a stoker. It is singular that the Socialist ex-peer of France performed the offices at the engine of the man who leat him his dress, and the train it drew contained the late questor of the Assembly, M. Degousée, and several of his political friends, called *sous de la constitution*.

The country house of M. Ledru-Rollin at Fontenay-aux-Roses has been searched, and a quantity of arms and ammunition of all kinds found in it and seized. It had been converted into a regular fortress.

Lieut-General Lord Seaton, who has been replaced as chief commissioner of the Ionian Islands, left Corfu on the 2nd inst., when there was a great demonstration of the loyal inhabitants to go him honour, such as was never before seen, for it was spontaneous. The whole Greek population turned out; small boats, crowded with country people shouting "Live forever!" waylaid his Excellency's barge; and he could hardly move down to the shore for the mass of people who lined the quay.

An Farm of the amount of rent in arrear for land remaining unpaid at the Spring Assizes of 1849, moved for by Sir E. Fergusson, shows that the total sum in arrear at the [illegible] Assizes of 1848 was £[illegible]. Of this sum Dublin owed £17,[illegible]; Meath, £[illegible]; Westmeath, £[illegible]; Kildare, £[illegible]; Queen's County, £[illegible]; and Longford, £[illegible].

The proposal of Baron Rothschild, to build at the Conservatoire des Arts et Métiers at Paris, the apartments in which Lavoisier occupied the revolutionary insignia, the furniture and books in which had been

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"*Carl D.*"—*The opening in question is not "the Bishop's Gambit," but a branch of "the Muzio Gambit;" and your variations on it are valueless, because they proceed from the erroneous assumption that Black's best reply to 3 P to Q B 4th is K B 3rd, wherein he ought at that point to play* Y. K Kt to B 3d. *See the "Chess-Player's Handbook," p. 326.*

"*F. W. L.*"—*Read "the Chess-Player's Handbook," published by Bohn.*

"*W. L., Jun.*"—*We believe you are mistaken respecting No. 282, but will again look over the several variations.*

"*B. S.*"—*Curious. Your adversary cannot oblige you to take a Pawn "en passant."*

"*Query,*" *Hull.*—*You have certainly been misinformed respecting the prowess of your tournament. From enquiries we have made, it appears that he played a few games with the players named, but in most cases was thoroughly beaten. In one instance, with Mr. G Medley, we know that out of six games he did not win one.*

"*E. A.*"—*Mate is not practicable in the position you have favoured us with, sanc-Black, at his third move, may interpose the Pawn instead of the Queen.*

"(*L.K.A.*," *Manchester.*—1. *See the amended solution which appeared in our last.* 2. *Your Problem is ingenious, but the idea, as you know, has been dreadfully hackneyed. If you have any others on the anvil, we shall be glad to see them.*

"*R. H. F.*," *Reading.* *There is no mistake whatever in the position of the Pieces in diagram No.* 279; *nor is it possible to effect the mate in the way you propose.*

"*R. B. W.*" *Oxford.*—*We are sorry to say your apologizes at our presentation at vought. If you will be at the pains to sketch a simple diagram, such the situation of the men clearly defined, we shall have much pleasure in passing judgment upon its worth.*

"*T. P.*" *Buenos No* 454 *is correctly stated.*

"*A Subscriber*" *is referred to the second solution of Problem No.* 279, *which was given last week*

"*R. B. K.*" *The last sent is under consideration. Respecting the former, which we published, is has been objected, that if Black, in reply to White's first move of P to Q B 3d, play Kt to Q 6th, it is not at all clear that the mate follows in two moves more.*

"*Omicron,*" "*A. B. C.*," *Glasgow, and others, are requested to examine Problem No.* 279 *with attention. To us it appears both perfectly correct and very clever.*

"*Tyro.*"—*The match between Messrs. G. Medley and Card, two of the prominent players of the day, has just terminated in favour of the former, who won six games to his opponent's three, the two remaining games being drawn. In the contest between Messrs. Persgal and G. Medley, the parties proceed pair pawn, each nine having scored two games, and two having been declared drawn battles.*

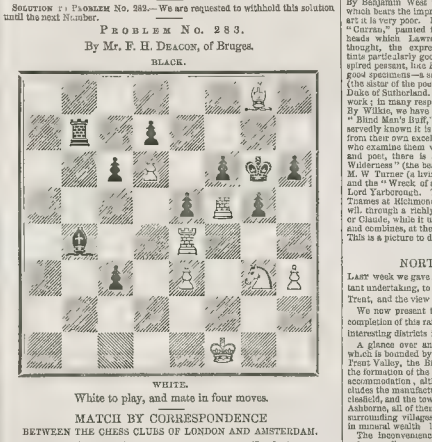
Solutions by "*T. Dorsetsh.*" " *F. G. B.*" " *Mia.*" " *Etha.*" " *M. E. R.*," " *P. R. S.*" " *Philo-Chess,*" " *M. P.*" " *Dr. R.*," " *Rev. H. T. C.*" " *Rev. H. B.*" *are correct. Those by* " *T. P.*" " *G. P.*" " *S. S. T.*," *are wrong.*

SOLUTION TO PROBLEM NO. 282.—We are requested to withhold this solution until the next Number.

PROBLEM NO. 283.

By Mr. F. H. DEACON, of Bruges.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in four moves.

MATCH BY CORRESPONDENCE

BETWEEN THE CHESS CLUBS OF LONDON AND AMSTERDAM.

WHITE (Amsterdam). BLACK (London).

35. Q Kt to Q sq.

London to play.

CHESS ENIGMAS.

No 455.—By an Amateur.

White: K at his R 2d, Q at her B 3d, B at Q B 3d and Q 8th; Pa at K R 4th, K Kt 2d, K 7th, and Q R 2d.

Black: K at his Kt sq, Q at her R 4th, Rs at K B 2d and K sq, B at K Kt 5th, Kt at Q 2d; Pa at K R 4th, K Kt 3d, K B 5th, Q B 4th, and Kt 4th.

White to play, and mate in four moves.

No. 457. By W. H. C.

White: K at his B 8th, B at K B 3d, Kt at K Kt 8th, Pa at K Kt 2d and Q 2d.

Black K at his R 4th.

White to play, and mate in six moves.

EXHIBITION OF OLD MASTERS,

AT THE BRITISH INSTITUTION.

IT was well remarked (when in England) by Waagen, the distinguished Director of the Berlin Museum, and perhaps the best critic upon art alive, that the number of good pictures in this country was not to be judged by the leading collections—by the National Gallery, Windsor, Buckingham Palace, Hampton Court, Dulwich, Grosvenor, Bridgewater collections, and others; but that whoever would wish to see the rich resources of this country in works of art, must pierce into private houses—into back-parlours and attics, as well as into drawing-rooms. The truth of this remark is not to be denied. The present Exhibition of the British Institution is another proof of its correctness. How few have imagined, as they passed up and down Arlington-street, Piccadilly, that within the walls of a dingy-looking house there were so many fine works of art as we see assembled this year in the principal room at the British Institution? It was well known that the Earl of Yarborough had some very fine pictures at his seat at Appuldercombe, in the Isle of Wight; but that his Arlington-street collection was at all remarkable, would appear to have been unknown to so untiring a picture finder as Waagen, who stated, in English with a very great reputation, with most knowledge of what we possessed, and with the very best kind of introductory letters. It is one of the good effects of the British Institution, that it is the means of making known many fine pictures—scarcely distinguished beyond a family circle; or, if at all known, only to a few picture-cleaners and frame-makers.

The principal contributors to the present Exhibition are the Earl of Yarborough, who exhibits sixty-three pictures in a collection of only one hundred and forty; Earl Grey, her Majesty, who contributes Wilkie's "Blind Man's Buff," the Duke of Sutherland, who sends a very sweet specimen by Stothard; the Marquis of Westminster, the Marquis of Lansdowne, Sir Robert Peel, Sir R. W. Vaughan, Mr. Hope, and others. The collection is in all respects a very excellent one, and should be seen by every one at all interested in art.

Of the early masters, there is nothing better in the three rooms than the "Coronation of the Virgin," a fresco by Taddeo Gaddi, the property of C. Baring Wall, Esq., M.P.; and a small Leonardo da Vinci, representing a "Card Party," the property of the Earl of Pembroke. The Taddeo Gaddi is full of that devotional feeling, which the Germans, and now Mr. Herbert, and others of the English school, are endeavouring to introduce among us. The Leonardo Vinci Leyden is valuable, but in a different way, as an illustration of the history of art. The large Titian, the "Rich Family," occupying the centre of the great room (one of Lord Yarborough's pictures), is hardly up to the mark of the great Venetian's second-rate style. It has very little of that devotional feeling which prevails so much in the Taddeo Gaddis; while in power, arrangement, and even in colour, it is not very remarkable. Of Salvator Rosa there is as fine an example as we have seen for some time. It is one of Lord Yarborough's treasures, and is alive in spirit, conception, and execution to the utmost amusement of the same great master which Government bought a few years back for the National Gallery.

Of the Spanish school there is not a single example, if we remember rightly, in the whole collection—there is certainly nothing worthy of the three great names of Murillo, Velasquez, and Zurbaran. Nor does the Flemish school fare much better—though Rubens is well represented by a "Lion Hunt," a magnificent sketch for the great picture at Dresden, full of fire and masterly execution, though made up of the fewest touches imaginable. It is a small picture, belonging to Sir Robert Peel, and infinitely superior to the large picture by the same master. "The Alteration of the Magi," contributed by the Marquis of Westminster. To our thinking there is very little of Rubens's hand in this large picture

The French school is fairly represented by Lord Yarborough's Claude (No 9), painted at Rome for Pope Urban VIII., afterwards in the collection of Louis XVI., when it was engraved by Le Bas, with the title of "La Récompense du Village." The Gaspar Poussins are average specimens; but the Grenze hardly does justice to a painter who is only to be endured in his best style

The Dutch school is, of course, well represented in a country singularly rich in the very best examples of the best masters. Lord Yarborough contributes a Cuyp, a "Frost Scene, with a ruined Tower," marvellous in effect, and even superior, we are inclined to think, to a similar and somewhat smaller subject of the same master, which we remember to have seen at Sir Robert Peel's. It is all glow and winter sunshine—warm and yet cold, and occupies, as it deserves to do, the place of honour in the great room. Mr Hope contributes five pictures, and all five are perfect in their way. The Wouvermans, a "Village Festival," No. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] Wouvermans he had ever seen. The large Jan Steen, "A Merry-making," might hang, in point of excellence, as a pendant to the famous "School" by the same master, for which Lord Ellesmere paid so largely at Lord Camden's sale. It is, moreover, free from that indecency wh ch is too common a drawback to Jan's best efforts. The De Hooge, an "Interior," is full of that marvellous effect of light with which the painter's name is now inseparably associated; and the pair of Metzu's, a "Lady receiving a Letter," and a "Gentleman writing a Letter," exhibit the excellences of the master of the subtlest perfection. How much is made out of so very little, and how graceful and easy is the whole composition in both pictures!

But it is the English school which is seen to the greatest advantage in the present Exhibition. Sir Robert Peel has sent the fine half-length, by Sir Joshua Reynolds, of Admiral Keppel, which he bought a few years back, at Christie and Manson's; and Lord Yarborough has sent the full-length of "Mrs. Pelham in a fancy dress, holding chickens." The "Keppel" is not so good as the "Lord Heathfield" in the National Gallery, but it is not very far behind. The colours in both have stood. Sir R. W. Vaughan has sent the five Richard Wilsons which his collection contains. The "View of Penshurst Castle" (No. 121) is one of the best, though all possess that rich effect of mellow atmosphere, and wood, and water, of which Wilson seems to catch some of his most hurried efforts. Gainsborough is fairly represented by a pair of subjects contributed by Mr. Tollemache, M.P.: one called "Landscape, with a girl feeding pigs;" the other, "Landscape, with Peasants and Cattle going to Market." The former is the better picture, though both exhibit many of the characteristic excellences of the artist. By Zoffany, a painter hitherto imperfectly appreciated, there are three pictures, two (Lord Yarborough's subjects, for which he paid 1000 guineas) contributed by Lord Yarborough, and a "Group of the Townley Marbles," with small full-lengths of Townley and two friends. The expression on the face of Garrick in one of the theatrical subjects is another of those many instances of the versatile powers of that great actor, nor is it less to Zoffany's praise that he has caught it so well. By Benjamin West there is a characteristic "Portrait of Benjamin Franklin," which bears the impress upon it of being painted like, though as a work of art it is very poor. By Sir Thomas Lawrence there is a portrait, head size, of "Canova," painted for Sir Robert Peel, and one of the most marvellous male heads which Lawrence ever painted. The eyes are full of brilliancy and thought, the expression animated yet heavy, the texture of the flesh quite particularly good, and the whole appearance of the head that of an inspired peasant, less Roman, or like Curran himself. By Sir Thomas there are two good specimens—a small "Canterbury Pilgrimage," contributed by Miss Rogers (the sister of the poet), and a scene from the "Spectator," the property of the Duke of Sutherland. As a piece of colour and execution, the latter is the better work; in many respects, indeed, it is the best picture by Stothard we have seen. By Wilkie, we have "The Rent Day," contributed by the Ladies Phipps, and "Blind Man's Buff," contributed by her Majesty. Of pictures so well and deservedly known it is unnecessary to speak; but it is pleasing to see them here, from their very excellences, and the good service they will render to all students who examine them with care. By Washington Allston, an American painter and poet, there is a noble scriptural landscape, representing "Elijah in the Wilderness" (the best picture we have seen by this painter); while by Mr. J. M. W Turner (a living painter) we have a grand and-cape, painted in 1803, and the "Wreck of an Emigrant Ship," painted in 1841, both the property of Lord Yarborough. The earlier picture is a vintage scene, with a river like the Thames at Richmond (there are few things lovelier) wandering at its own sweet will through a rich wooded country. As a composition, it is worthy of Poussin or Claude, while it unites many of the excellences of those two great painters, and combines, at the same time, merits of a high order peculiar to its painter. This is a picture to do honour to any school.

NORTH STAFFORDSHIRE RAILWAY.

LAST week we gave a brief notice of some of the leading features of this important undertaking, to accompany a Sketch of the principal station, at Stoke-upon-Trent, and the view of the Congleton Viaduct.

We now present to our readers three other Views, illustrative of the near completion of this railway, or rather series of railways, traversing one of the most interesting districts in the kingdom.

A glance over any railway map will show that the large tract of country which is bounded by the Manchester and Birmingham, the Grand Junction, the Trent Valley, the Birmingham and Derby, and the Midland lines, was, before the formation of the North Staffordshire Company, wholly destitute of railway accommodation, although it contains near half a million of inhabitants, and includes the manufacturing districts of the Potteries, Leek, Congleton, Macclesfield, and the towns of Uttoxeter, Stone, Cheadle, Newcastle-under-Lyme, and Ashborne, all of them centres of business for the agricultural population of the surrounding villages. No accordingly portion of this large tract of land stands in mineral wealth—lime, coal, and iron being found in abundance.

The inconveniences experienced, through the perversity of the previously existing railway companies in choosing to carry their lines round this district, or anywhere rather than through it, led to the formation of the North Staffordshire Company; and a little further examination of the map will show the comprehensiveness of their plan.

Taking Stoke-upon-Trent as the centre, the Company's lines may be said to radiate in almost every direction, thereby giving the best possible means of accommodation, and also materially shortening the distance for the through traffic between Manchester and Birmingham and London.

The North Staffordshire has three principal lines; but the one from Macclesfield to Colwich, through the Potteries, is designated, *par excellence*, "the main line." This line, which connects the London and North Western at Macclesfield with the Trent Valley at Colwich, is thirty-nine miles in length, with a branch of three miles and a half from Stone to Norton Bridge, for the convenience of the traffic for Stafford, Wolverhampton, Birmingham, and the West of England. It has also a short line in progress from Stoke to the coal and iron district, northwest of Newcastle

The "Derby and Crewe" line is the next in importance. This line, before its adoption by the North Staffordshire Company, was promoted by the London and Nor h-Western, who subscribed a third or half of the capital. Commencing at Crewe, it falls into the Macclesfield and Colwich line at Harecastle, and traversing the Pottery valley, it branches eastward from Stoke-upon-Trent, and falls into the Midland (Birmingham and Derby) at Burton-upon-Trent, where it unites also with the South Staffordshire and the Leicester and Swannington lines. The distance from Crewe to Burton-upon-Trent is 44½ miles. A short branch is in course of construction for the convenience of the Derby traffic.

The "Churnet Valley Line" leaves the Macclesfield and Colwich line at North Rode, about five miles south of the former place, and passing for about twenty-seven miles through one of the loveliest valleys in England, unites with the Derby and Crewe line at Uttoxeter. This line is expected to be ready for opening about the middle of next month

There is a short line from Harecastle to Sandbach, about seven miles long, which brings the salt district of Cheshire into communication with the line from Crewe to Burton, and so on to the eastern coast.

It is but a few days more than twelve years since the Royal assent was given to the Company's act; yet, during that time, upwards of 100 miles have been brought to completion, although some of the works are amongst the most difficult that have been executed in any part of England. Notwithstanding the severe commercial pressure, the shareholders have met the calls upon them with unexampled punctuality, and have paid up the whole of the capital required, with the exception of some £20,000 or £30,000. The entire paid up capital of the Company is more than three millions.

THE ILLUSTRATIONS.

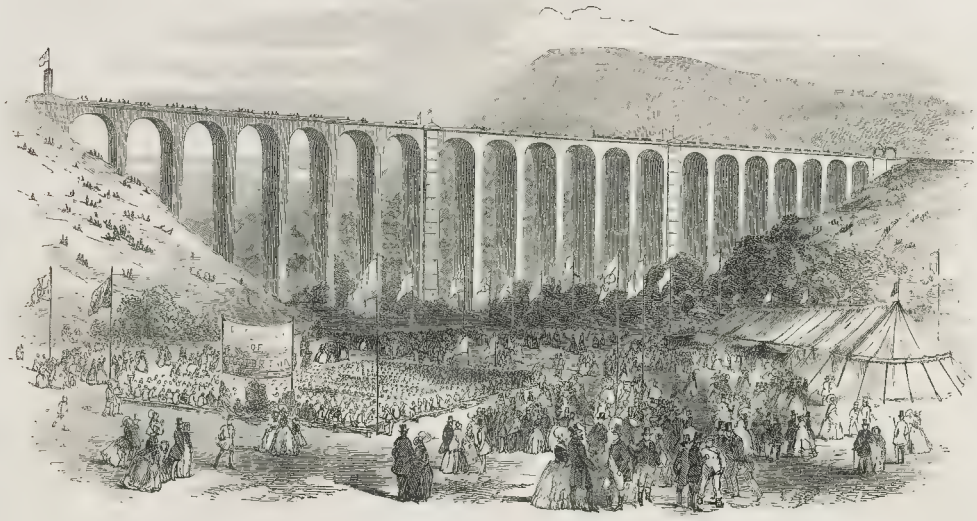
Cloud-End and *Mow Cop* are noble features in the landscape in the left, between Macclesfield and the Potteries. Cloud-End is a bold promontory, and of great advantage near the junction with the Churnet Valley line, at North Rode. It is the termination of the hilly range known as Biddulph Moor, remarkable as the site of the remains of Celtic encampments and entrenchments. Mow Cop is the site of a Druidical temple. It also makes a fine background in the view through the arches of the Dane and Congleton viaducts

Mow Cop, although not nearly so lofty as Cloud-End, presents a much more striking appearance to a distant observer. It is a mountain in miniature—precipitous on three sides, and bleak, bare, and craggy, except in one part, where there is a fine hanging wood. From the summit of the hill a view is obtained unequalled in any direction. In certain states of the atmosphere, it is said, the shipping in the port of Liverpool are distinguishable. The Welsh mountains, the Wrekin in Shropshire, Beeston Castle, Stafford Castle, the Peak in Derbyshire, and the ranges of hills which form the Staffordshire moorlands, are prominent objects. Nearer, on the south, nearly the whole of the Pottery district is seen. Congleton lies nearer still, to the north.

The whole country is studded over with towns and villages, of which a sort of bird's-eye view is presented. But nothing can be more glorious than the view of almost the entire county of Chester, which is here to be obtained. The hill stands on the boundary line between the counties of Staffordshire and Cheshire, and the latter county is at present in full view. It has a good appearance at this point of view. We have been informed that this building [illegible] century ago, and that originally the tower contained a furnace [illegible], which visitors were allowed to use

Etruria, of which we give a View, is on the east side of the Pottery Valley. It is almost classic ground. Here the celebrated Wedgwood built [illegible] mansion, and erected the spacious manufactory of earthenware, [illegible] carried on by one of his grandsons in conjunction with a partner. Here, too, Flaxman modelled some of his finest forms, to be reproduced in almost [illegible] by the potter's art. The park, and nearly the whole estate, [illegible] manufactories and the village, a long street of workmen's cottages, have within these few years

NORTH STAFFORDSHIRE RAILWAY.



THE FETE AT THE DANE VIADUCT.

been sold to the Duchy of Lancaster, whose coal and iron works threaten at no distant period utterly to destroy the waning beauty of the place. A church, recently erected from a design of Ward and Son, architects of Hanley, in the early English style, is a very interesting object.

The *Dane Viaduct* is the most magnificent feature of the whole line. This viaduct consists of 20 arches, of 50 feet span, divided into three compartments by large bastions—the middle one containing six arches, and the others seven each. The extreme length of the viaduct is 448 yards, exclusive of the embankment at each end; and the height from the bed of the river to the level of the rails is 100 feet. The piers and arches are constructed entirely of blue brick, the only stone-work being the facing of the bastions, a bold cornice, and the parapet walls, five feet high. The Dane flows through two of the arches, and is at times a deep and rapid stream. Very extensive views amongst the hills, which are clustered together at the junction of the three counties of Stafford, Chester, and Derby, are obtained from the viaduct.

The *Congleton Viaduct*, though consisting of only ten arches, is scarcely inferior to that over the Dane in grandeur of appearance. The construction is the same—blue brick with stone bastions, and stone parapet, with arches of fifty feet

LEEK, FROM THE RAILWAY.

span. The extreme height from the bed of the stream to the rails is 114 feet—the viaduct being 231 yards long, exclusive of the embankments. Buglawton Hall and Church, with a portion of the village, may be seen to the right; and in front is the lofty range of Congleton Edge, the view terminating at Mow Cop. The distance from the viaduct to Mow Cop is about half a mile, and presents no fresh object deserving notice.

All the buildings on the line, with few exceptions, are fine specimens of the Tudor style of architecture.

Opposite the Stoke station, a view of which was given last week, is a magnificent hotel, corresponding with it in size and appearance, which will shortly be opened by Mr. Cuff, of the Midland Hotel, at Derby, to whom, we understand it has been let for a term of years.

MOW COP, FROM THE RAILWAY.

NEW CATHEDRAL OF ST. JOHN, NEWFOUNDLAND.

NOOKS AND CORNERS OF OLD ENGLAND.

MINSTER ABBEY, THANET.

THE foundation of a religious establishment upon this site occurred as early as the seventh century, and had its origin under the following circumstances:—The manor, called "Thanet Manor" in the "Domesday Survey," was possessed by Egbert, King of Kent, about the year 670, when he undertook the guardianship of his two nephews, Ethelred and Ethelbright, sons of Ermenfrida, the deceased King, who likewise left two daughters, Ermenburga, otherw se called Domneva (married to Merwald, son of Penda, King of Mercia), and Ermengitha. The King, having covenanted with his deceased relative that the sons

MINSTER ABBEY, KENT

should succeed to the government of Kent, was induced by his creature, Thunnor, who had immediate charge of them, to consent to their destruction. This he undertook to perform, in order that the usurpation of their rights by Egbert should remain unquestioned. To explate this crime, according to the easy rule of Saxon retribution, the King was advised by Theodore, Archbishop of Canterbury, and Adrian, Abbot of the Augustine Monastery, to send for Domneva, who had taken a vow of chastity, to entreat her pardon, at the same time offering her rich presents. These, however, were rejected by the vestal Princess, who solicited instead that the King should make atonement by granting her a place in Thanet, where she might found a monastery for the repose of their souls; to which the King consenting, granted her, in the fulness of his penitence, the space of one half of the island, his gift being the eastern portion thereof.

But, as the foundation of such establishments was seldom unaccompanied by events of a miraculous nature, we have accordingly the following version of the transaction by Thodi—a monk of the Augustine order at Canterbury. He relates that the King demanding how much land she desired to have, she replied as much as her deer could run over at one course. This being allowed, the deer was started at Westgate in Birchington, in the presence of the King and his nobles, among whom was the murderer of he young princes, Thunnor, who [illegible] the free course of the deer "But, however," says the [illegible] offended at his impiety, while he was in the act of his career, the earth opened and swallowed him up, leaving the name of Thunnor's Leap to perpetuate this judgment." Meanwhile the deer ran over forty-eight plough lands, and gained to Domneva a fair endowment for her monastery. Its abbey founded by this lady was dedicated to the blessed Virgin Mary as a cloister for nuns; afterwards it was called St. Mildred's Abbey.

Among vestiges of rude masonry, probably of Saxon construction, the more cognisable feature of this remaining portion of the Abbey may be considered to date from about the time of Henry the First, who granted a market to be held yearly within the manor of Minster. In the gable a portion of a good Norman window is visible; and the present entrance to the building now a farm-house, is by a fine early English arch. The Norman windows, whose vestiges are still visible, have been built up, and replaced by square lights, which, however, are by no means modern. Other smaller windows and niches are of the Decorated and successive periods, indicating successive changes in the character of the ancient edifice.

The Abbey Church, which is close by, contains fine details of early English work, lately restored; and other indications of the extent of the monastic establishment are to be traced in different parts of the adjacent village, parts of which are beholden to its masonry for the materials of their structure. In one of the cottages, especially, there may be observed a piece of early zigzag moulding, with the fragments of an early Norman or Saxon rood built into the wall.

CATHEDRAL OF ST. JOHN, NEWFOUNDLAND.

We present our readers with an Engraving of the new Cathedral of St. John, Newfoundland, now erecting from the designs of Mr. George S. Scott. A deficiency in funds will probably delay the building of the eastern part, more prominently displayed in the above drawing; but we may as well give a description of the whole edifice, abridged from a critical account published in the *Ecclesiologist*.

"The style is First-Pointed (Mr. Rickman's 'Early English'), of the latest phase, in the nave and transepts; transitional towards Middle-Pointed (Decorated) in the choir. To this style the architect was confined by the rigorous prescription of external shafts and mouldings; the cold and driving mists of the climate being so severe as to destroy all ornamental or crocketed work exposed to the air. In plan, St. John's is to consist of a nave with aisles; transepts with eastern aisles; and a tower at the intersection. The length of the nave is 106 feet; of the crossing, 30; and of the choir, 60 feet: the nave consisting of six, the choir of four bays. The site is a fine one—the ground rising rapidly northward, which gives opportunity for a dignified substructure in the south elevation, and a commanding flight of steps to the west porch. The choir is designed to have stone groining; the nave roof is of open timbers."

A large portion of the stone for this Church has been imported from Scotland, which, together with the vast expense of labour on the spot, makes its cost very considerable. Some portion of its costs will be defrayed from the general collection made in the churches of England for the relief of the sufferers in the great fire at St. John's a few years ago, in which the old wooden church, which the present more dignified structure replaces, shared the fate of nearly the whole city. At present not more than the nave can be completed, unless the friends of the Church exert themselves at home. It is an undertaking well worthy of help for we hear that the sacrifices of Dr. Field, Bishop of Newfoundland, to the work are very considerable.

We cannot quit the subject without congratulating Mr. Scott upon the success with which he has adapted his Church to the climate and circumstances under which it is reared. Where all external ornament was impossible, Mr. Scott has given dignity to his Church by the simple force of mass and outline—by broad, deep shadows and solidity of structure. The Church is in thorough keeping with the storms and snows of St. John's.

PLATE PRESENTED TO DR. FORBES.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

THE RIGHT HONORABLE THOMAS WYSE.

By intelligence just received from Athens, we learn that the Right Honorable Thomas Wyse, the newly-appointed Minister to Greece, arrived at the Piræus in the night of the 6th instant, and landed next morning under a salute from the

THE RIGHT HON. THOMAS WYSE.

English Government steamer which conveyed him from Trieste, as also from a Russian vessel-of-war lying in the harbour. His Excellency is accompanied by his niece, and has taken up his residence at the Hôtel d'Angleterre, in Athens, for a few days, as the mission residence has been fresh painted and decorated since Sir Edmund Lyons's departure. The King had delayed his departure for the country for several days, from a desire to enter into the best possible relations with the new representative of Great Britain.

The right honourable gentleman, who is now somewhat beyond the middle age of life, is a native of the county of Waterford, where his family have been settled, with considerable influence, for some centuries. The family seat is known as the manor of St. John. Mr. Wyse, after receiving the rudiments of his education, entered Trinity College, Dublin, where he took high honours. After completing his course of education, Mr. Wyse travelled on the Continent; and, during an absence of some years, visited (in company with Mr. Barry, the eminent architect) Greece, Asia Minor, Syria, and Egypt. Both gentlemen, in those countries, studied from the finest works extant the principles of architecture. From his earliest youth, the pursuit of art has been a passion with Mr. Wyse. His personal associations have all conduced towards this end, and he is himself a painter. Mr. Wyse's well-known devotion to these subjects led to his being

named one of the Royal Commission for superintending the building of the new Houses of Parliament.

On educational questions Mr. Wyse has taken a prominent position from the first moment of his entry into the House of Commons, in 1830.

Mr. Wyse (says a contemporary) is essentially Catholic in his mind, which ... enough to embrace any and every proposition which is calculated to elevate intellectually and morally the human character. His whole life has been devoted to the ardent pursuit of such objects in Parliament. By his speeches and also by various contributions to contemporary literature, to secure some grand and comprehensive scheme of education for the people, is the one absorbing idea of his life, conceiving as he does, that, if the intellectual standard of a people be raised, other beneficial consequences follow as a matter of course He has either originated or promoted with unabated zeal all the efforts that have been made to prepare the public mind on the question. He has written upon it with great ... power and perseverance, and his plans combine the practical and the practicable in an eminent degree. The large work of his on Education is a complete treasure on the subject, with an elaborate plan of action followed out into its minutest details. It would be impossible to estimate the amount of labour which the fervent and able ex. of Mr. Wyse have led him to bestow upon the subject; to him will belong a great part of the merit of having astonished the public mind with the idea of the necessity of a system of Public Education."

Mr. Wyse was always a favourite of Ireland's people; but was, at the same time, a determined opponent of the Repeal of the Union. He was most active in the struggle for Roman Catholic Emancipation. He is the author of a "Historical Sketch of the Catholic Association," and other popular works and pamphlets. In 1830-31 he sat for the county of Tipperary. In 1832 he unsuccessfully contested Waterford. He was elected for it in 1835 and 1837. At the general election in 1841 he was not returned, but he succeeded on petition. At the last general election he was left in a minority on the poll, because he would not adopt the Repeal pledge.

Mr. Wyse was one of the first Roman Catholics raised to any place of rank or emolument in the Government of this country, after the passing of the Relief Bill. During the later years of the Melbourne Administration, he was a Lord of the Treasury; and, on the accession of Lord John Russell to power in 1846, he was appointed Secretary to the Board of Control, or India Board. While in this department, he originated a plan for preserving and exploring the ancient monuments and other antiquities of our Oriental empire.

The right honourable gentleman is a most eloquent speaker, possessing a delivery remarkable for grace and elegance.

By marriage, Mr. Wyse is connected with the President of the French Republic, having married, several years since, the daughter of M. Lucien Bonaparte, one of the President's uncles.

TESTIMONIAL TO DR. FORBES.

This elegant piece of Table Plate has been presented to Dr. Forbes, by public subscription, in acknowledgment of the deep service rendered to medical science by the spirit and method displayed by the Doctor, for twelve years, in the editorship of *The Brunsh and Foreign Medical Review*, as well as in recognition of his high professional and excellent moral character. The presentation took place at a meeting of the subscribers, when the Testimonial was delivered by Mr. Stanley, President of the Royal College of Surgeons, after a graceful address, to which Dr. Forbes feelingly replied.

The plate consists of a candelabrum for six lights, with a twin stem, at the base of which are three figures representing Industry, Health, and Hope, corresponding to Dr. Forbes's motto, "*Labore, Robore, Spe.*" The lights are supported by the branches, enclosing a cut-glass dish; and thus serving as an epergne and candelabrum. The plate is from the establishment of Messrs. Smith, of Duke-street, Lincoln's Inn-fields, and in design and manufacture is highly creditable to their taste and skill.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

OXFORD.

At the convocation on Thursday last it was proposed to confer the honorary degrees of Doctor in Civil Law on the Rev. George Bancroft, Minister of the United States, and Sir Heywood Markham, F.S.A. At the same time the honorary degree of Master of Arts was conferred on Fletcher Fulton Compton Hayes, Captain in the East India Service, and Gentleman Commoner of Hertford Hall.

In the convocation held on Friday, the 22nd instant, at ten o'clock, it was proposed to grant out of the University Chest to Mr. Donkin, Savilian Professor of Astronomy, a sum not exceeding £500 for the purpose of providing such instruments and apparatus as may be necessary for the illustration of his lectures

A general meeting of the Oxford Museum Committee was held on Tuesday, in the Sheldonian Theatre, when the secretary read a report upon the proceedings, and several resolutions were passed, which were respectively proposed and seconded by the Master of Pembroke and Dr. Bunbury, the Principal of Brasenose, and the Rev. R. Greswell, the Vice-Chancellor, and the Rev. W. H Cox. Subscriptions were announced, of £100 by the Wardens of New College; £250, by the Rev. Dr. Buckland; the Dean and Chapter of Christ Church £100; the Dean of Westminster, £100; Dr Acland, £100, Dr. Daubeny, £100, &c. All persons friendly to the undertaking will contribute, it is earnestly requested, to the funds requisite for this object, and commend it by their influence to the general favour and support necessary to ensure its success.

EXETER COLLEGE.—There will be an election to a Fellowship in this college on Saturday, June 30, open to natives of the counties of Somerset, Exeter, and Barnstaple, who are at least of the standing of Generalis Sophista in the University. Candidates are required to deliver to the Rector, on or before Monday, the 25th, a certificate, legally attested, that they are within the archdeaconries above mentioned, together with a certificate of their baptism, their Responsion Testamur, and testimonials of good conduct from the college or hall of which they are members.

QUEEN'S COLLEGE.—Thomas William Falcon, of Cheltenham, and Thomas Rennie, Commoner of Queen's, have been elected to be Tabardars.

CHRIST CHURCH.—The Hon. and Rev. C. Leslie Courtenay, M.A. of Christ Church, has been presented by her Majesty to the vicarage of Bovey Tracey, Devon.

ORIEL COLLEGE.—The Rev. G. A. Denison, M.A., of this college, has been appointed Prebendary of Wells Cathedral.

WORCESTER COLLEGE.—Henry Moore, from Bromsgrove School, has been elected a scholar of this college

PEMBROKE COLLEGE.—The Rev. H. S. Polehampton, M.A., fellow of this college, has been presented, by the master and fellows, to the rectory of St Aldate's, in this city

CHURCH EXTENSION.

CHURCH EXTENSION.—The general committee of the Incorporated Society for Promoting the Enlargement, Building, and Repairing of Churches and Chapels, held its usual monthly meeting on Monday last. His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury took the chair. There were also present the Bishop of London, Winchester, Bangor, Worcester, Chichester, St. Asaph, Norwich, and Oxford; Earl Powis, Lord Fielding, &c. Among other business transacted at the meeting, grants of money were made in aid of the erection of new churches at the new district of All Saints, Leeds; at Gravesend, for a district proposed to be formed out of a portion of that parish; towards rebuilding the churches at Virginstow, near Launceston, and East Walton, near Havert rdwest; enlarging the churches of St. Stephen, Islington; Compton, near Peterse d; re-arranging the interior of the churches at Langtoft-cum-Cottingham, Yorkshire; Halstead, Essex; Hinton Charterhouse, near Beckington; Brooke, near Norwich; Sutton, near Stamford; Grately, near Andover; and Cheam, Surrey. In all these churches very great improvements are contemplated, with increase of accommodation; in several cases extensive repairs will be executed, some of which received additional aid as being those in favour of which briefs would formerly have been granted. The population of the district of St. Barnabas, in Leeds, is 20,000. Before March last there was no place of worship within the district; there is now one church-school, which is inconveniently small. The proposed district in the parish of Gravesend is about a quarter of a mile from the parish church The site is given by Earl Darnley. The ancient church of Virginstow is of stone, with earth for mortar, and in a dilapidated state, owing to the walls being ruinous; no portion of it being worth preserving. The church of Llanfihangel is in a bad state, being partly unroofed. It is situated in a hilly district, and will be convenient for a population of eight hundred. The Lord Arthur belong to a neighbouring parish: the people are poor. The fine church at Halstead is in a very precarious condition. The nave roof is now supported by seventeen large wooden props, and is considered unsafe even with these. The tie-beams have ... decayed as to have no bearing on the walls. In January last the wooden spire was much injured by a storm. To save the church from total ruin, an attempt is now making to restore it by subscription. The majority of the parishioners are poor people. The next meeting of this society, which will take place on the third Monday in July, will be the last for the present season.

THE CITY OF LONDON NATIONAL SCHOOLS.—The Lord Archbishop of Canterbury on Sunday preached in the church of St. Dunstan-in-the-Tower street, on behalf of the city of London National Schools ... institution consists of four schools, in which 1500 children, for the ... no room in the ward schools, are instructed according ... ciples of the Church of England. The annual income derived from ... scriptions does not exceed £200, and the charity depends greatly for its support on occasional collections. The sum contributed after the Gra... amounted to £111 14s. 6d. The Sheriffs were present. The L... ... was presented by subscription from attending.

On Saturday last, June 16, was presented to the Rev. W. Sutcliff, ... incumbent of Bosley, by the congregation of North Rode Church, on his resignation of it, a beautiful pocket communion service, with a very handsome and superior clock or timepiece, of French design, bearing the following inscription "Presented to the Rev W Sutcliff, M.A., by the congregation of St. Michael's, North Rode, Cheshire, 1840."

FLOATING OF THE BRITANNIA BRIDGE TUBE.

(From our own Correspondent.)

THE first of the four great tubes on the far-famed Britannia Bridge was successfully floated to its destination on Wednesday evening; and, perhaps, no sight was ever of a more thrilling character, or of greater moment in its probable results.

The huge bulk of the tube, its seaming unwieldiness, and the novelty of the scene contributed to add a vast amount of interest to it; and the great control, which the tube was evidently under from the first separations to the last, completely allayed, which will be in about a month, when it will be hoisted to its proper elevation, a height of 100 feet. No cheering occurred as the tube sped on, all the gazers being apparently spell-bound and silent, so that the commotion even could be easily heard by the parties concerned; but, on the successful termination of the great event, the cheering was loud, hearty, and prolonged; and the deep-toned boom of some cannon placed near the shore added to the effect, their loud reports being caught up and re-echoed along the valley of the Straits Nothingmoral caused the perfect harmony of the arrangements; and the whole affair was as successful as possible, no lives being lost; and only a few bruises were received by some men working a capstan, which, almost at the conclusion of the proceedings, broke, and, as may be surmised, the men who worked it were hurled in different directions

Twenty, the first hint, was the time fixed on originally for floating the tube; but, unfortunately, one of the bolting apparatus broke, and, therefore, the pontoons were immediately made fast, and, to the disappointment of thousands, the event was postponed till the following (Wednesday) morning at seven o'clock. This intention was also frustrated by the want of a proper wind and one or two boats to which they were attached being swamped during the night by the rapidity of the tide. This was an unfortunate *contretemps*, and a great annoyance to the engineers and directors, and vexatious to many persons of high scorers, who were early on the spot to watch the commencement of the operations; but it soon transpired that in the evening all efforts would be made to float the tube, otherwise a delay of two or three days must certainly occur; and, at the time appointed, as we have before briefly stated, the tube was positively secured in its intended position, no hitch having occurred in anything for which, at present, all necessary preparations are not quite completed.

It is our intention to illustrate fully, by description and pictures, this highly interesting event next week.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

STEAM NAVY.—The Parliamentary committee appointed "to inquire into the practicability of providing, by means of the commercial marine of the country, a reserve steam navy available for national defence when required," have reported as follows:—"Your committee are of opinion, which is corroborated by the evidence taken before them, That mercantile steam-ships, of the size and strength necessary for the reception of such guns as are in use in the Royal navy, would be a most useful auxiliary force for national defence: and your committee see no difficulty in providing and carrying out such a measure. That the prompt development of the whole available maritime resources of the country, in the event of threatened hostilities, is most desirable, as a means for the preservation of peace. That the steps necessary to render such mercantile steamers available for the purpose, and the remuneration to be given by the public for fitting them and holding them liable to be called into the public service, must be matter of arrangement between the owners and the Government, upon which your committee do not deem it necessary to offer an opinion."

SHORE OPERATIONS AT CHATHAM.—His Royal Highness Prince Albert has expressed his intention of witnessing the operations, which will take place in this garrison on the 30th instant. The recently-invented American mud-raker pontoons, so highly spoken of by Sir Harry Smith, in his despatches from the Cape of Good Hope, will be specially brought into play in connexion with the pontoon service on the occasion

RUMOURED LOSS OF H. M. STEAMER "BULLDOG."—On the 11th inst., by the arrival at Malta of the *Tartar* despatch-vessel, news was brought of the loss of her Majesty's steamer *Bulldog, en route* from Civita Vecchia to Leghorn. Although no official information of the disaster had been received, the plucky little *Bulldog* was known to be lost, and this was greeted with much precision as to cause considerable anxiety in the minds of the relatives of the officers and men residing in Malta.

The 17th Regiment (Lieut.-Col. Tynte), stationed at Canterbury, entertained the inhabitants of the city and its vicinity with a novel and very interesting scene of a sham fight, on Saturday last. The regiment formed in line at open order, after marching into the field, at the back of the Dane John, and when within sixty or seventy paces of the saluting point, band ceased, and the companies brought forward their left shoulders, closing ranks at the same time without halting, and advancing in line at the double quick step, and to the distance column, to the admiration of the numerous spectators. Nothing could exceed the steadiness and excellent marching of the men. A few manœuvres were performed previously to the mock fight, at the close of the week, as the officers entertained a great number of the gentry of Canterbury and the neighbourhood to a déjeûner immediately after the field day, after which dancing commenced, and was kept up until about four o'clock. The people of Canterbury much regret the departure from the town of this fine regiment.

COMMAND IN NORTH AMERICA.—We are authorised to contradict a statement that has been going the round of the newspapers, to the effect that Lieutenant-General Sir John Harvey is to succeed Sir Benjamin D'Urban in the command of the troops in North America. We believe one of the Line Major-Generals in Canada will be the successor to the vacancy.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

Tranquillising accounts from Paris, with the anticipation of the customary investments, consequent upon the payment of the dividends, caused great buoyancy in the English Market at the beginning of the week. Consols, on Monday, opened at 91¼ ex dividend, a slight reaction of a fraction occurring. This rapid advance was, however, checked on Tuesday by some extensive realising, and, notwithstanding the French Funds quoted an advance of 7 per cent. within the week, Consols declined to 91⅛, afterwards closing at 91⅛ ex dividend. The price was barely maintained on Wednesday, 91⅜ to ⅝ being the quotation during the day. The market on Thursday was dull, more from absence of business than any other cause. Prices ranged from 91⅜ to ⅝ ex div., buyers and sellers alternately. Exchequer Bills continue to be largely dealt in, and Bonds are in demand. Money continues to command a reduction on the rate of interest. Some large sales in New Three-and-a-Quarter per Cents, and Reduced, on account of an instrance office, have depressed those stocks rather below the market price. At the close of the week some heaviness prevailed, the last quotation being, for Bank Stock, 195¾; Three per Cent. Reduced Anns, 91¼; New Three-and-a-Quarter per Cent. Anns, 92¼; Long Anns, 18 5-16; India Bonds, £3 17 6 pm.; Ditto, Old, 98; Exchequer Bills, under £1000, 73 p.; Consols for Account, 91¼; Exchequer Bills, £1000, June, 64 p., £500, June, 62 p.; Small, June, 62 p.

The agents of the Mexican Republic have published a statement of the receipts and disbursements made by them on account of dividends. It appears that the total amount received has been £37,500 11s 4d; from which £141,189 3s. has been paid for the dividend due the 1st of January, 1844, and £1,311 for the three-fourths of the dividend due January, 1847, on the new bonds, leaving a balance of £4,666 8s. 4d. in the hands of the agents.

The Foreign Market partook of the animation that prevailed in the English house, prices generally quoting a slight advance. Mexican was 28¾ to ¾; Portuguese Three per Cents, 37¾; Spanish Three per Cents, 21¾ to ¾. Whilst the sales were improved, in consequence of the statement published by Messrs. Schneider, and now quotes 26¾ for account. Portuguese Four per Cents have advanced to 28. The market, at the close of the week, was dull, with limited transactions, as the following authentic list of prices will evidence:—Buenos Ayres Bonds, 6 per Cent., 40¾; Danish Bonds, 1825, 3 per Cent., 65; Equador Bonds, 4¾; New Granada, 1845, Ex Coupons, Account, 3¾; Peruvian Bonds, 4 per Cent., Active, 92¾; Portuguese 4 per Cent., Account, 28; Russian Bonds, 105¾; Spanish 5 per Cent., 1840, 16¾; Dutch 2½ per Cent., 12 Guild., 50¾; Ditto 5 per Cent., 103¾.

Shares have been more ... in during the ... week than for some time previously. Towards its close, however, business became more limited, and prices, in consequence, to be made lower. For Northern, Eastern, and Amborgate, Nottingham, Boston, and Eastern Junction, 1; Caledonian, 30¾; Chester and Holyhead, 19¾; Ditto, Preference, 12¾; Eastern Counties, 8¾; Ditto, Extension, 5 per Cent., No. 1, 4¾; Edinburgh and Glasgow, 42¾; ... Northern, Extension, ¾; Great North of England, New, £40, 85¾; ... Western, Fifths, 91¾; Ditto, New, £37, 10¾; Hull and Selby, 72¾; Lancashire and Yorkshire, Fifths, ⅝; Ditto, Third, 7⅛; Ditto (West Riding Union), ... (Preston and Wyre), Half Shares (A), 14¾; London, Brighton, and ... Coast, Guaranteed Five per Cent., 92; London and Greenwich, ... and North-Western, 129; Ditto, New Quarters, 10; Ditto, F... London and South-Western, 30¾; Manch., Sheffield, and Line... and Peel, 11¾; Midland, 63¾; Ditto, Consolidated Shares, 19¾; Ditto, ... and Wolverhampton, 18; Scottish Central, 10¾; Scottish ... Dury and Birmingham, 4¾; Shrewsbury and Chester (Nor. W. Min.), 11¾; South-Eastern, 20¾; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 21¾; Ditto, Newcastle and Yorkshire, Fifths, ⅝; Ditto, Third, 7⅛; Ditto (West Riding Union), ... 64; Boulogne and Amiens, 7¾; Dutch Rhenish, ¾; Northern ... Paris and Rouen, 21¾; Paris and Strasbourg, 4¾; Sambre and ...

SATURDAY MORNING.—Consols were buoyant yesterday, opening at 91⅞ to ¾ for the Account, ex div., afterwards improving to 91¾ ⅞, which was the closing price. The Foreign Market was also more animated, although no material variation in prices occurred. In Shares there was little done.

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE (Friday).—Although several fresh runs of English wheat have been received up to our market sometime since Monday, the total arrival for the week amounting to 1950 quarters—the show of samples of both red and white this morning was again small, but of ... quality. The attendance of both town and country buyers was limited; nevertheless the demand for all descriptions of wheat, of home production, was decidedly firm, at the extreme rates of Monday. Indeed, in some few instances, selected qualities were sold for more money. Refer to the close of business a good clearance was effected. The imports of foreign wheat have been confined to 24-0 quarters We had a very moderate quantity on sale, while the business passing was on the former ... Finding carcase were more wanted for, at is advance. The ... barley was but limited. Grinding sorts were quite as dear as last week. Malting ... scarcely Malt moved off slowly, at ... firm, and quiet ... but most other kinds were a slow inquiry

... 1500; barley, 130; malt, 2660; oats ... Scotch; oats, ... Foreign, ... ; oats, ... ; ... ; 9,1801; oats, ...

ENGLISH.—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 40s to 47s, ditto, white, 47s to 50s; Norfolk and Suffolk, red 40s to 46s ditto, white, 46s to 49s; rye, 32s to 35s; grinding barley, 26s to 32s, malting ditto, 28s to 32s; Norfolk and Lincoln malt, 56s to 62s; brown ditto, 52s to 56s Kingston and Ware, 58s to 62s; Cheshire, 60s to 63s; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 18s to 19s, potato ditto, 16s to 20s; Youghal and Cork, black, 15s to 16s, ditto, white, 16s to 18s; Sligo brown, 16s to 18s; ditto, 20s. —s to —s; ... —s to —s; ... maple, 34s to 36s; white, 30s to 32s; beans, 28s to 30s per quarter ... Essex and Kent, 32s to 40s; Suffolk, 30s to 36s; Gloucester and Yorkshire, 28s to 30s per 20s. cwt. Foreign Danzig red wheat, —s to —s, white —s to —s; barley, —s to —s; oats, —s to —s; beans, —s to —s, peas, 40s to 42s per quarter. Flour, American, 22s to 24s per barrel. Dutch, 22s to 23s per barrel.

The Seed Market.—Canary seed has again receded in value. In other kinds of seed very little is doing

Liverpool.—English, sowing, 34s to 39s; Baltic, crushing, 36s to 40s; Mediterranean and Odessa, 38s to 40s; hempseed, 30s to 35s per quarter; coriander, 16s to 18s per cwt; brown mustard seed, 6s to 10s; white ditto, 8s to 10s 6d; linseed, English rapeseed, new, £22 to £26 per last of ten quarters; linseed cakes, English, £8 10s to £10 0s, ditto, foreign, £8 0s to £8 5s per 1000; rapeseed cakes, £4 15s to £5 5s per ton; canary, 41s to 45s per quarter; English clover seed, red, —s to —s; extra, —s to —s; white, —s to —s; extra, —s to —s; trefoil, —s to —s; extra, —s to —s; white —s to —s; extra, —s to —s.

Bread.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis range from 6½d to 7d.; of household ... 5½d to 6½d.

Imperial Weekly Average.—Wheat, 44s 2d; barley, 26s 6d; oats, 18s 0d; rye, 28s 8d; beans, 32s 9d; peas, 32s 6d.

The Sun Weekly Average.—Wheat, 44s 8d; barley, 27s 6d; oats, 17s 8d; rye, 28s 8d; beans, 32s 9d; peas, 31s 2d

Returns on Corn-Cart.—Wheat, 44s; barley, 1s 0d; oats, 1s 0d; rye, 0s 0d; beans, 1s 0d; peas, 1s 0d.

Flour.—Public sales of 20,000 packages have been held during the present week. A fair ... quantity has sold, at prices about equal to those obtained at the preceding auctions. ... for the article to demand is in a very sluggish state.

Sugar.—An improved business has been transacted in most kinds of raw sugar, at, in some instances, a slight advance in the quotations of 6d per cwt. Refined goods have moved off slowly. Brown Lumps at 51s to 53s. and standard do, 52s to 53s per cwt.

Coffee.—In this article has sold to some extent, and the quotations have risen fully 1s per cwt.

Rice.—Only a limited business is passing in our market, yet the holders are firm.

Provisions.—Since our last report, the prices of Irish butter have advanced to ... tent; hence the dealers are purchasing cautiously. Fine Friesland, 88s to 92s; fine ... and Kiel, 74s to 76s; and fine Holland and Zeeland, 76s to 78s per cwt; inferior marks, 46s to 66s per cwt. Now Irish butter.—the stock of which is not large—is selling at 70s to 72s per cwt. Clonmel and Kilkenny, landed, 68s to 70s; Cork, 70s to 72s; and Limerick, 69s to 68s per cwt. For forward delivery, most business is doing, at steady prices. English butter firm, ... 2s per cwt. fresh, 7s to 9s 6d per dozen lbs. The best Irish bacon has advanced ... per cwt. Waterford, singed, 56s to 58s; hairy, 52s to 53s per cwt. Most other kinds of provisions support last week's prices

Tallow.—Our market is extremely flat. P.Y.C. ... the spot is selling at 38s to 38s 6d; and for forward delivery, 38s 9d per cwt. Town ... 37s to 37s 3d per cwt, net cash

Spirits.—About 600 puncheons of rum have found buyers, at full prices. Brandy and corn ... rise are quite as dear

Hay and Straw.—Meadow hay, £3 10s to £3 15s, clover ditto, £3 15s to £5 0s; and straw, £1 8s to £1 15s per load

Wool. In all kinds the demand is to a very inactive state. In prices no change can be noted

Potatoes.—The sea-s on for old potatoes is now over. The best qualities of English have sold at 200s per ton

Hops (Friday).—Very unfavourable accounts still continue to reach us from the plantations. It is asserted that the growth of the bine will be very small this year, as the blue is in an extremely unhealthy state We however, do not place much confidence in these reports, many of which come from speculative sources. Only a limited business is doing to hops here; yet holders refuse to sell except at full prices. The duty has been as low as £80,000. Sussex pockets, £3 10s to £3 15s; Weald of Kent ditto, £4 10s to £4 4s; Mid and East ditto, £3 15s to £7 10s.

Coals (Friday).—Ouvry Boulogne, 12s 6d; Tanfield Moor, 12s 6d, Gosforth, 14s; Hetton, 13s 6d; Seymour Tees, 15s; and Tees, 16s 3d per ton.

Smithfield (Friday). The supply of beasts in to-day's market was very moderate as to number, the arrivals of part coming to hand only since noon. All trade was very dull, and scarcely enough by no means active, request, at prices about equal to those paid on Monday. The top figure for the best Scots was 3s 6d per 8lb. Sheep are very heavy and unsaleable On the whole, the mutton trade was in a very sluggish state, and last week's quotations were with difficulty supported. The extreme value of Downs was 4s per 8lb The number of lambs was somewhat extensive. Owing to the prevailing warm weather, the lamb trade was very heavy, and is some instances the currency was lowered a shilling per head. The arrivals from the Isle of Wight have nearly ceased. Calves were in good supply and fair demand, at late rates. Pigs were in good request, and fetched £3 5s to £3 8s each, including their small calf

PRICE to stink the offals: Coarse and inferior beasts, 2s 4d to 2s 8d; second quality ditto, 2s 8d to 3s 10d; prime large oxen, 3s 0d to 3s 4d; prime Scots, &c., 3s 6d to 3s 8d; coarse and inferior sheep, 3s 6d to 3s 4d; second quality ditto, 3s 8d to 4s 0d; prime coarse woolled ditto, 4s 2d to 4s 4d; prime South Downs, 3s 10d to 4s 0d; large coarse calves, 3s 8d to 4s 0d; prime small ditto, 4s 6d to 4s 10d; large lambs, 5s 0d to 5s 6d; prime small porkers, 4s 8d to 4s 10d; lambs, 4s 6d to 5s 8d; sucking calves, 18s to 28s, and quarter-old store pigs, 16s to 20s each. Total supplies: beasts, 6,000; sheep and lambs, 23,800; calves, 360; pigs, 320. Foreign supplies: beasts, 82; sheep and lambs, 1,200; calves, 193. Scotch: beasts, 109; sheep, 90.

Newgate and Leadenhall (Friday).—These markets were heavy to-day, at barely stationary prices

PRICE to the carcase.—Inferior beef, 2s 8d to 2s 4d; mid. ling ditto, 2s 6d to 3s 8d, prime large ditto, 3s 2d to 3s 4d; prime small ditto, 3s 6d to 3s 8d; inferior mutton, 2s 8d to 3s 0d; prime ... 3s 2d to 3s 4d; prime Scots, 3s 4d; middling ditto, 3s 6d to 3s 8d; prime ditto, 3s 8d to 3s 10d; veal 3s 0d to 3s 8d; small pork, 3s 8d to 4s 0d; lamb, 4s 6d to 5s 6d.

HOBT HERBERT.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

TUESDAY, JUNE 19.

BANKRUPTCY SUPERSEDED.

J ROBERTS, son, Llanfis, Yorkshire, ... manufacturer. J TAYLOR, Liverpool, licensed victualler

BANKRUPTS

BAPLIN, Ipswich, draper G SCORLEY, Oundle, Northamptonshire, dealer in muslin. J SHARMAN Mansion-house-street, ... G GRANT, Dunstable, Bedfordshire, G LEWIS, Market-street ... NEE, Maidstone, calenor-maker. J HALL, Rochdale, Lancashire, ... Manchester, ... ROBERTS, bullder T MOORE, Derby, ... P E, Chapel Town, Yorkshire, ... ASDALE, Foxhill Grove, Lancashire, grocer. J JOHNSON, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, banker

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATION

S LERIOT, Edinburgh, victua... dealer W WILSON, Edinburgh, merchant W M'EWEN, Crieff, ironmonger G YOUNG and CO, Glasgow, engravers R NELSON, Kilbarnie, Ayrshire, tailors D CAMPBELL, Kilbarnie, ... May, grocer.

FRIDAY, JUNE 22.

WHITEHALL, JUNE 14.

The Lord Chancellor has appointed George Stacksteam, Esq., of Bradford, in the county of York, to be a Master Extraordinary in the High Court of Chancery.

WAR-OFFICE, JUNE ...

... th Light Dragoons, Troop Sergeant-Major J Hill to be Quartermaster, vice Tarleton.

... d celebrated Foot Guards: Lieut.-Col. J Forster to be Captain and Lieutenant-Colonel, vice C. W. Pasley, ... Capt the Hon A E Hardinge to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Forster

... 16th Foot: Lieut ... W ... Capt ... W ... Lieut ... Ensign ... Gentleman Cadet ... Ensign ... Lieut ... Ensign ... Gentleman Cadet ... Ensign ... Lieut ... Ensign ... Gentleman Cadet ... Ensign

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It is respectfully notified to parties holding Policies in this Office, the expiry of which will fall due at Midsummer, that the same may be paid on or before the 8th of July. The receipts are lying at the head office, and at the Agents in the country.
The County Fire Office are highly advantageous to the insured, and have secured to it a large share of public approbation. All claims are settled with promptitude and liberality. Full particulars will be immediately furnished to parties applying personally, or by post, to the head office, or to any of its agents, who are appointed in all the principal towns of the United Kingdom.
A. BALLANTINE, Esq., Managing Director.

THE NORTHERN CHURCH of ENGLAND SCHOOL, Rossall Hall, Fleetwood, Lancashire.
PATRON
His Grace the ARCHBISHOP of [illegible]
PRESIDENT, His Grace the ARCHBISHOP of YORK
VISITOR, The Right Rev. the LORD BISHOP of MANCHESTER.
CHAIRMAN OF THE COMMITTEE
The Very Rev. the DEAN of MANCHESTER.
HEAD MASTER
The Rev WILLIAM ALEXANDER DOBSON, M.A., of Trinity College, Cambridge, Senior Chancellor's Medallist and Craven Univer[illegible] late Head-Master of Macclesfield School
TERMS
For sons of Clergymen, if nominated, £35
Ditto, if not nominated, £45
For Sons of Laymen, if nominated, £45
Ditto, if not nominated, £55
A donation of 2l 2s means entitles to one nomination, 5l 5s means entitles to the governor, and entitles him to vote for the general meetings, and to always have one pupil in the school
Application for nominations of admission of pup[illegible] to be made to the Honorary Secretary, the Rev. ST. VINCENT BEECHEY, Fleetwood

CORPORATION of the AMICABLE SOCIETY, PERPETUAL ASSURANCE OFFICE (on LEASE), 50, 1 est street London
DIRECTORS
The Rt Hon. the Earl of Devon.
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The whole of the profits of this office belong to the assured, and there is no liability of partnership.
Two-thirds of the effecting assurances are offered to the public.
[illegible] Charter Plan, and The Bonus Plan
The Capital Stock is £200,000, paid up under the Charter Plan of this society, no making one annual payment, in case of its becoming a claim, will be entitled to an immediate

Age	£	s	d
£100	21	0	0

And this addition of £7 3s 6d per cent., [illegible] guaranteed by the Capital and Accumulated Funds of the Society, a guarantee for [illegible], because it is by result of the working of the Society's under [illegible] of over [illegible] Bonus Plan.
On the Bonus Plan, the profits of the Society are added to the policy, every seventh year, or every period of [illegible] of the premium, or surrendered for an immediate benefit.
At decease of Life Insurance is effected at this Office, upon the most equitable terms.
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DECORATIVE PAPER HANGINGS (MANUFACTURED BY E. T. ARCHER'S Patent Machines), which can be hung round the walls of a series of rooms, in style combining every degree of taste, from the most economical to the most elaborately decorated panelling. In the warehouse an extensive stock and assortment of every size, of Embossed Flock Paper-hangings, every [illegible] of every purpose of [illegible] Arabesque Borders, in [illegible] Gold, and gilt, &c. Rich Dresser and [illegible] side borders. In an endless variety In addition to the [illegible] rooms, they are furnished with furniture of the finest wood and of the best workmanship, of superior design, and marked in plain figures, the price in full. In the carpet-room Carpets of every kind of manufacture extant, which are marked in plain figures the [illegible] yard. Tapestry Carpets from 3s 6d per yard. E. T. A. particularly invites the inspection of his establishment by persons visiting London at this season, who are about furnishing or refurnishing their establishments.—E. T. ARCHER, 431, Oxford-street, London.

FORD'S EUREKA SHIRTS.—The principal difference observable in Ford's Eureka Shirt is the improved method of cutting the shoulder and arm-piece, which causes the Front to set [illegible] and [illegible] comfortable [illegible] wearer. R. FORD, 185, Strand, London.

FORD'S EUREKA SHIRTS, 30s. the half-dozen. Attention is solicited to this truly unique article, the only perfect-fitting Shirt yet made. RICHARD FORD, 185 Strand.

FORD'S EUREKA SHIRTS.—Patterns of the New Coloured Shirtings for making Ford's Eureka sent to all parts of the country post free. A Catalogue will be enclosed
RICHARD FORD, 185, Strand, London.

SHIRTS.—HENRY WITHERS, No. 9, Pratiny has been established as a Shirt-makers since 1836; and continues to [illegible] his friends and the public generally, for their favours, that, combined with the same attention to plain [illegible] a perfect fit, good work, and full value for the price charged. The Shirts at 3s. 6d. and 3ls. 6d. are the best ones at strongly recommended.

SHIRTS.—BLACKBURN'S ZETETIQUE SHIRTS, Registered May, 9, 1849, Acts 6 & 7 Vict., c. 65.—Gentlemen who have not yet worn the Zetetique Shirt should wear BLACKBURN'S ZETETIQUES. they are the most perfect fitting, the most durable, and the cheapest. Each shirt is stamped with the name and date of register, and can only be procured from the manufacturer. They are to be had ready-made, or made to measure, at the same prices from Blackburn's Shirt Warehouse, 47, Cheapside, London E.C.—The Non-Shrinkable Shirts, at 30s 36s., and 38s each. Rings; also, all the new designs in Coloured Shirts

CAPPER and WATERS, SHIRT MAKERS, 4, [illegible]-street, Bond-street, have a perfect shaped shirt, with the [illegible] front, collar, and wristes, by the dozen or single, ready for wear. Linen Shirts, 14s 16s. 18s. upwards. Measures required, taken right; 1, round the neck; 2, round the chest; 3, round the wrist; 4, length of sleeve; 5, height of wearer Collars may be traced upon the [illegible] Waistcoats, 4s 6d each. Gentlemen's own [illegible] made up, any article of the kingdom Detached Collars, of best linen, 9s per dozen. Fancy Shirts, 18s each. Patterns can be had by application, or will be sent, post free, in any part of Great Britain, Ireland, or the Colonies.—A. SAVORY and SONS, 54, Cornhill, London, opposite the Bank.

WATCHES and CLOCKS,—A Pamphlet explaining the various constructions, and the advantages of each, with a List of Prices, will be forwarded, Gratis by post, if applied for by a letter.—C. COX SAVORY and SONS, Goldsmiths, &c., 47, Cornhill, (seven doors from Gracechurch-street).

HANDSOME GOLD and SILVER WATCHES, Jewelled in four holes, all the latest improvements, with richly-engraved cases and dials, Gold, £3 3s 4d; Silver, £3 8s. English Lever Watches Gold, £12 0s; Silver, £5 5s. Tradesmen's Watches, Gold, £6 6s; Silver, £3 3s. Pocket Chronometers, carefully regulated, and warranted to keep correct time.—RAWLEY and CO., 28, Ludgate-hill, (late of 2, Old Change). SAMUEL HAWLEY, formerly of 75, Strand, and the only genuine firm of that name.

JONES'S £4 4s. SILVER LEVER WATCHES, at the MANUFACTORY, 338, Strand, (two doors west of Somerset House), are now warranted to vary more than 5 minutes per week. The great reduction of price at once sets aside all rivalry, either of the above manufactory, or any other house. On receipt of a Post-office Order, payable to JOHN JONES, for £4 4s., one will be sent [illegible] Silver Watch, jewelled in four holes, with the last improvements, carefully regulated, and warranted to keep correct time.—RAWLEY and CO., 28, Ludgate-hill, (late of 2, Old Change). SAMUEL HAWLEY, formerly of 75, Strand, and the only genuine firm of that name.

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EAU DE COLOGNE, 10s. per case of SIX BOTTLES.—H. BERLINGHACH begs to acquaint the Nobility and Gentry, that he has now on hand a stock of 3000 cases of the very best EAU DE COLOGNE, which he can recommend to be equal to any [illegible], which he continues to supply at 4s per bottle, or its per case.—H. BERLINGHACH, 4711, Gerard-street, Soho, manufacturer of Eau de Cologne, to her Majesty, their Royal Highnesses Prince Albert, the Duchess of Kent, &c. &c., Gerard-street, Devereux-court, Strand.

NEWSPAPERS.—All the LONDON MORNING, EVENING, and WEEKLY NEWSPAPERS, and stamped Publications, forwarded to every newly-printed newspaper, to all parts of the world, with accuracy and despatch, by those parties who have the largest [illegible] for each paper quarterly, half-yearly, and yearly, may be had gratis, on application to JOHN [illegible], 121, Fleet-street, Bouverie-st., Bolsover-square, Fenchurch-street, London.—Established 17 years.

SCHWEPPE'S SODA, POTASS, MAGNESIA WATERS and AERATED LEMONADE continue to be manufactured in the purest state, at their several establishments in London, Liverpool, Bristol, and Manchester, and may be had of their firm, German and Brighton Seltzer Water constantly fresh.—Schweppe and Co.

SPARKLING CHAMPAGNE, 42s per Dozen; Pints, 24s, from Epernay and Rheims. Gordon's Golden Sherry, 24s, 30s, 36s, 42s per dozen, 4th and 5th qrs. Old Port, 30s [illegible], a choice old-fashioned dry Port, 36s Pints 3l. Lisbon 24s 30s [illegible] Claret, 12s 15s 18s 24s per dozen. Red [illegible] Sherry, &c.—N B. Pale Old Cognac Brandy, 6th per Dozen.

THE NEW PATENT CALISTHENIC CHEST EXPANDER may be had of the Inventor, HENRY OUST, Professor of Calisthenics, at his residence, 10, Devonshire-street, Queen-square, Bloomsbury, and of all the principal Dealers in Town. Also, a Guide to the Use of the above Instrument, containing Twenty-four Lessons. To prevent loss and disappointment, it is requested that the name of the Patentee be observed, and the number and address of the Inventor.
Full particulars sent (post free) on application.

BERDOE'S Superior Light OVER-COAT, the SUMMER PALLIUM in every sense a thoroughly respectable garment, 35s to 50s.—Berdoe's well-known Waterproof Indian Jacket and Paletot, 42s to 50s. Waterproof Cloaks and Capes for all seasons and climates, 21s and 30s. The new Demi Pallium, 42s.—Berdoe, New Bond-street; and 69, Cornhill.

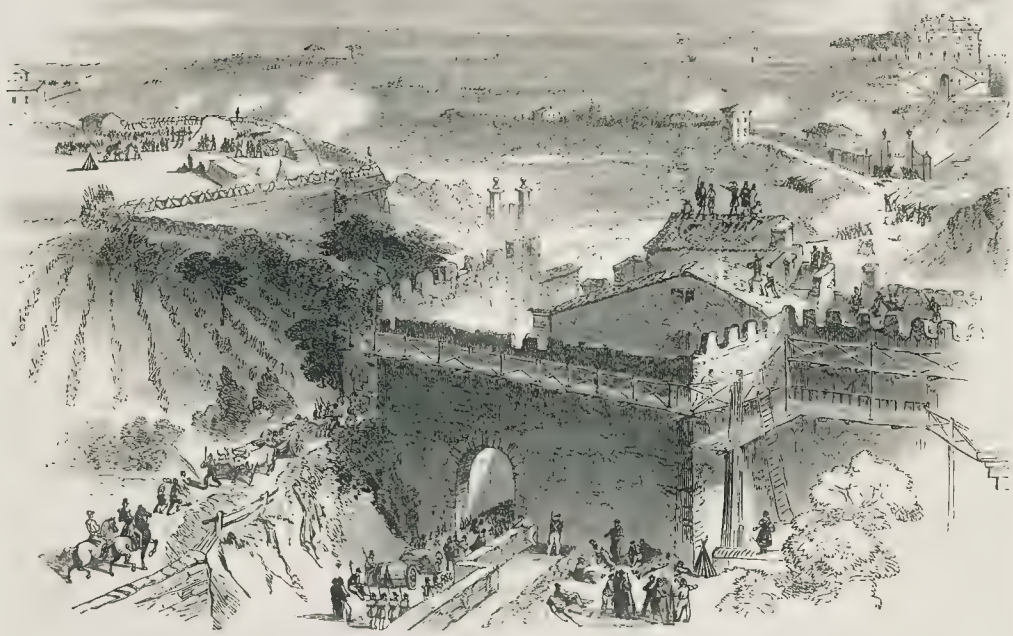
HOLLYAND'S renowned BEAUFORT JACKET, for riding, fishing, hunting, tours, lounging, &c., produced with much care and economy, is a first class waterproof, now prior, namely, 38s; on pre-payment, this distinguished character of exceptional and unique [illegible] to obtain a perfect fit, as no over-coat, price two guineas, combining style and durability. Lists of recommendations, &c., forwarded on application. Observe, may be had on application. 166, Strand, two doors west of Somerset House.

EMIGRATION and COLONISATION.—The Emigrants Fitting-out Branch of S. H. SILVER and Co. is at No. 4, Bishopsgate-street (opposite the London Tavern), where a comfortable Parlour for Ladies or Families (including feeding) may be obtained for Four Pounds, for which sum more articles are supplied than would be purchased for much larger amounts in ordinary purchasing. Emigration and Shipping information rendered without fee or remuneration, the object being to promote and facilitate Emigration, Over and Co have agents in each of the Australian Colonies, through [illegible] would be glad to be transmitted to or from that country, at the [illegible] of the [illegible]

INDIA, AUSTRALIA, CALIFORNIA, &c.—Outfits and Passages.—Parties leaving Board of S. W. SILVER and Co. at No 66 and 67, Cornhill, are [illegible] where Colonial Outfitting, Naval and Military Outfits, Civilians, India (with females to attend upon them), and Cabin Passengers generally, are equipped. It is under experienced and skilful managers so as to combine the best fashion with durability, comfort, economy, and despatch. The [illegible] Committee is not paid to undertake for [illegible] but will be pleased to recommend those parties which [illegible] purchasers would pay.
A discount of [illegible] above at 8. George [illegible]

TO LADIES.—On the drive, the ride, the promenade, or the equestrian excursion, Ladies should ever be provided with ROWLAND'S KALYDOR, which will be found grateful refreshing to the complexion, dis[illegible] the causes of sunburn and [illegible] [illegible] to [illegible] and [illegible] [illegible] to [illegible] [illegible] to [illegible] [illegible] to

THE FRENCH ATTACK ON ROME.



ATTACK OF THE FRENCH ON THE PORTA SAN PANCRAZIA.

By aid of the Artist who is now engaged in Rome upon the Sketch for the Large Picture of that city, more fully announced elsewhere in this Number, we are enabled to present our readers with the accompanying views of the principal points of the conflict between the French and Italians, detailed in our Journal of last week. These scenes were sketches as near to the actual locality as safety would admit, and one of the hasty notes in the letter enclosing these sketches contains the significant words, "The French are firing away."—The first of the Engravings is a kind of bird's-eye view of the attack of the French on the Porta San Pancrazia, which was taken at seven o'clock on the morning of the 3rd instant. In the distance, the point leftward, under the two pine trees, is the head-quarters of General Oudinot; and the edifice to the extreme right is the Villa Corsini, taken at ten o'clock on the above day. Our Artist, writing on the 4th, says:—"The French occupied it, and the Italians firing into it, completely riddled the walls with cannon-shot the walls bristled with Italian sharp-shooters, and were fortified with bags of earth."

In the second scene the Roman Legion are entering the city, with Galetti at their head, after the taking of Velletri. In this view, the Arch of Titus and the Coliseum are prominent.—*(See also page 418.)*

THE ROMAN LEGION ENTERING ROME AFTER THE TAKING OF VELLETRI.

LONDON: Printed and Published at the Office, 198, Strand, in the Parish of St. Clement Danes in the County of Middlesex, by WILLIAM LITTLE, 198, Strand, aforesaid.—SATURDAY, JUNE 23, 1849.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

No. 378.—Vol. XIV.] FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, JUNE 30, 1849. [Sixpence.

OUR FINANCIAL POSITION.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer has presented his Budget; and considerable satisfaction has been felt and expressed at the results which it exhibits. If we be not compelled by the pressure of an overwhelming misery in Ireland to be generous to that country without being just to ourselves, and if the far from over-sanguine anticipations of the Chancellor of the Exchequer be realised, we shall have the small surplus of £94,304 at the conclusion of the financial year. That sum is calculated as the probable amount of our surplus wealth on the 5th of April next ensuing. Shall it be applied towards the payment of our enormous debt in the shape of a magnificently minute dividend of one-eighth or one-ninth of a farthing in the pound; or shall taxes to that amount, affecting injuriously the health, morals, comfort, and occupations of the people be forthwith repealed? These are the questions which have already been asked, but to which any reply would be somewhat premature in this year of 1849. When we realise the surplus, it will be quite time enough to deal with it.

Yet, although, upon the whole, the Budget is a good deal more consolatory than might have been anticipated, and although we have as a nation every right to be grateful, that, amid the unparalleled disasters and convulsions of the time, we have not suffered more greatly from the political and commercial difficulties of the world, we do well to reflect that our financial condition is not what it ought to be. There is a deep and general feeling that the whole system of taxation needs revision and reform; that we are spending more than is just, prudent, or safe; that the reform of the tariff commenced by Sir Robert Peel might be carried further, both with advantage to the people and to the revenue; and that the question of direct taxation, fairly and equitably levied upon realised property, has not yet received from our statesmen, or from the public generally, the attention which it merits.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer seems to participate in this feeling to a considerable extent, if we may judge from his speech on the introduction of the Budget. Like all other men that become Ministers of State, he does not hold out the prospect of any great economy. Nor should we be surprised at this, when we consider that out of every pound produced by taxation we pay at least eleven or twelve shillings as interest upon the debt incurred by the wars of our forefathers, and five shillings for our present defences. It is evident, therefore, that the margin left for present economy is small. But the Ministry, though - from necessity more than from predilection—no great economists, cannot be unaware of the public sentiment of dissatisfaction with our fiscal system. We trust they are not disinclined to treat the subject as a fitting opportunity with the care it demands, and with the largeness of purpose essential to its satisfactory handling. In the meantime, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, very wisely, as we think, deprecates the isolated repeal of any small, though vexatious and unjust taxes, on the faith of such a surplus as he has announced in his present Budget. It is clear, as the right honourable gentleman says, that if we are to give up any moderate amount of surplus that may be obtained in repealing some small amount of taxation, we shall never be in a condition to make any of those larger changes which would be most beneficial to the country. The subject must, in fact, be considered in its unity; and when one honourable gentleman insists upon the reduction of the tea duties as the one thing needful; when another offers a plan by which the duties on malt, hops, bricks, soap, windows, paper, and advertisements might be removed without loss to the revenue; or when another considers the tax upon attorneys as the greatest of all the grievances of our system, we can but applaud the determination of the Government in refusing to enter upon the matter in this fragmentary method. What is wanted is the master-mind that shall grapple with the subject as a whole. No partial reforms will suffice; no local alleviation will stay the national demand for a thorough reform. Finance is the touch-stone of all statesmanship in every country, and in this more especially; and it will continue to be so until some great public benefactor shall devise and carry to completion an equitable and inoppressive scheme whereby a sufficient revenue shall be raised to pay all current and necessary expenses, and provide for the gradual but certain extinction of our enormous National Debt.

The comparatively favourable state of the revenue during the current year will probably lead to the postponement of this paramount subject for awhile. But it will not, because it cannot, be lost sight of. We have increased the public debt when we ought to have diminished it: we have depended upon China money and other windfalls and irregularities to make both ends meet, when we should have depended upon ordinary revenue; and though we have abolished a few taxes, we have imposed a new one which presses very injuriously upon the doubtful incomes and precarious energies of struggling and industrious men. All this must be amended; if not during this year, in the next—if not in the next, at a remoter period, with all the disadvantages, if not the perils, which delays in matters of vital consequence are sure to entail.

Sir Robert Peel has done much as a financial reformer, which never can be undone. He has also done a great deal to create dissatisfaction; and, by placing a notoriously and admittedly unjust burden upon the shoulders of the most valuable class of the community, has impaired the national morality, as was shown in the returns of the Income and Property Tax, upon which we offered some remarks in our Journal of the 16th instant. But, notwithstanding all his faults in the latter respect, he has traced out the path which the nation must follow, if it is ever to be extricated from a vicious system. Tea duties, that enhance the price of a necessary of life to the poor, and enormously diminish consumption, must be reduced; window duties, duties upon soap, and all other taxes affecting the public health; the excise upon paper, and all other imposts operating as taxes upon knowledge; must be abolished, together with all taxes that impede commerce and trade, or clog

Photo Station of the ADDRESS FROM THE IRISH NATION TO THE SULTAN AT CONSTANTINOPLE.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

the industry of the most industrious people in the world. In this respect, Sir Robert Peel has made a beginning. He has shewn in the path to be pursued; and, sooner or later, it will become necessary to advance along it a good deal further than we have yet gone. It will be necessary at the same time to reimpose an Income and Property Tax, and abolish the odious injustice which at present disfigures it. The true principle of an Income and Property Tax is that *all* realised property should be liable to it; that no various income should be valued at a less amount than income which is derived from permanent investment; and that *all* income should be liable. Under the present system, a man deriving £149 per annum from his investments in the Three per Cents pays no Income Tax; while the poor clerk in the Bank, or the struggling tradesman, with an income of but one pound additional, is mulcted annually of ninety shillings. Under it, the single man, with £149 per annum, goes scot-free; and the married man, with a family of half a dozen, perhaps, and only £150 a year to maintain them upon, is fleeced of a sum which might have paid his life insurance, or provided that decent apparel for himself and family which they are now obliged to forego. All this is unworthy of our character and of our civilization. It is generally conceded that the Income Tax must be permanent; but it can only be endured by being made equitable. The Government must be just to the people, or the people will take the remedy into their own hands, and either defraud the Government or nurse an animosity against it which no wise Government should provoke. Under its present operation, not only is injustice committed on the one side and dishonesty practised on the other, but a large amount of realised property is exempted from taxation, at the expense of the brains and hands of men whose wealth is their skill and their labour. In a letter from Mr. Ray Smee, of the Bank of England, to a contemporary, it is stated that from fifteen to twenty per cent. of the National Debt is untaxed, and that upwards of 1,800,000 persons, with incomes varying from £50 and £150 per annum, have been exempted from taxation at the expense of those who have more than £150. The equalization of the tax would, according to his estimate, raise an additional five millions; supported by which, a whole host of injurious taxes, affecting all classes, and especially the poorest and the most industrious, might be swept away. Favourable years, like the present, afford the best opportunities for discussing the subject. In more unprosperous years its discussion might not be so likely to lead to a fair and full comprehension of its vast importance. It is in this direction that Financial Reform must travel. The path has been indicated; and sooner or later our statesmen must look to it. The sooner they devote their whole energies to the subject, the better for their reputations and for the country.

ADDRESS FROM THE IRISH NATION TO THE SULTAN.

[illegible] Constantinople, June 5.

A few days since, Mr. O'Brien had the honour of being received by his Majesty, the Sultan, at the Imperial palace at Beglerbey. Mr. O'Brien presented to the Sultan an address, signed by the leading men of Ireland, thanking his Majesty for his generous donation of £1000 for the relief of distress in that country. It is proper that it should be known that the Sultan originally offered to send £10,000 to Ireland, as well as some ships laden with provisions. It was, however, suggested at the time, by his Majesty's Ministers, that it would not be proper for a foreign Sovereign to make so large a donation, and that £1000, which is half the sum contributed by Queen Victoria for the same purpose, would be sufficient. The money was transmitted to England by Lord Cowley, their British Minister at Constantinople, and whose conduct on that occasion deserved the praise of every Irishman.

The address presented was written upon vellum, and was in the richest and most elaborate style of illuminated engrossing.

The following is a copy of the address, which was translated into Turkish for the Sultan by Mr. Pisani, dragoman to the British Embassy.

TO HIS IMPERIAL MAJESTY, ABDUL MEJID KHAN, EMPEROR OF TURKEY.

"May it please your Majesty,

"We, the undersigned noblemen, gentlemen, and inhabitants of Ireland, beg leave most respectfully to approach your Majesty, in order to testify our deepfelt thanks and gratitude for the munificent act of benevolence and attention lately displayed by your Majesty towards the suffering and afflicted inhabitants of Ireland; and to thank your Majesty, on their behalf, for the liberal contribution of £1000 lately given by your Majesty to relieve the sufferings of the Irish people.

"It had pleased Providence to deprive this country suddenly of its staple article of food, and to visit our poor people with privations such as have seldom fallen to the lot of any civilized nation to endure. In this emergency, your Majesty evinced a generous sympathy for the Irish people, thereby playing a worthy example to other great nations to assist their suffering fellow-creatures in affliction.

"For this timely and benevolent act, which [illegible] your Majesty's own subjects, but to the people of [illegible] territories which acknowledge your sway and participate in your bounty, will be saved from those privations and afflictions which it has been our unhappy destiny to endure.

The address was signed by his Grace the Primate of Ireland, the Lord High Chancellor of Ireland, the Archbishop of Dublin, the R. C. Archbishop of Dublin, the Duke of Leinster, Marquis of Ormonde, Marquis of Clanricarde, Marquis of Londonderry, Marquis of Waterford, Marquis of Headfort, Marquess of Kildare, Marquis of Sligo, the Earl of Charlemont, Earl of Cork, Earl of Fingall, Earl of Leitrim, Earl of Roden, Earl of Gosford, Earl of Caledon, Earl of Bandon, Earl of [illegible], Earl of Rosse, Earl of Erne, Lord Dunsandle and Clanconal, Lord Hamilton, Lord [illegible], Lord Monck, Sir Lucius O'Brien, General Sir Charles Napier, [illegible], Henry W. Barron, Sir R. Peckenham, Sir James Stewart, Sir G. Hodson, Franc Sadleir, Provost of Trinity College, Dublin, Pierce Mahony, High Sheriff of Dublin, Frederic Shaw, Recorder of Dublin,

In answer to this address, his Majesty the Sultan said he was greatly flattered in the manner in which the distinguished persons from whom it emanated expressed themselves towards himself and the country over which he ruled. "It gave me great pain," continued the Sultan, "when I heard of the sufferings of the Irish people. I would have done all in my power to relieve them; and I pray God that the future may be happy and prosperous and happy, and independent of the aid of other nations. In contributing to the relief of the Irish people, I only listened to the dictates of my own heart; but it was also my duty to allow my sympathy for the sufferings of a portion of the subjects of her Majesty the Queen of England, for I look upon England as the best and truest friend of Turkey."

FAMINE IN IRELAND.

A public meeting took place on Wednesday evening at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street, for the purpose of hearing the statements of a deputation from Ireland, and of taking into consideration the subject of the alarming distress now prevalent in Ireland, and with a view to suggest measures for preventing its periodical recurrence. There was a very full attendance. Mr. Bright, M.P., presided; and on the platform were Colonel Dunne, M.P., Mr. Tennison, M.P., Mr. Cardwell, M.P.; Mr. O'Flaherty, M.P.; Mr. P. Scrope, M.P.; Mr. Ewart, M.P.; Mr. M'Call agh, M.P.; Mr. John O'Connell, M.P.; Mr. M. J. Blake, M.P.; Mr. Reynolds, M.P.; Rev. Dr. Hilly, &c.

The Chairman opened the proceedings with an explanatory statement. He observed that the deputation from Ireland is composed of gentlemen with whom I have had no acquaintance before this meeting was proposed, except by name. They are, I believe, connected politically with various parties, and religious with different denominations in Ireland. They are not here on what may be called vulgarly a begging expedition. (Hear, hear.) They come for a higher and more permanent object than that. They wish to state a simple fact; and simply what they know of the condition of large [illegible] of the country; and they feel assured that the wealthy and benevolent in England will be willing, as the opportunity may be afforded them, to make some contribution to that condition. They feel assured that, with the view of giving relief, in certain districts, and to a considerable portion of the population, during the short period which shall pass between the present time and the full gathering of the harvest. (Hear.) This is the time of the season when the people suffer and suffer most, it is what they call the period between the new and the old provision. For this month and the next, and a portion of the month after, there will be an accumulated suffering in Ireland. (Hear, hear.) And it is essential during that period that this laborious committee should have the support and assistance of the wealthy and benevolent in the city of London, to enable them to continue that distribution of relief which they have been so admirably collecting for some time past. (Hear, hear.) It may be said that much has been already done in Ireland, and from the resources of this country. No! it denies that. The very last people in this room to deny it will be the gentlemen of the Irish deputation. (Hear, hear.) Having recapitulated all that has been done in the way of relief, the hon. gentleman proceeded:—"This is a great deal; but it only proves the enormous, the incredible excess of the calamity we had to meet. (Hear, hear.) It was no trifling, temporary, local, or partial disorder, but a vast disease, spreading over half a nation, and involving this country and Ireland in greater exertions that probably were ever made before in the history of the world [illegible] people. (Hear, hear.) The Relief Committee is pursuing its labours in [illegible]. It has branch committees in a very large number of the distressed parishes, unions, and districts in the south and west of Ireland; the parties connected with these sub-committees are generally the Roman Catholic priests, the clergymen of the Established Church, gentlemen, and persons of every party; because party differences, with all the best people of the country, at any rate, have been swallowed up in this great calamity. (Hear, hear.) They propose to give relief especially to those of the peasantry who hold some portion of land, and who would have been unable, but for the exertions of the committee, in many cases, to cultivate it, and make preparation for the forthcoming harvest and the future year."

The members of the deputation entered into statements descriptive of the present wretched condition of the country; and then, on the motion of Mr. Ewart, M.P., the following gentlemen were nominated members of a committee to receive subscriptions and transmit them to the Corn Exchange Relief Committee:—R. Christy, Esq.; W. Alexander, Esq., M.P.; R. Cobden, Esq., M.P.; P. Scrope, Esq.; M.P.; J. Tritton, Esq., M.P.; R. Godley, Esq.; W. Bennett, Esq.; W. Ewart, Esq., M.P.; G. Gilpin, Esq.; J. Bright, Esq., M.P.

On the motion of Mr. P. Scrope, M.P., it was resolved—

That the interests of England, no less than Ireland, require that some energetic action be taken to alleviate the condition of the Irish people, and enable them to sustain themselves by the exercise of that industry which has characterised them when placed in circumstances favourable to its development; and that we are convinced that object can be materially advanced by measures and obstacles which at present impede the application of labour and capital to the soil, and will secure to the occupier the enjoyment of the fruits of his industry.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE

The abuses of the liberty of the press which have marked the journalism of the Revolutionary writers, both in Paris and the Departments, have led the Government to introduce to the Assembly a bill on the subject, which is rather of a severe and penal character.

M. Odilon Barrot, in presenting the measure on Monday, took occasion to describe the perils resulting to society from the impunity of the press, which had of late assailed them by direct appeals to violence and riot. The new law prohibits representatives of the people from being responsible editors of journals, and interdicts the opening of subscriptions to pay the fines inflicted on editors. In future, a journal suspended for provocation to civil war; and its editor sentenced to fine and imprisonment, from one month to two years, for attempting to seduce the troops from their allegiance; and to fine and imprisonment, from one month to one year, for circulating false intelligence with a view to disturb public peace. The *cautionnement*, or security in money, is maintained. Severe penalties are also pronounced against the writers of seditious pamphlets and publications. The bill consists of 19 articles.

The Assembly was occupied the whole of Monday and Tuesday with a debate on foreign affairs, originated by MM. Lamartine and Savoie, with a view of showing that [illegible] of the French Government was contrary to the [illegible] Constitution.

M. Odilon Barrot, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, replied to both speakers, and among other things stated that M. [illegible] had given the Pope the right to Civita Vecchia, had harangued there a meeting of insurgents in very revolutionary language, and promised them, in the name of M. Ledru-Rollin, the support of the Socialists of France. The Minister also declared that France was not in any danger of war, and that, if liberty had suffered in Germany, it was entirely owing to the conduct of the Revolutionary party itself.

The principal incident of Tuesday's discussion was the speech of General Cavaignac, who strongly advocated peace, and eulogised the English alliance. The Assembly, on a division, adopted the order of the day pure and simple, by a majority of 353 to 163, a decision in favour of the Government.

On Wednesday, M. Bovet complained of the extension of the state of siege beyond Lyons.

The Minister of the Interior replied, that the Government were fully aware of the ramifications of the anti-social conspiracy, and would have been guilty of a dereliction of duty had they not sought for increased powers to put it down. The Government would remove the state of siege as soon as it could be done with safety.

The Assembly then proceeded with the order of the day.

From Toulon we learn that a reinforcement of four batteries of artillery and two regiments of the line have been embarked for the Roman States. The steamboat *Caton*, which returned to Toulon from Port Vendres on the 21st instant, received orders to sail forthwith for Italy, with despatches from the Government for General Oudinot and M. de Corcelles. She sailed again from Toulon on the 23d.

ITALIAN STATES

ROME.—The accounts from the "Eternal City" are so contradictory—some representing the city as having been entered by the French amidst great slaughter on both sides; others denying the slaughter, but affirming the surrender of Garibaldi and his troops—while, again, a third declares that the French are still outside the walls, are so far and different from each other, that it is not an easy matter to ascertain the actual position of affairs. The most authentic account states, that on the 21st the French army effected three practicable breaches, and that preparations were being made for the assault.

The following telegraphic despatch, dated Toulon, the 23rd inst., half-past 2 P.M., addressed to the French Government, confirms that intelligence, and communicates an additional item of news:—

"ADMIRAL THEHOUART TO THE MINISTER OF MARINE.

"Gulf of [illegible], June 23. "CIVITA VECCHIA, June 23.

"General Oudinot writes

"'From the trenches, June 22, 2 o'clock A.M.

"'The assault took place last night at 11 o'clock. Three columns have penetrated by the breaches on the bastions Nos 6 and 7, and the curtain which unites them. The troops marched with resolution, and have carried the positions without much loss. Up to the present moment, the enthusiasm (*bon hospitalité*) has received only two captains and eight or ten men. The gabions established at the gorge of the two bastions are much advanced, and the positions will be secured before daylight. In a word, the operations are altogether satisfactory.'

Somewhat later intelligence adds that on the French entering the breach, a second wall was discovered within the ramparts, of amazing thickness, which, it was said, General Oudinot would find it almost impossible to destroy. The Romans work night and day in throwing up fortifications; and General Oudinot seems to have met with a more formidable resistance than he had ever calculated upon.

So far with respect to the capital of the Papal States. In the provinces, we find that Ancona surrendered to the Austrians on the 18th after a well-sustained bombardment. The conditions of the capitulation are—a political amnesty for the inhabitants, the dissolution of the corps forming the present garrison, and the occupation of the fortress and of the port of Ancona by the Imperial troops in the name of his Holiness the Pope. The port of Ancona has been effectually blockaded by ships of war of the Austrian and Neapolitan Marines, preventing officially all measure to the French Chargé d'Affaires at Vienna, added, that the sole object of the Austrian Government is to re-establishment of the Pontifical authority, and that the blockade shall be raised when that object shall have been effected.

The Municipal council of Bologna has sent a deputation to Gaëta to express to the Holy Father the sentiments of fidelity and submission towards him on the part of the population as also their desire for the maintenance of constitutional institutions. Nearly all the towns in the Romagna and the Marches intend presenting addresses to the Pope.

VENICE.—His devoted city of the waves still holds out against its Austrian besiegers. Assistance was expected from Hungary, and it was said that a letter from Kossuth to Manin (the Provisional Dictator) had been received, informing his regret that he could not send assistance to Venice so speedily as he wished. But assuring him he would do all he best to send relief as soon as possible, and fighting at the same time a force of 2,000,000 florins (about 5,000,000*l.*) to the Venetian Government.

PIEDMONT.—It [illegible] only with the treaty entered into between both powers, that hostilities [illegible], on the 20th instant, the citadel of Alessandria. They [illegible] however, occupied the territory of Valenza, which is not included in the [illegible] tion of the armistice, and commands that point a force of 6000 men, which renders them absolute masters of the entire valley of the Tanaro.

The *Piedmontese Gazette* publishes the decision of the Senate and Chamber of Deputies, authorising the Minister of Finance to conclude abroad a loan of 50,000,000*fr.*

GERMAN STATES.

BADEN AND BAVARIA. The general actions were fought between the Prussians under the command of the Prince of Prussia and General Peuchner, and the insurgents under Mieroslawski, on the 21st instant and three succeeding days. The insurgents, when attacked, were entrenched on the banks of the Neckar. They were entirely routed. Manheim and Heidelberg are taken. Mieroslawski and the remnant of his army have taken flight towards the line of mountains on the borders of the Grand Duchy of Baden. The Free Corps have dispersed in the country. A counter-revolution is stated to have driven the insurgents from Carlsruhe.

WURTEMBURG.—The "Rump" Frankfort Parliament has been expelled from Stuttgardt by the Wurtemburg Government.

AUSTRIA AND HUNGARY

Accounts from the seat of war state that a series of actions between the combined Imperial forces and the Hungarians commenced on Georgey, terminated, on the 21st instant, by the defeat of the Hungarians. The battle is stated to have taken place at Galantha, and General Georgey's forces are quoted at 40,000 men, with 60 pieces of artillery. The Austrians were commanded by the Austrian General Wohlgemuth and the Russian General Paninith. It is added that the Hungarians were forced to recross the Waag on all points.

This news comes through Vienna, and requires confirmation, as it is the Austrian version.

The four Russian corps which have entered Hungary, by way of Dukla, Komuna, Grab, and Jasy, amount to 144,000 men.

RUSSIA.

We have from Warsaw, under date of the 23rd instant, the announcement of the arrival of his Majesty the Czar in the capital of his Polish provinces. The Czar was accompanied by the Counts Orloff and Adlerberg.

There prevails great mortality among the Russian troops at Kalish. No less than 1000 soldiers died within the fourteen days preceding the above date.

PORTUGAL

There has been a change of Ministry at Lisbon. The new cabinet is composed of the Conde de Thomar, Home Department, Conde de Tojal, Foreign Affairs; Avilla, Finance; Felix Pereira de Magelhaens, Justice; Ferrari, War; Fortida, Marine.

The ex-King of Sardinia, Charles Albert, lies dangerously ill. He has refused the Queen's invitation to Lisbon, and says he will never go to any Court again.

UNITED STATES.

By the Roy. Mail Steam-ship *Niagara* we have accounts this week to the 13th inst. from New York.

There is little news of interest by this arrival.

The cholera was the great subject of universal concern in the country. It had made its appearance in all quarters, though nowhere with much violence. In the city of New York there had been 257 cases and 122 deaths during the week ending the steamer's departure. Ex-President Polk had been attacked by the epidemic at his residence near Nashville. The veteran General Gaines had died at it at New Orleans on the 8th instant.

The Indian depredations in Southern Texas were continued. The flood at New Orleans remained unchecked; the water continuing to rise, and all attempts to arrest its inroads having been abandoned.

There is also by the latter news from California. The United States ship *Lexington* had reached New York from San Francisco on the 10th inst., bringing 1218 lb. of gold.

CANADA.

There is nothing new from this quarter. The effect in Canada of the decisive and unanimous support which Lord Elgin's administration finds from the Sovereign, public opinion, and the press at home, tends to the restoration of order and authority.

The Governor-General intends passing the summer at Beaumont, below Quebec.

INDIA.

Advices in anticipation of the overland mail have been received at Bombay in the week. The dates are, Calcutta, May 9, and Bombay, May 12. The only intelligence worth notice in the intelligence thus conveyed is the reappearance of the missing Rajah Dhuleep Chunder Kooroo, the mother of Dhuleep Singh, late Maharajah of the Punjaub, who, having been removed from Benares to Chunar for safe custody, had, on the night of the 18th of April, contrived to make her escape from the Chunar Fortress, and after ten days made her appearance in Nepaul, having travelled 300 miles in the disguise of a pilgrim through the most populous parts of Bengal. On announcing her arrival, all she asked for from the Court was leave to live at Jung.

A second arrival, by extraordinary express, which reached town on Thursday evening, brings intelligence to the 8th of May from Calcutta, and the last from Bombay. The only fact of any serious importance contained in the papers are, the reported surrender of the Ranee to the British authorities by the Court of Nepaul, and the final suppression of the insurrection in the Nizam's dominions, together with the capture of the pretended Appa Sahib.

From Calcutta we learn that Sir C. Napier reached that place on Sunday, the 6th of May, and disembarked about half-past three o'clock in the afternoon, under a salute from the fort guns.

Sir Charles was sworn in on the 7th, in the usual manner, and took his seat, in accordance with his appointment, as Extraordinary Member of the Council of India.

CHINA

Matters in this distant quarter look as if we were likely to have a quarrel with the Chinese again. Accounts from Hong-Kong to the 30th of April state that entrance to the city of Canton has been refused us, the Emperor declining to carry out the stipulation of the treaty, which provided for the admission of subjects at the close of two years from the 26th of April, 1847.

The Governor has directed that no British subjects shall for the present attempt to enter the city, and most of the vessels of war that had assembled here have sailed for other stations.

Preparations for resistance have been made on the part of the Chinese.

Sir George Bonham assumed charge of his duties as Consul at Canton on the 13th of April.

RAILWAY INTELLIGENCE.

FLEETWOOD, PRESTON, AND WEST RIDING JUNCTION.—June 27: Adjourned Special Meeting: Preston Town Hall, C. B. Addison in the chair.—The report from the committee of investigation was received. When this line is joined with the Lancaster and Preston and Preston and Wyre, the receipts it is believed will meet the interest liabilities, and also yield a revenue. Payment of all arrears is to be enforced immediately. The directors were complimented for their management and the correctness of their published accounts.

MR. WORDSWORTH headed a deputation of shareholders of the SOUTH DEVON (representing £153,000 of bonds becoming due), who seek, with the aid of the directors, to improve the general prospects of the company.

WEAVER.—June 27: Witnag: Leeds: Mr. G. Leeman in the chair. The chairman introduced the outlines of the Dissolution Bill (which we noticed last week), and the meeting determined to petition Parliament in its favour. The directors resolved to abstain from making any call, or in any way attempting to proceed with the line; and a committee is to be appointed to confer with the board as to the liabilities and accounts of the company. All the shareholders present appeared to agree to an abandonment of the line.

NORFOLK.—A special meeting of the proprietors in this company was held at the Shire-hall, Gaol-hill, Norwich, on the 26th inst.—A. D. F. Esq., in the chair—to consider the bill now before Parliament, for the amalgamation of this company with the Eastern Counties Company. The chairman having moved a resolution approving of the bill, Mr. Peto entered into a long statement to show that, should the Eastern Counties Company [illegible] there was some reason to believe they might do—attempt to upset the agreement for amalgamation, and disapprove of the bill. The Eastern Counties were in a position to carry on the working of their own line profitably. He stated that by their agreement with the Eastern Counties Company they had undertaken to complete the line for £2,330,000; and, including the Lowestoft and branch to Fakenham, the total cost would be £2,333,748, or nearly £70,000 within the estimate. The committee of investigation of the Eastern Counties Company had reported to be the average half-yearly dividend on the Eastern Counties Company [illegible] Eastern Counties Directors had also shown [illegible] cradle of £30,000 in-a-year; on the Eastern [illegible] to their own dividend of 2½ per cent, they had £50,000 [illegible] carry, which if they were working independently, they could transfer to [illegible] and see what they could get for it. He [illegible] shareholders of that company to confirm the agreement, and, at considerable length, [illegible] propriety of working all lines by contract under the superintendence of three or four able directors, who should be sent out yearly [illegible] them to give their time to a proper development of the resources of the line. After some discussion the amalgamation bill was approved, and a vote of thanks given to the chairman.

In the dissolution of the LONDON AND BIRMINGHAM EXTENSION, viâ NORTHAMPTON, DAVENTRY, LEAMINGTON, AND WARWICK, Mr. H. Croysdill of Old Jewry, was appointed official manager. There are Liabilities amounting to £10,000.

In the dissolution of the BRIGHTON, LEWES, AND HASTINGS, Mr. H. J. Norris, of Gower-street, was appointed official manager. The Liabilities are £700, out of £4,700 unpaid on deposit, only £346 were paid.

In the dissolution of the NORTHAMPTON, LINCOLN, AND HULL Direction, Mr. W. C. Spiller was appointed official manager. The liabilities are nearly £1,000.

In the dissolution of the WORCESTER, TENBURY, AND LUDLOW, Mr. A. K. Baker was appointed official manager. Captain Richardson, as our readers may remember, was prosecuted for forging [illegible] on Coutts's bank, by which he gained £5000 of the depositors.

The great hollow Girder Bridge, of the MANCHESTER, SHEFFIELD, AND LINCOLNSHIRE, across the Trent, at Gainsborough, was fixed in its place, on Saturday, some time as the floating of the Britannia Bridge took place. Designed by Mr. Fowler, and constructed by Messrs. Fairbairn, of Manchester, it is of the largest dimensions yet executed of that construction. It differs from the Britannia and Conway bridges in this respect, that instead of the tubes running through the inside of the tube, the girders form the parapets of the bridge, and the roadway is supported by transverse wrought-iron hollow beams, also of the tubular construction.

During the week the Royal assent (the last step in Parliamentary sanction) has been given to the bills for the Universal Railway Gauntry Company; Bedford and Reigate (branch to London and South-Western); Chester and Holyhead (increase of capital, with powers to the London and North-Western to subscribe); Leeds and Thirsk (increase of capital, with powers to the London and North-Western to subscribe); London and South-Western (extension of time for the purchase of lands and completion of works on the Basingstoke and Salisbury and Farnham and Alton lines); [illegible] Bridgend, and Portcawl receipts, £8,348 per quarter. Accounts for goods, £ 741, [illegible] open and used by the public, 5079.

ELECTION FOR THE CITY OF LONDON.—The writ for the election of a member to serve in Parliament for the City of London was received by the Sheriffs on Thursday morning. At two o'clock Mr. Sheriff and Alderman John Mr. Undersheriff Shearman, and Mr. Secondary Potter, appeared on the hustings, in the Guildhall, when the writ having been read by Mr. Harker, Mr. Alderman Finnis stated that the sheriffs would proceed to the nomination at each section of a fit and discreet citizen to serve in Parliament for the City of London, on Monday next, the 2nd of July, at eleven for twelve of the clock at noon precisely, and in the event of a poll being demanded the poll will be opened the following day.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY.

DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS WITH SPAIN.

The Earl of ABERDEEN inquired if there were any prospect of a speedy renewal of our diplomatic and friendly relations with the Spanish Government. The noble Earl remarked that it was more than a year since our diplomatic relations with the Court of Madrid had been abruptly terminated, under circumstances of indignity to the representative of her Britannic Majesty. Every Government possessed the power to dismiss an Ambassador at its Court, but he did not think that the Spanish Government was justified in its dismissal of Sir H. Bulwer. However, that question of personality and hatred which distinguished her Majesty's Foreign Office at present, and which had been attended with so many mischievous results, had not, on the Spanish Government strong grounds for suspicion. But, as he understood the Spanish Government had expressed a desire to make any reparation consistent with Spanish honour, he could not see any difficulty in the way of an accommodation. The question rested altogether between the two Governments. Sir H. Bulwer had received the approbation of his Government, had obtained honours, and another diplomatic employment. The Spanish Government had taken the first step by slighting our communications upon rather favourable terms; and he (Lord Aberdeen) would venture to predict, that, should the same Government remain in power, they would make a satisfactory arrangement with the English bondholders. But that arrangement would, of course, depend on ourselves.

The Marquis of LANSDOWNE said that no justification, and no reparation, supplied or not ample, had up to that moment been offered by the Spanish Government for the dismissal of Sir H. Bulwer. Last year her Majesty's Government had accepted the good offices of the King of the Belgians in this matter; but, notwithstanding various communications had passed, the King of the Belgians had not yet received any formal declaration from the Spanish Government that he could feel himself justified in recommending to the acceptance of the British Government. Although Sir H. Bulwer had obtained another appointment, it was still necessary that not only the honour of this country, but the personal honour of that gentleman, should be satisfied. Whenever the Government of Spain should think fit to offer reparation through the King of the Belgians, her Majesty's Government would give it their best consideration. With respect to the new Spanish tariff, it was a wise policy adopted by Spain on the most significant of all remonstrances—the remonstrance of the smuggler.

The Marquis of LONDONDERRY moved for the appointment of a committee to inquire into the advantages or disadvantages of changing the Post-office packet station and communication between Portpatrick and Donaghadee.

The Marquis of CLANRICARDE opposed the motion.

After a brief debate the motion was withdrawn; but Lord LONDONDERRY gave notice that he would on a future day move an address to the Crown on the subject.

On the motion of Lord CAMPBELL, the Encumbered Estates (Ireland) Bill went through comm ittee *pro forma*.

The Grand Jury Cess (Ireland) Bill was read a third time and passed.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

TRANSPORTATION FOR TREASON BILL.

Sir G. GREY moved the third reading of the Transportation for Treason (Ireland) Bill.

Mr. NAPIER opposed the bill, and moved, as an amendment, that it be read a third time that day three months.

A short discussion ensued, in which Col. Rawdon, Mr. Spooner, Sir G. Grey, Mr. S. Crawford, and Mr. Reynolds took part, and the House divided. For the third reading, 159; against it, 37: majority for the third reading, 132

The bill was read a third time

Mr. ANSTEY then moved that the words "imprisonment during the Queen's pleasure, or banishment," be substituted for the word "transportation."

On a division there were—For Mr Anstey's amendment, 21; against it, 146: majority against the amendment, 125.

The bill then passed.

POOR RELIEF (IRELAND) BILL.

The House went into Committee on the Poor Relief (Ireland) Bill; and on the clause for establishing a maximum rate being put,

Mr. FERGUSON pointed to the fact that the experiment of a maximum rate in England had entirely failed, and felt himself bound to take the sense of the House ag ainst the clause.

Mr. O'DONNELL suggested that a 2s. 6d. maximum was enough; and if there was a deficiency after that, then let it be supplied from the imperial treasury.

Mr. HORSMAN, in a speech which was loudly cheered, condemnatory of past legislation for Ireland, said all history told them that there was nothing so fatal as the recast of bad legislation, and they might depend upon it that the Irish difficulty would not be got rid of by putting it out of sight for a year. He must say that Parliament even now, if possessed with a due sense of its responsibility with regard to Ireland, had an opportunity of remedying the existing evils. If this were not done, the greatest opportunity which had occurred for years was afraid without affording so excellent an opportunity of dealing with them hereafter.

Lord J. RUSSELL replied to the arguments raised in opposition to the clause, expressing his belief that by imposing this maximum they would make the Poor-Law more efficacious than it otherwise would be, as it would operate as a direction of capital to the cultivation of the land; he therefore trusted the committee would adopt it.

After explanations between Mr. Horsman, Lord John Russell, and Mr. C. Lewis, and speeches from Mr. H. Drummond, Mr. R. M. Fox, Mr Monsell, Mr. S. Rocke, Colonel Dunne, Mr. Spooner, and Sir A. Brooke, the committee rejected the clause by a majority of 197, the numbers being 78 to 51; after which the House resumed.

Mr. HAWES withdrew the Australian Colonies Bill, in consequence of an informality, and ordered leave to bring in a fresh bill.

The Juvenile Offenders, &c., Bill, after a short discussion, was read a second time

Adjourned at a quarter past one o'clock.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—TUESDAY.

ROYAL COMMISSION.

The Royal Assent was given by commission to the Navigation Bill, the Transportation for Treason (Ireland) Bill, and a great many other bills.

PARLIAMENTARY OATHS (JEWS') BILL.

The Earl of CARLISLE moved the second reading of the Parliamentary Oaths Bill, the intentions and provisions of which he explained at length. He admitted that that portion of the measure which related to the oath proposed to be rendered to members of the Jewish persuasion was the most important, and indeed the first and principal object of the bill. He considered it at the root of the whole measure, and of the arguments by which it was defended, lay in the principle that in no case ought civil disqualification to be attached to religious opinions. He was of opinion that the above admissions were lyrel vant, absurd, and obsolete: and he knew that some members of their Lordships' House were prevented from taking their seats—he named Lord Clonearty as an example—because they could not conscientiously make the oath required of them. The noble Earl in a florid and poetical address, called on their Lordships to remove this last remnant of intolerance from the statute book, and thus to crown the just measure of retribution for all the wrongs of the past.

The Earl of EGLINTON objected to the bill on political grounds, but especially for religious reasons.

The Duke of CLEVELAND avowed that he had changed opinion—which, were the great political apostasy of 1846, was nothing so direful: but the reasons which inclined him formerly to oppose the admission of Jews to Parliament no longer existed, or were greatly mitigated. We had since admitted Jews to civil and highly important offices; we had likewise admitted Quakers to the Legislature; and, therefore, he thought that we were bound in justice to go further, and admit the Jews to Parliament. We had, perhaps, advanced too far; but, in the present spirit of the times, we should, if we did anything, advance—retrogression being out of the question.

The Archbishop of CANTERBURY thought that the circumstances of the last year furnished reasons for considering the present a season peculiarly improper for making such a change as that proposed. The distinct spirit and aim of the bill, as acknowledged, was to lower the qualification of members of both Houses of Parliament—to declare that a Jew was equally fitted as a Christian for all the most important functions of legislation. The most rev. prelate proceeded to point out the dangers to religion, and the religious character of Parliament, that would flow from admission of Jews, and he warned their Lordships to pause before assenting to this bill

The Archbishop of DUBLIN said the question was, whether the electors should be left to decide upon the person to represent them, or whether their hands should be tied up by Parliament. He considered that the electors should be left unfettered to choose whomsoever they pleased. He firmly believed that the existence of Christianity was not a stigma on the laws, but a stigma on our own religion. He contended that we should either retrace our steps and exclude all who did not conform to the Established Church, or remove this last barrier to the perfect equality of the Jews.

The Bishop of EXETER condemned the bill, as well for the mock principle, which was unsound, and put forward with the hope of catching a few stray votes, as for its real object. He denounced it as a scheme devised to entrap their Lordships unawares to repeal the Bill of Rights, which would be effected by abrogating the oath now in force. The right rev. Prelate earnestly entreated their Lordships to reject the bill.

The Earl of SHREWSBURY so far objected to the bill, that while its principle was to emancipate the Jew, it at the same time would restrict the Roman Catholic. According to its enactments, the Dissenter, the Quaker, or the Jew would be regarded as more trustworthy than the Roman Catholic. Should their Lordships go into committee on the bill, it was his intention to move that the oath proposed to be tendered to Jews, &c., should be extended to Roman Catholics, thus placing all on the same footing. Should the distinction be maintained, he, for one, should refuse to sit on such terms. The noble Earl supported the second reading.

The Earl of WINCHELSEA gave to the bill his strenuous opposition.

The Duke of ARGYLL supported it. He did not think it possible to secure the Christian character of Parliament by any oaths

The Earl of NELSON opposed it.

The Earl of WICKLOW was anxious to admit Jews to Parliament; but he was more anxious to see the parliamentary oaths altered. Therefore he supported the bill, and felt much satisfied at the manner in which it was framed. He thought that those noble Lords who objected to the Jew clause might vote for the second reading with the view of striking out the objectionable clause in committee

The Earl of DERBY trusted that their Lordships would at once reject the bill, without being influenced by any quibbling ideas about altering it in committee. It was to the principle of the bill that he was opposed, and that their Lordships were opposed last year, when they threw out a similar measure.

The Bishop of OXFORD opposed the bill in an eloquent speech. He considered that there was an especial danger at the present time in increasing the money power in the House of Commons, separated from those other influences that modified its action

Lord BROUGHAM supported the bill.

The Earl of CARLISLE closed the debate, and their Lordships divided:—For the second reading of the bill: contents, present, 70; non-contents—present, 85: majority against the bill, 15.

Proxies were not used on the division. The bill was therefore lost.—Adjourned at a quarter to one o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY.

THE IRISH POLITICAL CONVICTS.

The House met at noon

Sir G. GREY, in reply to a question from Sir Lucius O'Brien, stated that orders having been sent out in the usual manner to convey the Irish state prisoners to their destination, other arrangements had been made for their transport.

Sir LUCIUS O'BRIEN expressed his thanks to the Government for their humanity, and remarked that, though he had voted on some divisions against the Transportation for Treason (Ireland) Bill, he should offer no further opposition to the course of justice, and he sincerely hoped that such occurrences as those which had taken place in Ireland would never be repeated.

POOR RELIEF BILL (IRELAND)

The House went into committee on the Poor Relief (Ireland) Bill, and continued discussing the clauses till four o'clock, when the chairman reported progress, and the House adjourned to half-past five o'clock

GUIANA.

At the resumed sitting,

Mr. HUME inquired if the Government had received a despatch from British Guiana, containing the information that Governor BARKLY had brought in a bill to change the constitution of the Court of Policy, by extending the suffrage, and if the governor had the power so to change the constitution of the Court of Policy?

Lord J. RUSSELL answered that it was true that Governor BARKLY had, following the example of other persons at home, brought in a bill for the extension of the suffrage in British Guiana, but he could not say, without taking time for consideration, whether the governor had the power so to change the constitution of the Court of Policy.

Mr. MACKINNON gave notice that he would on Tuesday draw attention to the report of the committee on Smithfield Market.

COLONIAL GOVERNMENT.

Sir W. MOLESWORTH moved that an address be presented to her Majesty praying for the appointment of a commission to inquire into the administration of her Majesty's colonies, possessions, with the view to removing the causes of colonial complaint, of diminishing the cost of colonial government, and of giving free scope to individual enterprise in the business of colonising

Mr. HUME seconded the motion.

Mr. HAWES regarded the plan shadowed forth in the hon. baronet's speech as impracticable and delusive, and calculated to excite expectations in the colonies that would be disappointed. The hon. Under-Secretary opposed the motion.

Mr. GLADSTONE thought that the time had come when something in furtherance of the course of policy recommended by Sir W. Molesworth should be attempted. The right hon. gentleman supported the motion

Mr. LABOUCHERE opposed the motion.

Mr. ADDERLEY and Mr. F. SCOTT spoke in favour of it.

Lord J. RUSSELL said that such a commission to enquire into so many and different details would be impracticable. He could not consent to it.

The House divided:—For the motion, 89; against it, 163: majority against the motion, 74.

The ATTORNEY GENERAL obtained leave to bring in a bill to amend the Act for the more speedy Recovery of Small Debts and Demands in England, and to abolish certain offices of courts of record.

Adjourned at a few minutes past one o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—WEDNESDAY.

The House assembled at noon, and sat till six o'clock.

NEW WRIT FOR LONDON.

A new writ was, on the motion of Mr. J. A. SMITH ordered to be issued for the City of London, in the room of Baron RICHARD, who has accepted the Chiltern Hundreds.

PRISON DISCIPLINE.

The adjourned debate on Mr. C. PEARSON'S motion for leave to bring in a bill for the reform of prison discipline was resumed by Mr BROTHERTON.

Sir H. HALFORD enforced the utility of the separate system. The honourable Baronet moved, as an amendment, that a select committee be appointed to inquire into the prison discipline of England and Wales

Mr. Frewen, Mr. Alderman Sidney, Lord Mahon, Mr. B. Denison, Mr. Harris, Mr. R. Palmer, Sir G. Grey, and several other gentlemen addressed the House.

Mr. PEARSON'S motion, and Sir H. HALFORD'S amendment, were ultimately withdrawn.

INSOLVENT MEMBERS.

On the motion of Mr. MOFFATT, the House went into Committee on the Bankrupt and Insolvent Members Bill.

Mr. WYNN pointed out the dangerous course the House was pursuing in the matter, by proceeding by bill instead of resolution. If they sought to attain the object in view by means of a bill, they would submit their privilege to the House of Lords; and should they afterwards desire to alter the rule, they could not do so without the assent of the other branch of the Legislature. The right hon. gentleman suggested, that, should the House resolve to proceed at all, it should proceed by resolution.

Mr. LAW supported this suggestion, and, in order to give time to Mr. Moffatt to look up his case, and frame a resolution in accordance with his desire, moved that the Chairman report progress.

After a short conversation, progress was reported.

Mr. FREWEN moved the second reading of the Benefices in Plurality Bill, with the view to have it amended

Sir G. GREY recommended the withdrawal of the bill and the introduction of a new one, as the most convenient and convenient course

Mr. FREWEN adopt ed that advice, and withdrew the bill.

On the motion of Mr. HAWES, the General and Quarter Sessions Bill went through committee, with amendments.

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—THURSDAY.

ILLNESS OF THE LORD CHANCELLOR.

Lord BROUGHAM, after stating that certain returns be made from the Court of Chancery, declared that no possible inconvenience had arisen, or could arise, from the absence of the Lord Chancellor; and he begged to ask whether that state of things would not go on one day more than he felt himself equal to do. He remembered [illegible] occasion, Lord [illegible] for three days.

Lord LANGDALE could not agree in opinion with his noble and learned friend that no inconvenience had arisen from the absence of the Lord Chancellor; but he suggested that during the short absence of the Lord Chancellor a commission might be issued to perform temporarily the functions of the Great Seal.

Lord CAMPBELL said that in former times nothing was more common than for the Lord Chancellor during his absence abroad, or during his indisposition, to hand over the seal to a Vice-Chancellor, who performed the functions of his office.

The subject then dropped.

FRENCH EXPEDITION AGAINST ROME.

The Marquis of LANSDOWNE, in reply to the Earl of Aberdeen and Lord Stanley, stated that her Majesty's Government had not taken, for or received from the French Government any information as to their future course towards Rome, or any explanation of the grounds on which they based their proceedings of siege and bombardment.

The Incumbered Estates (Ireland) Bill was read a third time and passed.

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY.

NEW HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT.

Mr OSBORNE said a return had been laid on the table of the House, by which it would appear that, instead of the estimate of the expenses necessary for completing them was now given as two millions and a half. He begged to ask whether that sum of two millions and a half included the new ventilation, and furnishing, and fitting-up of the House of Commons, and the Speaker's and clerks' houses; and whether it included the expense of the new gallery about to be erected in the House of Lords?

Mr. GREENE said the estimate did not include the new gallery in the House of Lords, but he understood the whole of the return in question included all the other matters to which the hon. member adverted. There was a sum of about £5000, he thought, for machinery, which was not included.

Mr. OSBORNE asked if he was to understand if the furnishing was included.

Mr. GREENE replied that it included the furnishing of the House and of the Committee-rooms

Mr. OSBORNE, seeing now the noble Lord at the head of the Government in his place, would ask him when he would bring the estimate on for the consideration of Parliament

Lord JOHN RUSSELL said he would bring it on in the week after next.

POOR RELIEF (IRELAND) BILL.

The House having gone into committee on this bill, was engaged the rest of the evening in discussing the various clauses.

Adjourned.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

MILITARY COMMAND IN CANADA.—In consequence of the lamented death of Sir Benjamin D'Urban, G.C.B., late Commander of the Forces in Canada, the opportunity has been taken to reduce the military establishment in British North America. The command has been divided, and the highest Military rank in the Province of Canada, Lieut. General Sir John Harvey, will command the troops in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, receiving additional pay, as he holds also the situation of Civil Governor of Nova Scotia. Major-General Rowan will receive the local rank of Lieut.-General on the Staff, and succeed to the command in the Canadas. The effect of these arrangements will be a saving of the difference between the pay of Commander of the Forces and a Lieutenant-General on the Staff, and a reduction entirely of a Lieutenant-General, which all has staff, as soon as these arrangements take effect, making a saving to the public of nearly £3000 a year.

ROYAL ARSENAL, WOOLWICH.—The public will learn with satisfaction that the restriction which was made of admission to view the grounds of the Royal Arsenal, on the announcement of the meeting of the Chemical Association common, on the 10th of April, 1848, was removed last week; now visitors to Woolwich will now be allowed to go over the grounds upon giving their names at the gate, where they will receive a card specifying the number of their party, and pointing out the best mode of going over this extensive naval and military depôt without interfering with the duties of the persons in her Majesty's employment and on the public service.

PARLIAMENTARY PORTRAITS

MR. ROUNDELL PALMER

THE House of Commons does not number amongst its professional members one who brings to the discussion of Parliamentary questions a clearer or more enlightened intellect than the hon. and learned gentleman who sits for Plymouth (Mr. R. Palmer).

He is not a very frequent speaker, though few measures of real importance are disposed of without eliciting a full and explicit expression of opinion from him; and on these occasions he seldom fails to sustain the reputation for distinguished talent which he well earned during his collegiate career. He received his early education at Winchester, and subsequently entered Oxford University, where he became a Scholar of Trinity College, and afterwards a Fellow of Magdalene College. He obtained first class honours in classics, two Chancellor's prizes for Latin verse and Latin essay, Newdegate's prize for Eng lish verse, and Johnson's Scholarship, and the Eldon Law Scholarship. In 1837 he was called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn.

He was first returned to Parliament in 1847, for Plymouth, and is that on the same members of the House. So far, however, as his legislatorial career has hitherto been, it has been somewhat to warrant large expectations from the future from him in that respect One of the most successful efforts which he has as yet made in addressing the House was on a recent occasion when Mr. Smart Worsley's bill to legalise a marriage with a deceased wife's sister was under discussion. A few evenings Mr Palmer spoke against the bill. He reviewed the [illegible] historical, and social point of view; and, in a speech [illegible] elicited the admiration of the House, as well by the great research and learning which he displayed in matters pertaining to ecclesiastical and civil law, and also the usage of the Christians, as by the close logic and force of reasoning and which he embraced the supporters of the measure, and sustained his own position of opposition to it. It is to be regretted that, owing to its [illegible] length, and the late hour at which it was delivered, the speech was not fully reported. From an extract or two, however, it may be seen what the character of it was. Referring to the Scriptural argument on the subject, he said—"The Jewish authority had been called in to settle the question, but in the New Testament they received a warning against receiving the opinions of the Jews upon their own law. Therefore, Christian men could not govern themselves by Jewish notions in opposit on to the universal opinion which had prevailed in the Christian church; and the marriage now in question had never been sanctioned except to be reprobated in canons, by councils, and by individual fathers of the church. In the fourth century, St. Basil, being written to on the subject, was struck with horror at having the question put to him. The traditions of the Christian church were all consistent on the subject, it having been always held that the marriage with the wife's sister was prohibited by the law of God. One main difficulty in dealing with the argument derived from ecclesiastical history on this subject arose out of the circumstance that the early church incorporated the canonical prohibitions most of the Levitical degrees, and which, according to the agreement of all, were not at present binding; but Thomas Aquinas, the divines, and the Popes, drew the line between the Leviticdegrees and those beyond them, holding the first to be intrinsically and immutably evil, and that the power of dispensation did not apply to the former, which included the wife's sister."

His concluding remarks were directed to the social inconvenience likely to result from the adoption of the measure—"To place a sister-in-law in the same position as a first cousin would be, he contended, be a cruel privation. There were many men who could entertain no desire to marry a sister-in-law, and, taking into account the vast disproportion between them and those who did feel such a desire, he repeated that no society could be greater than that estrangement between those near relations which must be the necessary consequence of the passing of such a measure. Their first cousins would not do it now, unless they had reached an age when they would put all such considerations out of the case. The effect of their law would be to put sisters-in-law in the same situation as first cousins, and thus prevent that pleasant domestic intercourse with them which now existed. He contrasted the House in give effect to these objections, objections entertained upon such strong grounds, and corroborated by all the authority and antiquity of the Christian church to respect the feelings and wishes of the women of England, 11,000 of whom had petitioned the Queen not to assent to this bill, and who now implored them not to violate the purity of domestic retirement and the sanctity of their homes."

Mr Roundell Palmer is the second son of the Rev. William Jocelyn Palmer, of Maxbury, in Oxfordshire, by a daughter of the late Rev. William Roundell, of Gledstone, in Yorkshire. He was born at Maxbury, in 1812, and married last year the Lady Laura, second daughter of Earl Waldegrave. In politics he is an old-fashioned gentleman is a "Liberal Conservative:" he is in favour of the existence of Free Trade, and is opposed to the endowment of the Roman Catholic Clergy.

BOLSOVER CASTLE.

THIS fine old place has just been the scene of great festivity, to celebrate the birth-day of his Grace the Duke of Portland, who, on the 24th inst., attained his 81st year.

Bolsover is a populous village on the eastern verge of Derbyshire, upon the county of Nottingham, and a short distance from Chesterfield. The Castle occupies the plain of a rocky hill, that rises abruptly from the meadows. The building is of great extent, and, from its elevated situation, is a landmark for the surrounding country.

It never has been the subject of [illegible] since the date of the Civil War, all traces of the siege having been [illegible] almost disappeared. At the [illegible] survey it belonged to William [illegible] Deincourt, in the reign of [illegible] remained for [illegible] King John, when it came into the possession of Robert [illegible] Castle, and held it against the rebellious barons; or, if he could not make it tenable, he demolished it, that, no doubt, was the period when the fortifications, which are yet visible about Bolsover, were established.

In the long and tumultuous reign of Henry III. the Castle still retained its consequence. William [illegible] Earl Ferrars had the government of it for six years: afterwards it had eleven different governors in less than ten years. In the reign of Henry VII. it was the property of Thomas Howard, the first Duke of Norfolk. In the calendar of his estate, the Castle escheated to the Crown. Shortly afterwards it was granted to Sir John Byron for life by Queen Elizabeth, and, Gilbert Talbot, Earl of Shrewsbury, was the owner of Bolsover. In the year 1613 he sold it to Sir Charles Cavendish, whose eldest son, William, was the first Duke of Newcastle, a personage of great eminence during the troubles of his time, and in high favour at court. He was sincerely attached to his royal master, King Charles the First, whom he entertained at Bolsover Castle on three different occasions, in a style of princely magnificence. On the king's second visit here, where he was accompanied by his queen, upwards of £10,000 were spent on the Castle. The Duchess of Newcastle, in her Life of the Duke, her husband, says: "The Earl employed Ben Jonson in fitting up such scenes and speeches as he could devise; and sent for all the country to come and walk on their Majesties' land; and, in short, did all that even he could imagine to render it great and worthy of their Royal acceptance." It was this nobleman who erected the edifice which is now in ruins. The place was seized by the Parliament after the Duke went abroad, and was sold and began to be pulled down, but was then bought by Sir Charles, the Duke's youngest brother, and so restored to the family.

The present Castle was built at different periods. The north-east end, which was erected by Sir Charles Cavendish, about the year 1613, is the oldest. The interior of this portion is extremely strange. The rooms are small, and the walls are wainscoted, and fancifully inlaid and painted. The ceilings are the best apartments are carved and gilt, and nearly the whole of the floors are coated with plaster. There is a small hall, the roof of which is supported by pillars, and a star-chamber, richly carved and gilt. The only considerable apartment, according to Sir Rhodes, is now called the drawing-room, but was formerly the *guitar-parlour*, from its having in the centre a stone column, from which springs an arched ceiling. From the roof of this building, to which the ascent is by winding stairs, the view extends "till all the stretching landscape into mist decays."

Hitherto we have spoken but of that part of Bolsover Castle which was formerly denominated the Little House, to distinguish it from the more [illegible] recent structure adjoining. This immense fabric, whose [illegible] are now roofless and rent into fissures, was built by William, the first Duke of Newcastle, in the course of the reign of Charles II., but is said never to have been entirely finished. The interior walls are but bare stones, the [illegible] of many window cases, and the different apartments, are of unusually large dimensions, the principal remaining apartment being 220 feet by 88. The entire western part, including the Little House at the northern extremity, extends to at 150 yards.

The best point of view, or north-west, is [illegible] presented in the [illegible] short distance hence [illegible] the village of Bolsover

MARBLE STATUE OF THE REV. JOHN WESLEY, AT THE THEOLOGICAL INSTITUTION, RICHMOND.

MARBLE STATUE OF THE REV. JOHN WESLEY.

THIS fine work was modelled by the late Mr. Samuel Manning, and the commission for its execution in marble was given, some years since, by Mr. Butterworth, M.P. It was not, however, then carried into effect; but the Statue has since been sculptured in marble by the grandson of Mr. Manning; and on the 14th instant, it was placed, with a religious service, in the noble building of the Theological Institution, at Richmond, Surrey. The Rev. Robert Newton, D.D., President of the Conference, presided, having on his right the Secretary of the Conference; Mr. Manning, the sculptor of the Statue; and the Rev. Joseph Sutcliffe; and on his left, the Rev. Dr. Bunting, the Rev. Dr. Reece, and Thomas Farmer, Esq., by whom the Statue has been presented to the Connexion. The report of the services occupies five columns of the *Watchman*; and was closed by the President tendering to Mr. Farmer the thanks of the meeting for his munificent present of the Statue to the Institution and Methodism at large.

The Statue, as we have stated, was modelled by the late Mr. Samuel Manning. When exhibited at the Royal Academy, it was asserted by Henry Howard, Esq., R.A., that its own merits, as a work of art, had gained it a central position amongst the sculptures exhibited that year. The model attracted many visitors to the studio, and amongst them the late Joseph Butterworth, Esq., M.P. for Dover. In the year 1838, he commissioned Mr. Manning to execute the work in marble, at the price of 1000 guineas. A block of marble was purchased for this purpose, but the decease of Mr. Butterworth induced Mr. Manning to suspend the work; and the marble was used for the beautiful monument to the memory of the late Charles Grant, Esq., M.P., erected in Bloomsbury Church.

In June, 1839, proposals for the completion of the statue, and its erection in the Committee-room of the Mission House, Hatton-garden, were drawn out by Mr. Manning, and laid by the Rev. George Morley before the Committee of the Wesleyan Missionary Society; and, in the same year, he offered the marble statue to the Connexion on very liberal terms, which were with equal liberality and good feeling accepted by the Conference. But, unfortunately, this transaction was accidentally omitted to be inserted amongst the minutes, and the work was again suspended, with the intention of bringing it before the Conference of another year. In the meantime, a site was requested for the marble in Westminster Abbey; but the Rev. Dr. Ireland, Dean of Westminster, at that time refused, on account of what he called the factious character of Mr. Wesley. The subject of the situation then became an obstacle, and years were allowed to pass away, until Mr. Manning's decline of health and decease

The late John Manning, Esq., then offered his grandson, the present Samuel Manning, sculptor (and successor to his father, Samuel Manning, Esq., and to John Bacon, Esq.), the sum of 500 guineas to proceed with the work, with the view of another gentleman joining in presenting the statue to the Connexion. The marble was purchased for the purpose, but, before a chisel could be put to it, that able and liberal artist died, aged 93. The work has since been executed by Mr. Manning. It is of exquisitely pure marble, and is placed upon a pedestal of Peterhead granite; the weight of the statue with the pedestal being between three and four tons. The attitude is well chosen and expressive, and the drapery well arranged. Extraordinary pains has been taken, and with perfect success, to ensure in this statue a good likeness of the excellent Wesley. Dr. Adam Clarke (who knew Wesley for several years), in 1830, bore the following testimony to the fidelity of Mr. Manning's model—the original being a bust, for which Wesley sat five times to Mr. Wood, of Baraleu, and which was cast in brass by Mr. Forshaw, of Liverpool, under the eye of the late John Jackson, R.A. Dr. Adam Clarke says:—

"The noble appearance of Mr. Wesley's face I see in the terra-cotta of Mr. Wood, exactly transcribed from it to the clay and afterwards to the selenite of Mr. Manning, and in the brass cast by John Forshaw, Esq., and chased up to nature under the eye of John Jackson, R.A. I see also in Mr. Manning's work the whole length with its exact proportions and drapery, his commanding attitude, his attractive expression—in a word, his mind and his manner, as his friends now remaining long beheld, and rejoiced in him, and as those who have only seen him in his works may not be a little glad to know, on the faith of those who have seen him and could judge.

"This statute is a perfect likeness of John Wesley, and was declared to be so by Mr. Wesley himself in the original bust from which this was correctly taken."

Mr. Jackson's description of Wesley's person will be read with interest in connexion with Mr. Manning's statue:—

"The figure of Mr. Wesley was remarkable. His stature was low; his habit of body, in every period of life, the reverse of corpulent, and expressive of strict temperance and continual exercise: and, notwithstanding his small size, his step was firm, and his appearance, till within a few years of death, vigorous and muscular. His face, for an old man, was one of the finest we have seen. A clear, smooth forehead, an aquiline nose, an eye the brightest and most piercing that can be conceived, and a freshness of complexion scarcely ever to be found at his years, and impressive of the most perfect health, conspired to render him a venerable and interesting figure. Few have seen him without being struck with his appearance; and many who had been greatly prejudiced against him, have been known to change their opinion the moment they were introduced into his presence. In his countenance and demeanour there was a cheerfulness mingled with gravity; a sprightliness, which was the natural result of an unusual flow of spirits, and yet was accompanied with every mark of the most serene tranquility. His aspect, particularly in profile, had a strong character of acuteness and penetration. In dress, he was the pattern of neatness and simplicity. A narrow plaited stock; a coat with a small upright collar; no buckles at his knees; no silk or velvet in any part of his apparel; and a head as white as snow, gave an idea of something primitive and apostolic; while an air of neatness and cleanliness was diffused over his whole person."

MR. ROUNDELL PALMER, M.P. FOR PLYMOUTH.—(SEE PRECEDING PAGE.)

KEW CHURCH.

THE advowson of Kew was anciently attached to that of Kingston; but divine service was performed here in a small chapel (originally a private one), which was licensed as early as 1522: it was separated from Kingston, and constituted a distinct vicarage, in 1769.

The present Church stands on the open area of Kew Green, on a plot of ground granted by Queen Anne. It was built by subscription, headed by the Queen, and was completed and consecrated as "the Chapel of St. Anne, of Kew Green," on the 12th of May, 1714. It then consisted of little more than a nave and north aisle, with a school-room on the south; and, after several alterations, as the population increased, its character was completely changed in the years 1837 and 1838; when it was enlarged into its present state, under the direction of Sir Jeffrey Wyatville. "This was accomplished," says the "New History of Surrey," "through the considerate munificence of his late Majesty, William the Fourth, who, on his last visit to Kew, in April, 1837, had the plans and estimates prepared by the architect submitted to him for approval; and after his decease, on the 20th of June following, the requisite funds (amounting to nearly five thousand pounds) were found to have been scrupulously set apart by the King for the completion of the work. In reference to his intentions, the following inscription, dictated by himself, and engraven on brass, has been affixed to the front of the Royal gallery:—

KEW CHURCH.

King William the Fourth, in the year 1836, directed 200 free seats to be provided in this Church at his expense, for the accommodation of the poor of the parish, and of the children of the King's Free-School; to be for ever appropriated to their use. Rev. R. B. Exon, A.M., Vicar. Edward Scard, Churchwarden

"This is a brick building, of which the dressings are more vivid than the other parts. At the east end is a portico of the Doric order, with three entrances and balusters above; and from the roof springs an octagonal clock-turret, with one bell. The interior is arranged and fitted up in a style of much simplicity and elegance; and the monuments are affixed against the end and side walls in a regular manner. There are no aisles, except what arise from the disposition of the seats and pewing, which are grained oak, and very neat. The roof, which is waggon-shaped, is supported on each side by three Doric columns, and at the ends by pilasters. The altar-recess is ornamented by Corinthian pilasters, and tables of the Lord's Prayer, Creed, and Commandments, in white and gold, and in a recess beyond (constructed for its reception) is a small richly toned organ, which is said to have belonged to Handel, and was a favourite instrument of his Majesty George the Third, by whose successor (George the Fourth) it was presented to the Church in 1824."

The walls bear several very interesting monuments. Among them is a tablet, with a white marble medallion bust of Jeremiah Meyer, R.A., painter in miniature and enamel to George III.: the epitaph is an elegant poetical composition, written by Hayley.

The Royal gallery, at the western end of the Church, contains seats for about sixty persons. In front, besides the inscription already given, are the arms of William the Fourth, and several small atchments of Royalty. This gallery was originally constructed at the expense of George III., in 1805; and on the re-opening for divine service, the King, the Queen, and nine Princes and Princesses (their offspring), were present.

The churchyard, which is merely separated from the Green by a dwarf wall, is crowded with tombs. Here, in kindred graves, are Meyer, Zoffany, and Gainsborough, the painters—the latter one of the founders of the English School. Here, too, rest Joshua Kirby, the architect; William Alton, the gardener; Francis Bauer, the microscopist, &c.

Among the larger mansions surrounding Kew-green, are those of the King of Hanover and the Duke of Cambridge. On the grounds of the former, on the north side of the green, Sir Peter Lely had a copyhold house.

Photography was discovered here; for, according to the "New History of Surrey," "M. Niépce, sen., the original discoverer of the photographic art, afterwards advanced to perfection (but by entirely new processes, and under different views), by Daguerré, and thence called the 'Daguerréotype,' resided at Kew in 1827; and in the month of December, in that year, he submitted a paper on the result of his experiments, with several sketches on metal, to the Royal Society, by the intervention of Mr. Bauer. His communications, however, made but little impression at the time upon that learned body."

BOLSOVER CASTLE, NEAR CHESTERFIELD.—(SEE PRECEDING PAGE.)

ROYAL VISIT TO THE MARQUIS OF WESTMINSTER.

THE DINNER-TABLE, AND PLATE-BUFFET.

On Wednesday, her Majesty the Queen and his Royal Highness Prince Albert, accompanied by the Queen of the Belgians and a brilliant suite, honoured the Marquis and Marchioness of Westminster with their presence at breakfast at Eaton Hall.

The hospitalities of the noble Marquis and Marchioness commenced with a grand banquet, which was succeeded by a concert, in which most of the leading Italian performers took part. The guests invited to meet her Majesty at dinner were the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Duke and Duchess of Norfolk, the Marquis of Lansdowne, the Earl Spencer, the Viscount Hardinge, Lord Robert Grosvenor, the Hon. Bulby and Lady Elizabeth Lawley, the Hon. W. H. and Lady Caroline Leigh, and the Earl Grosvenor.

The noble Marquis and Marchioness, with the Ladies Elizabeth Lawley and Caroline Leigh, and the Earl Grosvenor, were in attendance, and, with the Duke of Norfolk, as Master of the Horse, awaited her Majesty's arrival.

The Royal carriages entered the court-yard at five minutes after eight o'clock, when the band of the Royal Horse Guards played a few bars of the National Anthem.

On the Queen alighting, the noble Marquis was received her Majesty with the usual ceremonies, which the Queen acknowledged by saluting her lordship very graciously. The Queen of the Belgians was similarly received by the noble Marchioness, after which the whole party passed into the drawing-room, where the guests honoured with invitations to meet the Sovereign had assembled.

At a quarter-past eight o'clock, dinner was announced, when, the Queen having taken the arm of Lord Westminster, the august party proceed to the banqueting-room. This apartment presented a most magnificent appearance, a buffet at one end of the room was displayed the superb collection of family gold plate, including a variety of antique salvers of great value, and a profusion of race cups, trophies of the Lord Westminster's celebrated stud. Along the centre of the table was a magnificent plateau of silver gilt, on which were placed gold vases filled with flowers interwined with race groups in silver.

Her Majesty occupied a seat in the centre of the table, having to the right of Canterbury upon her right, and the Marquis of Westminster upon her left hand. His Royal Highness Prince Albert faced her Majesty, having the Queen of the Belgians and the Marchioness of Westminster respectively upon his right and left.

The banquet was of the most superb description. The dessert was especially remarkable for its choiceness and rarity; and among the fruits on the table were four splendid pines, averaging 10lb. weight each—a present to the noble Marquis from the Duke of Devonshire, and grown at Chatsworth.

During dinner the band of the Royal Horse Guards played a selection of music.

After the banquet, the noble Marquis gave "The health of her Majesty the Queen."

The toast had been drunk by the guests upstanding, in silence, her Majesty bowed to acknowledge it, and the band played a few bars of the National Anthem.

The noble Marquis next gave "The health of his Royal Highness the Prince Albert," which was similarly honoured, and followed by the band playing "Prince Albert's March."

The noble Marquis gave, lastly, "The health of her Majesty the Queen of the Belgians," which was duly responded to, and succeeded by the band playing the Belgian National Hymn.

Her Majesty and the Queen of the Belgians and the other ladies of the party here left the banqueting-room for the saloon, where tea and coffee were served.

At half-past nine o'clock the company invited to the concert began to arrive. Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Gloucester came attended by Lady Georgiana Bathurst, Lord James Murray, and Colonel the Hon. H. T. Liddell. Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Cambridge and the Hereditary Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz followed their illustrious relative, attended by Lady Augusta Gilmour and Mr. Hope Johnstone.

His Grace the Duke of Wellington arrived before ten o'clock, and, with the members of the Royal family, was conducted to the saloon, in which her Majesty and the Queen of the Belgians remained.

The principal company [illegible] were conducted to the gallery.

Among those present with [illegible] were the Prince de Schwarzenberg, the Prussian Minister, Baron Bunsen, the Princess Bunsen (our Princess Mary), Monsieur [illegible], Turkish Ambassador and suite, the Russian Minister and Madame de Brunow, the Austrian Minister and Madame de Wesse, his Excellency the Austrian Ambassador and the Countess Colloredo, his Excellency the Hanoverian Minister, his Excellency the Bavarian Minister and Madame de Schrenk, his Excellency the Saxon Minister and the Baroness de Cetto, his Excellency

THE GROSVENOR GALLERY.

the Prussian Minister and Madame Bunsen, Baron Koller, M de Sabbern, and a long list of nobility and gentry

At a quarter past ten o'clock her Majesty entered the Gallery, where the concert-room, under the direction of Mr. Lucas.

The following is a programme of the music performed:—

PARTE PRIMA.

1. Cavatina nell'ariosi opera ... Madame Persiani e Mlle. de Meric ... Mozart.
2. Duetto "Tambourini e Lablache ("Guglielmo Tell") ... ... Rossini.
3. Aria "Se lasciò terra," Madame Persiani e Signori Marini ("Ernani") ... Marcello.
4. Duetto "Per," Signor Mario e "La Favorita") ... ... Donizetti.
5. Aria "Se lasciò" ... ... Gimarosa.
6. Duetto "Mlle. de Meric ("Maria de Rohan" Mario, ... Donizetti.
7. Aria "Madame Persiani, e signori Marini, Tamburini e Lablache ("Guglielmo Tell") ... ... Rossini.

PARTE SECONDA.

Quintette, "Il ringraziamo," Madame Persiani e Mlle de Meric, Signori Marini, Tamburini, Lablache ... ... Haydn.
Air, "Dove sono?" Madame Persiani ("Nozze di Figaro") ... ... Mozart.
Trio, "Trouzar sul di," Signori Marini Tamburini e Lablache ("Guglielmo Tell") ... Rossini.
Duetto, "Lasciami non tremare," Madame Persiani e Signor Mario ("Mitridate") ... Mozart.
Air. In terra d'esilarare," Signor Mario ("La Favorita") ... ... Donizetti.
Duetto, "Del ragginare," Madame Persiani e Mlle de Meric, Signori Marini, Tamburini e Lablache ("Guglielmo Tell") ... ... Rossini.

During the interval of the concert her Majesty retired to the banqueting-room, and, with the other Royal visitors, partook of refreshment.

At the period of the evening the windows in the rear of the mansion being opened, discovered a brilliant illumination in the gardens, the green swards and branches of the trees being richly studded with variegated lamps. Her Majesty expressed her extreme gratification at the beautiful effect produced; and subsequently returning to the Gallery, remained until the close of the concert.

At twelve o'clock her Majesty took leave of the noble Marquis and Marchioness, and with the Prince Consort and the Queen of the Belgians returned to Buckingham Palace.

The other Royal visitors left shortly afterwards, and all the guests had departed before one o'clock.

The Duchess of Kent was prevented being present owing to a slight cold.

The gallery was perfectly illuminated, under the direction of Messrs Sedgwick and Tayle.

On the Queen's arrival, her Majesty and her august relatives were presented with magnificent bouquets of the choicest flowers, supplied from Harding's, in Cafford street

THE ENGRAVINGS.

Our illustrations show the Table and Buffet, with the costly plate, as displayed on Wednesday evening.

In the second engraving is pourtrayed the splendid "Grosvenor Gallery," in point of variety, equals any private collection in the kingdom. This magnificent apartment is the new gallery built by the late Marquis of Westminster, and which are hung most of the large pictures.

Mr. [illegible], in her "Sketch of the Private Galleries of Art," says:—"No private collection of pictures in Bridgewater Gallery is more than double, the [illegible] but the Grosvenor Gallery, [illegible] Mr Smirke. The double [illegible] nor Gallery quite as popular as a resort for the more amateur, and not less attractive to the student and artist."

The Gallery, by no means perfect, it appears that in this single [illegible] there are 5 Raphaels, 3 Murillos, 2 by Velasquez, [illegible] Guidos, 4 Salvators, no less than 10 the Claudes, 4 [illegible] Poussin, 7 Rembrandts, 11 Rubenses, 2 Vandykes, [illegible] Hogarths, [illegible] Wouvermans, Sir Joshua, and many others. These comprise what is generally known as the Grosvenor Gallery, but extensive additions [illegible] are now been made.

The whole collection, at present, numbers nearly 100 pictures; the most conspicuous being the four oils at Rubenses, "The Israelites Gathering Manna," and three others, which belonged to a series of nine, painted by Rubens when in Spain, in 1699, by order of Philip IV., for his Minister, the Duke of Olivares, [illegible] to the Carmelite Convent of L[illegible].

Amongst the rarities, and comparatively unknown, is a triptych panel picture, the work of John Memmelline, who flourished [illegible] fifteenth century, representing in the centre a garden, with the Virgin Mary and St. John the Baptist on either side of him on the right hand [illegible] Mary, the sister of Lazarus, and [illegible] Magdalene, and St. John the Baptist. The background [illegible] with a lake, [illegible] villages, and figures, beautifully finished. In the [illegible] hand St John the Baptist, the business of our Saviour is represented; an angel, kneeling by, holds his raiment. This rare painting was purchased by the present Marquess of Westminster in 1847. The gallery is further enriched [illegible] very beautiful works of sculpture, amongst which we may instance [illegible] figure of "Sabrina Fair," Cupid and Psyche, by Sir Richard Westmacott, a Faun (antique), and busts of Mercury, Apollo, Clytie, Homer, Paris, Helen, Charles I., Cromwell, &c.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, July 1.—Fourth Sunday after Trinity.
MONDAY, 2.—Visitation of the Virgin Mary.
TUESDAY, 3.—Dog Days begin. Sun rises 3h. 50m.; sets, 8h. 16m.
WEDNESDAY 4.—Translation of St. Martin.
THURSDAY, 5.—Full Moon 1h. 29m., P.M.
FRIDAY, 6. Madame Blanchard destroyed by her balloon taking fire, 1819.
SATURDAY, 7. Sweet Lavender cries.

TIDES AT HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE.

FOR THE WEEK ENDING JULY 7.

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
M A	M A	M A	M A	M A	M A	M A
h m h m	h m h m	h m h m	h m h m	h m h m	h m h m	h m h m
11 3 11 37	Tide	0 0 0 26	0 55 1 15	1 37 1 55	2 15 2 35	2 53 3 13 3 30

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.—MDME. SONTAG.—It is with extreme gratification respectfully announced to the Subscribers and Public, that Madame Sontag has consented to appear on the occasion of her benefit on Saturday next, to whose gentle general regret, after a season of unprecedented and enthusiastic success, has consented to [illegible] Ab to the Exposition of Lyric Art, and to RETURN to the Scene of her Former Triumphs.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA, COVENT-GARDEN.—The Directors have the honour to announce that MADAME PERSIANI'S LAST APPEARANCE on the STAGE will positively be on TUESDAY NEXT, JULY 3rd, in Rossini's Opera, LA GAZZA LADRA, supported by Madame Castellan, Mesdmes. Persiani, Miles. Angri, Mondini, Bucci, Signor Lavia, Signor Tamburini, Signor Lablache, Signor Polonini, and a great Martial.

SIGNOR MARIO'S BENEFIT

Signor MARIO has the honour to announce to the Nobility, Subscribers, and the Public, that his BENEFIT will take place on THURSDAY NEXT, JULY 5th, on which occasion will be performed, for the first time this season, Rossini's Opera in One Act, LA PIETRA DEL PARAGONE, with the accessed Cast:—Elena, Madame Grisi, Asbini, Madame Sofistati (Countess V. Rosen), Clarice, Mademoiselle Marietta Brambilla (her first appearance in this character); Serano, Signor Lavia; Douglas of Angus, Signor Marini; and Malcolm, Signor Polonini, Soldier (her first appearance in that character), Miss [illegible] Scotland, Chiefs, Warriors of Clan Alpine, Hunters, Royal Guards, Shepherds, [illegible] Bards, Minstrels, and numerous assistants. The Music of the Ballet [illegible] of the Scottish Clans will be sung by the following Artistes, who have kindly volunteered their services, in order to give additional effect to the Signal Chorus:—Mdmes. Grisi, Mario, Castellan, Persiani, and Brambilla.—To be followed by other Entertainments, in which Mdmes. Angelica, Pocchini, and Mademoiselle Catherine Hayes, Miles de Meric, and Sig nalve will appear. Boxes may be had at the Box-office of the Theatre, in Bow-street, Covent-Garden.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.—COVENT-GARDEN.—LAST GRAND MORNING CONCERT of the SEASON.—On FRIDAY NEXT, JULY 6th, will be given the FINAL CONCERT, in which a combination of Vocal and Instrumental Talent will be presented of unprecedented magnitude. Favourite Overtures from the Operas of Mozart, Meyerbeer, Rossini, Donizetti, Bellini, &c., by the following eminent Artistes:—Mdme Grisi and Mdme Persiani, Miss C. Hayes and Mdme Doria Grua, Mdlle Corbari, Mdlle de Meric, and Sig Fagri. Sig Mario, Sig Salvi, Sig Lavia, Sig Tamburini, Mr Sims Reeves Sig Lablache, Sig Polonini, M. Massol, and Sig Marini.

In addition to which [illegible] Concertante for Violoncello and Double Bass, by Messrs. Lucas and Howell; Duet

Barrot to restore it; and the Italian question will not be one iota nearer to a practical and permanent conclusion, than it was a month ago, by the occupation or destruction of that city.

The Pope himself is ashamed of his French allies, and will hesitate to return to Rome under their protection. Perhaps, however, when French "honour" is satisfied by the temporary occupation and partial destruction of the most famous city in the world, the French troops will be ordered home, and the only parties really interested in the affairs of Rome and of Italy will be allowed to manage their own business. It would be idle to speculate as to the turn affairs will then take; but it is quite clear, whatever it may be, that it will be better for the French character and honour, and more likely to lead to satisfactory results for all parties, than the [illegible] of Rome by the troops of a Government professing liberty and violating it openly, and preaching peace while waging the most disgraceful war recorded in modern history.

COURT AND HAUT TON.

THE COURT AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE.

The Queen and the Prince Consort, and the Court, attended divine service in the private chapel at Buckingham Palace, on Sunday morning. The Bishop of London preached the sermon.

On Monday, Prince Albert inspected the Honourable Artillery Company, and afterwards rode out on horseback with her Majesty.

On Tuesday, the Prince Consort, attended by Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon. C. B. Phipps and Colonel Bouverie, inspected the troops in Hyde-park; and afterwards, together with the Queen, the Queen of the Belgians, the Prince of Wales, and the Princess Alice, took a drive in an open carriage and four, Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon. C. B. Phipps attending on horseback. In the evening, the Queen and Prince Albert, and her Majesty the Queen of the Belgians, honoured the Haymarket Theatre with their presence.

On Wednesday Prince Albert attended the review of the 11th Hussars on Wimbledon Common. Her Majesty the Queen and the Queen of the Belgians took a drive on the same afternoon in an open carriage and four. In the evening the Court honoured the Marquis and Marchioness of Westminster with their presence at Grosvenor House.

The Queen of the Belgians took leave of her Majesty and the Prince Consort on Thursday, and left town for St. Leonard's, on a visit to her illustrious parents, the Count and Countess de Neuilly.

The Queen held a privy council yesterday, at Buckingham Palace.

The Countess of Mount Edgcumbe has succeeded the Countess of Desart as Lady in Waiting to the Queen; and Lord Waterpark has relieved Lord Camoys in the duties of Lord in Waiting to her Majesty.

ROYAL VISIT TO TUNBRIDGE-WELLS,

The Queen and the Prince Consort paid a visit to her Majesty the Queen Dowager, at the Calverley Hotel, Tunbridge-Wells, on Saturday last. Her Majesty and her Royal Highness travelled from town by a special train on the South-Eastern Railway; and on arriving at Tunbridge-Wells, were received by Earl Howe, Lord Chamberlain, and Captain Somerset, one of the Equerries to the Queen Dowager, by whom the Royal party were conducted to the Calverley Hotel. Her Majesty and the Queen Dowager subsequently took a carriage airing in an open pony phaëton, accompanied by Prince Albert. After proceeding through Calverley Park and the Wells, the Royal party passed over Mount Ephraim and crossed Rusthall Common to the High Rocks. These localities were all perfectly familiar to the Queen, and her Majesty appeared much delighted at revisiting the scenes of her childhood. From the High Rocks the Royal party drove across the Forest to the Beacon-field, and upon their return called at Mr Nye's Tunbridge repository, where her Majesty inspected the manufactures in the show-room, and made several purchases for the Royal children. Their Majesties returned to the Calverley at six o'clock; and the Queen and the Prince having taken leave of their illustrious relative, arrived in town shortly after seven o'clock

The Calverley Hotel stands on the site and forms part of the mansion formerly inhabited by the Duchess of Kent, and then called Calverley House. The rooms occupied by the Queen, when Princess Victoria, are still preserved, and have lately formed a portion of the Royal suite of apartments. The magnificent heraldic lanthorn from Stowe is suspended in the entrance-hall of this establishment.

VISIT OF HER MAJESTY TO IRELAND.—It is announced that the Queen purposes, this autumn, to visit Ireland, previous to her Majesty going to Scotland. The Royal yacht will first touch at the Cove of Cork, and thence proceed along the coast to Dublin, where her Majesty will stay for some days.

Her Majesty the Queen honoured the Duchess of Gloucester with her presence at a grand ball, given by her Royal Highness, at Gloucester House, on Friday.

THE QUEEN OF THE BELGIANS.—Her Majesty the Queen of the Belgians arrived at Dover from Ostend on Monday, by the Government mail steamer, attended by the Countess Van der Straten and the Baron de Moerkerke. Her Majesty and suite [illegible] o'clock, and proceeded thence to Buckingham Palace.

THE QUEEN DOWAGER.—Her Majesty the Queen Dowager, attended by the Earl and Countess Howe and a train, left the Calverley Hotel, Tunbridge-Wells, on Thursday, and proceeded on the South-Eastern Railway to Croydon, whence her Majesty crossed to Bushey Park.

The Duchess of Orleans, accompanied by the Comte de Paris, and attended by the Prince de Joinville, arrived in town yesterday, from Rotterdam.

The Prince and Princess Dora Pamphili, with their family and suite, arrived at Mivart's Hotel, from the Continent, on Wednesday evening. Prince and Princess have since been joined by the Earl and Countess of Shrewsbury.

We regret exceedingly to announce that the Duke and Duchess of Sutherland have sustained a severe domestic affliction by the sudden demise of their youngest daughter, the Lady Alexandrina Leveson Gower. The deceased child was taken ill on the route of Thursday morning (the day after the nuptials of the Marquis of Stafford and Miss Hay Mackenzie), never afterwards rallied, and died within a few hours.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES &c.

OXFORD.

The subject of the English poem to which the prize will be adjudged in 1851 is St. Paul at Athens. Candidates must be members of the University, and must have taken their B.A. degree at the time when the subject is announced. The compositions must be not less than 60 nor more than 100 lines.

Mrs. Denyon's Theological Prize: The subjects for the year 1850 are—"The Divinity of our Blessed Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ," and "True Faith must be accompanied with Good Works."

Dr. Ellerton's Theological Prize for 1850—"The Fitness of the Times in which the Promises of a Messiah were severally given."

N. W. Andrews, of St. John's College, has been elected to the Pusey and Ellerton Hebrew Scholarship.

Dr. Ellerton's Theological Prize Essay on "The Nature and Object of Types" has been awarded to Mr. Stephen Edwards, of Merton College.

CAMBRIDGE.

TRINITY HALL.—This Society has lately come into possession of some property bequeathed by the late H. Goodman, Esq. The object is for the maintenance of a Divinity Fellow and two Scholars. It is intended by the College to unite the living of St. Edmund's Parish, Cambridge, with the Fellowship. The election will take place on the 23rd of December.

DURHAM.

The Principal of Bishop Hatfield's Hall and George Butler, M.A., are nominated to be Proctors; and the Professor of Mathematics is nominated to the office of Sub Warden, for the ensuing academical year.

The following prizes have been assigned:—The Bishop of Durham's, for Hebrew and Sal cuttah Poetry, W. Sewell, B.A.; The Junior Hebrew Prize, to Joseph Bennett, B.A., both of University College. The Bishop of Durham, for Math matics, to R. H. Blakey, of Bishop Hatfield's Hall.

PRESENTMENTS.—Rev. A. A. Baker to St. Michael-at-Thorne, P.C., Norwich, £68. Rev. E. Elton, M.A., Balliol College, to the P.C. of Wheatley, Oxford, £140. Rev. E. P. Gepp, M.A., of Wadham College, to the united Vicarages of Easington and Easterleigh, Essex. Rev. E. Y. Nepean, B.A., of Queen's College, to the Curacy of Hemington, Wilts. Rev. J. Butler, of Brasenose College, Domestic Chaplain to the Lord High Commissioner of the Ionian Islands. Rev. R. Rowe Lee, to the Rectory of Wing, Northampton-shire.

The Hon. and Rev. Gerald Wellesley, M.A., of Trinity College, Cambridge, and Rector of Strathfieldsaye, has been appointed resident domestic chaplain to her Majesty, in the room of the Hon. and Rev. Charles Leslie Courtenay, who has resigned and taken a Crown living.

The Very Rev. Dean Kirwan, of Kilmacduagh, to the Deanery of Limerick.

CONSECRATION.—On Monday last, the new church of St. Matthew, in St. Simon-and-read, Liverpool, by the Bishop of Chester.

ORDINATION.—The Bishop of Chester will hold an ordination on Sunday, the 23rd of September next.

The new church of St. John the Evangelist, at Frieth, near Marlow, [illegible] been consecrated by the Bishop of Oxford. It is in the Decorated [illegible], with open seats of cedar for 150 persons. The windows, &c., are of Bath [illegible]: the belfry is of oak, filled in with decorated tracery. The grey tint of the flint-work gives this chapel a very ancient appearance. There are encaustic tile pavements, and a coloured reredos. The cost of the building was about £1100 or £1200. Mr. Park Harrison was the architect.

POSTSCRIPT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—FRIDAY.

OATHS BILL.

The Earl of WICKLOW said: I rise to exercise a privilege that is the right of every member of this House. I now lay on the table a bill to alter the oaths to be taken by all persons required to take the oaths of allegiance, abjuration, and supremacy, which I now move be read a first time.

The bill was read a first time accordingly.

VANCOUVER'S ISLAND.

Earl GREY moved the second reading of the Administration of Justice (Vancouver's Island) Bill. The colonization of Vancouver's Island was intended to take place by the Hudson's Bay Company. No political power was conferred on that company, but grants of land were to be made as had been customary in former times to other colonizing companies, but under much greater restrictions. The company were bound to provide for the defence of the island. They were also [illegible] the appointment of the governor, [illegible] the power of appointment of Vancouver's Island.

The bill was read a second time and ordered to be committed.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—FRIDAY.

STATE OF THE NATION.

Mr HUME proposed to move, by way of amendment to Mr. Disraeli's motion, that, although the free admission of food by the repeal of the corn-laws had contributed to relieve the distress of the country during the late period of suffering, and although the recent relaxations in our commercial system must tend to [illegible] the means of subsistence of the people, nevertheless, in the present state of the nation the state of the finances demanded a thorough revision, that Parliament might be enabled to stimulate the industrial resources of the country by the reduction of taxation. He proposed to move something positive—(laughter)—instead of the hon. member for Buckingham's motion.

POOR RELIEF (IRELAND) BILL.

The House having gone into committee on this bill, the discussion on the several clauses was resumed. Adjourned at half past one o'clock.

LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

ROME.

Nothing of a positive nature that can be relied on has reached us up to last evening.

The French Government were, on Thursday evening, said to be in possession of intelligence from Rome calculated to lead to the expectation of a surrender by the Roman Government. General Oudinot is master of both walls and of the advanced works; and being in a position which gives the city at his mercy, should he have recourse to the horrors of a bombardment rather than engage his men in the streets, he has offered terms of accommodation, which there is reason to think, through the [illegible] agency of M. de Corcelles, will be accepted.

GERMAN STATES.

The insurrection in Baden and the Bavarian Palatinate is completely over, and Mieroslawski is a prisoner in the hands of the Prussians.

The Prince and Princess Joinville arrived at Munich on the 20th instant, from Coburg. On the 21st instant they proceeded to Spain, to visit their mother-in-law, the widowed Empress of Brazil.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

ENTERTAINMENT AT THE MANSION-HOUSE TO SIR R. PEEL.

The sixth of what may be termed the state dinners given by the Lord Mayor during his year of office, and the third of the municipal festivities, took place on Wednesday evening at the Mansion-House. The party to whose honour the present banquet was devoted was that of which Sir R. Peel is the leader—the two [illegible] members constituting the [illegible] Minister absent and the Protectionists.

The dinner was served, as usual, in the Egyptian hall, where covers were laid for about 200.

Amongst the more distinguished of the visitors were Sir Robert and Lady Peel and Miss Peel, his Excellency the American Minister, Marquis and Marchioness of Londonderry and Lady Adelaide Vane, Marquis and Marchioness of Westminster, Marquis and Marchioness of Blandford, Marquis and Marchioness of Ormonde, Earl of Aberdeen, Earl and Countess of St. Germans, Earl of Lovelace, Earl of Lincoln, Earl Jermyn, Earl of Barrowby, Earl Bathurst, Viscount and Viscountess Castlereagh, Viscountess Hardinge and Hon. C. Hardinge, Viscount and Viscountess Sydney, the Right Hon. Sir James Graham, Bart., the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, M.P., the Right Hon. H. Goulburn, M.P., the Right Hon. Antony Hervey, M.P., and Mrs. Herbert, the Right Hon. Sir George Clerk, Bart., M.P., the Right Hon. Sir Frankland Lewis, Bart., M.P., the Right Hon. Spencer Horsley, M.P., the Right Hon Sir Thos. Fremantle, Bart., the Right Hon. H. T. L. Corry, M.P., Cabaaly Effendi (Turkish Embassy), Zaver Effendi (Turkish Embassy), the Lord Chief Justice and Lady Wilde, &c.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH AUSTRALIA.

A public meeting was held at Willis's Rooms on Wednesday, to discuss the most desirable method of promoting steam communication with Australia. The Right Hon. the Earl Talbot in the chair.

The Chairman expressed the interest which he felt in the colony of Australia, which was growing day by day of greater importance and thought required a more direct steam communication with the mother country. [illegible] by the Isthmus of Panama and the Pacific. Thus, however, was a matter of mere detail, and ought to be left for after consideration. Their sole object now was to force upon the attention of the public the paramount importance of a prompter communication with those distant dependencies of the empire than that at present existing. To show the increase of commerce with them he might state that, while in 1800 the quantity of wool imported into Sydney was but 600 pounds, it had since then gradually increased until, in 1848, it amounted to 46,612 pounds. The exports from this country to Sydney of German wool amounted to 17,000 lbs. in 1836, but of that of home growth until Thursday week, when he was about to the act of committing sacrilege, and when brought to Horsemonger lane Gaol, identified by Mr. Keene, the governor, as the respectable man who was robbed. He was tried at the last sessions, and sentenced to similar punishment for breaking into a gentleman's house near Kingston, but through the intrepid conduct of the son of the owner he was captured. Smith was one of the same stamp, and from the state in the rear of the Sessions House, the outer wall of which is about 20 feet high, and surmounted with sharp spikes. Over these they threw themselves on the prisoners' rugs and tied them together, and had actually attached one end to the wall ready to ascend, when one of the watchmen perceived their movements, and instantly communicated with the others. Devant was about to climb up the wall, when the watchman in question ran to the spot and secured him; and while he was struggling to prevent the others from escaping, Mr. Keene and a number of turnkeys came to his assistance, and overpowered the others. They were taken back to the interior of the prison, and so heavily ironed as to prevent them making such an attempt again. The key is kept as a matter of great [illegible]

HEALTH OF LONDON DURING THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, JUNE 23, 1849.—The total deaths registered in the week were 985, and exhibit an excess, but not more than 23 above the average. The increase is not in the previous week, arises almost exclusively from epidemic diseases; for the deaths in this class were in the last three weeks 251, 251, 277, whilst the average does not exceed 150. Hooping cough and cholera are also predominant on the list; the former having been fatal to 55 children—more than the average by 19; and the latter to 49 persons at all ages. Of these 49 deaths from cholera, 11 occurred under 15 years of age, 32 between that age and 60, and six 60 years and upwards. They principally occurred in the southern and eastern districts. The progress of mortality from this disease during the last four weeks is marked by the following numbers:—9, 22, 42, 49. The mortality from diarrhœa has rather decreased: for the number of deaths from it, which in the previous week were 36, in the last week were only 17, whilst the average is 12. All other fatal causes which make the largest contribution to the week's mortality, now exhibit the usual amount, or are less generally under it. The deaths from phthisis have been for a week or two less than the average; last week they were 127, or 18 under the estimated number. A man of 56 years died, according to the return of the medical officer of health, of general decay, produced by voluntary abstinence from food "after an illness of ten days." Two deaths from destitution occurred in Islington Workhouse. In Goswell-street sub-district, a lady died at the extreme age of 98 years, within two years after having taken a dose of laudanum, which had been prescribed by a druggist. The births registered during the week were 1255

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.—The mean reading of the barometer at Greenwich was 29·890 in. for the week; the greatest daily reading was above 30 in. on Wednesday. The mean daily temperature rose from 54·9° on Sunday, to 67·2° on Saturday, on which day it was highest. The highest reading the thermometer on that day, when in shade, was 69·2° in the sun. The mean temperature of Saturday was 6·8° above the average of the same day in seven years, though the temperature of the whole week was rather less than the average.

WILLOW BANK, FULHAM.—The view of this villa and its costly contents has been attended by a large number of the nobility and gentry during the week. Among the articles of vertu, the Dresden and Sèvres porcelain is entitled to a special notice: a set of Sèvres dessert plates, and a *déjeuner* set... of Dresden, with exquisitely painted portraits and flowers, have rarely, if ever, been surpassed in delicacy and high finish. The arrangements for the sale commence on Monday, and continue for a week.

THE HONOURABLE ARTILLERY COMPANY.—On Monday, this ancient and honourable body was inspected and reviewed by the Captain-General in Royal Highness the Prince Consort, at the spot on the grounds of the Artillery Company, which, as well as the Armoury and butting house, was formerly occupied by a brilliant circle of marksmen. Shortly after ten o'clock, the Artillery Company, properly so called, conveyed to the review ground four handsome specimens of ordnance, and took up their position on the right of the line formed by their brethren. The muster roll numbered about 340 non commissioned officers and rank and file. The Lieutenant-Colonel Commandant, the Hon Henry Fitzroy, took the command, and was supported by Major Barnard, Captain and Adjutant Bosscy, Assistant-Adjutant Snell, and the staff of the corps. The band was also in attendance. His Royal Highness was enthusiastically greeted by the company, the cheers being renewed on his mounting his charger. The Prince was clothed in uniform as Captain-General of the Hon. Artillery Company, with which he wore the star and ribbon of the military Order of the Bath. Immediately on entering the ground a Royal salute of twenty-one guns was fired in honour of His Royal Highness, and the review commenced. The various evolutions and manœuvres were performed with a high degree of excellence. At the close the companies were drawn up, in three sides of a square, when his Royal Highness addressed the company in terms expressive of the [illegible] appearance and efficient manner in which the corps had gone through the evolutions of the day. The Prince Consort and suite then quitted the grounds, and, after a brief sojourn in the Armoury, entered the Royal carriages, and, amidst loud and hearty cheers, returned direct to Buckingham Palace. The companies afterwards went to ball practice, and in the evening concluded the day by a banquet at the Sutting House. The proceedings were not marred by any accident, and afforded universal gratification to all present.

ROYAL HIGHLAND SCHOOL SOCIETY.—On Wednesday a public meeting was held at the Freemasons' Tavern, in aid of the funds of this society, the Rev. Dr. Cumming in the chair, supported by the Rev. Dr. Clark, of St. Andrew's church, Edinburgh, the Rev. Norman Macleod, of Dalkeith, and other gentlemen, forming a deputation from Scotland. Dr. Clark stated that, through the instrumentality of the excellent society, education had been carried to the remotest parts of Scotland. The number of children under the charge of the society was 20,000; and the cost of educating each child was only 5s. a year. The total amount, therefore, that was required for the instruction of each child was £1 sterling—taking a period of four years as the time usually occupied for that purpose. But, notwithstanding the advantages derived from the labours of this society, there were still many thousands of families living in as complete ignorance as if they were in a heathen land, and as devoid of religious instruction as if the light of the Scriptures had never dawned upon their Christian country. The society, therefore, were desirous of augmenting their funds, not only on account of the children who were at present destitute of education, but in order that they might be enabled to increase the salaries of the schoolmasters, who now received only £18 a year each, a very inadequate remuneration for their services. The funded property of the society was £5000, but this sum was entirely absorbed in the maintenance of the various schools already established. In the evening the anniversary festival of the society was held at the same establishment, the Duke of Argyll in the chair.

LONDON ORPHAN ASYLUM.—A special general court of the governors and subscribers to this institution was held on Monday, at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street, James Shaw, Esq., in the chair, when, on the recommendation of the board of managers, rule 58 was amended, so as to confide in the board the power of granting leave of absence to children; and it was also carried, with but two dissentient voices, "That the practice of allowing as many votes as there are children to be elected be discontinued, and that for the future one vote be allowed for each annual guinea and ten guineas life subscription." The election into the establishment at Clapton of 30 children—13 girls and 17 boys—from a list of 141 candidates, was then proceeded with. The business of the day terminated at three o'clock, when the chairman announced the issue of the polling.

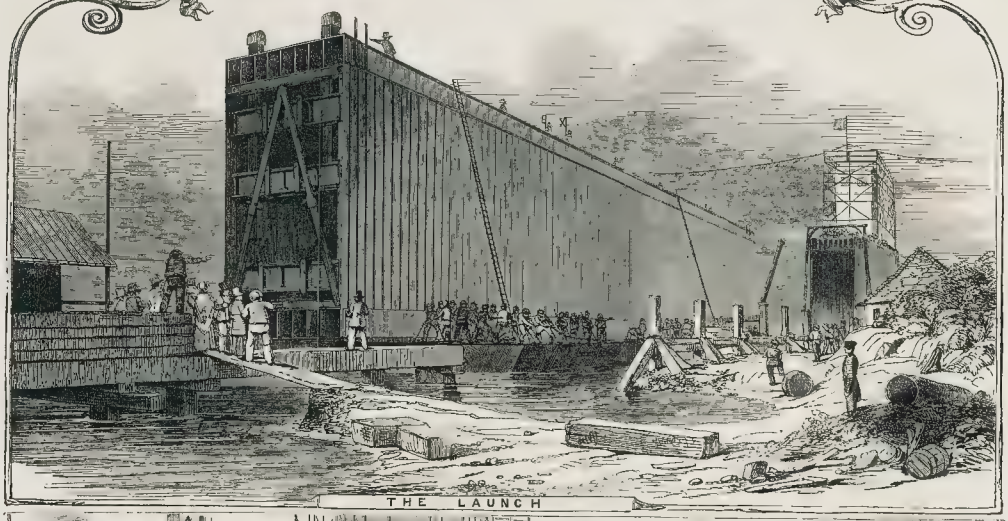
INFANT ORPHAN ASYLUM, WANSTEAD.—The governors of this institution celebrated their anniversary on Wednesday, at the scene of their humane labours—the institution itself—which stands amidst the glades of Epping Forest. The building itself is a fine Elizabethan structure, combining with the quaint designs of the period to which it belongs the comforts and conveniences which modern science and experience have engrafted upon the architecture of [illegible] and above are dormitories, constructed with every attention to cleanliness and ventilation, and capable of accommodating 400 children. The proceedings were commenced by the Bishop of London, who took the chair at two o'clock, and carefully examined the children in such elementary branches of religious and moral education as were suited to their tender years. A hymn was [illegible] sung by some of the senior pupils, and the examination concluded with the exhibition of specimens of writing and needlework. The right rev. Prelate then addressed a few eloquent observations to the large company assembled collectively and individually, and concluded by expressing his regret that other engagements prevented his remaining to partake of the hospitality of the institution. After this the company adjourned to the refreshment-rooms, and [illegible] of an elegant and abundant *déjeûner*. The chair was taken by his Grace the Duke of Argyll, at whose table was seated Miss Burdett Coutts and several other persons of distinction. About 400 ladies and gentlemen partook of this entertainment. The subscriptions of the evening amounted to £1[illegible].

CONSECRATION OF THE NEW WEST LONDON SYNAGOGUE.—[illegible] the 5th of TAMMUZ, 5609 of the Jewish era, the ceremony of the consecration of the West London Synagogue of the British Jews, which is situated in Margaret-street, Cavendish-square, was performed by the Rev. Mr. Marks, the minister, in the presence of a respectable and influential congregation of members of the Hebrew nation, among whom were Baron de Goldsmid, M. Mocatta, &c. During the service, a prayer, written for the occasion, was offered up [illegible] Queen and Royal Family. At the conclusion [illegible]

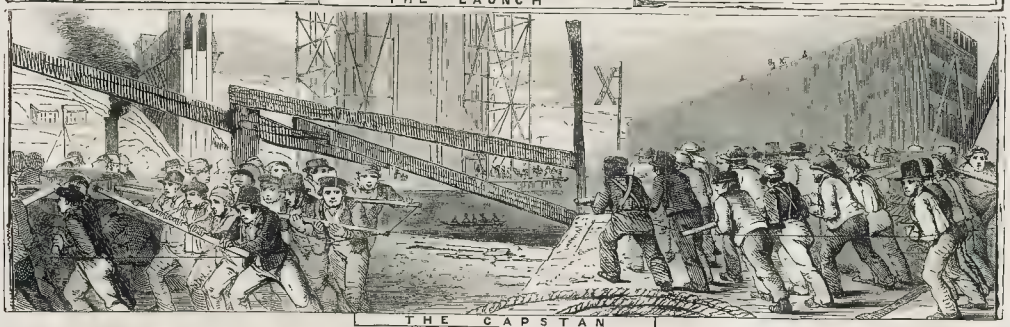
ATTEMPTED ESCAPE OF TWO PRISONERS FROM HORSEMONGER-LANE GAOL.—The following extraordinary particulars of a recent attempt of three burglars to escape from this prison, were elicited at an investigation held by the visiting justices a few days ago. The parties in question were convicted of housebreakers named Devant, Marten, and Smith, and were tried at the last Surrey Assizes, and sentenced to fourteen years' transportation. Devant was tried at the Central Criminal Court in 1847, and sentenced to ten years' transportation for breaking into the Archbishop of Canterbury's palace at Addington, near Croydon. On the same day that he received his sentence he managed to break out of Kingston gaol, and was not heard of until Thursday week, when he was about to the act of committing sacrilege, and when brought to Horsemonger lane Gaol, identified by Mr. Keene, the governor, as the respectable man who was robbed. He was tried at the last sessions, and sentenced to similar punishment for breaking into a gentleman's house near Kingston, but through the intrepid conduct of the son of the owner he was captured. Smith was one of the same stamp, and from the state in the rear of the Sessions House, the outer wall of which is about 20 feet high, and surmounted with sharp spikes. Over these they threw themselves on the prisoners' rugs and tied them together, and had actually attached one end to the wall ready to ascend, when one of the watchmen perceived their movements, and instantly communicated with the others. Devant was about to climb up the wall, when the watchman in question ran to the spot and secured him; and while he was struggling to prevent the others from escaping, Mr. Keene and a number of turnkeys came to his assistance, and overpowered the others. They were taken back to the interior of the prison, and so heavily ironed as to prevent them making such an attempt again. The key is kept as a matter of great [illegible]

WILLOW BANK, FULHAM.—The view of this villa and its costly contents has been attended by a large number of the nobility and gentry during the week. Among the articles of vertu, the Dresden and Sèvres porcelain is entitled to a special notice: a set of Sèvres dessert plates, and a *déjeûner* set... of Dresden, with exquisitely painted portraits and flowers, have rarely, if ever, been surpassed in delicacy and high finish. The arrangements for the sale commence on Monday, and continue for a week.

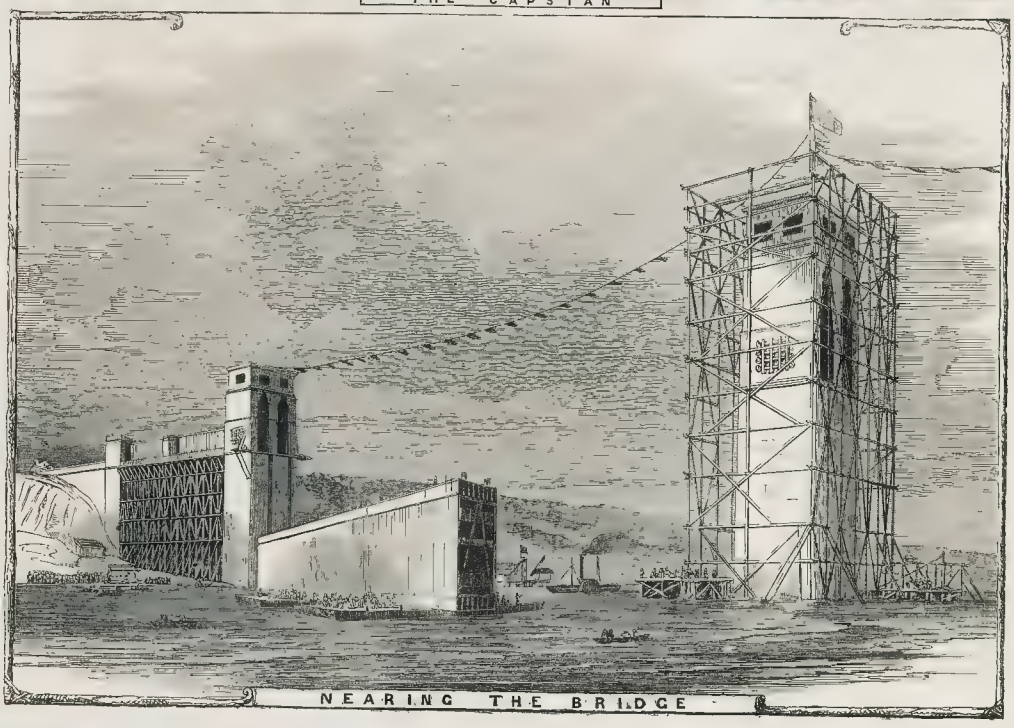
THE BRITANNIA BRIDGE



THE LAUNCH



THE CAPSTAN



NEARING THE BRIDGE

SUMMER.—THE STRAWBERRY GIRL.—DRAWN BY GAVARNI.

We owe thee much, resplendent June,
For fresh delights of morn or noon,
For lingering eves with sunsets bright
For deep serenities of night,
For foliage rich, and pomp of flowers
For music of the skies and bowers,
For sweet fruition, early found,
And all the promise of the ground.

But, lovely June, although we prize
The charms thou spreadest to our eyes;
Though we admire thee, young and fair
With jocund cheeks and flowing hair;
Although we love to hear the song
That floats thy leafy woods among,
We own a fondness as intense
For gifts that please another sense.

When swallows build beneath the eaves,
There grows, deep hidden under leaves,
Near to the ground, retiring, shy,
Tinged with the summer's earliest dye,
With bright complexion—healthy—clear—
The fairest berry of the year;—
The Strawberry, profusely strewn,
The jewel in the lap of June.

Happy is he who, now and then,
Can wander from the marts of men,
To prune his trees, to trim his walks
To lift his roses' drooping stalks;
Or, with his wife and children fair,
Eat his own fruits in open air,
And watch, well pleased, their bright eyes gleam
To feast on strawberries and cream.

Pleasant the picture of the joy
That fills the heart of girl and boy.
See how they spy, 'mid leaves conceal'd,
The berries by their flush reveal'd;—
See how they pluck them as they go
From hiding-places warm and low;
And eat a tax of one in two—
A tribute claimed *in transitu*.

The happy lark is mounting high;
Her anthem quivers through the sky.
The wind upon the tree-top swells;
Below it rock the lily-bells;—
The fruit is pluck'd—the cloth is laid—
They sit together in the shade,
And share a feast whose luxury pure
Might tempt the richest epicure.

Even those whom harsher fate detains
By care, or toil, or money-chains,
In smoky precincts of the town,
Far from the garden, field, or down;
Who, bending over desks severe,
Scarce know the changes of the year—
Partake, O June! thy blessings shed,
And love thee for thy berries red.

Pomona sends through street and lane
The buxom maidens of her train;
And toil-worn men at work rejoice
To hear the customary voice,
That rings adown the busy street,
In long-drawn accents, clear and sweet—
"*Hautbois! fresh gather'd! taste and try!*
Hautbois! ripe hautbois! come and buy!"

Sweet are the grapes that bloom by Rhine,
Sweet are the eastern date and pine;
Sweet are the oranges that grow
Where Guadalquiver's waters flow;
Sweet is the apple—sweet the pear—
The blushing peach—the cherry fair.
But bright and beauteous though they be—
Give me, oh give, the STRAWBERRY.—CHARLES MACKAY

THE BRITANNIA TUBULAR BRIDGE.

In our last we briefly noticed the floating of this mighty iron monster to its destination, and this week we illustrate the event. In our Journal of January 13, 1849, some particulars of the construction of the Britannia Bridge will be found—the size of the piers, their general architectural features, &c. with a view of the structure completed; and in our Journal for March 11, 1848, will be found sectional and other representations of the iron tube erected over the river Conway, and which will serve to elucidate the character and mode of construction of this, its larger conquener, as in principle they are exactly similar, and to it we refer our readers, to understand the mode in which the iron plates are riveted together, so as to form the huge fabric shewn in our representations; promising that the following details of the size, &c. of this tube are correct, as they are generally taken from a good description in the *Carnarvon and Denbigh Herald*, where they are based on the statistics given in a capital pamphlet, just published, entitled "A General Description of the Britannia and Conway Tubular Bridges:" and it is worthy of remark, that the London press generally quoted, inaccurately, this pamphlet, without acknowledging, in the slightest manner, their obligation.

The tube which was floated on Wednesday is one of four, which, with four smaller ones (that are erected where they will have ultimately to stand), will form the entire double hollow of the viaduct. It has been built by Mr. Charles Mare, of Blackwall. It, as well as the other three large tubes, is four hundred and seventy-two feet in length; an allowance of twelve feet having been made, over and above the span between the two towers that are destined for its reception, in order that six feet, at either end, may be finally imbedded in the solid masonry.

The author of the "General Description" of these tubes gives the following pleasing illustration:—"Our London readers will better appreciate the great length of these tubes, by remembering that if one of them were placed on end in St. Paul's Churchyard, it would reach 107 feet higher than the top of the cross."

The tube is not of equal height throughout: the end which is to be fitted into the central main tower (commonly called the Britannia Tower) is 30 feet in height; whilst the end which will be fitted into the Anglesey Tower is only 27 feet high; the centre being intermediate, and the smaller tubes still further tapering towards their terminal—so that the whole viaduct may have that extra strength which an arched roofing only could confer. The width is 14 feet 8 inches throughout. The sides, top, and bottom of this gigantic tube are formed of oblong wrought-iron plates, varying in length, width, and thickness, according to circumstances, but of amazing size and weight. They are so placed as to produce the appearance of stone or brickwork, and to obtain the greatest possible amount of strength; care being taken to secure every joint by means of a thick plate closely riveted over it. These rivets are the same as those by which the plates themselves are connected; and no less than 327,000 of them are contained in a single tube. Holes were punched out in the plates in order to receive them; and they were made red hot immediately prior to being driven in, in order to increase their hold upon the plates.

In addition to the sixteen hundred tons of wrought iron made use of in the construction of the tube itself, an additional two hundred tons of metal was necessary, in order to form lifting frames and cast-iron beams for the purpose of attaching the tube to those chains by which, under the potent influence of hydraulic pressure, it will be eventually lifted one hundred and two feet above high-water level.

These chains, beams, and frames are thus referred to by the intelligent and well-informed writer above quoted:—"The chains by which the tube is lifted

will be attached to it at two feet from the end; and, in order to get sufficient attachment at this part, three strong frames of cast iron are built into each end of the tube. The uppermost frame is intended only to stiffen and support the sides while the tube is resting on its ends: the two outer frames are the lifting frames; the chains are attached to these by three sets of massive cast-iron beams, placed across the in ide of the tube, one above another, the ends fitting under deep shoulders or notches in the lifting frames, where they are secured by screw bolts. As an additional security, two very strong wrought-iron straps pass over the upper pair of beams, and descend into the bottom of the beneath the frames, where they are strongly keyed.

The lifting apparatus is shown in our first and third Engravings.

In order to convey an iron tube of this stupendous magnitude and weight from the Carnarvon shore towards that of Anglesey, in a slanting direction, that is, in a line forming the hypothenuse of a triangle, to which nearly the entire width of the Straits was a side, it was clearly necessary that it should be previously made capable of floating. This was to be effected, as in the case of the Conway tube, by large hol ow cylinders of sheet iron, of 12 feet in diameter, closely joined together, and furnished with valves, so as to admit water, and also with pumps, in order to eject it. The same six wooden pontoons that had been used at Conway, were put in requisition on the present occasion; and, in addition, two others, built for the purpose, of wrought-iron plates, closely and strongly riveted together. Each of these eight pontoons or boxes is ninety-eight feet in length, twenty-five feet in width, and fifteen feet in depth. Although, at the entrance

EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC

The Postmaster-General has decided that from the 6th proximo all letter receivers in towns are to receive none but stamped and paid letters, and that there will be a general revision also in most cases a reduction of their salaries in consequence.

The gentlemen elected to fill the office of Sheriff of London and Sheriff of Middlesex for the ensuing year, are Messrs. Pate and Donald Nicoll.

While clearing their 22d instant, for dredging a temporary peer of Ireland, in the room of the late Earl of Mayo, have been issued from the Hanaper Office.

At Simla (India), on the 1st of May, the ceremony of the presentation of two Sikh trophy guns to the Governor-General, by the Commander-in-Chief (Lord Gough), took place, at Benthoc Castle, in the presence of the society of Simla, who had all received invitations to meet Earl and Countess Dalhousie.

Lord Churchill, at his recent audit at Charlbury, Worcestershire, returned ten per cent to his tenantry, in consequence of the low price of grain.

The audit of J. H. H. Foley, Esq., M.P., was held at the Stewponey Inn on Monday, when ten per cent upon the amount of their rents was generously returned to the tenantry.

The Leicester Town Museum was open to the public on Thursday week, when it was visited by not fewer than 1500 persons. The Museum is open to all visitors, whether from town or country.

The Anniversary of the Battle of Victoria was celebrated at Glasgow on Thursday week by a public dinner, in the City Hall, given in honour of the naval and military officers in her Majesty's service, connected with Glasgow and the neighbourhood, who received medals under the general order of 1st June, 1847. There were about 220 gentlemen present.

A few days ago, at the Country Court held at Morpeth, a pitman from Nathaniel Colliery was ordered to goal in default of payment of a debt of 15s. While his commitment was being made out, however, he coolly took his hat, walked away, locked the door on the outside, and made his homage, and all the rest of their prisoners. Some little time elapsed ere they could get egress, and in the meantime the pitman had escaped.

Mr. James Ligar, chessemonger, Peterborough, has exhibited an immense cheese, which has attracted the admiration of the inhabitants. The weight is 1474 lb., its circumference 13 feet, and thickness 18 inches. This exceeds in size and weight the one sent as a present to the Queen from Somersetshire, in 1841, which measured 9 feet round, and was 22 inches deep. Mr. Ellar's cheese was made from upwards of 20 hogsheads of milk, of one meal, from 737 cows.

Thomas Todd, Esq., second paid *attaché* to the British embassy at St. Petersburgh, is appointed second paid *attaché* at Vienna; and Windsor Hennage, Esq., unpaid *attaché* at Paris, is to be paid *attaché* at Dresden, in place of Mr. Bonar, appointed Secretary of Legation at Munich.

The Queen has been pleased to appoint Frederick-Temple Lord Dufferin and Claneboye to be one of the Lords in Waiting in Ordinary to her Majesty, in the room of George Sholto, Earl of Morton, resigned.

On Tuesday Mr. Leifchild submitted for sale, at Garraway's, the Diorama, Regent's-park, but the biddings not reaching the reserved price, the lot was withdrawn.

The vast utility of the telegraph was well evidenced on Monday morning last at Birmingham. About 3000 persons left there by railway on a pleasure trip to Lincoln, and a few hours afterwards there prevailed a report that an accident had occurred, and that 500 persons were killed. The railway station was instantly besieged by anxious inquirers; the electric telegraph was called in aid, and in a few minutes intelligence was received that the whole party had arrived safely in Lincoln.

In consequence of the dangerous illness of Colonel Weare, Commandant of the Provisional Battalion, the siege operations, which were appointed to take place on Saturday next, the 30th inst., are postponed for the present.

The Queen has been pleased to appoint the Honourable Elizabeth Frederica Lennox to be one of the maids of Honour in Ordinary to her Majesty, in the room of Lady Caroline Somers Cocks, resigned

The Queen has been pleased to approve of Abdullah Effendi, as Consul, at Manchester, for the subjects of the Ottoman Porte.

On Monday evening their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Cambridge and the Hereditary Grand Duchess of Mecklenburgh-Strelitz, with the Princess Mary, the Prince Richard, and the Princess Melanie Metternich, and a distinguished party, attended by Baron Kreseckh, visited the Surrey Zoological Gardens with a visit. Their Royal Highnesses arrived in time to listen to Jullien's splendid band, and were pleased to express the highest satisfaction with the varied amusements.

Notice has been given by the Rev. Edward Postle, to bring before the sessions, on the 6th of July, all the circumstances relative to the finding and custody of Rush's bloody dress discovered at Potash Farm. The curious in such matters regard the question as one of considerable interest.

The Carlist noblemen and gentlemen hitherto residing as exiles in this and other countries, have at length come to a determination to return to Spain, and avail themselves of the provisions of the recent act of amnesty. Several of them have set out for their native land; and some, we believe, have already arrived there.

Robert Ganaway M'Hugh, Esq., is appointed Second Puisne Judge of the Supreme Court in St. Lucia. Daniel Robertson, Esq., is appointed Colonial Secretary for the Settlements in the Gambia, and Wm. Hall Keary, Esq., to be a member of the Legislative Council in Nova Scotia

On Sunday morning week, the Dublin and Wicklow mountains were white and crisp with hail frost. The same indication of temperature was observable in the contiguous counties of Carlow and Kildare.

A man of the name of Hartley, who retailed tobacco in a small tenement in the house near Lot's corner of the new Harcourt-road Terminus, suddenly died of cholera on Thursday, leaving £1000 to Dr. M'Henry for the convent of Tralee

One of the mail-boxes destined for Bombay by the last departure was found missing on the arrival of the *Indus* at Alexandria, though supposed to have been shipped at Southampton.

In the late operations at the Britannia bridge, the accidents were few. One man broke his thigh, and two who pitched headlong into the water were recovered. A piece of iron, suddenly detached from some part of the works by a swing of a rope, cut a man's nose clean off at the bridge.

A Parisevening paper states that during the illness of the late Madame Cavaignac the President of the Republic was unremitting in his inquiries, which the gallant general has acknowledged by a most touching letter.

The *Gazelle* steamer last week brought to Hull from Antwerp 19 oxen, 26 calves, 3 hampers potatoes, 68 baskets and 161 packages green peas, and 925 baskets of cherries. The *Albatross*, on Tuesday morning, commenced the delivery of her cargo, which included 372 baskets cherries, 30 ditto green peas, and one of potatoes.

The success of the Dutch against the pirates of Bally, in the East Indian archipelago, lately has been complete. The expedition which left Batavia for the purpose of accomplishing the subjugation of Bally, commenced operations on the 13th April, and after 3 hours' hard fighting all the fortifications were taken, and the Netherlands flag was hoisted within the walls. The Bali incas had 5000 killed, and the loss of the Dutch was about 200. The Dutch have thus gained undisputed possession of an island which has long been regarded as the granary of the Eastern Archipelago, and which has been repeatedly offered to the English.

The first electric telegraph erected in Ireland has just been constructed on the Great Southern and Western Railway, for two miles, between the company's works at Inchicore and the terminus at Kingsbridge

It must be a subject of congratulation that the House of Commons has consented to Mr. Bouverie's motion "for a special committee to ascertain the amount of debts due from foreign governments and states to the government and individuals of this country." The labours of such a committee will tend many a day to open the eyes of speculators.

The *Tepic*, which has arrived in Liverpool from Valparaiso, has brought gold from San Francisco, California, to the amount of £40,000 or £50,000 sterling.

The ship *Artemisia*, Captain Hemmett, which arrived in the London Docks on Saturday, from Zanzibar, has her mid-deck fitted up as a temporary stable, which contained five Arabian horses, four greys and a bay, of a small but singularly perfect make, although somewhat out of condition from a long sea voyage. These horses, with another which died on the passage, were sent over for presentation to her Majesty, from the Imaum of Muscat; they have been sent to the Royal stables at Buckingham Palace

The foundation-stone of the Pawnbrokers' Almshouses was laid on Saturday, at Forest Gate, West Ham, Essex, by the Lord Mayor, who, with his Lordship partook of a collation provided by the committee.

The size of some of the stones quarried at the Dartmoor Granite Works may be imagined from one which was blown out last week by Messrs. Elmer and Hogg, and which is intended for the Government works at Morice Town. The length of the block was 30 feet; breadth, 23 feet; height, 24 feet; cubical contents, 16,560 feet; and it weighed no less than 1380 tons. Only 90 lb. of powder were used in blasting.

A letter from Goree, in Senegal, dated 11th May, states that Admiral Bouet-Willaumez is engaged in a French squadron on the coast, and sent the expeditions into the interior to punish certain Negro chiefs for an attack made by them on the French settlers. The French officers had completely succeeded, but not until Lay had experienced a considerable loss in killed and wounded.

Madame Amelia Safft, mother of the Roman Triumvir, has arrived in Paris with her family, and has met with a favourable reception from the authorities

The French Government has ordered a number of Italians, Poles, and Germans, known for the violence of their political opinions, and sent for reading up a dangerous correspondence with foreigners, to be expelled from France.

Letters were delivered, on Tuesday, from her Majesty's discovery ship *North Star*, brought by her Majesty's steamer *Stromboli*, which was sent to expedite her passage by towing, dated off Cape Farewell, June 7, at which point the *Stromboli* took leave of her. The *North Star* was then steadily progressing, at the rate of six knots an hour, towards the ice. All well.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"*W. G.*" *York.—Many thanks. It shall not lack attention.*

"*Discipulus*," *York.—The position is perfectly right, and the mate attainable in two moves by first playing R to Q Kt 4th square.*

"*W. L., Jun.*" *We can assure you it is much better to retain your diagrams for reason then to send them to us for correction. We can only, but we cannot spare time to examine and re-answer positions which are confessedly written "in haste." Both versions of your Problem are inaccurate—in the first you omitted the Kt; in the latter, White's R P; and when these are added the mate in four moves is still far off, if Black at his 2nd move play Q to K Kt 3d.*

"Πεσσόφιλος." *Upon playing a Pawn to his 5th sq, you can exchange it for any Piece you choose, except a King, and this would prevent the Pawn you already possess, so that you may have two Queens, or two Bishops, &c., on the board at once. These simple rules should be learned from some elementary treatise.*

"*One Hundred.*"—*Apply to Messrs. Williams and Norgate, the Foreign Booksellers.*

"*W. M. T.*" *Your query regarding the Pawn en passant is obscurely put. We recommend you to read the observations on this question at pp. 14—25 of the "Chess-Player's Handbook."*

"*G. R.*" *We are not conversant with the game.*

"*T. P.*" "*Tyro.*"—*Inquire for King's "Chess Euclid."*

"*Mefton.*" *N. B.—See the entertaining series of articles on Chess now publishing weekly in the Glasgow Citizen, which is conducted to have a very beneficial influence upon the cultivation of the game north of the Tweed.*

"*E. B.*"—*The present law in Chess, admitting a plurality of Queens, has existed here for half a century, and is but adopted by the chief Chess-playing countries of Europe. Hoyle is no authority at all upon the subject.*

"*P. D.*" *Bruges.*" 1. *They are always acceptable.* 2. *With respect to the Problems referred to, we can afford you no assistance. It was published in our paper when this department was in different hands, and we have no clue to the author or his solution.*

"*A. N. T.*"—*Too obvious even for the merest tyro.*

"*F. G. R.*" *Norwich. The author of Enigma 447 apprises us that he omitted a White Pawn on White's K B 4th.*

"*E. B. O.*"—*They are both entrusted to experienced hands.*

"*P.*" *Boldon.—It shall have a place.*

"*C. W. R.*" *Enigma 457 is quite correct. If you fail to discover the key, it shall be given next week.*

"*Hon. Secretary.*"—*We confess that we much prefer Problems untrammelled by any but the ordinary conditions, and shall therefore omit ourselves only of the first two.*

"*W. J. S.*" *Rules for double Chess may be got at Leuchars, Chess-men depôt, 38, Piccadilly.*

"*Zeta.*" *Malmesbury.* 1. *The Chess-Player's Chronicle is published regularly by Longman, Paternoster-row, to the office, in King William-street, Charing-cross* 2. *They shall have due attention.*

"*Solomon ap Ithel.*" "*P. G. R.*" "*Sabina.*" "*No. 12.*" "*J. G. S.*" "*E. A.*" "*W. B.*" "*P. R. B.*" "*Rev. G. C.*" "*Rev. R. T. M.*" "*Rev. H. B.*" "*M. P.*" "*M. E. R.*" "*P.*" *Boldon, are correct.*

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 282.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. P to Q B 4th (ch)	P takes P	4. Kt from K R 4th	B takes K R P
2. Q to K 3d	Q to K Kt 7th, or (a)	5. R to K B 5th	Anything
3. Q takes Q	B takes Q (best)	6. R takes Q B	Anything
		6. Kt to K 7th—Mate.	

(a) 2.	B takes Q	4. P takes Q	Anything
3. K Kt to K B 5th	Q takes B	5. Kt to K 7th—Mate.	

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 283.

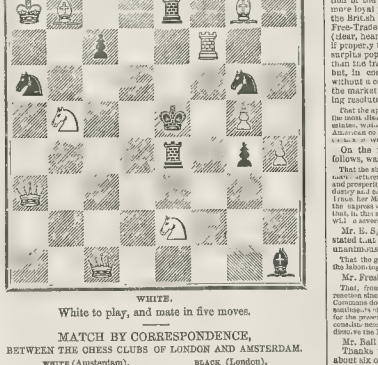
WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. Kt to K R 8th	K takes R (best)	3. K to his 3d	Anything
2. B to K B 7th	K takes R, or (a)	4. Kt or B mates.	

(a) 2.	P to K Kt 5th	4. R takes Kt P	Mate.
3. Kt to K Kt 3d	K to K Kt 4th.		

PROBLEM NO. 284.

By G. S. J., of Oxford.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in five moves.

MATCH BY CORRESPONDENCE,

BETWEEN THE CHESS CLUBS OF LONDON AND AMSTERDAM.

WHITE (Amsterdam).	BLACK (London).
	35. R takes R

Amsterdam has to play.

THE NELSON MONUMENT.—On Monday afternoon, about five o'clock, when the mould from Mr. Carew's design of the "Death of Nelson" was completed, the molten bronze was most successfully poured through the great feeding apertures of the bas relief, and in a few minutes the most important portions of the composition were faithfully secured in enduring bronze. The guns, which formed the chief material, were furnished from the Government stores, at Woolwich, taken from his country's enemies by the hero himself. The bas-relief is fourteen feet square, and has been cast in seven separate portions, the greatest and most important of which, the one made on Monday, is, probably, the largest sculptural cast ever cast in this country. The whole of the bas-relief will be finished in the principal front of the column in a very short time.

SANATORIUM FOR THE CONSUMPTIVE, IN THE ISLAND OF MADEIRA. —On Monday a public meeting, under the presidency of Lord Robert Grosvenor, M.P., was held at the Hanover square rooms, for the purpose of aiding in the foundation of an establishment of the above nature. The noble chairman, throughout whose instrumentality the scheme was first brought under the notice of the public in this island, explained the objects of the institution. It was intended for those who, being unable to defray the whole expenses incident to a removal from England and a residence for the requisite time in that island, would yet gladly avail themselves of the advantages of that health giving climate, and pay the expense of the voyage at a reduced rate, were they sure of finding, on their arrival, lodging, service, and medical attendance free of charge, and comfortable board upon the most moderate terms. The project had been primarily stated by certain resolutions passed at a public meeting held at Funchal, in Madeira, in March last. It was under the Act of the resolutions to interfere with any existing institutions; but the fact was notorious, that though pulmonary disorders were in England a most numerous class, they were yet the very one for which local provision had been made the least. (Hear, hear.) The proprietors of some of the packets plying between this country and the island and considerately agreed to take out passengers, in connexion with the institution, for half fare—namely, £10, provided there was room in the vessels. It was thought that a convenient building could be procured at a rent of from £60 to £70 a year, which, when nicely fitted up, would be surrounded by a matron of good character. These circumstances, together with the low rate of charge for it was not contemplated that the institution should be purely gratuitous—would doubtless induce many persons, more especially females, to seek the blessings of such a happy climate. A report of the proceedings of the committee since the commencement gave a list of the subscriptions received, among which was a donation of £10 from her Grace the Duchess of Norfolk. Two resolutions were unanimously adopted, one pledging the meeting to support the proposition for a sanatorium, and the other appointing an English committee "which shall make regulations for the purpose of carrying into effect the objects in view."

PROTECTION TO NATIVE INDUSTRY.

GREAT MEETING AT DRURY-LANE THEATRE

On Tuesday, the first public meeting of the "National Association for the Protection of British Industry and Capital," consisting of persons connected with the agricultural, commercial, colonial, and shipping interests, favourable to the principle of protection, was held in the Theatre Royal, Drury-Lane, for the purpose of receiving the report of the Provisional Committee, appointed at the meeting held in the Hall of Commerce, in the City of London, on the 1st instant, of considering the rules and regulations to be then proposed for the management of the association; of completing its organisation; and adopting any further steps that may be deemed advisable. The house was very pretty full.

Soon after twelve o'clock the Duke of Richmond, accompanied by the vice-presidents and prominent members of the association, appeared upon the platform, which was, as usual, placed on the stage, and took the chair on the hand seating.

The Chairman said that he had consented to take the chair on the occasion although he could have wished that it was filled by one who was more capable than himself of performing with efficiency the duties which necessarily would devolve on him. He should be sorry, indeed, that any but what he was able to say with truth that he was lukewarm in the cause of protection to native industry. He never had advocated protection on selfish grounds, or as a means of benefiting one class only; and although he well knew that, when the Corn Laws were repealed, the proceeding would be seriously hurtful to the agricultural interest of the country, with which he was so intimately connected, he felt as much indignation at the clamour of those raising the first step of the system of Free-Trade which had ruined so many of the industrial population of the country. He believed that the operative and industrial classes were as deeply interested as the agriculturist in the success of the attempt to provide labour for the people of this country, and not for those of other countries. (Hear, hear.)

The Secretary read the report, in which the proceedings of the association since its commencement were detailed; the necessity for combination as a strong protectionists to resist the progress of Free-Trade measures, and force their promoters to retrace their steps, was insisted on, and the duty of contributing to the funds of the association was strongly urged. The report concluded by describing the prospects of the Protectionist party as being most promising, and those of the Anti-Corn-Law party as being in a state of rapid decadence.

The Earl of Malmesbury moved the first resolution:—

That the report be received and adopted; that the offers of his Grace the Duke of Richmond, to preside, and of the seats and use of the rooms granted by the various proprietors, be thankfully accepted; and that the provisional committee already organised be selected to continue their services as the general committee of the association, with power to add to their number.

Major Beresford, in seconding the resolution, briefly explained the objects of the association, which he hoped the meeting was by no means selfish or grasping league, but merely a defensive co-operation to protect the fruits of industry, and to ward off evils which had been proved, not by theory, but experience. (Hear, hear.)

The resolution was unanimously adopted

The Marquis of Downshire proposed the second resolution, which was as follows:—

That the agric ulturists of England, and the labourers they employ, are at this moment involved in the greatest difficulty and distress, while in Ireland the condition of the population is perilous in the extreme; that the prosperity of the whole of England by the sudden and extensive admission of foreign produce, which has also greatly aggravated the misery and distress of Ireland, and that unless just protection be afforded against the competition of countries comparatively untaxed, the ruin of the present race of English farmers, and the destruction of the agricultural classes, are inevitable, nor will it be possible that Ireland can be recovered from her present deplorable condition.

He assured the meeting that he would not have intruded himself upon the attention of the meeting were it not that he had a large property at stake in Ireland, as well as a considerable quantity of land in a certain quarter of this country; and, recollecting his duties as a landlord, he would be ashamed of himself, as utterly unmindful of the interests of his tenants, if he did not publicly stand forward to identify himself with the present movement, and in emphatic tones cry, "No more Free-Trade!" (Cheers.) He congratulated them on the fact of being presided over by the Duke of Richmond, because he was an honest and straight-minded man; and his presence there was a guarantee that he intended to fight their battle in the House of Lords with persevering consistency—not saying "Aye" one day, and "No" the next. (Hear, hear.) That noble Duke had not partaken of the infernal mess of lies—both with the last Whig and Tory Ministry administered to so many; and he was happy that he (the Marquis of Downshire), for himself, and he, joined in the mess, and never would join in it. (Cheers and laughter.)

Mr. E. Iman, a farmer in the county of Sussex, seconded the resolution, which was carried.

The Chairman next introduced Sir Allan M'Nab to the meeting, as a gentleman who, when it was attempted to create a revolution in Canada, risked his life for the preservation of peace and good order

Sir A. M'Nab said that he could not boast of being an Englishman or a Scotchman, but he was the son of an old Scotch soldier, and was born in Canada, one of the most valuable colonies her Majesty possessed. That colony was six times as large as England and Wales, and, being originally founded by British subjects who had preserved their allegiance, the desire to remain under the protection of the British flag remained strong; and he could state that there was no more loyal population than that of Upper Canada (Hear, hear.) No portion of the British empire was more prosperous than Upper Canada previous to the Free-Trade system which they had been forced to adopt by the mother country (Hear, hear.) He had said it was six times as large as England and Wales, and, if properly treated, might be made a safe and advantageous receptacle for the surplus population of this country. There was no finer wheat-growing country than that tracts which lay between the three lakes—Erie, Huron, and Ontario; but, in consequence of the abolition of the protective duties by this country, without corresponding retaliation on the part of America towards the colony, the market for wheat had been destroyed. He concluded by moving the following resolution:—

That the adoption of the principles of Free-Trade to British colonial policy has produced the most disastrous effects in colonial interests, ranking in the West Indies the proprietors of estates, which has stimulated the slave-trade, and impressed an increase in the trade with America on other existing discussion, which, pressed into disaffection, may endanger the connexion with the mother country.—Carried.

On the motion of Mr. G. F. Young, the fourth resolution, which was as follows, was agreed to

That the shipping interest, together with many important branches of British commerce and manufacturing, are in a state of extreme depression, which can only be relieved, and prosperity be permanently restored, by a return to the principles of protection to British industry and capital; and that the meeting deeply regrets that, during the principles of Free-Trade her Majesty's Government have succeeded in forcing through Parliament, contrary to the unanimous wishes of the people, the Bill for the repeal of the Navigation Laws, and that, in the sweeping extension of those principles to navigation, British maritime commerce will be severely injured, and the national defences be seriously endangered.

Mr. E. Barthalli, of Cheapside, moved, and Mr. Appling, of Spitalfields, who stated that he was an operative, seconded the following resolution, which was unanimously carried:—

That the general adoption of the principles of Free-Trade must lower wages and depress the labouring classes of this country to the level of the lowest class in competing countries.

Mr. Bonwell proposed the ninth resolution, which was as follows:—

That, from the peculiar circumstances attending the last general election, and the strong reaction since produced by disappointed expectation on the public mind, the present House of Commons does not, in supporting the various policy of Free-Trade, faithfully represent the sentiments of the people; and that, considering the urgent necessity for a change of system—for the preservation of all the best interests of the country—this meeting pledges itself to all constitutional means to achieve the object, praying that her Majesty will be pleased to dissolve the present Parliament and appeal to her people.

Mr. Ball having seconded it, it also passed unanimously.

Thanks were then voted to the noble President, and the meeting separated about six o'clock.

THE SCOTTISH SOCIETY OF LONDON.

IN our Journal of last week we briefly chronicled this *fête* to the conclusion of the proceedings on Thursday night. Throughout the day the stands were densely crowded with a highly fashionable and respectable company, and the whole space beyond the inclosure reserved for the celebration of the games was filled with visitors. The general character of the games was, as usual, as per bill, that which was presented on the previous day, and which we described last week; but the effect was greatly heightened by the increased numbers present, by the fine weather, and by the additional interest imparted by the patronage and presence of Royalty; and last, but not least, by the unexpected, yet welcome appearance of his Grace the Duke of Wellington in the grounds of Holland House.

As the intention of her Majesty to visit the *fête* became known, a hundred of fresh visitors poured in, and before the time the Royal party were expected to appear, there could not have been less than from 7000 to 8000 persons present.

The programme previously known did not give a slightly clue, so as to afford her Majesty an opportunity of witnessing the games which were most likely to attract her attention; and preparations were made for rendering her reception as striking as possible. On a raised platform, in front of the Grand Stand, were placed the pipers entered as competitors. The way thence to the entrance to the grounds was lined with Highlanders. The large body of archers waited outside to receive her Majesty, and formed a kind of crescent in the open space; and in the meantime all the present company took the position where they could most appropriately and effectively welcome the Royal party. Just as these arrangements had been completed, a signal was given that the illustrious visitors were approaching, and the vast assemblage, rising spontaneously, prepared to greet them in loyal and most hearty welcome. Unfortunately, however, the Queen's arrival was beginning to subside, the outriders of the Royal *cortège*, in their scarlet liveries, appeared upon the ground, and immediately afterwards her Majesty drove, in an open carriage, right into the centre of the space enclosed for the games. The carriage, which was also occupied by his Royal Highness Prince Albert and three of the Royal children, drew up immediately in front of the Grand Stand; and there, after sufficient time had been allowed for the expression of a loyal welcome, the horses were unharnessed, and the games proceeded

As on the previous day, the proceedings commenced with archery, varied and

A SKETCH AT THE SCOTTISH FETE IN LORD HOLLAND'S PARK, ON THURSDAY LAST.

enlivened by the performances of the military bands and the pipers in attendance. This was succeeded by a match not included in the programme, but got up by the judges, for the throwing of the light hammer. This hammer ought to have been 16lb weight, but was, in fact, considerably heavier; for it was thrown a distance of 86ft. 6in. by Sandy M'Hardy, who won the first prize, and of 80ft. 2in. by Colin Macdonald Cranachan, who won the second.

Dancing and pipe music succeeded the hammer, and gave the greatest delight to the body of spectators present. The reel is a wild and striking performance—full of animation, of rapid movement, of violent though not ungraceful exercise, and in which the hands, the fingers, and the voice take part equally with the feet. The dancing was of a very superior kind, the best performers only appearing, and the applause of the spectators encouraging them to put forth their best efforts.

The next game was the final contention in the putting of a stone, 21lb. weight. Prizes were awarded as follow:—

1. Alexander M'Hardy .. .. 34 feet 5 inches.
2. Thomas Menzies .. .. 33 feet 10 inches.

Both successful competitors distinguished themselves greatly in this game; and the great distance to which they put the stone, and the clean, admirable manner in which it was put, excited general praise.

After the arrival of her Majesty, the proceedings were reopened with dancing, in which those who had won the prizes took part, and with which her Majesty, Prince Albert, and the Royal children seemed to be highly delighted. This was succeeded by the final contention for prizes in the throwing of the heavy hammer.

At the close of this game broad-sword playing and stick practice commenced, and was carried on with the same spirit and skill as on the previous day.

Besides the sword play and stick practice, an interesting exhibition of strength was made by Professor Bushman, who, with a sweep of his sword, cleft in two an immense thick bar of lead, and by a different, though not less expert, use of his weapon, cut right through a thin handkerchief resting upon its edge.

After the sword-playing came the "tossing of the caber."

Her Majesty remained more than two hours upon the ground, and her departure took place amidst manifestations of affection and loyalty still more enthusiastic and striking than those which greeted her arrival.

A banquet was then given in a pavilion erected on the grounds, at which Lord Drumlanrig, as vice-president of the society, in the unavoidable absence of the Marquis of Breadalbane, filled the chair. In discharging the duties which thus devolved upon him, his Lordship was ably supported by the Right Hon. Fox Maule, the Chisholm, and other gentlemen well known for their high national spirit, and the interest which they take in everything connected with Scotland. The Chisholm, especially, was most happy in giving the right tone and character to the proceedings of the society. He announced the list of prizes, which was given last week.

The Chisholm also announced that Colin M'Donald Cranachan had won the largest number of prizes given at the *fête*, and was therefore entitled to an extra prize on that account.

The Chairman likewise stated during the evening that her Majesty and Prince Albert had subscribed £50 to the society, and that Lord Holland had consented to allow the use of his park at the repetition of the national games next year.

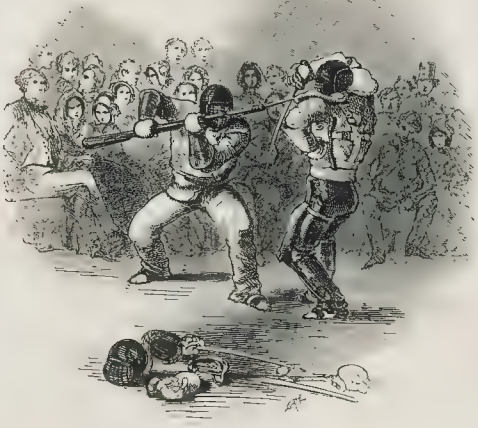
In our report of last week, the name of the winner of the first prize (for archery), instead of "Mr. Peter Moore," ought to have been *Mr Arthur Pension Moore*. As the defeat, on this grand and public occasion, of fifty competitors—many of whom are well known as the most renowned archers in Great Britain—is an achievement highly honourable to the victorious party, it is only just to the latter that his name should be correctly given. The winner is also reported to have belonged to the "English Archers, London." This is also a mistake; he being a member of the *West Norfolk Bowmen*.

ASSAULT OF ARMS AT WILLIS'S ROOMS.

On Saturday, a very interesting performance of this kind took place at Willis's Rooms, under the patronage of Colonel John Hall and the officers of the 1st Regiment of Life Guards. There was a large and highly-respectable attendance of visitors present, who appeared to take a warm interest in the proceedings. The exhibition comprised swordsmanship, stick-play, sparring, and other amusements, and was commenced by Messrs. Arnold and Sherry taking the foils. They were followed by Messrs. Bushman, jun., and Jackson, Sergeant Tuohy and Mr. A. Sherry, Sergeant Collins and Mr. Winterbottom, each pair of whom showed surprising mastery of their weapons, and the due combination of elegance with dexterity. This part of the performance was succeeded by a sabre encounter between Mr. Bushman and Sergeant Tuohy, in which the latter, notwithstanding his marvellous rapidity and audacity of manner, was obliged to succumb to the calm and well-directed skill of the former. A still more attractive exhibition was the opposition of the bayonet to the sword, for the purpose of testing which is the most effective weapon. The musket, with spring bayonet attached, was wielded by Sergeant Tuohy in the first instance, Mr. Bushman taking the sword. After a time, the former getting rather the worst of it, the different weapons were changed; and in the hands of Mr. Bushman, the victory, which seemed at first to rest in favour of the sword, was eventually decided for the bayonet.

Nothing could be more satisfactory than the proof which Saturday's exhibition supplied, that in resolute hands the bayonet is one of the most effective of all our weapons of war. After this part of the performances had terminated, Mr. Bushman performed the feat of cutting through a large leg of mutton with one sweep of the sabre. He also severed a thin handkerchief, previously placed on his sword's edge; and handed round the large bar of lead which he had cut in two, two days previously, before her Majesty, in Holland Park. After some clever stick play, young Keene, the well-known pugilist, put on the gloves with Mr. Arnold, the *bénéficiaire*, and some sparring commenced, which excited a very lively interest—in none more so, judging by appearances, than in Sir Robert Peel, who, with two of his sons, was present.

Our Illustrations show the Sword and Bayonet contest; and the successful attack upon the leg of mutton.



ASSAULT—BROAD SWORD V. BAYONET.

MR. BUSHMAN'S FEAT.

"MRS. PEPYS'S NEW GOWN."

IN our notice of the Exhibition of the Society of British Artists, (page 230 of the present volume,) we pointed to this picture as a successful contribution to the Suffolk-street Gallery, by Mr. Noble, a non-member of the Society. The subject is a pretty little interior, painted from one of those curious entries in Pepys's "Diary," which give so many striking traits of the life and manners of the period. This is, indeed, purely a matter of fashion, the passage running—"My wife this day put on first her French gown, called a *sac*, which becomes her very well." As we said before, the portraits of Pepys and his wife are the least successful portion of the picture; but, what is important, "the composition is good, while the details, in point of selection and execution, show an eye attentive to the niceties of the art." This is an interesting picture, of a class lately become very popular.

"MRS. PEPYS AND HER FRENCH GOWN CALLED A SAC."—PAINTED BY NOBLE.—EXHIBITION OF THE SOCIETY OF BRITISH ARTISTS.

HAYMARKET THEATRE.

THE continued performances of Mr. Marston's new tragic play of "Strathmore," has induced us to illustrate one of its most impressive scenes—the last, in which *Strathmore* (Mr. C. Kean), having refused to sign the confession, and abjure his righteous cause, reasons with *Katharine* (Mrs. C. Kean):—

Strathmore. You shall decide (*she kneels by his side*); two paths before me lie
The one, through death, to honour——
Katharine. Halbert!
Strathmore. Nay,
There are *but* two! First, say we chose the nobler.
Then will thou think of Strathmore as of one
Who, by his last act, fitly seal'd a life
His world bequeath thee spotless.
Katharine. Ah, *beyond!*
And I shall never see thee more!
Strathmore. Yes, Katharine! (*pointing upwards.*)
Katharine. The other path?
Strathmore. It leads to life, through shame!
Would'st have me take it?—live to own no bond
But with dishonour; feel remorse consume
My hope, in ashes; when I hear the tale
Of heroes, vainly groan—*such case I was!*
And, when the cowards shudder—*such I am!*
Katharine. This gloom will melt in a bright future.
Strathmore. No!
He has no future who betrays his past!
Katharine. Still live! ——
Strathmore. To give the lie
To my true youth; shrink, when thy straining breast
Throbs to a traitor's; read in those dear eyes
The Temptress, not the wife!—All springs of joy
Reflecting my own brand, the ailment
Of every blasting poison'd, age's frost
Numbing the pang it cures not—to crawl down
The steep of time, and to the grave—that last
Dark shelter for disgrace—bear's dead heart.
Katharine. Cease! cease!
Strathmore (raving). Speak, shall I sign?
Katharine (starting to her feet). NO DIE!
Strathmore (embracing her). My wife! my Katharine! We are one for ever.
Katharine. Teach fate that truth, that we may die together.
Strathmore. Fount of my peace! My own!
Katharine. I am at rest.
How is't with thee?
Strathmore. Sweet, sharp care has mined
The bulwarks of my life, and thy great sea
Of love doth overflow it!

Enter HENRY LOHR, SIR RUPERT, *and* ISABEL.

Henry. Where's the confession? Dalzell comes: your judge!
Katharine. Help, Henry!
Henry. Strathmore! [*Supporting him.*
Katharine. You are come too late!
Strathmore. No, love is ne'er too late. Harry! Old playmate!——
Is that Sir Rupert!
Henry. Speak to him!
Sir Rupert. A nag it
Deepens upon his face. Halbert, this hour
Blots all our rancours, and I but behold
Thy father in thee!
Strathmore. We're at peace—all, all!
I pray you to deal gently with my brethren.
Isabel. Lean on my bosom, sister!
Katharine. No; 'tis well!
Strathmore. Where art thou, Katharine? [*She places her hand in his.*
So—I turn my life
To the bright East, where all its beauty rose,
And sleep beneath its beam—we do not part!
(*He falls back into* HENRY'S *arms, and dies.*
Katharine (after a pause). I am his now—I am his own in death!
(*She sinks on her knees before the body solemn music.*)
CURTAIN FALLS.

THE THEATRES.

HER MAJESTY'S.

Two performances have created the greatest sensation during the last two weeks; the one was the new and picturesque ballet, in which has at last been realised all that is required of such an entertainment. The first *desideratum* in this respect, of our day, appears to be curiuess. We pampered Sybarites of the nineteenth century require the condensed quintessence in choreography as we do in perfume. "La prima Ballerina," combining with piquant plot and spiritad score pictor.al illusion, dances of every kind, from the solo of the fascinating Rosati, and the national "Brigantum" of Petit and Charles, up to the most numerous *pas d'ensemble*, lasts but forty minutes. The attention is always agreeably kept on the stretch; "curiosity is on tip-toe" to know what is to follow; and the whole is finished without the ear or the eye being tired.

The more important affair has been the production of "Lucresia Borgia," as it has never been presented before. In this magnificent opera, passages of melody and of dramatic action of the greatest beauty and effect are distributed to an extraordinary number of separate and secondary dramatic characters. These, always assigned to third-rate singers, have made this opera incomplete wherever it has been given. At Her Majesty's Theatre, on the present occasion, the distinguished singers, Coletti, Beletti, Bordas, F. Lablache, and Bartolini, from zeal for the establishment, have each taken a part. The result is magnificent. The second scene of the opera, in which each of the characters in turn hurls his execrations at *Lucrezia Borgia*, is fraught with the highest spirit of the lyrical drama. But on this effect so often repeated in the course of the opera—Leither on Alboni, who is nightly made to repeat three times "Il segreto," and has introduced a cadenza the most marvellously original its success does not depend. The great tenor, Moriani, who, when he last appeared in England was in such declining health, that, in spite of his success, it was clear he had not half his powers then under his command, has now reappeared "like a giant refreshed." The astonishment and enthusiasm of the old frequenters can scarce be described. Supported by Parodi, who has here found a part so well suited to her great dramatic genius, and by Lablache, the most magnificent of all *Alfonsos*, this *rentrée* of Moriani has proved one of the most signal triumphs on record.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA

Cimarosa's "Matrimonio Segreto" was performed for the second time on Saturday last, and went off with the greate t spirit, the trio between Grisi, Persiani and Angri, "Le faccio," being eminently acted. On Tuesday night was the fourth and last performance of Mozart's "Don Giovanni." On Thursday, for the extra night, Meyerbeer's "Huguenots" was given for the seventh time; and such was its attraction that the opera will be repeated to-night (Saturday). Next Tuesday will be an interesting night in operatic annals, being the last appearance on the stage of the gifted vocalist, Madame Persiani, the queen of the school of florid vocalisation. Signor Mario's benefit is announced for next Thursday. Rossini's opera of "La Donna del Lago" will be revived for the occasion; Mr Sims Reeves appearing, for the first time, as *Rodorick Dhu*, and Mdlle. Angri as *Malcolm*; Grisi, Lavia, Marini, and Mario being included in the cast, and Salvi, Tagliafico, Massol, Polonini, and Tamburini joining in the "Chorus of Bards."

Her Majesty and Prince Albert honoured the performance with their presence on Thursday night.

MUSIC.

CONCERTS.

The eighth and last Philharmonic Concert of the season took place on Monday, at the Hanover Rooms. The scheme opened with Mozart's lovely symphony in E flat, No. 5, op. 58, the Minuet in which was rapturously encored. Pischek then sang the air, "It is enough, O Lord," from Mendelssohn's "Elijah," with earnestness. The trio in E flat of Mozart, for pianoforte, clarionet, and tenor, so familiar to amateurs, was next in rotation; and so admirable was its execution, by Lindsay Sloper, Williams, and Hill, that the amateurs forgot entirely that such works are ordinarily only calculated for chamber practice. Madame Persiani gave the cavatina from the "Sonnambula," "Come per me sereno," and the first part terminated with Mendelssohn's overture, "Ruy Blas," which was executed with such fire by the band, that its repetition was instantaneously demanded with acclamations. It is a highly dramatic composition, replete with graceful episodes, displaying the incessant restlessness so peculiar to the composer. The second part opened with Beethoven's C minor, marvellously rendered, as may be conceived. Pischek gave a scena from Hérold's "Zampa" vigorously but coarsely. A dull

LAST SCENE OF THE NEW TRAGIC PLAY OF "STRATHMORE," AT THE HAYMARKET THEATRE.

violoncello concerto, by Kraft, followed, enabling Mr. Hancock to show off his dexterity as an executant, but the concerto might have gained in favour with more tone and a more refined style. Mdme. Persiani's "Una voce" was brilliantly vocal sed; and Weber's Jubilee overture, in which the National Anthem was interwoven, played out the sub-critters for the season. The Philharmonic Society this season has maintained its fame by the execution of symphonies and overtures; but we cannot praise the taste and discretion exercised in the selection of solo players and singers. It is a mistake in the policy of the directors to present, year after year, the same executants, as if they were entitled to the distinction from prescriptive right, and there have been too many great artistes excluded if it were from the programme to have called forth a strong expression of opon on that there has been too much favouritism. The Philharmonic Society should preserve a standard of art, and the directors are as much bound to resist the inordinate pretensions of native talent as to disc arge the inroads of foreign mediocrities; but celebrated artistes of undeniable pre-eminence, whether native or foreign, ought to have a hearing; and it is not fair that the directors in their management should more only in a circle of the narrowest kind

THE MUSICAL UNION.—The Directors' matinée, on Tuesday, was full and fashionably attended, a compliment justly earned by Mr. Ella, who has been indefatigable in promoting the legal sociality of art. There was a great combination of executive talent, including Ernst, Sainton, Jaell, Goffrie, Piatti, Pratti, Sottesini, and M. Meyerbeer Fontain. The Hungarian vocalists and Madle. Grummann sang vocal pieces.

The season of the London Wednesday Concerts terminated on the 27th inst., with the 57th of the series. Mr. Stanmers, the acting director, with great tact, yielding to the representations of criticism, to raise the character of the programmes, produced Mendelssohn's "Antigone," and it was, on the whole, a very [illegible] in this country. Mr. Bartholomew's translation (1) [illegible] Sophocles' play, with some curtailments, was recited by Miss Vandenhoff, *Antigone*; Miss Huddart, *Ismene*; Mr. Vandenhoff, *Creon*; Mr Stuart, *Tiresias*; Mr. Lloyd, *Hæmon*; Mr. Smithson, *Chorus Speaker*; and Mr. G. Bennett, the *Sentinel*. Even without scenic accessories, so impressively was the poetry delivered, that many portions, particularly the scene between *Creon* and *Hæmon*, and *Antigone* and *Creon*, created a marked sensation. The question was conducted *Antigone*," and it was, on the whole, a very [illegible] and the "Hymn to Bacchus" was encored. Singers of a first-rate class ought to have been selected for the quartet "O Eros." There was a miscellaneous selection for the second part of the concert, in which Madle. Jetty de Treffz, Miss Lucombe, Mrs A. Newton, Herr Paschek, Herr Formes, Messrs. Reeves, Williams, and Binge sang, and Mrs Ellen Day and Mr. John Day played on the pianoforte and violin.

Dreyschock, the celebrated pianist, gave a *matinée* on Wednesday, at the Hanover-square Rooms, and performed five times with the greatest success, commencing with a sonata of Beethoven. He also played a concerto of his own, first book of Mendelssohn's Songs without Words, besides several of his own compositions. The marvellous dexterity of this artist is the result of power with the left hand, his mastery of octaves and arpeggios, quite electrified the amateurs. It is impossible to conceive that manual dexterity can be further carried: he has gone infinitely beyond every rival, and Thalberg is no longer unique. He was rapturously encored in his Fugue, and he was also called noon to repeat the "Rhapsodie;" but such a terrific call on his powers it was impossible to give twice. The vocalists were Madle Jetty Treffz and Hollis, Agnes Bibbing (the latter an accomplished pupil of Manuel Garcia), Herr Stigelli and Paschek. Treffz sang a graceful air, "La Veneziana," composed for her by Herr Panofka. The latest of this concert was centred in Dreyschock's performances.

MADAME SONTAG.—We have the pleasure of announcing that Mr. Lumley, who has just returned from Berlin, has definitively settled the engagement of Madame Sontag, who will henceforth only appear at Her Majesty's Theatre, the scene of her former triumphs. This celebrated lady, whose theatrical career was as brief as it was brilliant, retired from the stage on her marriage with a nobleman of the Prussian court, and has long been in the service of his Sovereign. For some years she happily enjoyed her privileged position, amidst universal respect, and with marks of more than ord nary consideration from the Sovereign, *Princely Lords*, the personages who formed her habitual circle at the different courts she visited. Unfortunately, the amiable and gifted lady and her husband have the whole of their property invested in the recent convulsions of the Continent: and, to secure the future welfare of her family, she is compelled to return to the stage. Music having ever been with her a ruling taste at the *dividend* hour of Berlin, where she has resided for many years, and of which she was one of the principal ornaments, she has constantly cultivated her remarkable natural gifts of voice. Thus, by deep study, and without necessity of overtaxing exertion, she is said to have added to her former power and beauty of tone still greater delicacy in expressing every shade of vocal and dramatic sentiment

MUSICAL EVENING.—M. Hanssens, the *chef d'orchestre* of the St. James's Theatre, will take a benefit the morning.—The concert of Ernst, the violinist, and Hallé, the pianist, will be given on Monday, at the Hanover Rooms

Mr. John Parry will open his entertainment, called an "Hour with Rooms.—On Friday next (the 6th of July) will be given the fourth and last Grand Morning Concert of the season at the Royal Italian Opera, Covent-garden. The celebration "Chorus of Handmaidens" "Mayerbeer's "Huguenots," the "Prayer," without accompaniment, from "Mas-aniello," and the marvellous Dervises' chorus from Beethoven's "Ruins of Athens," will be sung; and the orchestra, conducted by Costa, will perform the Overture of Beethoven, the "Oberon" of Weber, and the "Anacreon" of Cherubini. Koutski (the violinist), Demmick (the violoncellist), and Messrs. Osborne and Lindsay Sloper (the pianists), will perform solos. Angri, Dorus Gras, Meric, Miss Catherine Hayes, Madle. Corbari, and Madame Persiani, Marie, Salvi, and Sims Reeves, Mel. Lazzi, and Soldi, Tamburini, Tagliafico, Polonini, Marini, and Massol, will be the singers.——The opera of the "Prophète" has been represented twenty-two times in Paris, despite of the cholera and of political anxieties, and still produces large receipts. Next month, Madame Viardot-Garcia will visit London, departs for London, to play her original part of *Fides* at the Royal Italian Opera, where the opera has been in active rehearsal for some days, and will be produced early in July. It is to appear with *Duprez*, the false Prophet; Marini, Mei, and Polonini will be the three *Anabaptist Chiefs*; Tagliafico, *Count d'Oberthal*; and Miss Catherine Hayes will be *Bertha*. The principal singers of the company will assist in the concerted pieces.

COMMERCIAL TRAVELLERS' INSTITUTION.—On Tuesday afternoon, the annual examination of the children of the excellent institution, which was established in 1849, for the purpose of clothing, educating, and maintaining the orphan and necessitous children of commercial travellers, was held at the London Tavern; J. Masterman, Esq., M.P., presided. The numbers were the children acquitted themselves at the examination elicited the enthusiastic applause of a most numerous auditory. The subjects selected embraced all those branches of secular and religious instruction which are requisite for an enlightened education, and the answering of the children showed that they perfectly comprehended the various elementary departments of knowledge in which they were examined. In the evening the governors entertained the children to tea. From the report of the committee, it appeared that the first election of children took place in 1847, and that there were at present in the establishment, which is situated at Wanstead, 87 inmates; that the advantages of the institution were not limited to [illegible] but included Ireland; and that in imparting information, all sectarianism was obviously excluded.

SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING THE AMENDMENT OF THE LAW.—On Monday evening, an adjourned meeting of this society took place at the rooms, 21, Regent-street, Lord Brougham presided. The discussion on the propriety of appointing authorised reporters for each of the superior courts of law and equity, was adjourned to the first meeting of the society which shall be held subsequent to the Long Vacation.—Mr. C. Pearson, the honorary secretary of the meeting in elucidation of suggestions in regard to an improved system of prison discipline, which had been extensively distributed among the members of the society. He stated that he was not his province to enter into any formal speculation on the subject, but merely to ask the meeting to consent to refer the matter to a committee of the society, which should have power to report on it on a future occasion to the general body. The chief object of law, he observed, was the protection of the honest part on of the community from the encroachments of the dishonest. and he contended that it was the duty of the Legislature to see that that protection was effected in the most economical manner. He was prepared to prove, in the clearest manner, the following propositions:—That, for the purpose of more economically and effectually punishing, deterring, and reforming criminals, it is expedient to vary the punishment in proportion to their crimes, instead of time sentences and to render the duration of their imprisonment, and the quantity of their labour, to be regulated upon their conduct in gaol, and upon the amount of their labour, having regard to their age, sex, and strength. That, by a judicious application of this system, any number of prisoners, of the average age, health, and strength of the criminal class, may be made to produce food and clothes sufficient for themselves and the officers of the establishment, by labour on land, and will be rendered more willing and able to maintain themselves by honest industry when they are restored to a state of freedom. He was prepared to show that if 1000 persons were placed in a prison conducted on this system, and having 1000 acres of land attached to it, which should be purchased at the highest value of agricultural land, it could be carried out at a cost of £110 a prisoner, while in [illegible] prisons at present, evil and Reading, with all their acknowledged inefficiency, the cost was from £220 to £300 a prisoner. No system of law reform, by which 40 per cent for the uprooting of habits of idleness, and the cultivation of habits of industry and moral habits, could not be produced in prisons where criminals were super saturated with idleness, as in the separate system. The same motives which enabled men to advance themselves in society should be assigned to the prisoner; and the quantity and quality of his food, and the duration of his imprisonment, should be made to depend on the amount of work done by him; and such a process of information should be commenced in prison with respect to his character as would fit him for co-operating with society on his return to it. He concluded by proposing that his suggestions be referred to a committee of the society for consideration.—Mr. Hill seconded the motion, and Lord Brougham in putting it from the chair, said that he would give a formal notice in his place in the House of Lords of his intention to bring the whole question of prison discipline before the House on some given convenient day, nd he would then press on the attention of the Legislature the views and forward by Mr Pearson. The motion was then carried unanimously, and the meeting adjourned.

COUNTRY NEWS.

RUGBY SCHOOL.—Mr. E. Parry, son of Captain Sir Edward Parry, head boy of the school, and who last year obtained the Queen's Medal for the Historical Essay, has just gained the prize for the Latin Essay

EIGHT MEN KILLED AT ROXBURGH.—On Wednesday week a frightful accident occurred at the railway-bridge now building at Roxburgh, over the Tevi-ot, on the line of the Kelso and [illegible] Boswell's branch of the Edinburgh and Hawick Railway. The bridge consists of a number of stone piers, all of which are up to the intended height, and the arches are in course of formation. The abutm nt on the north side of the river, and the second pier from it rest on each side of a very deep quarry, from which the stones for building the bridge have been worked (this part of the structure not being in the river); and between these there was an intermediate pier, over which, at the time of the accident, rested one of the large heavy travelling cranes used in lifting blocks of stone and other weights, the crane however, as we understand, did not rest upon the pier, but rested upon a self-supporting service-way. Between five and six o'clock eight men were on the crane, engaged in the work of springing the two arches, and a number of others were working in the quarry beneath, a depth of eighty feet. Suddenly and when, without giving any warning, the pier in question gave way with a sudden crash, precipitating the eight men, the mortin and part of the arches, and the wooden framework underneath, into the abyss below, and burying those employed there in the ruins. Surgical assistance was promptly sent for, and the dead, as they were taken from the ruins, and survivors who were in a state to be removed, were, after being attended to, conveyed to their homes. Several of the unfortunate men were shockingly mutilated. The two eight who were either killed on the spot, or who died soon after being taken out.

ELIZABETH WOODCOCK.—At the village of Impington, near Cambridge, where Mrs. Woodcock, fifty years since, was miraculously recovered from a snow-drift, wherein she had remained eight days, a jubilee has just been held, to commemorate the setting up of a memorial in place of the stone reared just after the above event. On Tuesday week, a large barn was tastefully decorated with roses and other flowers and evergreens, in the midst of which was a portrait of Elizabeth Woodcock, a wreath of which flowers repeating the same. In this barn refreshments were served to 120 of the villagers; dancing was kept up till about eleven o'clock, when the parish-clerk, William Muncey, who found Mrs. Woodcock in the snow, recited the circumstances to the company She narrator was then carried round the barn; and dancing being resumed, was kept up till three o'clock, when the party separated, highly delighted with the village festival, which it is hoped will be annually celebrate annually. The new monument consists of a neat stone column and pedestal, 7 feet 4 inches high, the latter bearing suitable inscriptions; it is placed in a field near the Histon railway station. The cost has been defrayed by public subscription

COLLIERY EXPLOSION IN SOUTH STAFFORDSHIRE.—A serious explosion from fire damp occurred at half-past seven o'clock on Tuesday morning, in a pit belonging to Mr. G. Morris, of Moor Lane, near Dudley. The colliers, sixty-eight in number, on entering the pit an hour before, were accompanied by Thomas Pritchards, the "doggy," who had the safety-lamp, and is said to have made use of it. The explosion was heard by the neighbourhood, and in a short time several thousands of persons were assembled, and exertions were made as speedily as possible to rescue the wretched people. Before eleven o'clock eight of them were brought up dead and 34 living, of which last number many were dreadfully injured. Six boys were still in the pit, of whom deaths no doubt was entertained. Seven horses were in the pit at the time, two of which have been brought up alive. The pit had not been worked since Saturday last. The unfortunate "doggy" is amongst those deprived of life, and as yet the immediate cause of the calamity is unknown.

THE NECESSITY FOR HOLDING CORONIAL INQUESTS IN CASES OF CHOLERA.—Mr. B [illegible]rd, coroner for Westminster [illegible] and city and metropolitan coroners, have received copies of a correspondence from the General Board of Health on the subject of holding inquests in cases of cholera. It appears that the Rev. G. R. Harding, of the Keynsham Union, has refused to bury five persons who have died from cholera until an inquest has been held, and in consequence the clerk to the board of guardians addressed to the General Board of Health a letter, in which the circumstances are represented. The secretary to the Board of Health, Mr. Chadwick, in reply, says that the question law the occurrences of mortal disease through causes known to be within the control, and therefore preventible, is a case to which [illegible] punishment by [illegible] may attach, and therefore a legitimate subject [illegible]

IRELAND.

REPRESENTATIVE PEER.—John Cavendish, Baron Kilmaine, has been chosen by a majority of votes to be the Peer to sit in the House of Lords of the United Kingdom, in the room of the late Earl of Portarlington, deceased.

THE STATE PRISONERS.—In consequence of the appearance of cholera on board the *Mountstuart Elphinstone*, South O'Brien and the other three state prisoners will be sent to Van Diemen's Land in her Majesty's ship *Swift*, ordered to the Pacific station

THE Pope has contributed 20,000 francs for the relief of the poor in the west.——The Mansion-house Committee, at a meeting on Saturday, received £1,000 and can look well, and there is every hope, under Providence, that the able-bodied population of Ireland will have a sufficiency of home-grown produce to satisfy their wants.

THE CHOLERA IN DUBLIN

[illegible]ficial returns are as follows in the South Dublin Union district:—

BRUNSWICK STREET HOSPITAL.—In hospital at last report, 20, admitted since, [illegible]; total, 66. Of these have died, 23; discharged cured, 18; remaining in hospital [illegible]. Total number admitted since opening, 354, discharged cured, 191; died, 135; remaining in hospital, 28.

RICHMOND HOSPITAL.—In hospital at last report, 24; admitted since, 85; discharged cured, 22; died, 40; remaining in hospital, 37. Total number admitted since opening, 467; discharged cured, 197; died, 233; remaining in hospital, 37.

It appears from the tenor of the returns generally that the disease throughout the poorer localities has again put on a virulent aspect within the last week. The number of cases was reported as having increased, and the character of the symptoms more formid [illegible]

The number of cases in the North Union Cholera Hospital, admitted up to the 18th of June was 236; of these there were 126 dead. 24 had been discharged cured, and there were remaining in the hospital 66

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS FOR THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

The continued accumulation of capital, from a deficiency of demand in other quarters, has again improved the value of money. Funds this week. Consols on Monday held firmly the advance of the previous Saturday; and on Tuesday, upon the receipt of the Liquidation and the insurrection in Baden was suppressed, and the evacuation of Alessandria by the Austrians effected, Consols advanced from 91¼ to 91¾ 92 x d. This was followed by another advance of ¼ per cent. on Wednesday; and on Thursday they closed at from ¾ to ⅞. Exchequer Bills quote an improvement of about ½. India Bonds remain at previous rates. A slight reaction in Consols occurred towards the close of business, the following being the last quotations:—Consols for Account, 91¾; Reduced Annuities, 91¾; New Three-and-a-Quarter per Cent. Annuities, 99⅝. Long Annuities, to expire January, 1860, 8 11-16; Ditto, Thirty Years, October 10, 1859, 8¾; India Stock, 259 to 260; Ditto, Bonds for Account, 92¾; Exchequer Bills, £1,000, June, 46 p; £500, June, 46 p.

The Foreign funds have been firmer during the week, prices in some instances showing an advance. Spanish Three per Cents have been done at 21¾. Three per Cents to 24¾, the latter again improving on Wednesday to 24¾, when the above sales seem to be maintained. Portuguese Four per Cents have also advanced from Monday's quotation of 30 to 30¼, but have since receded to 29¾. The close of the week's market generally displayed much firmness, as the following quotations will show:—Brazilian Bonds 80½; Ditto, Small, 81½; Ditto, New, 1829 and 1839, 80; Buenos Ayres Bonds, Six per Cents, 42½; Equador Bonds, 3¾; Mexican, Five per Cents, 1846, Ex Coupons, 28; Ditto, Account, 28¼; Peruvian Bonds, Deferred, 14¾; Portuguese, Four per Cents, Account, 28¾; Russian Bonds, 103; Spanish Five per Cents, 1840, 17¾; Ditto, Account, 17¾; Ditto, Three per Cent., 9¾.

Shares have been in request during the week; Eastern Counties, Great Western, and North Western quoting an advance. The Market generally is not, however, much firmer, the low price of Eastern Counties tempting investors being the principal cause of the small rise. The closing values of the shares last dealt in are, for Aberdeen, 18; Birmingham and Oxford Junction (calls duly paid, or with a guarantee), 20¾; Ditto (without guarantee), 23¾; Boston, Stamford, and Birmingham, 44¾; Caledonian, Scrip, 6¾; Chester and Holyhead, Preference, 12¾; Eastern Counties, 8¾; Ditto Extension, 5 per Cent., No. 2, ¼ prem.; Ditto, Northern and Eastern, 6 per Cent. Quarter Shares, 15¾; East Lincolnshire, 23; Great Northern, 10 Do., & A Defrd, 44; Great Western, 84; Ditto, Quarter Shares, 17¾; Ditto, Fifths, 16, Ditto, New at £71, 11¾; Hull and Selby, 99¾; Lancaster and Carlisle, Thirds, ½; Lancashire and Yorkshire, Fifth, 6¾; Leeds and Bradford, 100; London and Blackwall, 4¾; London, Brighton, and South Coast, 37¾; Ditto, Preference, Five per Cents, 95¾; London and Croydon, 13¾; Ditto, New Quarters, 10¾; London and South-Western, New Scrip, 1845, Preference, Seven per Cents, on Deposit, and Five per Cent. on Calls, 8¾; Manchester, Bixton, and Midcock, ¾; Midland, 54; Ditto, Bristol, 13¾; North British, Five per Cent., 16¾; North Staffordshire, 5¾; Reading, Guildford, and Reigate, 16¾; Ribston and Hilton, 4¾; South-Eastern, 20¾; Ditto, Registered, No. 4, 6¾; South Wales, 1; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 21¼. Ditto, New Scrip, 1½; Ditto, Great North-Eastern, Preference, 4¾; York and North Midland, 33¾; Ditto, Preference, 6¾; Boulogne and Ambleta, 7¾; Lux mbourg, Namur and Liege, 7¾; Northern of France, 10; Orleans and Bo [illegible], 13¾; Rouen and Havre, 16¾; Union of Australia Joint Stock Bank, 2¾

SATURDAY MORNING.—Consols opened buoyantly yesterday, advancing to 92¼ to ⅞. The news by the Continental mail not being, however, regarded favourably, a reaction to 91¾ ex div. afterwards occurred. In the Foreign and Share Market there were no changes of importance.

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE (Friday).—During the present week the arrivals of English wheat coastwise for our market have been confined to 1240 quarters shipped from Essex [illegible] Those by land carriage and sample have been small to the extreme. To day the supplies were very scant of supplies, owing to which the demand for all kinds of wheat of home production was firm, at quite a fully equal to the as obtained on Monday, and at which all prices were obtained at an early hour. The imports of foreign wheat have amounted to 4250 quarters. The trade ruled extremely dull, at extreme rates of value. In the middling and inferior sorts of wheat no business was transacted at late rates. For malting barley of fine colour and quality prices were quite as dear. No English barley on sale; the supply of foreign was 5640 quarters, and have been in good supply and heavy trade at barely last week's quotations. To day the malters were not anxious to purchase at extreme currencies; and a samples moved off scarcely. Fine oats, in retail demand; [illegible] corn, beans, and peas are as dear as

ENGLISH AND IRISH: Wheat, 1845; barley 10: oats, 1836: malt [illegible] quarters. Foreign, wh. at, 5640; barley, 70; oats, [illegible]

English.—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 48s to 50s: ditto, white, 44s to 56s [illegible] Ditto to 47s. Ditto, white, 44s to 52s; rye, 27s to 28s; grinding barley, 23s to 25s; malting ditto, 27s to 27s; malting ditto, 28s to 31s; Norfolk and Lincoln malt 28s to 29s, brown ditto, 26s to 28s. Kingston and Ware, 28s to 30s; Chevalier, 60s to 62s. Tewkshire and Gloucestershire feed oats, 14s to 17s, potato ditto, 16s to 20s; Youghal and Cork, black, 13s to [illegible] ditto, 15s to 16s; Dublin and Belfast, brown, 20s to 21s; ditto, mid., —s to —s, grey peas, [illegible] ample, 34s to 35s; white, 29s to 37s; beans, white, 30s to 32s; tick beans, new, 29s to 30s; ditto, old, —s to —s; Suffolk, 33s to 35s; Stockton and Lincolnshire, 33s to 35s, per 280 lbs.

Foreign.—Dantzig red wheat, —s to —s; white, —s to —s; barley, —s to —s; oats, —s to —s; beans, 30s to —s; peas, —s to —s; flour, American, 25s to 26s per bl; ditto, Baltic, 24s to 25s per barrel

The Seed Market.—Canary seed has forth - declined in value 2s per quarter. All other seed are a dull sale, at barely stationary prices

Liverpool.—English, wheat, 45s to 50s; barley, crushing, 28s to 30s; Mediterranean and Odessa, 28s to 28s; hempseed, 32s to 35s per quarter; rapeseed, 18s to 19s per ton; brewers, 20s to 21s per ton; ditto, 4s to 6s; tares 6s 6d to 8s 6d per bushel; hempseed, new, £32 to £36 per last of ten quarters; linseed cakes, English, £8 10s to £10 0s; ditto, foreign, £6 0s to £6 5s per cwt.; rapeseed cakes, £4 10s to £5 0s per ton; canary, 10s to 10s per quarter English clover seed, 1cl. —d to —s; ditto, white, —d to —d; Foreign, red, —s to —s; white, —s to —s.

Leeds.—The prices of wheat to-day have been [illegible] 2s to 3s per qr. [illegible] bonus, 3½ 6d to 6d per 6lb loaf

Imperial Gazette.—Wheat, 44s 6d; barley, 27s 3d; oats, 18s 9d; rye, —s 0d; beans, 34s 6d; peas, 34 0d.

Dublin Evening Mail.—Wheat, 44s 6d; barley, 27s 3d; oats, 17s [illegible] 11d; beans, 34s 0d; peas, 34 0d.

Mark Lane Express.—Our market is decidedly flat for all kinds of tea. In prices, however, we have no change to notice The supply offering is by no means large

Sugar.—Our principal inquiry has been directed to raw sugars, at no advance of quite 6d per cwt Refined goods have ruled firm, at the same amount of improvement. Brown Lumps [illegible] ordinary to fine, 40s to 44s 6d, and good to fine grocery, 44s to 45s per cwt.

Coffee.—Native Ceylon has been largely dealt in, at improved quotations: viz. from 36s to 38s per cwt, at which rates 16,000 bags have changed hands

Rice.—The transactions in this article have been only to a moderate extent; yet the importers will not sell except at full prices.

Provisions.—Owing to the powerful [illegible] the demand for [illegible] has been to-day, as a whole, limited to the quarter [illegible] wet. Fine Pickanock is selling at 76s to 78s. fine Holland 66s to 74s. fine Belfast, 70s to 72s; fine mild cured Irish, 60s to 62s per cwt. Irish middling, 55s to 58s; fine ditto, 60s to 62s; Waterford, 54s to 56s; and Cork 48s per cwt. In Bacon, under the supply of which is good—heavy at drooping prices. Fine Dunseal, 70s to 80s, middling ditto, 65s to 68s; fine Limerick, 70s to 72s; fine Waterford, 70s to 72s per cwt. Hams command quite prime Irish bacon is in good request, at 1s to 2s per cwt more money. Of the Waterford, [illegible] 76s to 78s per cwt. Lard has sold at 48s to 52s. Irish bale are. Sierre middlings have moved in value 1s to 2s per cwt

Cheese.—Very few transactions have taken place in fallow this week. P T C, on the spot, is selling at 38s to 38s 3 per cwt. Town fallow 30s to 32s 3d per cwt, net cash

Oils.—The market for all kinds is extremely dull and prices are with difficulty supported.

Hay and Straw.—Monday hay, £3 10s to £3 17s; clover ditto, £2 10s to £3 0s; and straw, £1 8s to £1 12s per load

Wool.—Public sales of about 26,000 bales are expected to take place next month. Privately, the demand for all kinds of wool is rather active, yet the quotations are fairly supported.

Potatoes.—New potatoes are selling at from £9 to £14 per ton. The imports from the Continent this week have exceeded 500 tons

Spirits.—The market for rum is steady [illegible] purchases West India are changed hands this week. Brandy and geneva have got to as dear

[illegible] F friday.)—[illegible]ear's Harfley, 13s 6d, Caserer Maids, 13s 6d Hawricke and Co., 14s 9d, [illegible] 6d; Hanwell, 16s 6d; Lambton, 16s and Claudian, 16s 3d per ton.

Hops (Friday).—The plantations are considered to be as bad as ever. Still, however, the demand for all kinds of hops with caution, hence the moderate doing is small at our quotations The duty is estimated at 100,000 cwt.

Soap.—Yellow soap, £5 5s to £4 6s; Weald of Kent ditto, £3 12s to £4 4s; Mild a. l Kent Keni ditto, £4 4s to £4 10s per cwt.

Smithfield (Friday).—The supply of beasts in to-day's market was moderate as to number, but not a clear one. The primest Scots and crosses were in good request, at full quotations The primest Downs, and the primest sheep, the best trade rules steady, at full but not being quotable beyond, the improvement noticed in the prices on Monday, and at which a clearance was effected. The numbers of sheep were again reasonably extensive. Although the primest lots of the best descriptions sold slowly, the middling and inferior qualities were fairly supported. Prime Down lambs moved off a quickly, at full prices. All other breeds were on a dull and heavy sale, and [illegible] unsold. Calves were in limited demand, at late rates. In pigs scarcely any trade was transacted. Milch cows met a dull inquiry, at from £3 to £18 each, and [illegible]

[illegible] to 5s 4d; [illegible] and inferior beasts, 2s 6d to 2 8d; second qua lity ditto, 3s 4d to 3s 8d; prime [illegible] 3s 10d to 4s 2d; prime Scots, &c., 4s 4d to 4s 8d; coarse and inferior sheep, 3s 2d to 3s 6d; second quality ditto, 3s 8d to 4s 0d; prime ditto, 4s 2d to 4s 4d; large coarse calves, 3s 8d to 4s 0d; prime large ditto, 4s to 4s 4d; prime small ditto, 4s 2d to 4s 6d; large coarse calves, 3s 0d to 3s 8d; prime ditto, 3s 10d to 4s 2d; large hogs, 3s 2d to 3s 6d; neat small porkers, 3s 8d to 4s 0d; lambs, 5s 6d to 6s 8d. Sucking calves, 16s to 25s; and quarter old [illegible] each Total supplies: Beasts, [illegible]; sheep, [illegible]; calves, [illegible]; pigs, [illegible]. Foreign supplies: Beasts, 71; sheep and lambs, [illegible]; calves, 6; beasts, 853; sheep, 4,000.

Waterside and Leadenhall (Friday).—Our markets were somewhat inactive to-day, yet last week's quotations were fully supported. The supply of other sorts very moderate

For [illegible] the carcase: Inferior beef, 3s 8d to 4s 0d; middling ditto, 3s 6d to 3s 8d; prime large ditto, 4s to 4s 4d; prime small ditto, 4s 2d to 4s 6d; large porks, 3s 2d to 3s 6d; inferior mutton, 3s 6d to 3s 8d; middling ditto 3s 8d to 3s 4d; prime ditto, 3s 6d to 3s 8d; veal, 3s 8d to 3s 8d; small pork, 3s 8d to 4s 0d; lamb, 4s 6d to 5s 6d.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

TUESDAY, JUNE 26.

FREE MINERS

[illegible] Miners' Clerks, and the officers and crew of [illegible] Chede, and the officers and crew of [illegible] Chede, and entitled to share in the proceeds arising from a cargo of [illegible] s Jessels, the Sarah Anthony Dixon and the Elizabeth Harrell wh. h have been sold by order of the Court of Admiralty, and which will be re-called on Wednesdays and Fridays for three months.

BANKRUPTS

S A KYRE, Fitzroy-street, Fitzroy-square, cabinet-maker.—J HOLTON, Park-road, Peckham, J. JUSH, late Jersey Market-passage, St John's-square, Clerkenwell, watch-manufacturer.—J RICHMOND, Hull, draper.—T HOLLAND, Wakefield, Yorkshire, tea dealer.—J W HOLLAND, Wakefield, Yorkshire, Poplar, tea dealer.—J HOLLAND, Wakefield, Yorkshire, tea dealer.—J M'LELLAN, Sheffield, draper. SARAH E S EYRE, late keeper of a French lodging-house, Brighton.—J WOOD, late manager.—J MILLIN

P G N CLARKE, Burton-upon-Trent, Lancashire, china [illegible] Durham, [illegible]

G PATTERSON, Rowsham, corn [illegible] [illegible] GIBSON, Old Cunil [illegible] Berwick-[illegible] RIEKE, Glasgow, [illegible] [illegible] SMITHIE, Wallace-st. [illegible]

FRIDAY, JUNE 29.

ST. JAMES'S PALACE, [illegible]

The Queen has been [illegible] on [illegible] to appoint the undermentioned Gentlemen to be her Majesty's Honourable Corps of Gentlemen at Arms:—J Lord, Esq., Norfolk, retired. [illegible] Goodwin Esq. late Major, retired.

The Queen has been pleased to appoint the Rev J Cuthrie to the church and parish of Kinkennedy, in the presbytery of Lochcarron, and county of Aberdeen, vacant by the death of the Rev A Ross, late Minister thereof.

WAR-OFFICE

[illegible] H G Coleman to be Cornet, vice Townsend

[illegible] W H Grimwood to be Ensign, vice MacCarthy. 11th: To be Ensigns: Cadet C C Fotheringham, vice [illegible] Robinson. 17th: Cadet R W Hamilton to be Ensign, vice Semple. 30th: Cadet C J Fotheringham, vice C W Gilbert, dec. 31st: Cadet C E Smith to be Ensign, vice Semple. 41st: Ensign Sir C Wilkins, Bart. to be Lieutenant, vice Sir H L Urban, C.C.B. 54th: Cadet W Clerke to be Ensign, vice [illegible] 65th: Cadet J Radley to be Ensign, vice Thelwall. 80th: Lieut. G Bowen to be Captain, vice Bowen, Ensign J Morrison to be Lieutenant, vice Bowen, M Bell to be Ensign, vice Maclean. 93rd: Cadet H B Swanston to be Ensign, vice Sir J Campbell, Bart. 97th: Ensign W Lumsden to be Lieutenant, vice Bingham, Cadet A H Dent to be Ensign, vice Lumsden.

HOSPITAL STAFF

To be Deputy-Inspectors of Hospitals: [illegible] Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Burt; G A K [illegible] Medicine.

BANKRUPTCY ANNULLED

C W STURLEY, Norwich, cabinet-maker. [illegible] Edgeware-bury Farm, Mild-end, farmer.—T MATTHEWS, Gosfield-place, Oxford-street, [illegible].—CLARK, Lincoln's-inn, Norwich, solicitor.—A DAVIES, Wern, shropshire, coal merchant. W HUTCHINSON, Sutton-upon-Derwent, Yorkshire, [illegible].—J DAVIES, Bridge-road, Battersea, Surrey, [illegible].—F DUFFEY, Jun Bristol, cheese-factor. W PARKING, Bristol, [illegible] coal-merchant. G HANCOCK, Gloucester, [illegible].—J Gough, Derbyshire, carpenter. T and W FERGUSON, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, provisions.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATION

J PETRIE, Dund [illegible]

BIRTHS

At Balmacara, on the 14th inst, the lady of T W Lillingston, Esq. of Lockeath, of a son and heir.—On the 20th ult, at Ireland Wood, Yorkshire, the wife of Mr Wm Gunn, Royal Marines, of a daughter.—On the 21st inst, at Leicester, the wife of Mr Charles Gamble, of a son.—On the 22nd inst, at Ireland Wood, Yorkshire, the wife of Mr Wm Gunn, Royal Marines, of a son, still-born.——At 9 o'clock P M, at Leicester, the wife of the Rev Charles Gamble, of a son.—On the 23rd inst, at Leicester, the wife of Mr Wm Gunn, Royal Marines, of a daughter.——June 24th, at Brompton the wife of Ashton D Padgett, Esq., of a son, still-born.

MARRIAGES

At Barnes, Surrey, the Rev C Leopold Stanley Clarke, Fellow of New College, to Anna Elizabeth Isabella Stairfoot, eldest daughter of the Vice-Chancellor of England.——At [illegible] Chancel of Buckingham Palace, by the Rev Charles Lascelles Courtenay, [illegible] Charles Courtenay, youngest son of the Earl of Devon, to the Lady Caroline Seymour Cocks, eldest daughter of the Earl of Somers.——At Glenelg House, Bexley, by the Rev Thomas Hill, father-in-law of the bride, assisted by Anne, only daughter of John Hay Mackenzie, Esq. of Cromartie.——At St [illegible] Hanover-square, Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Thomas Hesketh, of Lanay, Monmouthshire, to Maria, daughter of W Mackaith, Esq. of the same place.——At the Parish Church of Box, the Rev Frederick B [illegible] of Wickwar-house, Worcestershire, and Fellow of Jesus College, Oxford, to Katherine, eldest daughter of George Phelps, Esq. of Box-house, Wilts.

DEATHS.

The Rev George Atwick, at Cumberland-street, Fitzroy-square, on the 29th [illegible] of [illegible] aged [illegible].——On the 29th [illegible] of Island near Kidderminster, Esq, a magistrate for the counties of Worcester [illegible] and deputy lieutenant of the former county. Aged 74, William Cleft, Esq., late Valuer of the Masters of the Royal College of Surgeons.——At Chilham Vicarage, in the county of Kent, Francis, wife of the Rev R G Tyrlon.——At Edgemouth, the Rev Thomas D'Oyly Walters, M.A. of Balliol-college, aged 30.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

KLING'S CHESS PROBLEMS.—
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novelist, to have invented the materials for only [illegible] ge Now
interest and fascination of romance. That most bridges is not of stone-
and-lime only, but [illegible] masonry [illegible] ter [illegible] ge
masterpiece of [illegible] priest architect [illegible] ter of suburban [illegible] structure
built in the [illegible] ments

NEWCASTLE RACE PLATE.

THIS handsome Prize was run for at Newcastle-upon-Tyne, on Thursday. It consists of a richly-chased candelabrum, with six branches for lights, and a triangular base, composed of three spirited horses, one at each angle; the whole surmounted by a figure of Victory. The height is 31 inches; weight 240 oz.

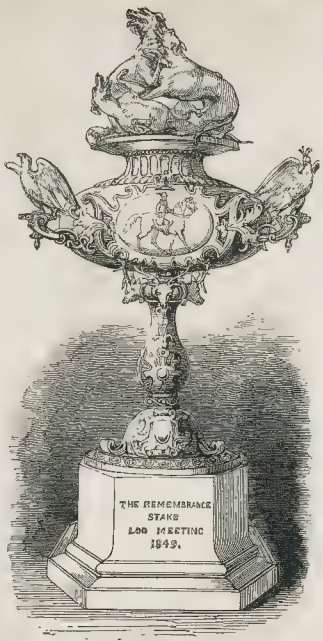
THE NEWCASTLE RACE PLATE.

value £150. It has been ably manufactured by Messrs. Redd and Son, silversmiths, of Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

THE LOO REMEMBRANCE CUP.

THIS beautiful Cup, just run for at the Loo Meeting, in Holland, is of classic form, enriched with ornaments of Elizabethan character and sporting device, two cleverly modelled hawks resting on the handles; the Cup being surmounted by a spirited group of wolf and dogs. The composition is intended to be commemorative of the reception given to the late Prince of the Netherlands at Glentil, Mar Lodge, Dalkeith, and Gordon Castle, during the visit of his Royal Highness to Scotland in the year 1845. It has a legend to that effect on the base.

This Prize was ordered by his Majesty, the present King of the Netherlands, during his late visit to this country. The weight of the Cup is upwards of 200 oz.;



THE LOO REMEMBRANCE CUP.

value £150. It was designed and modelled by Mr. A. Brown, under the superintendence of E. H. Baily, Esq., R.A.; and it has been chastely executed in silver, by Hunt and Roskell, late Storr, Mortimer, and Hunt, 156, New Bond-street.

The King of the Netherlands, during his recent visit to the metropolis, ordered of Messrs. Beale and Co., of New Bond street, some superb hawking scarves, which were manufactured at Spitalfields expressly to his Majesty's taste. They

THE ROYAL THAMES YACHT CLUB CHALLENGE CUP.

are made of soft rich silk, the design after Landseer, representing a falcon on the stoop, just before pouncing on its prey. The ground of the scarf is black, the falcon bright scarlet; these being the colours of the Hawking Club.

The Hawking Club is highly patronised by his Majesty; several English gentlemen belong to it, and the King is very desirous of increasing the number of its English members. The Duke of Leeds, the Earl of Strathmore, and Mr. W. S. S. Crawford are already members of the Club.

ROYAL THAMES YACHT CLUB CHALLENGE CUP.

THE members of the Royal Thames Yacht Club are indebted to the good taste of the Right Hon. Lord Alfred Paget for this most pleasing and beautiful work of art. The composition is a group of figures, Neptune and Æolus, with appropriate naval emblems surrounding the base of a column, surmounted by figures of Minerva personifying Wisdom instructing Youth in the science of Navigation. On one side of the column is a beautiful bas-relievo of a sailing match, and the reverse bears the inscription—"The Grand Challenge Cup, presented by the Royal Thames Yacht Club, 1849."

This tasteful work has been designed and modelled by Mr. A. Brown, under the superintendence of E. H. Baily, Esq., R.A., and has been exquisitely manufactured by Hunt and Roskell, late Storr, Mortimer, and Hunt, 156, New Bond-street. The Cup weighs 270 oz.; value £300.

PARIS FASHIONS FOR JULY.

THE great heat of the weather only admits of the most diaphanous tissues for morning and evening dress; rich stuffs being replaced by elegant transparent tissues, which can scarcely be manufactured with sufficient rapidity to meet the demand. The promenades and drawing-rooms present an infinity of aërial muslins, gauzes, cashmeres, organdies. Cashmere barèges are quite in vogue; the plain ones are very much worn: the skirts are trimmed with deep flounces; and a wreath of oak-leaves woven in brown silk on the barège itself forms a device of elegant simplicity. Book muslins are equally sought after, and nothing is more becoming for *chez soi* in the country: especially full loose gowns of organdie, trimmed with lace, over light-coloured slips. Among these flowing muslins we sometimes see dresses of shot-silk; but, however light the shades may be, they are rare. Artificial flowers are worn no longer, but wreaths of natural flowers ornament the hair and corsage. To maintain them fresh all the evening, the flowers are attached to wire, which is arranged in wreaths, bunches, or bouquets: geraniums thus placed are delicious.

Mantles do not vary in form, but their cut has been perfected by a bending at the waist. They are worn in silk of light shades, with two rows of frills. The richest are trimmed with deep black lace, and some are braided. Mantles of embroidered muslin are much less fashionable; and large shawls of black or white lace are infinitely more graceful thrown over a dinner or evening costume than when displayed on a walking dress.

The bonnets are regulated, too, by the temperature. Italian gauzes have almost entirely supplanted straw bonnets; nearly all the drawn bonnets are made with these light gauzes, puffed and trimmed with simple ruches over and under the poke for young people, and little bunches of the lightest feathers for married ladies. The shapes are still open and round: they are very becoming either in forming a frame, as it were, to the hair, dressed in *bandeaux*, or in enveloping long curls. The bonnet trimmings are very simple, and are placed very low at the side.

Caps are worn so small, and are placed so much on the back of the head, that it is difficult to distinguish them from the head-dress. Thick caps for the morning are more than ever greatly admired; they are usually made of Mechlin lace, old Valenciennes or pillow lace, ornamented with bunches of ribbon *à la jardinière* instead of ribbon strings, they have lappets placed a little behind the ears.

PARIS FASHIONS FOR JULY.

SOMERSET HOUSE.—Mr. P. Cunningham, in his valuable "Hand-book for London," just published, relates: A little above the entrance door to the office of Stamps and Taxes, is a white watch face regarding which the popular belief has been, and is, that it was left there by a labouring man who fell from a scaffold at the top of the building, and was only saved from destruction by the ribbon of his watch, which caught in a piece of projecting work. In thankful remembrance (so the story runs) of his wonderful escape, he afterwards desired that his watch might be placed as near as possible to the spot where his life had been saved. Such is the story told fifty times a week to groups of gaping listeners—a story I am sorry to disturb, for the watch of the labouring man is nothing more than a watch face, placed by the Royal Society as a meridian mark for a portable transit instrument in one of the windows of their ante-rooms. To this account of Somerset House, I may add a little circumstance of interest which I was told by an old clerk on the establishment of the Audit-office. "When I first came to this building," he said, "I was in the habit of seeing, for many mornings, a thin spare naval officer, with only one arm, enter the vestibule at a smart step, and make direct for the Admiralty, over the rough round stones of the quadrangle, instead of taking what others generally took, and continue to take, the smooth pavement of the sides. His thin frail figure shook at every step, and I often wondered why he chose so rough a footway; but I ceased to wonder when I heard that the thin frail officer was no other than Lord Nelson, who always took," continued my informant, "the nearest way to the place he wanted to go to."

BATHING IN THE THAMES.—The impurity of the stream has driven bathers away; yet it was once very different. Lord Northampton, in the reign of Charles I., was taken ill of the colic, of which he died, while washing himself in the Thames, after he had waited on the King at supper, and had supped himself. Blood concealed himself among the reeds at Battersea, in order to shoot King Charles II., while bathing in the Thames over against Chelsea. One of the darling recreations of Sir Dudley North was swimming in the Thames; "he used that so much, that he became quite master of it." The polite Earl of Chesterfield directed a letter to Lord Pembroke (the collector), who was always swimming: "To the Earl of Pembroke, in the Thames, over against Whitehall." "Last week," says Lord Byron, the poet, in a letter dated August 11th, 1807, "I swam in the Thames from Lambeth through the two bridges (Westminster and Blackfriars), a distance—including the different turns and tacks made on the way—of three miles." *Cunningham's Hand-book for London.*

LONDON: Printed and Published at the Office, 198, Strand, in the Parish of St. Clement Danes, in the County of Middlesex, by WILLIAM LITTLE, 198, Strand, aforesaid.—SATURDAY, JUNE 30, 1849.